M.R.O. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1790	Press ~~Mis.~~
523-524	
Dated 24th June	19-1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 523. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th May 1869, No. 3,702 :—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 4th March 1869, No. 1,443.

Read also the following letters :—

From J. THACKER, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 20th November 1868, No. 295.

In reply to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1868, with reference to the use of salt as a preventive of cattle disease, communicated by the Collector of Ganjam, under date 13th January 1868, I have the honor to state that I do not consider salt as an infallible preventive of cattle epizootic diseases. That it is a most valuable and necessary part of an animal's food I believe, and I have already brought this to the notice of Government. Its use is very much neglected, and in those districts where it is scarce in the soils and expensive to purchase, there is a general want of condition among the cattle, and I have no doubt that many ordinary diseases might be prevented were it artificially supplied to them. I think it is advisable to give animals one ounce daily rather than larger doses once a week, as recommended in Mr. Mackie's Memorandum quoted by the Collector of Ganjam.

From the same Officer, dated Coonoor, 27th April 1869.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you the report of my labors for the half-year ending 31st, March 1869.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REPORT.

IMMEDIATELY upon the close of my last Report, dated September 1868, I proceeded to Malabar to see some of the diseases which had been reported as prevailing there. In an interview with the Deputy Collector at Calicut, he informed me that from more recent reports than I had received, the sickness appeared to have abated. This was confirmed by the Collector, who was in the talook, and who said he deemed a visit to the villages where the infection had existed, unnecessary. Upon this, I determined to proceed to South Canara, and telegraphed accordingly to the Collector there. The Head Assistant Collector replied : "Latest season reports show that disease has abated ; visit therefore unnecessary." There being no sickness to visit, I endeavoured to collect, as far as possible, the different Malayalum names of cattle diseases, for future guidance and reference.

2. On September 28th, I received a report from the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot of the disease "Vekkai" having broken out in the villages of Thyar, Thennagoor, Vadanangoor, Villivalum, Vanakambady, and Valangadu. I sent medicine and purposed visiting the district. On the 25th, a letter reached me from the Collector of Kurnool concerning the sickness in Peapully and Nundial Talooks mentioned in paragraph 31 of my last report. Success had attended the use of the medicine, and he asked for a further supply. I immediately forwarded more.

3. I received a telegram on the evening of the 24th from Government, replacing my services temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and ordering me to proceed to Bangalore at once. I did so on the afternoon of the 25th. I was kept there on Army duty till October 12th. During this period I continued my correspondence connected with cattle diseases, and dispensed medicines as usual.

4. From Bangalore I intended proceeding to North Arcot, but the Sub-Collector informed me that there was no necessity of my doing so at that time. On the 14th I visited Maikkanaud,

bring it to the notice of Government, with a view to their considering whether it is necessary to adopt any measures to prevent it. The medicine was first used by the Deputy Tahsildar in the village of Sunnamboocootai, where there was a herd of 300 cattle and 500 sheep. Seventy-six animals were attacked, forty-six died, and thirty recovered. The medicine has been so successful in this division, that it has obtained the confidence of the people, and is now applied for at the commencement of any outbreak. Much good has arisen from the personal interest taken by the Officers here in cattle diseases. The Deputy Tahsildar has published an article in the *District Gazette* on the subject.

11. December 20th I proceeded to Kongiem, as arranged with the Collector of Coimbatore, to purchase bulls for the Ceylon Government, in accordance with the Order of Government, 12th November 1868, No. 2,837. I selected and purchased five bulls for Rupees 490. They were younger than I desired, but they were the oldest and finest of those left entire at that season of the year. From Kongiem, I proceeded to Ponganoor to purchase five more bulls. These I consider better for the purpose for which they were required, than the Kongiem breed. They were more substantially built, better for draught, and yet did not average more than forty-eight inches in height. They cost Rupees 320. The selection of the remaining five bulls required was made from the Cattle Depôt at Hoonsoor, by the Officer in charge there.

12. While engaged in this duty I received reports of outbreaks of cattle disease, from Kurnool, Malabar, North Arcot, Kistna, South Canara, and Neilgherries. To all these places I despatched medicine with instructions for segregation, etc.

13. I felt I should give my special attention and supervision to the Kistna District, where the medicine previously sent had been reported as "totally useless to check or cure the disease." On the 6th of January I proceeded to Masulipatam. I had an interview with the Acting Collector. It was considered advisable that I should join the Acting Head Assistant Collector, who was about making a tour through the Vissanampettah Division, where the cattle sickness had been reported as prevailing. At Cheemulpad, we visited some infected herds belonging to Brinjarys. At first, reluctance was evinced to show their sick cattle, but by persuasion, kindly and patiently advising them, in the course of the two hours we spent in the village, six were placed under treatment. These were suffering from Murrain in various stages of from three to ten days duration. I treated in this place seventeen cases with only four casualties, and such was the confidence thus obtained in the medicine, that it was not deemed necessary to remain longer, but we left a responsible person with a supply to continue the treatment until the disease had ceased.

14. We then went on to Royapoody. Here we had the opportunity of treating twelve cases, of which two only died. Having fairly established the treatment, and the people gladly adopting it, another person was left to continue it, and we went on to Poleshettypad, where eleven cases were put under treatment and eight recovered. At Trivoor, which we next visited, we found the neighbourhood where sickness had existed, now free from disease.

15. Throughout our journeyings in the different villages we observed a reluctance to adopt segregation according to our wishes, arising either from apathy or want of confidence in it. Such could not have entailed very great trouble, as it is customary here to keep their cattle in detachments in and around the villages at night. On this point of segregation I cannot do better than to attach the Head Assistant Collector's letter (Appendix No. 3.) bearing clearly upon this difficulty, especially as the matter is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. In further testimony of the value of segregation, I add another letter (Appendix No. 2.) from the Officer Commanding the Artillery at Cuttack, from which it will be seen that "complete success" was the result where the directions were fully carried out.

16. I returned to Madras on the 27th January. Here I received reports from the Head Assistant and Deputy Collectors of Kurnool of "Tala Moosera" and "Pedda Cheeda" in the Talooks of Koilkuntla and Markapoor. I sent 700 doses of medicine. In consequence also of reports from Coimbatore and South Canara, I sent off 800 doses of medicine.

17. On February 13th, I proceeded to Wandewash Talook of North Arcot, where there had been no less than 1,460 cases of "Vekkai," of which 946 had died. Finding sickness *en route* at

where cattle disease had broken out on the 7th, and of which I had received reports at Bangalore, and for which I had supplied medicine. This had been carefully and promptly administered, and segregation carried out strictly. In a herd of sixty, twenty were attacked, seven only died, of which six were calves, unable to bear up against so formidable a disease, especially as the weather was very wet, cold, and trying. I visited the herd several times. Feeling the importance of preventing the spread of this disease on the Hills, where so many of the inhabitants are almost entirely dependant on their cattle, every precaution was taken to confine the animals to their own grazing grounds, and the neighbouring owners were informed of the infectious nature of the disease, and warned to keep away their herds.

5. The sickness abating at Maikkanaud, I proceeded to Yercaud on the 23rd, having seen in the *Madras Times* a report of cattle disease there, and a wish expressed for my attendance. Supposing it to be something very sudden and serious, I deemed it best to go. On arrival, I visited all the villages where I could learn sickness had existed. In Yellavady, I saw an animal which had just died, and found it to be a disease called in Tamil சப்பைநோய் also நீரோசிநோய், and commonly known in English as "Joint Murrain." A detailed account of this disease is given in Appendix No. 1. From April up to this time there had been almost continual heavy rain. The grass on which the cattle were entirely fed was consequently very green and succulent. This I believe to have been the chief cause of the sickness. It might have been prevented had a portion of dry forage been substituted for this rank grass. Medicine was left with the Tahsildar, with instructions for his future guidance.

6. The Commissioner of the Neilgherries forwarded to me a Report of Murrain at Kendolal, dated November 12th. He desired my assistance in preventing the spread of the disease, and in eradicating it in cases of affected cattle. I visited the different herds there on the 14th. They were suffering from "Pytchinow." Medicine was given to such as were manageable, but the buffaloes on these Hills are generally too wild to treat. The herds were segregated in kraals, at varied distances from 300 to 600 yards. I continued to visit them until December 5th, when the sickness ceased. One hundred and ten cattle were attacked, forty-one of them died.

7. A telegram from the Commissary-General, on November 18th, informed me that the Artillery cattle at Cuttack were dying from "diarrhœa and fever combined." He requested me to forward instructions to the Officer Commanding, relative to treatment and medicines, if necessary. Believing that this was an outbreak of Rinderpest, I at once forwarded instructions for segregation and despatched medicine, the successful results of which will be seen in the attached letter (Appendix No. 2) from the Officer Commanding.

8. I learned, on December 8th, that "Pytchinow" had broken out at Hulhada, which I immediately visited and found it to be of a very fatal type, 75 per cent. of the animals attacked having died. The people were reluctant to follow my advice to segregate the cattle. They were driven daily across the ghaut road, endangering the animals constantly passing, and rendering the spread of the disease almost a certainty. I therefore solicited the assistance of the Commissioner in having them removed for a time. Steps were immediately taken for this purpose and the disease ceased.

9. Four animals were attacked with Murrain at the village of Worasolay on the 1st of December. On a former visit to this place, I had fully instructed the village authorities as to the treatment of this disease, and am glad to say that such instructions were carefully carried out and the sickness stayed.

10. On the 14th, I received a report of cattle disease from the Trichengode Division, Salem District. I proceeded there on the 16th. I found that medicine had been supplied by the Collector, which had been left with him on a former occasion. The disease was prevalent among sheep as well as cattle. From inquiries made, I believe it to have been introduced by a sick animal having been bought at the market of Konganapoorem and brought to the village. In another instance the disease was introduced through purchasing a sheep at the market of Kollikanethem, which showed symptoms of sickness on the following day after having been placed with the purchaser's flock. As this is not an unusual way in which infectious diseases are spread, I desire to

Arnee, I remained there until I had successfully treated a number of animals and established confidence in the medicine. The people came from other villages for medicine, and some time afterwards a further supply was called for and sent.

18. I went on to Wandewash on the 23rd, and was fortunate in meeting with the Sub-Collector there, whose kind co-operation enabled me to ascertain precisely the amount of disease which had existed, and of its entire cessation. In some of the villages segregation had been adopted, and thus the number of cases had been greatly reduced. We visited several villages ourselves, but found no sickness.

19. I received a report on March 1st, from the Collector of Nellore, of an outbreak of "Pedda Cheeda." I forwarded medicine and offered a visit should the disease prevail to any extent. I also at this time sent a further supply of medicine to Kistna and Bellary.

20. I was able on the 4th to proceed to Dharapooram Talook of Coimbatore, where, "Ammai Novoo" had been reported to exist, and for which I had already forwarded medicine and instructions. So faithfully had the former been administered and the latter carefully carried out, that the sickness was stopped. The origin of the disease was here traced to a person who was travelling with an infected animal, which he allowed to come in contact with other cattle. I next visited Oodamulpetta and Polachy Talooks. In the latter I found a few cases of "Ammai Novoo" which were immediately placed under treatment. The animals were segregated and medicine administered. On the 22nd the disease had entirely disappeared.

COONOOR,
31*st March* 1869.

(Signed) J. THACKER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX No. 1.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

"Joint Murrain" and "Quarter evil" are names given to the same disease which is known in Tamil as சப்பைடுநோவு also கதவாரிடுநோவு.

2. It is described as "a disease of the blood, that vital fluid becoming altered in quality and too highly charged with the elements of nutrition, the waste of the system not progressing in proportion to the supply of the nutritious material."

3. *Causes.*—By a sudden change of diet from a poor dry scanty herbage to a rich, succulent, green, new grass, at the early part of the monsoon. By a great and rapid reduction of temperature of the air, thereby causing a check to the perspiration and congestion of blood in other organs. When the disease has become prevalent from these causes, it has been thought contagious, but I have no reason to think it so myself.

4. *Symptoms.*—The attack generally comes on during the night, and consequently is not often observed. At early morning the animal is found to be dull, will eat nothing, but is very thirsty; rumination has ceased, the muzzle is dry, the breathing quickened, the countenance anxious, and the pulse full and quick. The animal is indisposed to move, and if compelled to do so will be found to be exceedingly lame. Swelling may be seen on the lame limb, which is sometimes the shoulder, loins, forward along the back, the hind quarters or down the legs to the fetlock joints. Upon pressure it will be found hot and very painful, and producing a peculiar crackling feeling. The disease rapidly progresses, and in a few hours the animal sinks. The legs and even the inflamed parts become cold. The pulse becomes quicker and so weak as scarcely to be felt, and consciousness is soon lost.

5. *Treatment.*—Prevention is the most important point. A portion of straw or other dry forage should be substituted for the full quantity of green grass which is usually allowed during monsoon weather, or whenever new green grass suddenly comes on.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th June 1869.

6. *Cure.*—The disease runs its course so rapidly that unless seen in its earliest stage no medicine can be of much use. The swellings may be cut open with a knife, and if a moderate flow of blood follows all the better. The bowels should be freely moved by giving a pint of castor oil. After which give powdered ginger ½ lb., saltpetre 1 oz., mixed in a pint of congee every hour until improvement is apparent.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Extract of letter from Officer Commanding Royal Artillery at Cuttack.

"With regard to preventive measure of segregation, I have to report a complete success. Your letter was received on the 29th November, and in a day or two afterwards the bullocks were divided as recommended by you. After the separation of the cattle, *one* bullock only was taken ill and died in a few days. Since the bullock above-mentioned was taken ill, no other bullock has shown any signs of disease whatever, and all those in detached parties have remained up to this in a perfectly healthy condition. The whole will be moved back into the Karkhana lines in a few days."

APPENDIX No. 3.

From the Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Kistna District, dated Tirvur, 23rd January 1869.

I HAVE the honor to report that Mr. Thacker and I have visited several of the villages in the Tirvur Talook, where cattle disease was reported to be prevalent. Mr. Thacker has treated such of the diseased cattle as the villagers could be induced to put under treatment with what may be considered very considerable success: that is to say, out of forty animals treated only eight, and those cases which were considered hopeless from the first, proved fatal, while in several instances animals which were in a very advanced stage of the disease have been cured. In every case there appeared to be more confidence in the treatment towards the end of our stay than at first.

2. Still I am bound to state that the opposition to any treatment at all, and still more to any effective sanitary precautions, was much greater than I should have expected. This opposition was not active and open, but took the form of denying the existence of diseased cattle in the villages, and of evading the sanitary precautions which we recommended: on these latter, especially on the systematic segregation of the healthy cattle by picketting or fencing them in detachments of 20 at 200 yards distance apart outside the village until all disease has disappeared, and for fifteen or twenty days after, Mr. Thacker lays particular stress, and as it appears to me with great reason. We were in no case able to persuade the villagers to carry out this system thoroughly, and I beg to recommend an amendment to the Cattle Disease Act authorizing a Magistrate to insist upon this segregation; this has already been proposed by Mr. Thacker, and I think it will generally be found a necessary measure, certainly in such places as the Tirvur Talook where the people are more backward and ignorant than in talooks which are under the direct management of Government Officers.

3. At the same time I think that such an Act should not be left to subordinates to enforce, for to be of any use the segregation must be carried out perfectly; not a hoof should be left behind, and the result, I believe, could only depend upon when it was enforced under the supervision of a European Magistrate or of Mr. Thacker himself. The results of an imperfect carrying out of Mr. Thacker's scheme would be simply *nil* and would entail a great deal of trouble upon the people without any advantage, besides making them more than ever averse to carrying out such remedies as he might wish. I would propose that such an amendment of the Act should be enforced by a Sub-Magistrate only, when Mr. Thacker himself was present and required it or under the personal orders of a European Magistrate: of course it would then be left to the owners to decide whether they would allow their sick cattle to be healed in Mr. Thacker's way or not.

4. The disease appears to be much less prevalent than it has been for some months back, and is I hope disappearing.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 24th June 1869.

Forwarded to Mr. J. Thacker for his information.

From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Poothalpat, 28th April 1869, No. 109.

Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1869, No. 312.

I HAVE the honor to make the following observations on the proposal of Government to apply Act II. of 1866 to this district.

2. I most earnestly deprecate the step.

The Act is not, I think, suited to the existing conditions of cattle-farming in this district.

Some years hence the Act might, perhaps, be worked with some prospectof success, but the people are not yet prepared for such an innovation on all their past ideas and habits, and my present attempt to set the machinery of the law in motion, would be very premature, and would, I feel sure, result in a miserable failure.

3. Cattle disease in this district is rarely confined to single definable tracts. At particular seasons it manifests itself in sporadic outbreaks more or less formidable over the whole length and breadth of the district

To apply the law under such circumstances, would not only be exceedingly difficult, but very costly. On the other hand, the measures which Government have already initiated, take more than the place of the law, and are really the only efficacious form of interference which could be employed for the present.

4. Mr. Thaker's system must be allowed time to commend itself to the acceptance of the people on its own merits. There are many and grave difficulties in carrying out a system of segregation in a district like this, where the owners of cattle are for the most part poor, and pasture and water often so scarce that the whole farm-stock of many miles of country must be herded together under the very conditions least favorable to health, and immunity from disease.

5. Under present arrangements, Mr. Thacker is being brought into frequent and familiar contact with the people, medicines are being distributed promptly and liberally in the affected districts, and a simple manual of instructions for the treatment of cattle disease is promised, and will probably soon be in the hands of all who wish to have it.

More than this cannot, I think, be wisely attempted, and more than this would neither the Act as it stands, nor the Act as it might be amended, practically affect.

IN the report above recorded, submitted by Mr. Thacker, he details his tours and operations during the half-year ending 31st March 1869.

2. During this period he has visited Malabar, Bangalore (under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,) and parts of Mysore, North Arcot, Salem, (Shevaroy Hills and Trichengode,) Kistna, Madras, and Coimbatore, and the Neilgherry Hills (twice). He issued medicine and instructions in respect to the treatment of diseased cattle on the reports of Collectors of Canara, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, etc., Officer Commanding Cuttack, etc.

3. Continued success has attended his labor and remedies; and it is evident that the confidence of the people is increasingly gained.

4. With reference to paragraph 4 of Government Order, dated 23rd November 1868, No. 2,922, the Collector of Coimbatore does not advocate the introduction of Act II. of 1866. The people he considers are ready to carry out instructions for segregation of the cattle and their proper treatment, and he is apprehensive that certain provisions of that Act might be abused. The Collector of North

Arcot earnestly deprecates the measure. The whole district is subject to sporadic outbreaks, and the application of the law would be exceedingly difficult, while the measures already initiated take more than the place of the law, and are sufficiently efficacious.

5. The Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills considers that legislative action might do good, and submits a draft of the alteration he would propose in Act II, of 1866, so as to place its provisions in accordance with the treatment which has been found most efficacious.

6. The Board resolve to recommend Government to continue the measures now in operation with so much success, in preference to appealing to the Legislature, as would be necessary were compulsory measures really necessary which does not appear to be urgently the case at present.

7. They think it right to draw special attention to the importance which apparently attaches to the use of salt in preventing diseases, and improving condition among farm-stock.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th March 1869, No. 1,443.

Read the following replies to Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1869, No. 312, regarding advisability of applying Cattle Disease Act II. of 1866 to certain districts.

From the Collector of Coimbatore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Parindooray, 25th January 1869, No. 15.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th January 1869, requesting observations on the proposal to apply Act No. II. of 1866 to the District of Coimbatore, I have the honor to observe that, under the circumstances reported by Dr. Thacker of the amenability of the people to the suggestions for the segregation of healthy from diseased cattle, there would not appear to be sufficient grounds to call in the aid of the Criminal Law.

2. As a rule, the value of cattle is well understood, and the advice of Dr. Thacker for segregation, promulgated as an order by my predecessor, was duly acted on.

3. It is probably the only prophylactic. An outbreak of cattle disease seems generally the result of an unfavorable season and want of good pasture, or else of sudden changes of climate.

4. The survivors have probably better constitutions to resist the disease, or to recover from its effects. It does not seem the result of importation, but of local influence; removal from the infected locality offers the best chance of preventing the further spread of the disease among the uninfected.

5. I should be apprehensive of the result of placing such important powers in the hand of local Hospital Pound-keepers, as to decide upon the destruction of their neighbour's cattle. A case of a pair of valuable Mysore carriage-bullocks came under my personal observation. One of them was seized with a very dangerous disease, (Perru Novoo) a bloody flux; it recovered I think irrespective of treatment; its fellow had the disease almost immediately after, but in an apparently

district shall determine. The village or villages under each Inspector shall be determined and notified by the Magistrate.

4. Whenever, in any district or part of a district, to which this Act has been extended as above provided, any animal is attacked by any contagious or infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the owner, or of the person in charge thereof, to give immediate notice to the Cattle Disease Inspector provided for the village or township in which the animal may, at the time be.

5. On receiving notice as aforesaid, the Cattle Disease Inspector shall, as soon as possible examine the animal, and, shall decide whether it has any contagious or infectious disease.

6. If the Cattle Disease Inspector shall be of opinion that the animal has any contagious or infectious disease, he shall thereupon require the owner of the animal, or the person in charge thereof, to confine the animal in its homestead in the village, and shall require the healthy cattle of the village to be "kraaled" 300 yards away from the village, segregating the healthy cattle into detachments of twenty at intervals of 200 yards, and shall cause the owner or the person in charge of the sick animal to take such measures as he may direct, for disinfecting the shed or other place in which the said animal may have been kept.

7. Every Cattle Disease Inspector or person thereto, authorized by the Magistate of the district shall have power, within the range for which he is appointed, to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals, which he suspects to be laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, may be found, and to examine and inspect, whenever or wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal or animals which he suspects to be laboring under such disease, and to require the retention of such animal or animals in the homestead, and the removal of the healthy cattle as directed in Section 6.

8. Every Cattle Disease Inspector or person thereto authorized by the Magistrate of the district, shall have power, within his range, to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which any animal, laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, has been or may be, and to cause to be disinfected and, if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter which he may deem likely to propagate the said disease.

9. Not required.

10. The Cattle Disease Inspector, or other person thereto authorized by the Magistrate of the district, shall be empowered to destroy any animal, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary to prevent the spread of contagion or infection. When any animal shall have been so destroyed, or shall die of a contagious or infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the said Cattle Disease Inspector to have the carcase of the said animal buried at least six feet below the surface of the ground, and any cost incurred in so doing shall be met from the Cattle Pound Fund. No compensation shall be claimable in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorized by this Section.

11. Not required.

12. No person having in his possession, or under his custody any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises without the license of the Cattle Disease Inspector for the range, or of some person authorized by the Magistrate of the district to grant such license. Every such license shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the Cattle Disease Inspector, or other person authorized as aforesaid, is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the disease.

13. If any person, who may be in charge of any animal at the time of its being attacked by a contagious or infectious disorder, shall fail to give notice to the Cattle Disease Inspector of the village as required in Section 4, the said person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees five for every instance of such neglect, commutable, if not paid, to simple imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten days.

slight form, with scarcely any flux, and died; the result could only be attributed to the constitution of one being better than that of the other. Had the first attacked been killed, there would have been an additional loss of Rupees 150.

6. I consequently think that outward symptoms, which could be the only guide to the Hospital Pound-keeper or Constable, might lead to unsatisfactory results.

7. I very much doubt whether the veterinary knowledge, which might be expected in Pound-keepers or Head Constables, would be sufficient to decide—see Section 10, the important question of the sacrifice of a diseased bullock. The power might, without violent improbability, be misused. The owner (Section 10) is without compensation, and to a poor ryot such loss might bring ruin.

8. I am in favor of appealing to the good sense of the people by the wide dissemination of instructions for the treatment of disease, which has been done, to a great extent, in this district, and if it should, in future, appear necessary of applying to enforce segregation by law.

From the Commissioner of the Neilgherries, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 15th February 1869, No. 21.

I HAVE to acknowledge Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th January 1869, No. 312, calling for my opinion as to the advisability of applying Act II. of 1866 to this district, and as to the propriety of amending the Act in accordance with Mr. Thacker's recommendation.

2. I think Mr. Thacker's plan of retaining the sick animals in the village, and segregating the rest of the herd away from the village, the best plan. The sick animals will thereby be more readily dosed and cared for, and the healthy herd can roam abroad to graze, without so much risk of infection.

3. If Act II. of 1866 were altered* (as I have endeavoured to sketch out in enclosed copy,) and our Revenue Inspectors were made Cattle Disease Inspectors, I think it would be a good thing to introduce the Act into this district.

* In Red ink.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Madras Act II. of 1866.

AN Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle in the Madras Presidency.

Preamble, as in original.

1. As in original.

2. As in original.

3. Whenever this Act shall have been applied, as above provided to any district, or part of a district, Cattle Disease Inspectors shall be appointed in such places as the Magistrate of the

14. Any person who shall fail to comply with the directions of a Cattle Disease Inspector or of a person duly authorized by the Magistrate of the district in that behalf, as to the retention in the homestead of the diseased animal; or to "Kraaling" and segregating the healthy cattle away from the village as required in Section 6; or to the disinfecting any premises or place where any diseased animal may have been kept; or to the disinfecting or destroying any fodder, manure, and refuse matter which may be likely to propagate the disease, or who may remove, without a license, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable, for every such offence, to a fine of twenty Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to simple imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten days.

15. In any district or part of a district in which this Act is in force, it shall be the duty of all Cattle Disease Inspectors, of all Police Officers not below the rank of a Head Constable, and of such other persons as the Magistrate of the district may especially empower, to seize all animals suffering from contagious or infectious disease, and any person who shall forcibly oppose such seizure, or who shall forcibly rescue the animals after such seizure, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

16. As in original.

17. As in original.

18. As in original.

ORDERED that the foregoing papers do lie over, pending the receipt of the reply from the Collector of North Arcot.

No. 524. ORDER THEREON, 24th June 1869, No. 1,790.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government consider the report of Mr. Thacker's operations during the half-year ending 31st March to be satisfactory.

2. Under the circumstances represented by the Board in paragraphs 4 to 6 of their Proceedings it appears that the introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act, or of any similar enactment, is not called for at present. The system of segregation advocated by Mr. Thacker, which is usually attended with such marked success, should, however, be urged upon the people by the District Officers, whenever disease shows itself among the agricultural stock.

3. The Board have omitted to notice Mr. Thacker's remarks in paragraph 10 of his report, as to the frequent introduction of disease into localities hitherto free from it, by the purchase of diseased animals at market. An animal with incipient disease may frequently be offered for sale without the owner being aware of its state, and it would be difficult to prescribe any course likely to prevent the sale of such animals. The Board will, however, be requested to take the matter into their consideration, in communication with the Collectors of districts. They will also be good enough to enquire from the District Officers whether there is any reason to believe that in any part of the country cattle are rendered liable to disease by the difficulty and expense of supplying them with a proper quantity of salt.

4. In future reports, Mr. Thacker should state more definitely the number of days he remained in each locality, as directed in paragraph 3 of the G. O., under date 23rd November 1868, No. 2,922.

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

To the Board of Revenue.
To J. Thacker, Esq.
To 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. E. C. Shunker.

Act of 1879.

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c. &c. &c.

Dated Lahe, 21st.

Read [illegible] Ext.

C. O., 21st June 1880, No. 1,700.

JUNE.

Nos. 523-524.

Respected to Enquiry
No 39/69 Revs

From Rep't Revs 15 October '70
C.L. 3233/ reply to para 2 of GI

12-2-71

9/1[illegible]

9-2-71

From the Govt Bengal
C.L. No 3789.

N: 1790. Revenue Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.
Under date the 24th June 1869.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Submitting Veterinary Surgeon J. Thacker's report on result of treatment of cattle disease, with recommendations to continue measures now in operation in certain Districts.	B.R. 26th May 1869, N: 3702.

1. The Government consider the report of Mr. Thacker's operations during the half year ending 31 March to be satisfactory.

2. Under the circumstances represented by the Board in paras 4 to 6 of their Proceedings it appears that the introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act, or of any similar

similar enactment, is not called for at present. The system of segregation advocated by Mr Thacker, which is usually attended with marked success, should, however, be urged upon the people by the district officers, whenever disease shows itself among the Agricultural Stock

3. The Board have omitted to notice Mr Thacker's remarks in para 10 of his report, as to the frequent introduction of disease into localities hitherto free from it, by the purchase of diseased animals at market. An animal with incipient disease may frequently be offered for sale without the owner being aware of its state, and it would be difficult

to

to prescribe any course likely to prevent the sale of such animals. The Board will however be requested to take the matter into their consideration in communication with the Collectors & Districts. They will also be good enough to enquire from the District officers whether there is any reason to believe that in any part of the country cattle are rendered liable to disease by the difficulty and expense of supplying them with a proper quantity of salt.

4 In future reports, Mr Thacker should state more definitely the number of days he remained in each locality, as directed in para 3 of the G.O. under date 23rd Nov. 1866, N° 2922.

14 Collrs & Opp. of Revn Depts 35
1 — J. Thacker Esqre
7 — M. Depts
3 — Commissary General
13 — Offg Conr of Forests
1 — Revenue Relief Corpors
6 — Govt Farm Committees
4 — Inspector Genl Subordinate Depts
1 — Sanitary Commissioner

Respuesta Cargo
No 39 ofs 1869 Mun.