

Fig. 26.—Experimental infection. On left Ox No. 872 (*T. congolense*) and on right Ox No. 865 (*T. brucei*). Both animals infected on same day, 28th January, 1922, and two months later Ox No. 872 emaciated, whereas Ox No. 865 in good condition, in spite of hard work.

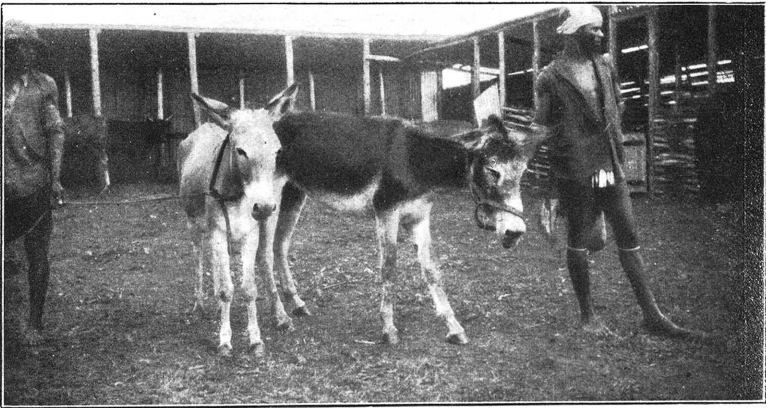


Fig. 27.—Experimental infection. On left Donkey No. 14733 (*T. congolense*) and on the right Donkey No. 14736 (*T. brucei*). Reverse condition now seen, Donkey No. 14736 being emaciated (died following day, 29th March, 1922), whereas Donkey No. 14733 in good health.

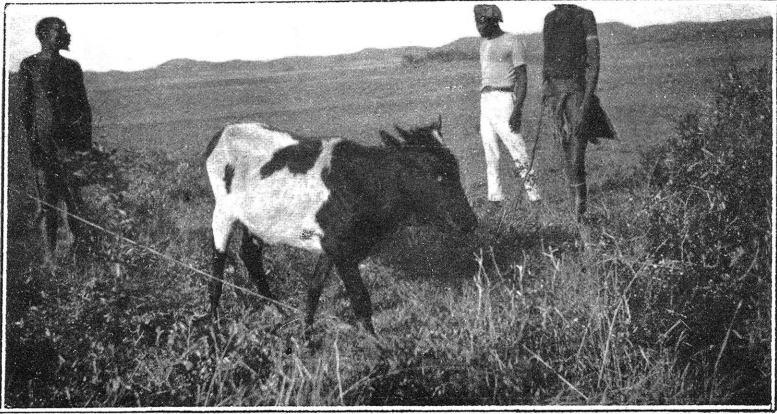


Fig. 28.—Parasitic gastro-enteritis of yearling calf, the so-called “swamp disease” of the coastal grass-veld of Ubombo. Note dunes in distance and flat swampy nature of country.

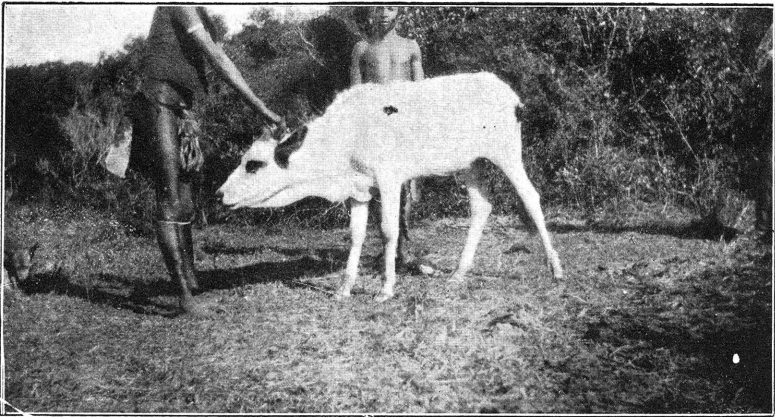


Fig. 29.—Another case of parasitic gastro-enteritis in Ubombo Division. Note emaciation and stunted appearance of animal.

*Nagana in Zululand.*]

[*Curson.*

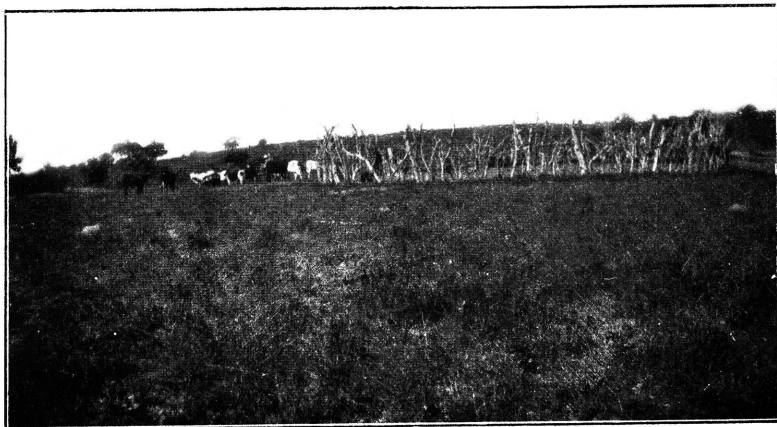


Fig. 30.—Native cattle-kraal situated on the border of bushveld and coastal grass-veld in Ubombo Division. Nagana and parasitic gastro-enteritis might co-exist in such a locality.

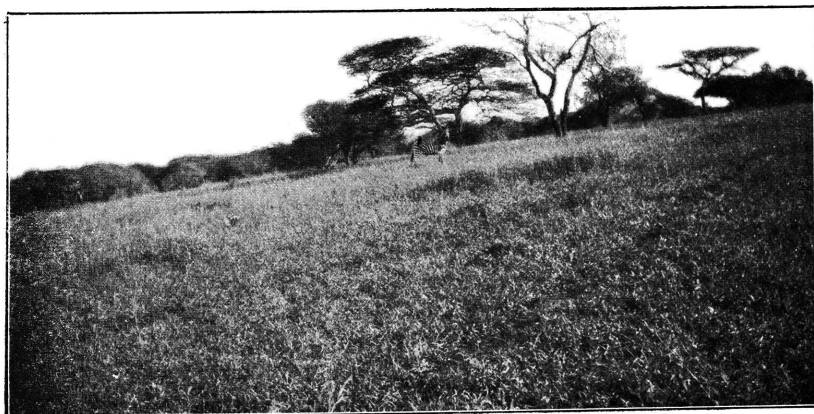


Fig. 31.—Zebra at distance of 20 yards. Note ox pecker (*Buphaga erythrorhyncha*) on right hindquarter.

*Nagana* in Zululand.]

[Curson.

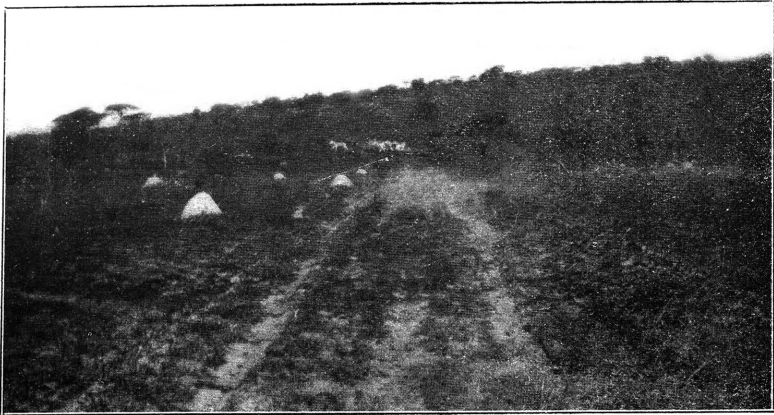


Fig. 32.—Bushveld, south of the White Umfolosi River, Empangeni-Conjweni road, after a grass fire; the zebra show up clearly against the blackened ground.

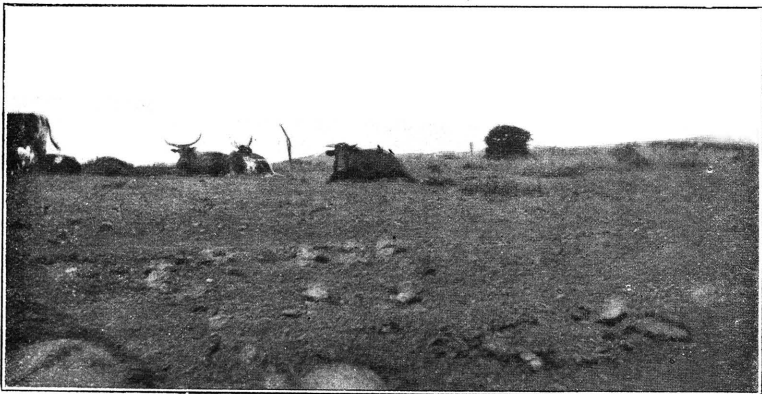


Fig. 33.—Nagana Research Laboratory. *Buphaga erythrorhyncha* searching for ticks on resting oxen. The significance of this in mechanical spread of nagana is evident.

*Nagana. in Zululand.*]

[Curson.