M.R. ⊕. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2922 Press ~~Mis.~~

381-82.
Dated 23 - 11 - 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 381. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th September 1868, No. 6,836 :—

Read the following paper from Veterinary Surgeon J. THACKER, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 9th September 1868.

REPORT.

1. KANDAL AND OOTACAMUND.—In closing my last Report, I mentioned that sickness was prevalent at Kandal and Ootacamund. Of 660 cattle in the immediate vicinity, twenty-three were attacked. Great difficulty was experienced in separating the affected cattle, as the monsoon prevailed at the time of the outbreak, and buildings being scarce, owners were apprehensive that the healthy cattle would not stand exposure to the weather. I received every assistance from the Civil Officers, and it is, I think, owing in a great measure to their kind co-operation that I am enabled to report that the results were gratifying. Eleven of the cattle attacked recovered under treatment.

2. MUSNA MUND.—I received intelligence of an outbreak of Rinderpest among the Todahs' buffaloes ; I visited them, and in accordance with my advice the animals, fifty in number, were broken up into five detachments, which were kept in kraals at distances of 200 yards apart. The sick were separated. The result was that only twelve of the animals were attacked, of which nine died, and three recovered. Medicinal remedies were declined. I did not press them, as my chief object was the prevention, rather than the cure of disease. The outbreak of the disease in this case, appears to have been caused, simply by infected cattle having been permitted to graze on the ground usually occupied by this herd during the absence of the latter for a time. This is another instance of the extremely infectious character of the disease. I can see no way to prevent the spread of infection, unless Government issue strict orders that all sick cattle shall be confined to their own premises, and not allowed to feed upon public grazing grounds.

3. ELEPHANT AND CATTLE DISEASE, BURMAH.—I received a letter from the Commissary General, reporting an outbreak of disease among the cattle and sheep at Tonghoo. I telegraphed a prescription and instructions for the treatment of the animals. At this time also, a report came from Rangoon of considerable loss among the Government elephants there. In the space of fifteen days seven had died. I offered at once to proceed to Burmah to render assistance in this and the cattle outbreaks. Before I could leave, however, a telegram informed us that the disease in Tonghoo had abated, and that it had entirely ceased among the elephants in Rangoon. The deaths among the latter, were attributed to disease produced by animalcules of the species " Distoma," which were found in the liver and lungs. Specimens were sent to me, and, on examination, I found that they were the same as I had observed similarly infesting the camels at Bangalore. Feeling desirous to elicit some information, which might enable me to offer suggestions towards prevention of such disease, I sent to an eminent Entozoologist specimens of the animalcules. I have not yet heard from him. Many causes have been assigned for the formation of these parasites in the body. For practical purposes, I mention some common ones which can be avoided or removed ; impure stagnant water ; wet and coarse grass of swamps, and exposure to severe and changeable weather, such as is

experienced in Burmah. I cannot speak of a cure for animals whose vital organs, the liver and lungs, are infested with parasites; but only offer such suggestions as are likely to prevent their formation. The animals should be kept under cover and thoroughly protected from the vicissitudes of the Burman climate. During the wet season the green forage should be well dried, or, if this is impracticable, a *portion* of ready dried forage should be mixed with it. In addition to this, it is absolutely necessary that a daily allowance of salt be given with the food, and on the first appearance of any unthriftiness in the animals, I would recommend a course of sulphate of iron in doses of one ounce daily.

4. Annikoray, Sallatah, Kadanad, and Badaga Coonoor.—The Acting Special Assistant Collector of Coimbatore reported an outbreak of cattle disease at Annikoray, on the Neilgherries, of a particularly virulent nature, and requested my services. I immediately proceeded thither. I found that of 112 animals attacked, 100 had already died, and the other twelve were very ill. I ordered the remaining herds of healthy cattle to be broken up into detachments of from ten to twenty, and put into kraals, and the sick to be confined in the village. The disease unfortunately had extended to the cattle of the villages of Sallatah, Kadanad, and Badaga Coonoor; but owing to the prompt measures adopted in the immediate segregation of the herd, it had, in the course of a month ceased, with the loss of only a few animals. During the prevalence of the outbreak, the healthy cattle of the surrounding villages were driven from the neighbourhood, at my desire, to prevent their infection. The Kotahs also, who were employed by the Badagas to remove dead cattle, were strictly confined to the infected villages for the time, to prevent the extension of the sickness to other places.

5. Kotergherry, Coonoor.—My attention was next called to sickness among the cattle of Kotergherry and Coonoor. Segregation and treatment were adopted; but owing to other duty, I was obliged to leave before the disease disappeared. I afterwards learned that it soon ceased.

6. Hoonsoor Cattle Depôt.—In consequence of a report that "Burra Uzaar" had broken out among the Government cattle at Hoonsoor, I immediately left for that place; but on reaching Bangalore, I was informed by the Executive Commissariat Officer there, that no new cases had occurred, and he decided with me that there was no necessity for my proceeding further. The fact of no new cases occurring led me to conclude that the disease could not have been the contagious murrain. I felt so much the importance of being prepared against future outbreaks at the "Amrut Mahal," that I sent to the Assistant Commissary General there, 200 doses of medicine, with full instructions for segregation and treatment.

7. North Arcot, Cuddapah.—I left Bangalore at once for the purpose of attending to several outbreaks of disease, reported to me from the North Arcot and Cuddapah Districts. After interviews with the Revenue Inspector and Monegars of some of the affected villages in North Arcot, I visited them; I found a large number of animals sick, and had opportunities of making *post-mortem* examinations. The disease was "Vekkai," but not of a virulent type. Segregation was adopted; the sick were confined in the villages, and I supplied medicine for treatment. The disease had almost ceased, when a sudden appearance of heavy rain so alarmed the ryots, lest exposure to it should destroy their cattle, that in one village, notwithstanding my advice, and that of the village officials, they brought back all the segregated cattle into contact with the sick. This unfortunately counteracted the good that had been done, and the disease broke out afresh. I am glad to say, however, that directly the weather improved, I persuaded them again to segregate the herds, and in the course of three weeks the sickness had entirely disappeared. In the meantime, I telegraphed to the Collector of Cuddapah to carry out the plan of segregation, and supplied medicines. These means were so successful in staying the outbreak, that I did not consider a visit there necessary.

8. Coimbatore.—I now proceeded to the Coimbatore District, from which I had received reports of great mortality among cattle in the Avenashy Talook. I visited the different villages, and found the disease to be "Vekkai." Segregation of the healthy cattle was promptly adopted, and medicine supplied for the sick.

9. North Arcot.—On my return from Coimbatore to North Arcot, I regretted to find, from the Acting Head Assistant Collector, that "Vekkai" had again broken out in several other parts of the talook. I also had a report of another outbreak of disease in the Pulladum Talook of Coimbatore. Medicine was supplied and segregation carried out in both these talooks; but I was unable to visit them, feeling it necessary to proceed to Madras, to give my attention to the sickness which had now sometime been reported in that district. So many were the outbreaks of cattle plague at this time in different districts, that it caused me great anxiety, as it was impossible for me to give to each that immediate personal attention which I wished. It is gratifying, however, to find that the plan of segregation which I recommended, and the medicine I supplied to those places, appear to have been the means of checking the outbreak and curing the sick.

10. Madras, Ponnary Talook.—I visited Ponnary and the surrounding villages, giving particular attention to the segregation and treatment of the animals. The people here seemed pleased with my visit, and were very ready to adopt my plans, and glad to receive medicine. On a second visit, I found that the segregation of the healthy cattle had been carefully attended to; the sick separated as far as practicable; the buildings cleaned; the floors washed, and the excrement buried.

11. Poonamallee, Connatur, Seeroocalatoor, Teeroomottapakum, and Seragulthoor.—I next proceeded to Poonamallee, Connatur, Seeroocalatoor, Teeroomottapakum, and Seragulthoor. I distributed medicine at all these places, and recommended segregation.

12. Carangooly.—I visited Carangooly. The disease here was said to have originated from two bullocks, purchased from a village to the west. These animals showed evidence of sickness in the course of four days after purchase, and had, in the interim, been on the common grazing ground of the village, and thus spread the infection. The stock was 500, ten of which were sick. I left medicine for them, and the herd was segregated. I also give to the Tahsildar a supply of powders in order that he might be prepared for any fresh outbreak.

13. Pullivendaloo Talook, Cuddapah District.—Hearing that "Saraku" had appeared in the Pullivendaloo Talook, I sent medicine there at once, with directions for segregation.

coming more close to the

14. Ponnary Talook.—I now had another opportunity of giving my attention to the sickness in the Ponnary Talook, visiting the villages and distributing medicine. Before I left the Talook, the disease had almost ceased.

15. Connatur.—I then went to Connatur on a second visit. I was pleased to find that the medicine supplied had been appreciated ; but the segregation, at first fully carried out, had been discontinued, the people fearing the animals would lose condition from exposure to the heavy dews at night, and because it was inconvenient to themselves.

16. Coimbatore.—I again visited Coimbatore, and after consulting with the Collector, and looking over the District reports of sickness, we decided that I should go into the Avenashy Talook again. The Tahsildar here told me that the medicine I had formerly supplied, had attained such repute, that people come fifteen and twenty miles to procure it. I visited several villages, and left 200 more doses of medicine, for distribution, and promised a further supply, if needed.

17. Salem, North and South Arcot, Cuddapah.—At this time further supplies of medicine being called for, they were sent to the Salem, North and South Arcot, and Cuddapah Districts.

18. Bangalore.—My attention was now called to the Government Commissariat Cattle at Bangalore. They were attacked with "Epizootic Aphtha," foot-and-mouth disease. No casualties had occurred, and the sick were progressing favorably, so that, after giving directions for treatment, I was able to leave.

19. Nellore.—Reports, from time to time, of different diseases, had been sent to me from Nellore. I had supplied medicines, but I now proceeded thither, being desirous of personally investigating them. I met the Collector there, and had an opportunity of obtaining all the information I required ; saw the type of disease ; had the animals segregated ; the sick placed under treament ; and left 600 doses of medicine for this and future outbreaks.

20. South Arcot, Tindevanum.—On my return to Madras, en-route to South Arcot, I found letters from North Arcot and Cuddapah calling for further supplies of medicine, which I at once sent. I proceeded to Tindevanum, were I was able to satisfy myself, regarding the particular disease prevailing there.

21. North Arcot.—I now again visited North Arcot, and found that the disease had ceased, except in two villages. The animals were segregated and placed under treatment. As sickness had prevailed extensively in this district, and the medicine supplied had been successful, and become so popular, that more was constantly applied for, I left 600 doses to be ready for use. I also forwarded 300 doses to the Collector of South Arcot.

22. South Canara.—The Collector of South Canara informed me of a slight outbreak of "Dodda Roga." This was of so mild a type, and so few animals were attacked, that I considered nothing necessary, beyond recommending preventive measures, which appear to have been successful.

23. Salem, Tripatore and Namcul Divisions.—I now visited the Tripatore and Namcul Divisions of the Salem District, where there had been some losses from the "Peria Arras." A seasonable fall of rain, with the preventive and curative measures adopted, soon resulted in the cessation of this disease. "Epizootic Aphtha" prevailed to a slight extent. No casualities had occurred. Plain directions

were left for its treatment. The animals throughout these parts of the district, generally appeared in excellent condition. I supplied 300 doses of medicine for future use.

24. Avenashy.—I received a letter from the Tahsildar of Avenashy, reporting success of my treatment, and the extinction of disease in his division.

25. Secunderabad.—I received information from the Commissary General, of an outbreak of "Burra Uzaar" among the Government cattle at Secunderabad. I sent directions for treatment, with 100 doses of medicine, and recommended, that should the latter prove successful, and more be required, it should be telegraphed for. This being done, I forwarded a further supply. I have since heard nothing, and conclude the disease has ceased.

26. Coimbatore, Oodamalpettah and Bowani Talooks.—"Ammai Novoo," in a mild form, broke out in the Oodamalpettah and Bowani Talooks, of the Coimbatore District. I sent a plan of treatment and medicine, which were successful.

27. Bellary.—I received several reports of "Moosera Jaddiem" from the Bellary District. There was nothing in this disease differing from the ordinary outbreaks of murrain. I sent 1,100 doses of medicine at different times, as called for, with full directions for treatment, and segregation was carried out with success.

28. Cuddapah, Royachoty Talook.—There was a slight appearance of "Saraku" in Royachoty Talook of the Cuddapah District. I sent 200 doses of medicine. I intended visiting the place, but the disease soon ceased from the remedies used.

29. South Canara, Udipy, and Condapore Talooks.—Another mild outbreak of "Dodda Roga" occurred in the Udipy and Condapore Talooks of South Canara. I sent 100 doses of medicine, which, together with segregation, put a stop to the disease.

30. Kistna District.—"Pedda Rogum" having been reported from the Kistna District, 250 doses of medicine were despatched at once, and plan of segregation explained. I have not yet obtained information of the results, nor has more medicine been called for. I therefore suppose the sickness has ceased.

31. Kurnool, Peappally, and Nundial Talooks.—In consequence of several reports from the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector of Peappally and Nundial Talooks, of cattle murrain, I sent 300 doses of medicine with instructions for its use and recommended segregation. I promised a further supply of medicine in event of the disease not ceasing.

32. North Arcot, Chendragherry Talook.—Hearing through the Collector of North Arcot of an outbreak of "Saraku Jaddiem" in the Chendragherry Talook, I proceeded there. The disease was soon checked. I supplied the Tahsildar with 200 doses of medicine, and explained to him the mode of treatment, and plan of segregation.

33. Segregation.—It has been frequently suggested to me by native officials, that great benefit might result were the mode of segregation more generally known. If translations of the plan were made into the vernaculars, and copies freely circu-

coming more close to the

lated throughout the country, general attention would be called to it. The benefits arising from segregation have been great, and in no instance, where carried out according to my instructions, have I seen the system fail. I would beg to bring this fact especially to the notice of Government, as showing the simple means at hand of preventing the spread of epizootic diseases; I think I may now speak, from personal experience, of the practicability of such a plan being carried out, and if necessary, enforced by enactment, without causing inconvenience to, or dissatisfaction among, the people. By going among them, personally conversing with them, and showing them that it was for their own interests to carry out my instructions, I have generally found them quite willing to do so. The mode of segregation is as follows:—

I. The healthy cattle should be removed 300 yards from the village and picketted in detachments of twenty, at intervals of 200 yards.

II. The sick animals should be confined in the village for treatment.

III. This segregation must be continued for fifteen days after the sickness has ceased.

34. Medicine.—The Government having now granted a gratuitous supply of medicine to the people, I am able to meet the constantly increasing demand for it, and during the year, I have dispensed and circulated thousands of doses throughout the country. As its curative properties become known, the ryots show their confidence in it by sometimes coming long distances to obtain a few powders.

35. Order of Government.—With reference to the Order of Government, dated 12th November 1867, No. 2,667, I purpose furnishing a "Manual," such as they require, to be of use in all the districts of the Madras Presidency. But I find diseases have so many different names, in different parts of the country, that I have not been fully able, as yet, to identify them sufficiently, nor have I obtained all the information necessary, to write such a Manual with confidence.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board are glad to learn that the treatment in the majority of cases has been so successful as to create confidence in its efficacy, as shown by the increasing demand for medicines.

3. In paragraph 33, Mr. Thacker details the scheme which he has found most suited to the conditions of cattle-farming in this country; and suggests powers being taken by a legal enactment to enforce it.

4. He advocates the retention, on the premises, of all diseased cattle; while Act No. II. of 1866, provides for their being collected in Pounds set apart for the purpose.

5. The only other precaution he proposes to render obligatory is the limitation, during prevalence of epidemic, of detachments of healthy cattle to twenty, and their picketting at intervals of not less than 200 yards, until the lapse of fifteen days from the last case.

6. The Board consider the system well suited to requirements of the country, and propose to direct Collectors to publish it in their Gazettes.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23rd November 1868.

No. 382. Order thereon, 23rd November 1868, No. 2,922.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government notice with satisfaction that Mr. Thacker has successfully treated numerous cases of cattle disease in various parts of the Presidency during the period to which the foregoing report relates.

2. It would appear that his system of treatment is gradually gaining the confidence of the people, and that each year they are becoming more alive to the necessity of attending to the instructions issued by him, if they desire to preserve their agricultural stock.

3. It is very desirable that Mr. Thacker should extend his tours as much as possible, and make his halts in each locality sufficiently lengthened for the people of the district to become thoroughly acquainted with the objects of his visits. He will accordingly be requested in future reports, which should be submitted half-yearly, to give the dates of his movements, and of the reports of disease received by him.

4. With advertence to paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the Board's Proceedings, the Board will be requested to consider in communication with Mr. Thacker, and to report, whether it would not be advisable to apply Act II. of 1866 to the Neilgherry Hills and the Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts, where cattle disease seems to be very prevalent. If the system of segregation advocated by Mr. Thacker is considered preferable to that provided for in the Act, the propriety of amending the enactment should be considered.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, J. Thacker, Esq.
,, the Military Department.
,, the Commissary General.
,, the Officiating Conservator of Forests.
,, the Remount Agent, Oossoor.
,, the Government Farm Committee.
,, the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Court of {1868} 28 annas

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 23rd.

Recd. Read.

G. O., 23rd November 1868, No. 2,929.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 381-382.

Cattle disease.—Report of Mr. Thacker's successful treatment noticed with satisfaction. Future reports to be submitted half yearly. Board of Revenue to report on the advisability of applying Act II of 1866 to certain districts.

Revenue Depart^t

Memo:
for orders on Nos 3,136 & 3198.

As a doubt was raised when Mr Thacker's services were recently placed at the disposal of the Military authorities whether his services were any longer needed in the Revenue Department, the papers noted above are circulated for orders. The one is Mr Thacker's report of his proceedings just received from the Board, and the other the proceedings in the Military Department stating that Mr Thacker's services are becoming more & more useful to the

civil employ. In this order under date 12th Novr 1867, No 2667, the Govt expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by Mr Thacker, & thanked him for his report & for his attention to the subject, and stated that they attached the greatest importance to the investigation and that it was evidently desirable that Mr Thacker should continue to be employed on this special duty which was calculated to produce very valuable results to the Agricultural class.

In his despatch dated 19th March 1868, the Secretary of State expressed his approval of the action of this Govt in the matter of the continued employment of Mr Thacker.

The report now submitted shows that Mr Thacker has succeeded well

cope with cattle disease in various parts of the Presidency, and that in the course of his investigations he has visited Dotacamund, Coonoor, Hotagherry, three talooks of Coimbatore on different occasions, Salem, North Arcot on two occasions, Bangalore, Nellore, South Arcot and Madras District on three occasions. He has also treated the disease by correspondence in Burmah and at Hoonsoor, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, South Canara, Kistna & Kurnool. In North Arcot his treatment was very successful, and in the Ponnery taluk he was very well received & the people appeared disposed to adopt his system of treatment, and Coimbatore people came twenty miles to become more versed in the

him.- On the whole as observed by the Board the increasing demand for medicines shows that his treatment has decidedly been successful- Under these circumstances it is submitted that the Govt might direct Mr Thacker to continue his enquiries, express their satisfaction at the progress made and sanction the adoption of the Board's proposal to publish in the District Gazette the system of segregation recommended by Mr Thacker requiring the collectors at the same time to urge it upon all ryots where disease may show itself-

This may be done I think, for Mr Thacker's Memorandum shows that he has made both employment and cattle disease subservient to his main purpose, that was abstracting from the ryots patels some information about the pasturages, &c. &c. which will be useful hereafter.

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I would certainly continue Mr Thacker's employment as his duty as Vet Surgeon has for some time past employed for the prevention of cattle disease and I think that he may report on extra parochial with the results obtained in the work more hereafter.

I think we may also sanction the publication in the Govt Districts Gazette of the details of the system advocated by Mr Thacker in the 33rd para of his report, but in connection with this subject it might be well that the Board should in the first instance address Govt communicating with Mr Thacker report as the expediency of applying Act II of 1866 to these districts in which cattle disease most frequently appears. It seems that Mr Thacker is becoming more active to as his health

Hospital Commissioners
cannot be considered
as a permanent addition
and it appears to me
to be questionable whether
the Act ought not to be
declared applicable to these
Districts as a portion of them.
The Members attached to the
Superintendency of Vaccination
are obliging apparently the
provisions of Act II of 1866.
It may be that the system
adopted by him is superseded
& that provision for in the Act
and ought to be substituted for it
and this the Board & the Members
should be asked to consider.
I would ask the Members in this position
reports & give the details of his movements
and of his reports of disease noticed by
him -

A.J.A. Pages

Revenue Depart

D. 2922.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt
under date the 23d June 1868.

Read the following Proc: of the Bd of Revenue -

Submitting Report of Veterinary Surgeon J. Thackles on treatment of elephant & cattle disease in Burmah, Secundrabad & several Dts of the Madras Presidency -

(M. L. 24th Septr 1868, No 6886/-

N.

A.J.A.

The Govt noticed with satisfaction that Mr Thackles has successfully treated numerous cases of cattle disease in various parts of the Presidency during the period to which the foregoing Report relates.

2. It would appear that his system of treatment is gradually gaining the confidence of the people and that each year they are becoming more alive to the

the necessity of attending to the instructions issued by him, if they desire to present their agricultural stock.

3. It is very desirable that Mr. Thacker should extend his tours as much as possible, and make his halts in each locality sufficiently long there for the people of the district to become thoroughly acquainted with the objects of his visits. He will accordingly be requested in future reports, which shall be submitted half-yearly, to give the dates of his movements, and of the reports of disease received by him.

4. With reference to paras 4-5 & 6 of the Board's Do:, the Board will be requested to consider in communication with Mr. Thacker, and report, whether it would

I very much doubt whether any Court of Inquiry would be a measure. WDH

would not be advisable to apply Act II of 1866 to the Neilgherry Hills and the Coimbatore & North Arcot districts where cattle disease seems to be very prevalent. If the system of segregation advocated by Mr. Thacker is considered preferable to that provided for in the Act, the propriety of declaring the Indictment should be considered.

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2 — Inspector Genl Indian Med Dept
1 — Sanitary Commission

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