



Nachlass Robert Koch

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Singapore
Oct. 14th 1899

Dear Sir,

it was not until after your departure from Singapore that I heard of your having been here. I was much disappointed at having missed the opportunity of paying my respects to so distinguished a savant; the more so, as I have for 3 years been investigating the life-history [unleserlich] of a most remarkable blood parasite which I first discovered in China, but which is also prevalent here. I am most anxious to be able to submit my specimens, micro photographs, etc. to you, and I am now writing to you in the hope that I shall thus insure seeing you on your return to Singapore. My research is now in the hands of Dr. Sims Wordhead, who wrote me some months ago, that it was in the printers hands; but as it is illustrated by some 200 microphotographs, it is likely to be delayed in publication yet. The parasite belongs to the Mycelia; a most remarkable fact about it, one of many unique features, [unleserlich], its universal prevalence, here and in China, in the healthy as well as the sick. I have evidence associating it with several forms of fever, one very prevalent here; in such cases it undergoes special developments. It has a most complex life-history and is extra ordinarily [unleserlich] in its various stages; can very easily be cultivated. In one phase, that of large masses of [unleserlich] granular protoplasm it seriously impedes the search of the Malarial plasmodia, as these bodies keep even slide & cover glass apart, and prevent the [unleserlich] formation of the desired thin film. This phase can be demonstrated in any person's blood here, by simply mixing a drop of blood with one of a saturated aqueous solution of [unleserlich] methyl green (with 1% acetone [unleserlich]). Within a few minutes vacuoles full of air (or some gas) form in these bodies, increase in size for a while, and then decrease and vanish (the air diffusing out), leaving behind large irregularly shaped green stained masses, which usually continue to grow, to branch, for some days. They can also be stained with [unleserlich], etc. The organism is extra-ordinary [unleserlich]ious of life; its zoonidia will resist a most heat of 100°C for over an hour.

Trusting that you allow me the desired opportunity, I have the honour to be,
[unleserlich]

with profound respect

yours faithfully

E. W. von Tunzelmann, M.B. London

Oct. 9 Colonial Surgeon (in charge of the Tan Tock Seng Hospital); late Medical Offices J. Chinese Customs, etc.

Singapore
Oct. 14th 1899

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has a most complex life-history, and is extraordinarily protean in its various stages; can very easily be cultivated. In one phase, that of large masses of unequal granular ~~the~~ protoplasm, it seriously impedes the search in the malarial plasmodia, as these bodies keep slides & cover-glass apart, and prevent the proper formation of the desired thin film. This phase can be demonstrated in any person's blood here, by simply mixing a drop of blood with one of a saturated aqueous solution of ~~acetic acid~~ methyl green (with 10% acetic acid). Within a few minutes vacuoles full of air (or some gas) form in these bodies, increase in size for a while, and then decrease & vanish (the air diffusing out), leaving behind large irregular shaped

The following is a list of the names of the various stages of the life-history of the malarial parasite, as described in the text above.

green stained masses, which usually continue to grow, & branch, for some days. They can also be stained with dahlia, &c. The organism is extra-ordinary tenacious of life; its zoo-gonidia will resist a moist heat of 100° C for over an hour.

Trusting that you allow me the desired opportunity,

I have the honour to be, Sir

Yours faithfully
With profound Respect

J. W. von Kunselmann M.B. London.

Actg. Colonial Surgeon (in charge of the
Tan Tock Seng Hospital); late Medical Officer I. Chinese Customs, &c.