

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

|               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| G.O. No. 585  | Press<br><del>Mis.</del> |
| <i>WS-106</i> |                          |
| Dated         | 10-6-1918                |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
10th June 1864.*

No. 105. Read the following Endorsement of the Under Secretary to the Government  
of the North West Provinces :—

Forwards copies of certain further correspondence on the } (Here enter 16th May 1864, No. 535.)  
subject of Cattle Murrain.

No. 106.

ORDER THEREON, 10th June 1864, No. 985.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and Mr. Thacker, with  
reference to G. O. 27th October 1863, No. 1,931.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,  
*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue.  
„ J. Thacker, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

From \_\_\_\_\_ R. Wundersow, Esquire  
Superintendent of Dehra Doon  
To \_\_\_\_\_ F. Williams, Esquire,  
Comr. of the 1<sup>st</sup> or Meerut D<sup>o</sup>  
Dated the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1864.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 4 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> January, I have the honor to state that there appear to be two epidemic diseases which occasionally attack cattle in this district, one called the "Burro Rog" (great disease) the other called "Rore" they are both as far as I am aware certain infections.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The "Burro Rog" which in many respects bears an analogy to the murrain described in the papers circulated by the Madras Government is by far the more fatal of the two.

3<sup>rd</sup>. It commences with disinclination for food, but inevitable thirst attacks the animal. affected then follows drooping of the ears, discharges from the mouth, general lassitude, shivering, cold sweats, hair standing on end and other similar symptoms of approaching disturbances of the entire system. Then commences violent purging, the excretion being first of a green colour and eventually bloody until death intervenes.

4<sup>th</sup>. During the disease pustules appear on the body of the size of a pin but they are not round, nor does the hair of the animal fall off. The urine is scanty and of a high colour. The animal ordinarily dies within two or three days after purging commences; sometimes it survives to the fifth and tenth days. The stronger and better in condition the animal is the sooner it succumbs to the disease and a greater proportion of weak ill-conditioned animals recover than of the reverse.

5<sup>th</sup>. The remedies employed appear to be useless. The most popular appear to be cluypallies made of "cardittali" and mustard oil / Turon / plentifully interspersed with charms and incantations.

6<sup>th</sup>. This disease appeared in the Doon and Larnerd Bower in 1862.

7<sup>th</sup>. The other epidemic common in this part of the country is called "Rore".

8<sup>th</sup>. It commences with the general symptoms which attend the "Burro Rog" followed by a thin discharge from the nose and swelling in the mouth and throat, a sore then appears in the slot of the hoof and occasionally sores appear on the body not attended by any discharge. The cause of death is ordinarily the sores in the mouth and tongue which prevent the animal from taking food.

9<sup>th</sup>. This disease is by no means necessarily fatal and the gentlemen themselves allow that, if properly cured for the animal attacked will often recover. It generally appears in the rainy and hot seasons and not often or with great regularity in the cold. The remedies employed consist of deodor oil, Asafetida, lime leaves of peach trees, and mustard oil.

10<sup>th</sup>. It is epidemic in its character and when its force has been exhausted leaves the

From Major B. P. Lloyd  
Commissioner of the Shensi D<sup>y</sup>  
To G. H. M. Batten, Esquire,  
Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue  
of the D. W. P.  
Dated Shensi, the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1864

Encl: Deputy Dir,  
Dr. W. P.

In compliance with your office enclosure, dated the 11<sup>th</sup> December last, No. 343, I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of the Cattle disease which prevailed in the Shensi Division during 1861/62.

1<sup>st</sup> Notwithstanding the virulent nature of the disease which carried away a large number of Cattle in the three districts of this Division, and the various descriptions of treatment resorted to by the natives, they failed to discover any remedy; and the only means of preventing infection was found in the separation of the diseased animal from the rest.

2<sup>nd</sup> The malady called by the natives "Matta" (small pox) is stated to have assailed the tongues of the animals who refused to take food, and died from starvation.

3<sup>rd</sup> The true cause of the distemper cannot be ascertained. Major Davidson, Deputy Commissioner Shensi, believes from the fact of the disease having reigned in his District, during the monsoons, that it is induced by damp.

4<sup>th</sup> The Deputy Commissioner of Cutchpoo, Captain Taylor, reports that within the last two years a new description of disease has attacked the Cattle in the District which has been found to be more destructive in its effects. It is usually first observed in a slight cough for 3 or 4 days when the throat begins to swell and becomes painful to the touch, the animal labors much in breathing, its nostrils commence to dilate enormously, and an offensive matter flows therefrom. The natives are at a loss for a remedy and only separate the infected Cattle from the flock as a precautionary measure against the spread of the contagion.

Shensi Commr: Office  
The 1<sup>st</sup> of March  
1864

I have the honor to be  
Signed/ B. P. Lloyd  
Commissioner

From F. Pearson, Esquire, Surgeon,  
Asst. Vaccine Commissioner & Gurlwal  
To M. Simon, Esquire,  
Secy. to the Govt. of the D. W. P.  
Dated Camp Gurlwal, the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 1863.

Sir,  
In reply to your letter No. 1377. A of 1863 of 8<sup>th</sup> instant, I have the honor to inform you, that Simson has never been visited by a Cattle Murrain of the kind described as now reigning in Simson, Madras Presidency.

2<sup>nd</sup> I would suggest that a Veterinary Surgeon be deputed to the locality to investigate the real nature of the disease.

3<sup>rd</sup> Should it prove to be small pox, degeneration and vaccination of the infected flocks, would be the proper remedies.

Camp Gurlwal  
The 14<sup>th</sup> of December  
1864

I have the honor to be  
Signed/ F. Pearson  
Asst. Vaccine Commissioner & Gurlwal

the village in which it originally appeared to visit another. It is considered to be contagious.

1<sup>st</sup> With regard to both these diseases there appears to be an impression that they have become more aggravated in their nature and more frequent in their occurrence of late years. I have no means of testing the truth of this supposition, but it is undoubtedly the prevalent impression that such is the case and it is attributed by the people to the greater mixing of Cattle together of late years (owing to increased population in Dehra and its vicinity) than was the custom formerly.

2<sup>nd</sup> Their practices at least agree with their theory for at the commencing of either epidemic they drive the Cattle as far into the jungles as possible.

3<sup>rd</sup> I only mention that in the same year 1862 a disease similar in its character to the burra rog broke out among the Hoptians in Dehra, and was very fatal. Several died and the one attached to my office was only recovered with the utmost care and attention, but she has never recovered the shock, nor regained her original constitution up to the present day.

4<sup>th</sup> The Natives speak of the "burra rog" among animals as analogous to cholera among the human race, and possibly the remedies which succeeded in our year might be unavailing in the next but there can be little doubt that the remedies employed by Dr. Biele would generally be useful in these murrains as the ingredients of his treatment are carbach and tend to check the prostrating effects of the disease and I would therefore beg to suggest with reference to your letter No. 343, that printed Abstracts of the disease, its symptoms, and treatment be supplied to every district officer in English, Hindi and Gurmukhi for distribution to the Zemindars.

I have the honor to be  
Signed/ R. Manderson  
Superintendent.

To R. Manderson, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Dehra Doon  
Dated the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1864.

Referring to your letter No. 343, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, reporting on the disease of Cattle, I have the honor to state that I am not aware that the disease has prevailed outside the Doon.

2<sup>nd</sup> I will readily sanction the cost of printing a good translation of the symptoms and Dr. Biele's remedies, so that every village in the Doon and Simson may have at least our copy.

I have the honor to be  
Signed/ F. Williams  
Commissioner

No. 553 A of 1864

Revenue Department

Dr. W. P.

Order 3 Ordered that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, in continuation of the letter No. 1375 A, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1863.

Prague Jail  
No. 16<sup>th</sup> of Decr.  
1864 )

David  
Under Secretary to the Gov.  
of the Dr. W. P.

Geo. L. L.

Prosser Dec/63 No 23854

Rev. 1864. W. H. C. White  
Prosser, Oregon June.  
No. 11406.

Enclosurement from  
the Under Secretary to  
the Govt of the R. M.  
P. 11406.

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> May/64.  
Revised 30<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>

No. 235

Forwarded copy of  
certain further correspondence  
on the subject of Battle-  
Museum.

No 1054106.

steps. 10<sup>th</sup> June

W. H. C. White

C. H. Jones/Prosser.

W

Received of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. C. White  
with reference to P. O. No. 11406  
of 1931.

J. H. C.

Communicated to the

Front St. George's  
10<sup>th</sup> June 1864

In C. to the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. C. White  
and a J. H. C. White/Prosser Oregon

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5