

THE DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Amelia Breytenbach, Antoinette Lourens & Susan Marsh

Jotello F Soga Library,

Faculty of Veterinary Science,

University of Pretoria

30th WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS 2011



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Introduction

- ∞ Knowledge exchange critical for development
- ∞ Information sources not available through commercial publishers, are not easily discovered or accessible
- ∞ May be lost to researchers
- ∞ “Saving the elusive past” veterinary librarians need to be aware of **grey literature** and add it to their current digital collections



Academic library collections

- ❧ Library collections include new resource types in digital form.
- ❧ Libraries are acquiring
 - ❧ local collections
 - ❧ special, unique material
- ❧ Access to resource types
 - ❧ digitizing for immediate, full-text online access to increase visibility and use



Grey Literature

- ∞ Can be described as literature:
 - ∞ not controlled by commercial publishers
 - ∞ that lacks adequate bibliographic description
 - ∞ that has limited distribution
 - ∞ often difficult to obtain
 - ∞ that is unique and may never appear in conventional book and journal literature



Grey Literature

- Important in preserving history of veterinary science in any country and next generation veterinary librarians should be mentored about the importance of historical veterinary literature

Collections in this community

- [Research Articles \(Veterinary Tropical Diseases\)](#)
- [Slide Collection \(Veterinary Tropical Diseases\)](#)
- [Unpublished Research \(Veterinary Tropical Diseases\)](#)

Recent Submissions

[Tuberculosis in lions \(*Panthera leo*\) in South Africa : evaluation of the immune response *Mycobacterium bovis*](#)

Maas, Miriam (2011-03-31)

Bovine tuberculosis (BTB), caused by *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*), was most likely introduced in South Africa with the first imported European cattle breeds during the 18th and 19th century. The rapid spread of BTB among



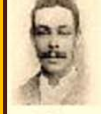
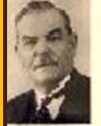
Institutional repositories

- ∞ Making Grey literature available
- ∞ Support the open access initiative
- ∞ Include a wide range of material
- ∞ Better alternative than website



UPSpace

- ✧ Repository of the University of Pretoria
- ✧ Planning started in 2004
- ✧ Established in 2006
- ✧ DSpace software as open access platform
- ✧ Initially one of the focus areas for the repository was Veterinary Science
- ✧ Created South African National Veterinary Repository





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Communities in UPSpace

Select a community to browse its collections.

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Metadata

- ∞ Descriptive information that is searchable
- ∞ Aids in identification and retrieval of electronic or digital information
- ∞ Resources in the South African National Veterinary Repository contain Dublin Core (<http://dublincore.org/>) metadata



Metadata Fields/elements

Required metadata fields that must be assigned to an item in the SANVR are:

- ☞ title
- ☞ author
- ☞ type
- ☞ language
- ☞ subjects/keywords
- ☞ rights

Title: Behandelng der rui
Jean Danysz en Dr.
in de Z.A. Republie
Z.A. Republiek, te

Author/s: Danysz, M. Jean
Bordet, J.
Theiler, Arnold, Sir,

LC Subjects: Rinderpest vaccine
Rinderpest virus
Viral vaccines
Morbilliviruses
Veterinary medicine

Keywords: Rinderpest
Cattle plague
Arnold Theiler
Animal vaccines
Animal vaccination
Cattle diseases

Issue Date: 22-Mar-2007

Creation Date: 1897

Publisher: Pretoria : "Volksste

Abstract: Report presented to
the rinderpest seru
appealed to the Pa
(1860-1928) studie
Pretoria. (Source: A

Description: Photocopy

URI: <http://hdl.handle.n>

Rights: Provided for educat
format without writ
copyright). Any att
laws and is subject

Type: Article

Language: Dutch

Description: 4064681 bytes

Appears in Collections: [Arnold Theiler Colle](#)



Metadata integrity

- ⌘ Input from veterinary and animal health experts
- ⌘ Experts' information is included in the metadata
- ⌘ Reflects the authenticity of the repository

	kbps.	
dc.description	Light micrograph	en
dc.description	Metadata assigned by Prof JA Lawrence, Emeritus: Dept. of Paraclinical Sciences, Section of Pathology.	e
dc.description.abstract	Images of post-mortem cases captured during 1978 - 1983. Departmental	en

hyperemic intestinal wall indicates that an acute inflammatory process is also present.

Description: Metadata assigned by Prof. R.C. Tustin, Professor Emeritus: DVTD. His academic and professional experience includes: veterinarian for 54 years, senior lecturer at UP for 7 years, head of Department at UP for 17 years and Veterinary Council for 3 years.



Experts' information is included in the metadata

UPSpace at the University of Pretoria: Small intestine of a sheep showing numerous white nodule - Windows Internet Explorer

http://repository.up.ac.za/upspace/handle/2263/11402

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Veterinary Tropical Diseases >

Slide Collection (Veterinary Tropical Diseases) >

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Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <http://hdl.handle.net/2263/11402>

[Scroll down to access full text](#)

Title: Small intestine of a sheep showing numerous white nodules or foci of coccidial parasites

Inquiries: koos.coetzer@up.ac.za

Author/s: Unknown

Other Contributor/s: University of Pretoria. Faculty of Veterinary Science. Dept. of Veterinary Tropical Diseases

LC Subjects: Veterinary protozoology -- South Africa
Coccidiosis -- South Africa
Protozoan diseases -- South Africa
Coccidiosis in animals -- South Africa

Keywords: Sheep
Small intestine
Foci
Coccidial parasites
Epithelial cells
Mucosa

Issue Date: 30-Sep-2009

Series/Report no.: Coccidiosis collection
Dept. of Veterinary Tropical Diseases digital collection
Protozoal diseases collection

Abstract: The small intestines are unopened. The numerous white foci, 1-2 mm in diameter each comprise an area in the mucosa where there is a severe infection of epithelial cells. The reddened, hyperaemic intestinal wall indicates that an acute inflammatory process is also present.

Description: Metadata assigned by Prof. R.C. Tustin, Professor Emeritus: DVTD. His academic and professional experience includes: veterinarian for 54 years, senior lecturer at UP for 7 years, head of Department at UP for 17 years and Veterinary Council for 3 years. Colour photos. Photo 1: Original document size: (w)6.99 x (h)4.62 cm. ((w)1650 x (h)1091 pix). Original scanned size: 359 kb JPEG, 600 dpi. Final web-ready size: 48.75 kb. Estimate download time: 18 sec. @ 28.8 kbps. Photo 2: Original document size: (w)7 x (h)4.64 cm. ((w)1653 x (h)1096 pix). Original scanned size: 152 kb JPEG, 600 dpi. Final web-ready size: 21.33 kb. Estimate download time: 8 sec. @ 28.8 kbps. Original TIFF file housed at the Dept. Veterinary Tropical Diseases, University of Pretoria.

More Info Available Online: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coccidia>

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/2263/11402>

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Metadata quality

- ∞ Quality control is done on each record uploaded to the SANVR repository.
- ∞ Metadata editors responsible for
 - ∞ consistent use of author names
 - ∞ assigning additional keywords and controlled subject vocabulary
- ∞ Assigning added value is encouraged.



UPSpace at the University of Pretoria: Behandelng der runderpest : rapport van het proefstatio - Windows Internet Explorer

http://repository.up.ac.za/upspace/handle/2263/2003

Assigning added value

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Title: Behandelng der runderpest : rapport van het proefstatio te Waterval-Pretoria, onder leiding van H.H. Jean Danysz en Dr. Bordet, van het Instituut Pasteur te Parijs, gezonden om de besmettelijhe ziekten in de Z.A. Republiek te bestudeeren, met medewerking van H. A. Theiler, gouvernements veearts der Z.A. Republiek, te Waterval, van den 15den Februari tot den 15den Juni 1897

Author/s: Danysz, M. Jean
Bordet, J.
Theiler, Arnold, Sir, 1867-1936

LC Subjects: Rinderpest vaccines
Rinderpest virus
Viral vaccines
Morbilliviruses
Veterinary medicine -- History

Keywords: Rinderpest
Cattle plague
Arnold Theiler
Animal vaccines
Animal vaccination
Cattle diseases

Issue Date: 22-Mar-2007

Creation Date: 1897

Publisher: Pretoria : "Volksstem" Drukkerij, 1897

Abstract: Report presented to the Government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek on the 18th June 1897 about the rinderpest serum method to replaced Robert Koch's bile technique of inoculation. The Z.A.R. appealed to the Pasteur Institute in Paris for assistance and Jean Bordet (1870-1961) and Jean Danysz (1860-1928) studied with the co-operation of Arnold Theiler rinderpest at the Waterval laboratory, Pretoria. (Source: Arnold Theiler 18677-1936: his life and times / by Gertrud Theiler, p. 4.)

Description: Photocopy

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/2263/2003>

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Type: Article

Language: Dutch

Description: 4064681 bytes

Appears in Collections: [Arnold Theiler Collection](#)

Files in This Item:

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Visibility

- ∞ Digital information resources must be made visible and searchable on the World Wide Web
- ∞ Resources and metadata stored and preserved on UP servers
- ∞ Managed and maintained by the UP Dept. of Library Services & SANVR project committee



Harvesting of metadata

- ❧ DSpace (<http://www.dspaceinc.com>) software as Open Access platform
- ❧ Compliant with Open Archives Initiatives-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting
- ❧ Increases opportunity to locate data from institutional repositories via common search engines such as Google and Yahoo

Harvesting SANVR metadata

∞ SANVR metadata harvested by

∞ OAISTER (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OAister>)

∞ DRIVER (*Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research*- <http://www.driver-support.eu/>)

∞ Ivy Academic Search (*An Open Access Initiative of Utrecht University* - <http://www.ivyacademicsearch.org/>)



Benefits of Harvesting SANVR

- ∞ Access to valuable grey material unique to Africa
- ∞ Resources available for use in learning and teaching worldwide
- ∞ Important role in delivering information to Africa and the rest of the world
- ∞ Social networking platforms - BrainRetain



Success and sustainability

- ∞ Staffing, equipment, storage and maintenance costs
- ∞ Library budgets
- ∞ Collaboration across the veterinary community to preserve veterinary literature
- ∞ Institutional culture of trust and cooperation



South African National Veterinary Repository



Heartwater is an acute disease of cattle, goats, sheep and some wild ruminants caused by the Rickettsia, *Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*). Heartwater is one of the major diseases of livestock in sub-Saharan Africa. This collection consists of images from research done about heartwater at the ARC-OVI and the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Dept. of Veterinary Tropical Diseases.

[Browse titles](#)



Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research

Full text collection of journal articles from The Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research first published by the Transvaal Department of Agriculture. The journal contains papers of veterinary science from 1903 onwards. The Equine Research of Pretoria gave financial support to the digitisation project.

[Search collection](#)



Pastures Collection

Collection of slides and documents by Prof DC Lourens on pastures. Prof Lourens was a lecturer at the Department of Production Animal Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa.



Pathology Collection

Slide collection of the Section of Pathology, Dept. of Paraclinical Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa. The collection includes diagnosis of diseases through the examination of animal tissue.



Poisonous Plants Collection

A selection of slides created by lecturers in the Section of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria. The focus of the collection is the botanical and clinical signs, necropsy, syndromes of poisonous plants in Southern Africa and also the clinical signs, necropsy, syndromes of poisonous plants. The collection was also published on a CD-ROM: Botha, CJ & Venter, E 2000 (CD-ROM) University of Pretoria, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Pretoria, South Africa.



Jotello F. Soga Collection

Jotello F. Soga was the first South African to qualify as a veterinarian. He was born in 1900 in the Transvaal and studied at the University of Pretoria.

✧ Plays an important role in the veterinary science fraternity by preserving historic as well as research material and making it available for research and education within and beyond South Africa

Collections in the SANVR

- ❧ History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association
- ❧ Arnold Theiler Collection
- ❧ Jotello F. Soga Collection
- ❧ Arnold Theiler Memorial Lectures
- ❧ Christine Seegers Biomedical Illustrations
- ❧ Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research
- ❧ Proceedings of the 1929 Pan African Veterinary Conference
- ❧ Old and rare Veterinary Books
- ❧ Faculty of Veterinary Science Web News
- ❧ Slide collections



History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the UPSpace repository page for the History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association. The address bar shows the URL: <http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/6850>. The page title is "History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association".

The main content area includes:

- Search within this community and its collections:** A search box with a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search".
- Browse by:** A list of links: [By Issue Date](#), [Authors](#), [Titles](#), and [Subjects](#).
- Collections in this community:** A list of links: [Veterinary history \(History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association\)](#).
- Recent Submissions:** Three entries:
 - Biography of Berend Cornelis (Ben) Jansen**
Verwoerd, D.W. (2011-01-11)
Biography of the bacteriologist Ben Jansen (1921-1987). The biography includes information about his education and career, scientific contributions and writings, homages and distinctions.
 - Biography of Herbert Watkins-Pitchford**
Heine, Heloise (2010-11-16)
Biography of the veterinarian Herbert Watkins-Pitchford (1865-1951). The biography includes information about his education and career, scientific contributions and writings, homages and distinctions.
 - Biography of Douw Gerbrand Steyn**
-16)
inarian and toxicologist Douw Gerbrand Steyn. The biography includes information about his scientific contributions and writings, homages and distinctions (1899-1988).

The right sidebar contains:

- Search UPSpace:** A search box with a "Go" button and radio buttons for "Search UPSpace" (selected) and "This Collection". A link to "Advanced Search" is also present.
- Browse:** Links for "All of UPSpace" (By Issue Date, Communities & Collections, Authors, Titles, Subjects) and "This Community" (By Issue Date, Authors, Titles, Subjects).
- My Account:** Links for "Login" and "Register".

The bottom of the page features the logo of the University of Pretoria (Universiteit van Pretoria / University of Pretoria / Yunibesithi ya Pretoria) and the text "Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off" and "100%".

Arnold Theiler Collection

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[Arnold Theiler 1867-1936 : his life and times](#)
Theiler, Gertrud, Dr. (University of Pretoria, 1971)
In the history of the veterinary profession in South Africa, the figure of Arnold Theiler stands like a colossus. With the celebration in September, 1970, of the Golden Jubilee of the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the ...

[Behandeling der runderpest : rapport van het proefstation te Waterval-Pretoria, onder leiding van H.H. Jean Danysz en Dr. Bordet, van het Instituut Pasteur te Parijs, gezonden om de besmettelijke ziekten in de Z.A. Republiek te bestudeeren, met medewerking van H. A. Theiler, gouvernements veearts der Z.A. Republiek, te Waterval, van den 15den Februari tot den 15den Juni 1897](#)
Danysz, M. Jean; Bordet, J.; Theiler, Arnold, Sir, 1867-1936 (Pretoria : "Volksstem" Drukkerij, 1897, 2007-03-22)
Report presented to the Government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek on the 18th June 1897 about the rinderpest serum method to replace Robert Koch's bile technique of inoculation. The Z.A.R. appealed to the Pasteur ...

[Boxing day at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Laboratory, 1924](#)
Unknown (2006-05-14)
Photo of "boxing day" of vaccines at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute, 1924. Vaccines distributed were bluetongue vaccine (40000 doses), wireworm remedy (27000 doses), anthrax vaccine (27000 doses) and ...

[Christmas postcard sent to Dr Arnold Theiler, 30 November 1909](#)
Altenroxel, H.S. (2006-09-22)
Postcard from H.S. Altenroxel posted from Munster on 30th November 1909 sending best wishes and greetings for New Year to Dr Arnold Theiler and his wife. Words on postcard: Munster i/W, Hoyast. 1, ...

[Arnold Theiler](#)
12)

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ARNOLD THEILER

1867 - 1936

His Life and Times

By
Dr. Gertrud Theiler



VET 636.
089 092
THEILER
THEILER

PUBLIKASIES VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA. NUWE REEKS
NR. 61 — 1971



Jotello F. Soga Collection

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[Castration - advocating the method of torsion](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Cape of Good Hope (Colony) : Dept. of Agriculture, 1893-07-27)

[Disease "Nenta" in goats](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Cape of Good Hope (Colony) : Dept. of Agriculture, 1891-01-29)

[Foot-and-mouth disease](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Department of Lands, Mines and Agriculture Cape of Good Hope, 1892-12-29)

[Heart water](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Department of Agriculture Cape of Good Hope, 1896-06-25)

[Inoculation for lung-sickness](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Department of Agriculture, Cape of Good Hope, 1895-06-13)

[Malarial fever in sheep](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Cape of Good Hope (Colony) : Dept. of Agriculture, 1890-03-27)

[Notice no. 150 : fever, belziekte, blauwtong or epizootic catarrh](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Cape of Good Hope (Colony) : Dept. of Agriculture, 1891-03-19)

[Peculiar cases in castration](#)

Soga, Jotello Festiri (Cape of Good Hope (Colony) : Dept. of Agriculture, 1893-07-27)

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lime is formed; these are all deadly parasiticides. However, in the absence of quicklime, slaked lime will do, only it should be as fresh as possible. Slake the lime, pass it and the sulphur both through a fine sieve and at once mix them with a little water, to the consistency of cream. Boil about 50 gallons of water and pour the mixture slowly in, keeping the water on the boil the whole time. This aids the chemical combination very much.

(To be continued.)

Disease "Nenta" in Goats

By Veterinary Surgeon Soga.

I commenced the investigation of this disease on the 31st of July last, when, accompanied by Mr. P. Weyer, I visited several farms on which there were cases of Nenta. The disease was not so severe as it will be later in the season.

I visited Yogelstrus Kraal, Mr. P. Weyer, also Goebelaars Kraal (Mr. Schumann). At these farms I had an opportunity of seeing goats in all stages of the disease—from the first day's affection to the third week. On the former farm I saw twenty-eight affected out of a herd of one hundred. It was on this pasturage that I selected the herbs for experimental purposes.

I also paid a visit to the farm Braak Poort (Mr. Huter); here again, there were Nenta goats. Mr. Huter kindly gave me a diseased goat, which we conveyed to Darlington and on the following morning made a post-mortem examination. To insure a thorough examination I killed the animal by incising left and right carotid arteries. The result of this and other post-mortem examinations are summed up in this report. I had opportunities offered whilst at Darlington, of revisiting the above-mentioned farms, and repeatedly taking note of the progress of sick stock.

Diverse are the opinions given as to the cause of Nenta; most farmers hold to the opinion that the disease was caused by an herb, but here again opinions differed as to the particular herb.

All thanks are due to Mr. P. Weyer for having signalled the plant; this gentleman had made several experiments with various herbs stated by farmers to cause Nenta, and had satisfactorily proved the plant.

It is needless to say that other herbs may still be brought forward as a cause of the disease. I have investigated Kafir and Hottentot herds, as to what herb they consider is the cause of Nenta, but with no signal success.

There are undoubtedly many herbal poisons, but there are very few which produce the ante and post-mortem conditions as induced by the Nenta plant.

Accompanied by Mr. P. Weyer, I proceeded to the veldt where I saw the plant on subsequent occasions, whilst gathering the herb for experimental purposes, opportunities were offered me for noting its habits. Certain portions of the veldt are suited for its propagation; on some parts of Darlington Estate it cannot be found at all, on these parts there is no fear of goats contracting Nenta, but in camps where the herb is to be found, stock take the disease indiscriminate of the quality of the goat.—old boer goats and well-bred Anoras.

For experimental purposes Mr. P. Weyer generously gave me eight goats on which to try the action of these suspected herbs.

The first herb I experimented with was the Nenta bush or plant; for convenience I cut the leaves into small pieces and bruised them. Each goat, irrespective of size, received two ounces daily. They had been selected from a flock grazing on the estate known to be free from the disease. These goats, prior to receiving a dose of the herb, were submitted to a careful examination by thermometer the previous day.

I shall here give a list of the goats (as transcribed from my notes), in the order in which I dosed them, considering it necessary so to do.

No. I. *Black Faced Kapater*.—Temp. 101 3/5 Fah.; dosed, 2oz. of leaves, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August (7th not dosed); 8th, put out with flock of ewes in the morning—returned in the evening sick, showing characteristic symptoms of Nenta (unsteady gait, shivering, disinclination to move, &c.); turned out again on the 9th inst. with flock, still sick; dosed with 4oz. of raw linseed oil, died on the 12th inst. Oil produced a most severe form of convulsions immediately swallowed.

No. II. *Mmorchid* (Klop Heeks).—Temp. 102 Fah.; dosed firstly on the 1st inst., dose 2oz.; repeated on the 2nd inst. (3rd not dosed); 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., dose on each occasion 2oz.; 7th, not dosed; 8th, morning, turned out with flock, returned in evening, no change; 9th, no dose; 10th, turned out with flock, returned evening with symptoms of Nenta. Still alive.

No. III. *Rooi Skimmel* (little) Red Rhone.—Temp. 99 Fah.; dosed on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, inst., dose 2 oz. daily; turned out with flock on the morning of the 8th inst., returned very sick, showed signs of Nenta, died on the 10th inst. after a dose of raw linseed oil.

No. IV. *Large Rooi Skimmel Kapater*.—Temp. 103 3/5 Fah.; dose, average normal temperature for one day, 101 Fah.; dosed on 4th, 5th, and 6th inst.; 7th, dosed with a mixture of 1 oz. leaves and 1 oz. herb stalks grated; 8th turned out with flock, returned same evening sick, characteristic symptoms of Nenta; died on 10th inst.

No. V. *Little White Goat*.—Temp. 103 3/5 Fah.; dosed 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., dose 2 oz. of herb; 7th inst., dosed with 8 oz. of grated herb and leaves, returned same evening sick after having been turned out with flock of ewes; on 8th inst., Temp. 104 2/5 Fah.; died evening of the 8th.

No. VI. *Little White Goat*, No. 2.—Temp. 102 Fah.; dosed 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., 2 oz. doses; 7th inst., dosed with 8 oz. of herb, stalks, and leaves, returned very sick with flock of ewes. I administered a dose am. chlor., 40 grains, nux vom. 20 grains, repeated same on the 9th inst., morning, died afternoon of 9th. Both No. 5 and this goat had what is called *Opblaas Nenta* distention of the abdomen.

No. VII. *Black-faced Goat* (Kapater).—Temp. 103 2/5; dosed 4th, 5th, and 6th inst.; up to 8th not dosed; turned out with herd of ewes to feed; dosed with 3 oz. of raw linseed oil; on the 10th inst. showed signs of Nenta on the 11th, up to present date, 21st symptoms have subsided, still alive.

No. VIII. *Parrot-mouthed Goat*.—Temp. 102 Fah.; dosed on the 1st instant; repeated dose on the 3rd instant, also 4th, 5th, and 6th inst.; 7th inst., very sick; 8th ditto, died on the 10th instant.

On the goats which died on the 10th instant, viz. No. 4, No. 3 and No. 8, the post-mortem appearances were synonomous with those of a goat on which I had made a post-mortem upon, received from Mr. Huter, and also goats which died in the last stages of the disease, received from Mr. Schumann.

It is not necessary to enter into a lengthened account of the post-mortem appearances of each experimental goat. I have entered the same into the general post-mortem appearances in this report on the disease.

Having satisfied myself, and by demonstration satisfactorily proved that this is the herb which causes Nenta in goats, having induced in healthy goats all the symptoms common to the disease, I cannot do better than give a description of this plant, prior to doing so I may state as a further proof that Nenta is due to this particular herb. The disease makes its appearance in this district in May, June, July, and August, gradually becoming worse as the season advances the severity of the disease corresponds to the time when the plant is in flower, which is in November or may be December (controlled however by rains), at this time the plant is most potent. The time to gather medicinal plants is from the time the plant is going to flower, to the time that the first seeds are ripe,

← Disease "Nenta" in Goats

his wife, and at least six children over the age of eight years, will be provided with a cottage and milking sheds, and put in charge of 80 cows and land sufficient for the pasturing of the animals. All the family are supposed to take part in milking the cows, the children doing their share before going to school in the morning, and when they return in the evening. The man takes the milk to the company's creamery in the cart lent him for the purpose, and is paid for the milking at the rate of one penny per gallon, a remuneration which may bring in over £200 per annum. In the case of a farmer who has seen better days, and does not want to become a "hand," he can have a lease of both land and cattle, and either receive the market value of the milk or have it credited to him in the books of the concern until, in course of time, the amount is equal to the value of the cows, which then become his property, having been paid for by their own milk. Last year the company dealt with 2,900,000 gallons of milk, from which 950,000 lbs. of butter were made.—*Melbourne Leader*.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Heart Water.

On page 61 of the current volume of this Journal there is a short report of investigation and treatment of this disease by Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Soga and a promise of a fuller account later on. In the Annual report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and Assistant Veterinary Surgeons we have the following notes.

Mr. Soga writes:—
"I left for the Komgha coast, to investigate the disease, heartwater in sheep. As it is a difficult matter on the coast to get accommodation I accepted the valuable offer of Messrs. Colin and Gerald Featherstone to stay at their camp, to whom during the time I was stationed there I cannot express too much thanks for services rendered. I considered that we could not have had a more favourable opportunity, as I was in close proximity to 10,000 sheep, of which the Messrs. Featherstones had 3,000. It had been reported that sheep were dying on the Government Koi Mouth Reserve, consequently I lost no time in proceeding, arriving at Sand Flats farm on Thursday, the 13th June."

Mr. Soga remained for some time in the neighbourhood of Koi Mouth engaged in investigation of the nature of the disease, dosing the sheep and taking such other measures likely to be useful, and we learn that on 29th June—

"I made six post-mortem examinations. Visited Sand Flats, dry flocks, placed 42 yearling rams for experimental purposes into ram camp which had been so virulent, took temperatures, being rambling, indeed variable. These animals were specially sent down from Stutterheim, so that there would be no fear of contracting heartwater, great care was taken on their passage down, the feeding ground was also carefully selected. The temperature was taken daily between the hours of six and seven a.m. So variable was it that I feel satisfied temperatures in health as a guide are next to useless. One morning the rise would be 106° Fah., another following 101° Fah., or perhaps 102° Fah. However there is this to be said that when an animal was really ill, temperature remained high even up to 108°. None of these 42 sheep took heartwater up to the termination of our experiment, they being duly returned to their owner on the 31st July. On further enquiry I ascertained that up to the date of their leaving, the middle of August, they remained immune.

Systematic dosing of lime and salt was kept up every eighth day, and a change of pasture where practicable was given.

"It was noticeable that sheep which were pastured on old grass and reaped fields invariably took the malady first, those essentially on brands not taking it so readily; and a fact also worthy to relate was that the majority of farms where young grass was wanting heartwater prevailed. What the cause of the malady is it is difficult to imagine, unless it be due to one of the fungi. Underneath the rather long patches of grass (ordinary pasture grass) in the morning a wet circle here and there was noticed; this I felt was the infecting medium. Not having any means of making infusions I left the matter until further investigation could take place, of which there will be more; after slight moist rains the malady would make its appearance with renewed vigour. The atmospheric conditions most noticeable were moist, damp nights, somewhat similar to those conditions seen when horse-sickness is prevalent. The post-mortem appearances are similar if not identical with Cape horse-sickness. I injected thoracic fluid 80 minims into 12 of the experimental sheep subcutaneously with no result, 60 minims were injected into the thoracic cavity with no result, also with 12; 30 minims into 12 directly into the trachea also with no results; six I reserved. A juice of the liver and stomach was also given to two others, but also with no result. Unfortunately I neglected to inject blood subcutaneously. The ante-mortem appearances briefly were—regurgitation from the flock, head stretched out, ears drooped, elbows flexed, hurried respiration, and occasionally a quiet, almost imperceptible, cough. As the case becomes worse the animal lies down with head extended on the ground; on an attempt being made to raise the animal it proves fruitless; death usually supervenes. The majority of deaths take place within a few hours after being noticed; those that lingered were amenable to treatment, or in other words had a better chance of pulling through. Many sheep take the affection in a very mild form, noticeable also in goats. Within a very short space of time one would imagine that every animal was affected.

"On making a post-mortem upon a full grown animal when the sternum (breast bone) is removed, it is astonishing to see the enormous quantity of fluid in the chest cavities; in many cases I took 30 fluid ounces. In no case of sudden death did I find adhesion of the pleural surfaces, only finding flocculent masses of lymph, which accounts for the adhesions always found in old standing cases. Most peculiar, again, the adherent portions, also the most apparent seat of lesion, was the left anterior lobe; the amount of interlobular effusion was enormous.

"The liver had a distinctly congested appearance; kidneys appeared slightly congested; heart flabby, sometimes having patches; slight pericardial effusion in 16 cases, I took 11 drachms from each. So that as far as the disease is called heartwater I think it is a misnomer.

"The appearance of the carcass after skinning is markedly stained red, the blood having a peculiar red colour, staining paper, differing from normal blood. In general the healthiest animals of a flock become affected; rams of a plethoric condition die rapidly. As an instance, out of 196 rams 108 were left. With goats, fat keepers and good-conditioned ewes die most rapidly. Those animals which had a slight attack generally shed the wool in a few weeks' time, the shedding in many cases being particularly abundant.

"The carcasses were eaten with impunity by the natives, no bad results supervening.
"By instructions I again left East London for Witmoos, Mr. Horatio Collet's farm, there to investigate a disease fatal in the extreme. After thorough investigation I came to the conclusion we had heartwater to deal with, similar in all respects to that of the sheep. Yet in this case the virulence seemed more severe, hence my wire relative to its apparent contagiousness, more really for the owner's satisfaction.

Heart water →

Arnold Theiler Memorial Lectures

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Collection of presentations from invited speakers on Faculty day, a special, dedicated occasion which focus research activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

Sir Arnold Theiler Memorial Lectures

 	 	
1984	T. Gutsche	Theiler - His Personal Significance Today
 	 	
1985	Prof HPA De Boom	"Vlammende Fakkels, Ou bene, Ivootorings en Rooi Vlae"
 	 	
1986	Prof BC Jansen	"Theiler Gedenklesing"
 	 	
1987		Opening of the Sir Arnold Theiler Building - No Lecture
 	 	
1988	Dr RD Bigalke	"Important Requirements for Future Animal Production-Orientated with Particular Reference to Veterinary Science"

THEILER MEMORIAL LECTURE



THEILER - HIS PERSONAL SIGNIFICANCE TODAY

THELMA GUTSCHE*

DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST FACULTY DAY OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA ON 5 SEPTEMBER 1984

It may seem absurd that, in the light of a massive tome recording the life and times of Sir Arnold Theiler, there should be anything left to say about him. On the contrary, there is a great deal of information - of singular appropriateness today - which, on your kind invitation, I propose to impart. It is not the duty of a biographer to moralise or to speculate on possible sequelae of a great man's life; but the passage of time qualifies a keen observer for that role. May I add that when speaking of Arnold, I am also speaking of Lady Theiler without whom he could hardly have lived. It is a sober warning to all veterinarians to choose their life-mates carefully.

I saw Theiler only twice in my life - first when I was a very small child. He came to the Dynamite Factory near Somerset West (subsequently the Cape Explosive Works) of which my father was the manager. His mission was to discover whether the newly-erected Fertiliser Factory (still a feature of the landscape near Firgrove) could supply phosphates suitable for combatting Lamstickie. All I remember about the visit was a shiny black-gloved hand and a stocky bearded man much admired by my father.

awaiting the awarding of my M.A.-degree subsequent to his being invested with his sixth honoris causa doctorate. Of that occasion I remember again the black-gloved hand and the short, stocky, quietly-dynamic man. His was definitely a presence. Today I know everything about him vividly and intimately; all his triumphs and failings and unfulfilled ideals.

In Switzerland, the Theiler family, led by Arnold's nephew Alfred (a most endearing man practising as a civil engineer who, to my great sorrow, died before my work was completed), went to extravagant lengths to impress upon my that Arnold had come of peasant stock. They took me to call on relatives living as small-holders, on perhaps, only an acre of land, in a simple wooden house of which the lower floor accommodated six cows. That was all. They lived virtually in poverty and had only cherries to offer us from their single tree. I was taken to his birthplace at Frick, his secondary school at Aarau, the first Veterinary College he attended at Berne University and the second at Zurich. They also showed me the village - Beromunster - where he first tried to practise in a hostile Canton. Other members of the family including his two nieces, accom-

Christine Seegers Biomedical Illustrations

The image is a screenshot of a web browser window displaying a repository page for 'Anatomy and Physiology' and a detailed biomedical illustration of a skull.

Browser Window (Left):

- Address bar: <http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1707>
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- Navigation: Home, Save As..., Feeds (0), Read Mail, Print, Page, Safety, Tools, Help
- Search: Search within this community and its collections: Go
- Advanced Search
- Browse by:
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 - [Christine Seegers Biomedical Illustrations](#)
- Collections in this community:
 - [Research Articles \(Anatomy and Physiology\)](#)
- Recent Submissions:
 - [Protozoa in the digestive tract of wild herbivores I : Protozoa in the hindgut of South African warthogs \(Phacochoerus aethiopicus\)](#)
Booyse, D.G.; Boomker, E.A.; Dehority, B.A. (Magnolia Press, 2010-06)
Seventeen warthogs were harvested during the winter hunting seasons of May to July 2001 and May to June 2002. All animals were taken from their natural habitat. Samples (200 ml each) were collected and weighed from the ...
 - [Morphology of the tongue of the emu \(Dromaius novaehollandiae\). II. Histological features](#)
Crole, Martina R.; Soley, John Thomson (Agricultural Research Council, ARC-OVI and the University of Pretoria,

Illustration Window (Right):

- Caption: ©University of Pretoria - Veterinary Science: Department Anatomy and Physiology
- Image: A detailed, realistic biomedical illustration of a skull, likely of a warthog, shown in a lateral view. The illustration highlights the complex structure of the jawbone, including the mandible and maxilla, and the surrounding facial bones. The rendering uses soft shading and fine lines to depict the texture and depth of the bone.

Footer (Bottom Left):

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Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research

The image shows a screenshot of the South African National Veterinary Repository website. The main heading is "Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research", which is circled in red. The page is part of the "UPSpace" institutional repository at the University of Pretoria. The left sidebar contains navigation options like "Browse by" (Issue Date, Authors, Titles, Subjects) and "Sub-communities within this community" (History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association, Journal of the SA Veterinary Association, and Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research). The main content area features a search bar, a "Browse by" section, and a list of "Collections in this community" starting with "1903 Author and Subject Index to the Government Veterinary Reports of the Transvaal and Union of South Africa 1903 - 1932". The right sidebar includes a "Search UPSpace" section and a "My Account" section with "Login" and "Register" links. The footer shows the University of Pretoria logo and name in Afrikaans and English.

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[Progress report on the possibility of vaccinating cattle against East Coast fever](#)

[Some observations concerning the transmission of ticks](#)

[The development of Theileria parva, the cause of cattle in South Africa-Part 2](#)

[The transmission of Amakebe by means of Rhipicephalus appendiculatus, the Brown Tick](#)

Progress Report on the Possibility of Vaccinating Cattle against East Coast Fever.

By DR. ARNOLD THEILER, C.M.G., Acting Director of Veterinary Research.

THE following progress report is in continuation of the experiments enumerated in my previous report*, when I demonstrated that it was possible to immunize a certain number of cattle against East Coast fever.

As it appeared from my previous investigations that the animal which supplied the material for inoculation had some connection with the results, I am giving the new experiments in chronological order, sub-divided according (1) to the animal from which the material was obtained, and (2) to the method of injection.

In all these experiments the lymphatic glands or spleen were either (1) ground in a Latapie apparatus (medium and fine grain), or (2) ground in an ordinary mincing machine (coarse or large grain), or (3) chopped with a knife into pieces of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. (chopped or lumps).

It appeared from previous experiments that a successful transmission was only possible when pieces of organs or tissues were introduced into the animal, and naturally the next step was to find out the smallest size of pieces of tissue that could be used to convey the disease; finally, a practical method had to be adopted to introduce such pulp into the system. Hence the four sizes of grain used in the experiments, and the different ways of application.

In previous investigations it was found that a piece of tissue containing the plasma bodies could start the infection, hence it was concluded that embolism produced in some internal organs would have the same effect. In order to realize that about a number of experiments were made with different

Proceedings of the 1929 Pan African Veterinary Conference

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Verwoerd, D.W. (2011-01-11)

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[Diseases of the horse and their treatment](#)

Hutcheon, D. (Cape Town : Cape Times, 1909)

The administration of medicine to the horse -- The dieting of sick horses -- Special or specific diseases -- General diseases -- Diseases of the respiratory organs -- Diseases of the digestive organs -- Diseases of the ...

[Home life on an ostrich farm](#)

Martin, Annie (Philip, 1890)

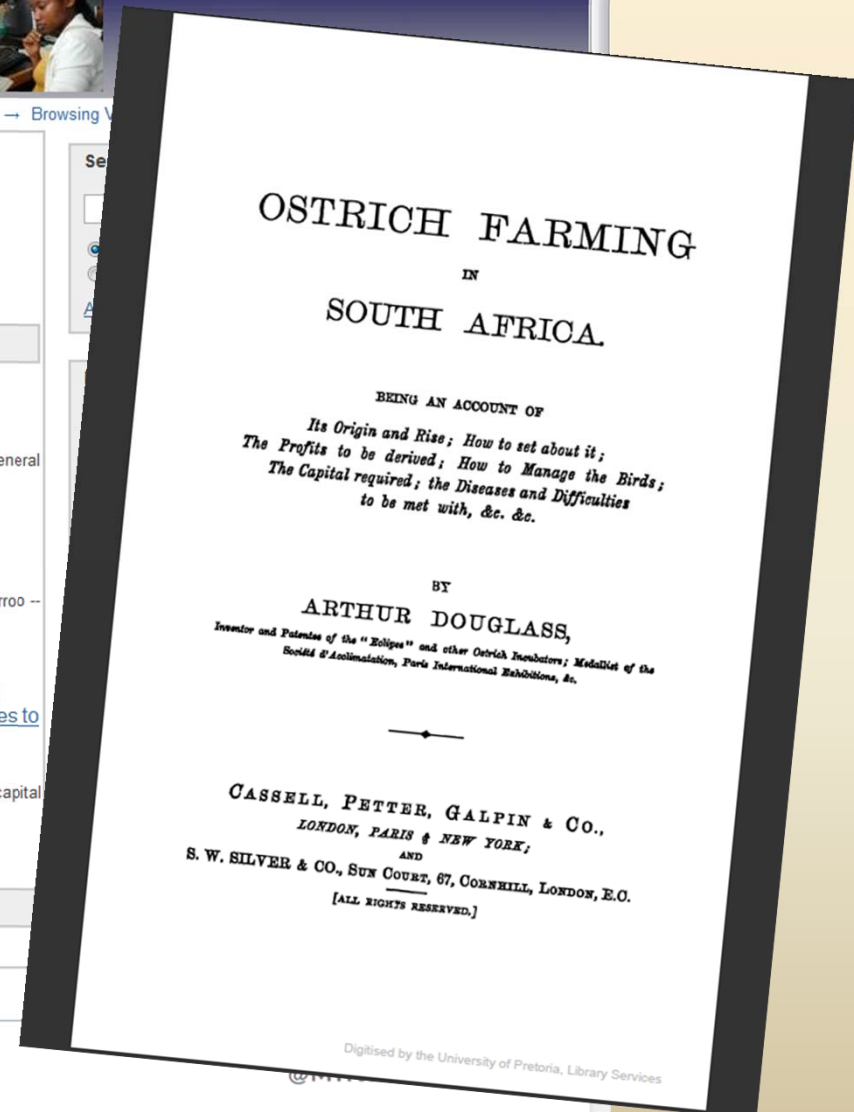
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[Ostrich farming in South Africa : being an account of its origin and rise; how to set about it; the profits to be derived; how to manage the birds; the capital required; the diseases and difficulties to be met with, &c. &c](#)

Douglass, Arthur (London : Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. ; Silver & Co., 1881)

1. Ostrich farming, its origin and prospects -- 2. The ostrich -- 3. South Africa in a farming light -- 4. The capital required -- 5. Fencing -- 6. The profits of ostrich farming -- 7. Birds on the halves -- 8. Farming ...

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Sonntag, Quixi; Van Rooyen, Jaques; Johnson, Sarah; Poggenpoel, Cecilia; Van A
Fourie, Andries; Van den Berg, Andre; Loots, Karen; Semmelink, Marianne; Malan
Dommett, Simon; Pretorius, Carli; Wright, Nicci; Miller, Sean (2011-09-22)

Introduction to Jacques van Rooyen / Dr Quixi Sonntag & Mr Jacques van Rooyen
(MAHC) / Sr Sarah Johnson - Basic pet care education at Ratjiepan / Cecilia Pog

[PARSA awards to DVTD staff members](#)

Penzhorn, Barend Louis (2011-08-24)

[Research to enhance protection of livestock against Foot and mouth disease](#)

Van Schalkwyk, Louis (2011-08-24)

During the official opening of the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS) in August 2010, Peace Parks
Foundation (PPF) made available R1 million towards priority research concerning veterinary issues in trans-frontier ...

[Rinderpest eradicated](#)

Miller, Sean (2011-08-24)

Rinderpest caused hundreds of millions of animal deaths that preceded famines in Africa, Asia, and Europe. After

Rinderpest Eradicated

By Sean Miller

Posted on 21 June 2011



Rinderpest caused hundreds of millions of animal deaths that preceded famines in Africa, Asia, and Europe. After centuries of efforts to prevent outbreaks of the disease, international authorities announced in May that the disease was the second, after smallpox, to be eradicated through human efforts.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) proclaimed May 25 that all 198 countries and territories with rinderpest-susceptible animals were free of the disease, and, at press time, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was expected to declare June 28 that the disease has been eradicated. The announcements indicate the morbillivirus that caused rinderpest remains only in laboratories.

Efforts to fight the "cattle plague" were connected with the 1761 founding of the world's first veterinary school in Lyon, France, and the 1924 founding of the OIE. FAO information indicates rinderpest epizootics were also associated with the fall of the Roman Empire, the conquest of Christian Europe by Charlemagne, the French Revolution, the impoverishment of Russia, and extensive famines in Africa.

"Century after century, it swept around Europe and Asia with every military campaign, leaving disaster, death, and devastation behind it," FAO information states.

Outbreaks killed millions of animals in the 1980s alone in Africa, southern Asia, and the Middle East, and a 1994 outbreak in Pakistan killed tens of thousands of cattle, buffalo, and yak, according to the FAO. The last confirmed outbreak was in 2001, when buffalo were found to be infected in Kenya.

In honour of this momentous occasion in veterinary science the OPVSC held a champagne and cake breakfast for the staff and students of Onderstepoort on the 21st of June 2011. The event was opened by Prof. van Vuuren. It was attended by the faculties Dean, Prof. Swan, and the

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Slide collections

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Acute respiratory distress syndrome (bovine)

Unknown

"Unknown 2010, 'Acute respiratory distress syndrome (bovine)'."

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/2263/13238>

Date: 2010-02-25

Abstract:

Images of post-mortem cases captured during 1976. Departmental references to images uploaded with photo titles indicated the macroscopic lesion (PM) or microscopic slide (S), case number and year.

Description:

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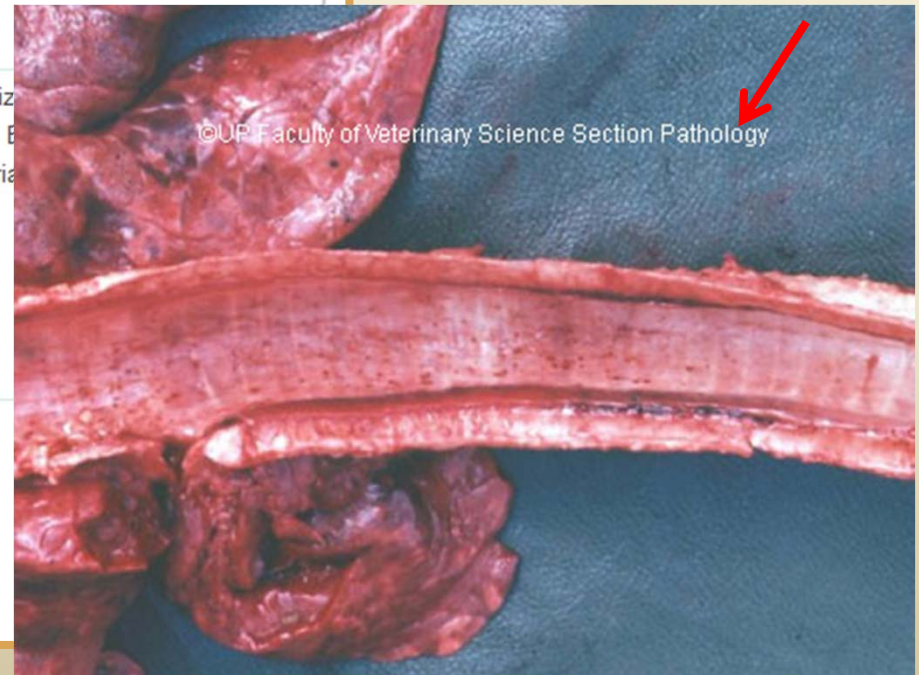
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In Process

- ❧ Early Veterinary Theses submitted to the University of South Africa, 1920-1950
- ❧ Research reports from the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station



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