

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 233	Press ~~Mis.~~
459-460	
Dated	26 - 1 - 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th January 1866*

No. 459. Read the following letter from the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Camp, Ootacamund, 10th January 1866, No. 1,541 :—

1. I beg to enclose a report received to-day from Major Morgan, as to the occurrence of the *Rinderpest* amongst the forest bullocks in the Sigur valley; the disease broke out on the 24th ultimo, and continued till the 3rd instant. The result is that out of the herd of 150 bullocks thirty-one were attacked and twelve died.

2. The mode of treatment adopted accords in principle with that suggested by Mr. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, now on special duty in these hills, and also with the recommendation of two writers in the "London Evening Mail." Copy of one of these communications is annexed. The administration of Chlorate of Potash at the commencement, followed by diluents as gruel, and rice congee, with opium in larger or smaller doses, seems to have been attended with favorable results in comparison with many recorded cases. I therefore forward the report for the information of Government.

From the Deputy Conservator of Mudumallai, &c., Forests, to the Conservator of Forests, dated Ootacamund, 9th January 1866, No. 400.

1. I have the honor to report to you, for the information of Government, that on the 24th of December murrain broke out amongst the forest bullocks at Musnicoil, and out of 150 bullocks thirty-one were attacked, of these twelve died and nineteen recovered.

2. Expecting that murrain would break out, I had ordered the cattle to Mudumallai on the 16th December, but a slight delay took place in consequence of the cattle being then engaged in carting timber to Ootacamund.

3. I had previously sent instructions for the treatment of sick cattle to all my Overseers, consequently when the murrain first broke out, of the twelve bullocks attacked only five died.

4. I did not get the report that murrain had broken out till the 30th December, when I immediately proceeded to Mudumallai and inspected the cattle. I found the sick bullocks, seven in number, separated from the rest, and my instructions pretty fairly carried out. The bullocks almost refused all food, and were passing blood and mucus. I gave them rice congee with four grains of opium, morning and evening, and of the seven then attacked three died and four recovered. I believe that if I could have been present when the disease first broke out, very probably not more than six would have died instead of twelve; but as it is, I think we have reason to be satisfied in having only lost twelve bullocks out of 150. I am not aware that any one else has been successful in the treatment of the murrain, whether in this country or in England.

5. The measures adopted were as follow: Quarter of an ounce of Chlorate of Potash in a quart of water to all the bullocks as a preventive. On the bullock refusing his food he was separated from the herd, and half an ounce of Chlorate of Potash, dissolved in four quarts of water, given, after which he might have grass and rice congee. The dose was continued daily for five days, and then stopt for two days: if purging still continued, two more doses with rice congee and four grains of opium twice daily. Five doses generally proved sufficient. I believe that the preventive, in the shape of a quarter of an ounce of the medicine to each bullock, was of the greatest service, as from the date it was administered (January 2nd) not another case occurred.

No. 460.

ORDER THEREON, 26th January 1866, No. 233.

Miscellaneous.

The Government believe that Mr. Thacker was at Ootacamund when this out-break of cattle disease occurred, and wish to know why his services were not sought on the occasion.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Conservator of Forests.

Ed. S. T. Augustin.

H. C. L. Horn
Conservator of Forests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

Sir,—The experience of a doctor in the treatment of the cattle plague in one of his own cows may interest some of your readers, especially those who have lost faith in the pole-axe practice of the veterinary surgeons.

On Tuesday, the 7th of November, one of my cows refused all food, and stood still in the stall like a statue; her eyes looked red and swollen, a whitish-yellow offensive fluid exuded from the nostrils, her mouth looked sore and excoriated. Immediately I sent her to the warmest and best ventilated shed. Every two hours ten drops of solution of arsenic (equal to 1-10th of a grain) were given day and night, also quarts of barley-meal gruel poured down her throat without the least difficulty.

The next day the respiration became short and rapid, with an occasional hacking cough. The dose of arsenic was doubled, and given every two hours in alternation with the 1-50th of a grain of phosphorus.

In many cases of pneumonia and bronchitis in human beings I had found such positive and immediate relief from filling the sick chamber with steam that this at once suggested itself for the cow.

In three hours, by the labour of four men, the cowshed was converted into a vapour bath by removing from the scullery the ordinary copper and cementing it on a furnace, which was extemporized with a few bricks, while three 4-inch stoneware drainpipes made a flue. Day and night the copper was kept boiling. In a few hours the atmosphere of the shed became warm and moist. Two men remained up all night giving phosphorus every two hours alternately with the arsenic. Towards morning the breathing became relieved. From 56 in the minute it fell in 12 hours to 40 (the next day to 32). On Friday we were in great hope, but on Saturday morning the cow calved, and the men thought her dying, if not dead. Then I got them to pour down her throat four bottles of Barclay's stout in the course of eight hours. This the cow drank with infinite relish. To our surprise the calf was born alive. The poor cow seemed nearly dead, but, determined not to give her up, I ordered the gruel to be made with old ale, the bottled stout being also continued. Little by little she revived, and has gradually recovered. She now eats hay and takes bran mash. The milk is coming; the calf takes it freely, and seems to thrive on it.

About a week before she was taken ill the cow was let into a field to graze adjoining a meadow where several cows had died of the cattle plague about a month before.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KIDD, M.D.
Brooklands, Blackheath-park, Nov. 13.

Note—In India, a vapour bath is not required, but clothing the animal with sacks or cumblies appears to be useful.

How so? was the answer in this case. H.C.
in no degree benefited by whatever the hot vapour? Had not the lungs found relief from what was a sort of warm fomentation? Would cumblies afford such relief? W.D.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. C. Horn
Conservator of Forests.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

CAMP, Pithampur 1866.

10th January.

No. 1541.

From

Mr. Telegraphic Officer, D.

Conservator of Forests,

To

S. R. B. B. B.

Secretary to Government,

Fort Smith Range.

Sir,

I beg to enclose a report received to day from Mr. Morgan as to the occurrence of the Cholera amongst the Forest Bullocks in the Sigur Taluk. The disease broke out on the 24th ultimo and continued till the 3rd instant. The result is that out of the herd of 15 bullocks 8 were affected and 12 died.

The mode of treatment adopted accords in principle with that suggested by Mr. Thae Kar Veterinary Surgeon, now on special duty in these hills, and also with the recommendation of two writers in the London Evening Mail. Copy of one of these communications is annexed. The administration of white sulfate of potash at the commencement followed by dilute as gruel, and rice gruel, with opium in larger or smaller doses, seems to have been attended with favorable results in comparison with many recorded cases. I forward the report to the ^{Honorable} Secretary of Government. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. C. B.

Conservator of Forests.

Recd 132/66.
Messrs. J. & W. H. B. B.

For so long the conservator of forests has been the only person who has been able to do so much for the forest. The conservator of forests has been the only person who has been able to do so much for the forest. The conservator of forests has been the only person who has been able to do so much for the forest.

No. 233

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L R P

26 May 1866
S. A. D. Penner making of the road is a very long

Rev.

DEPARTMENT 1866.
From May 1866

The Conservator of Forests,

To Mr. Andrew B. Bond

and David Bond

Dated 10th January 1866.

Received 16th January 1866.

From 15th May 1866

No. 1541

Enclosure, No. 2

Forwarding a copy of the
Report of the Survey of the
Forest of the Conservator of
the Forests of the Department
and that it is directed to be

No. 233 460.
May 1866

W. H. Miller
No 233-25 June