

Dr Jotello Festiri Soga

His Career (Compiled by Heloise Heyne of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute)

- 22/4/1886: Registered as veterinary surgeon, Tutuka, Cape Colony
Employed as Duncan Hutcheon's (P.V.O. Cape Colony)
Second Assistant (Second Junior Veterinary Surgeon) at Stutterheim, East
- 1/11/1889: London, Fort Beaufort, Victoria East, Stockenstrom and neighbouring districts, inoculating cattle against contagious lung-sickness [contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) *Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* SC].
- Circa 1890: Studied toxicity of plants and their relation to animal diseases and also used plants as remedies in his practice.
- 1891: Resolved the aetiology of krimpsiekte by dosing *Tylecodon ventricosus* to goats.
- Circa 1891: Lecturer on diseases of stock and their treatment in Somerset East.
Worked with the bacteriologist of the Cape Colony, Dr Alexander Edington,
- Circa 1891: who initiated him into the use of locally-produced vaccines and bacteriology and Soga maintained further contact with him.
- Circa 1891: Completed a course in bacteriology under Edington at Grahamstown.
- Circa 1891: Assisted Edington in experiments on lung-sickness [CBPP] and Soga's special report was later printed as a pamphlet (1893).
Own inoculation experiments on lung-sickness (CBPP). Inoculated thousands of cattle with lung-sickness (CBPP) Vaccine. Description of Soga's inoculating method in Hutcheon's article (1905) on lung-sickness (probably in Transkei).
- 1892: of cattle with lung-sickness (CBPP) Vaccine. Description of Soga's inoculating method in Hutcheon's article (1905) on lung-sickness (probably in Transkei).
- Circa 1893: Worked with the Cape botanist P. MacOwan.
- 1894: Left the government services Transkei.
- Circa 1894: Transferred to King William's Town and worked on the diseases foot-and-mouth, redwater & biliary fever)
- Circa 1894: Appointed as District Veterinarian.
Assisted Professor Andrew Smith with investigation into the medicinal
- Circa 1895: properties of South African plants and Soga is mentioned in Smith's 3rd revised edition: *A contribution to South African materia medica* (1885).
- 1895: Investigated the cattle disease called Isitwayi.
- 1895: Experiments on Heartwater.
- 1895: Acted as judge of horses at the Agricultural Show in East London.
- Circa 1895: Practical work for the Veterinary Department in the Cape Colony and Botswana.
- 1896: Appointed as Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Second in seniority of a staff of eight veterinarians under Hutcheon.
- 1896: Worked at Maritzani [Mareetsane near Mafikeng, North – West Province] to innoculate cattle belonging to Dr Thomas Smartt against lung-sickness (CBPP).
- March 1896: Rinderpest entered the northern Cape. Soga and Hutcheon arrived at Mafikeng to attend to the problem. He was ordered to Mafikeng in March, in co-operating

- with Hutcheon and the police in shooting infected animals (at times as many as 400 cattle at a time).
- 1896 He was part of a delegation that visited Taung in order to pacify the local people.
- December 1896: Soga, together with the other South African role-players combatting rinderpest, met up with Dr Robert Koch, who had been brought out from Germany by the Cape Colony to try and eliminate rinderpest. Published article “Stamping out rinderpest.
- 1897: Research on inoculating cattle against rinderpest at Herschel, near Aliwal North (Eastern Cape).
- Mid 1897: Inoculating cattle against rinderpest at Nqamakwe near Butterworth (Eastern Cape).
- 1898/9 Retired from the Cape Civil Service, after taking recurrent sick leave, as a result of the exhaustive fight against rinderpest.
- Circa 1900: Went into private practice in the Border area (listed as a Veterinary Surgeon - Cape Civil Service Lists).
- 1902: Employed by Carl H Malcomess to supervise his cattle on the farm Itala in the Stutterheim district.
- ?: Moved to the farm of the veterinary farrier A B Fitchett at Amalinda, close to East London, where he continued with his own small veterinary practice.