

## MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

1926

Press  
Sig.

75-26

Dated

3-12-1870

19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
3rd December 1870.*

No. 75. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th October 1870, No. 6,158:—

Read again Government Order, No. 1,790, of 24th June 1869, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870.

Read also the following replies from Collectors.

|                                                      |                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| From Acting Collector of Ganjam,                     | dated 11th Sept. 1869, No. 902. |
| " " Vizagapatam,                                     | " 8th Nov. " " 677.             |
| " " Godavery District,                               | " 21st Oct. " " 259.            |
| " Officiating " Kistna District,                     | " 4th Jan. 1870, " 5.           |
| " Acting " Nellore,                                  | " 2nd Oct. 1869, " 1,877.       |
| " " Bellary,                                         | " 17th July " " 181.            |
| " " Cuddapah,                                        | " 1st Sept. " " 150.            |
| " " Kurnool,                                         | " 20th Oct. " " 379.            |
| " Acting Sub-Collector in charge of Madras District, | " 30th Nov. " " 422.            |
| " Collector North Arcot,                             | " 22nd Sept. " " 282.           |
| " " " "                                              | " 4th Oct. " " 304.             |
| " " South Arcot,                                     | " 16th Sept. " " 208.           |
| " " Tanjore,                                         | " 17th Nov. " " 251.            |
| " " Trichinopoly,                                    | " 3rd Sept. " " 204.            |
| " Officiating " Madura,                              | " July " " 249.                 |
| " Acting " Tinnevely,                                | " Oct. " " 383.                 |
| " " Coimbatore,                                      | " 4th Jan. 1870, " 1.           |
| " Commissioner of the Neilgherries,                  | " 10th Aug. 1869, " 115.        |
| " Collector Salem,                                   | " 7th Feb. 1870, " 32.          |
| " Acting " South Canara,                             | " 18th Nov. 1869, " 1,476.      |
| " Officiating " Malabar,                             | " 28th Sept. " " 272.           |

The two points referred by Government are, (1), what measures (if any) should be taken to prevent the sale of diseased cattle at Public Fairs; (2), whether the cost of salt operates to prevent its due use as a preventive of disease and maintainer of health.

2. The replies show that local officers generally do not consider that disease is largely propagated from open Fairs. But even from these replies, the Board believe it may be considered an established fact that the Fairs do often operate in spreading disease amongst cattle, as feasts do in disseminating cholera amongst human beings. The Board think that at any rate all large Cattle Fairs, (such as those alluded to by the Collectors of Godavery and South Arcot,) should be attended by intelligent public officers who should be allowed the services of a good Cattle Doctor to inspect the cattle and prescribe for those that are sick. Immediate segregation should always be provided for.

3. But the main thing required is, that the matter be efficiently taken up as a part of practical rural economy. A school of Veterinary Surgery should be

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established in connection with any existing establishment for the public cattle, (at Hoonsoor for instance,) and men should be put under regular training for district work. The Board do not anticipate much advantage from the employment of worn-out pensioned farriers.

4. Mr. Thacker might be called on to state what would be necessary, and what cost would be likely to be incurred, and, in short, provide a full scheme to be adopted in its entirety or in part as the Government may resolve.

5. The utility of salt in animal economy need not be discussed.

6. The cattle do not get it merely because the knowledge of the benefit of its persistent use as a matter of daily food is kept away from the people by its cost. Nothing can be done to remedy this as matters now are.

7. The average retail selling-price of salt, according to recent returns, is a little under seven Pies per pound; the highest price at which it sells, (excluding the Neilgherries,) is eight Pies (or one penny) at Bellary and Coimbatore, and the lowest is five Pies (or little more than a half penny) at Cocanada. At the lowest rate, therefore, the cost of an ounce of salt per diem would be a little over one Anna per mensem for each head of cattle, or 12 Annas a year, so that a ryot paying Rupees 10 per annum as assessment would have to spend probably Rupees 2 or 3 a year in salt for his cattle. Even if the monopoly price were reduced to the old rate of 1 Rupee a maund, it is pretty certain that a fixed charge of 6 Annas per annum on account of salt for each head of cattle would be practically prohibitive to the vast majority of owners, and the Board are constrained to admit that nothing less than a total abolition of the monopoly would place salt within reach of the peasant proprietary of this Presidency as a permanent addition to the diet of their cattle. They fear that Mr. Lee-Warner's description of the causes of the debility and sickliness of cattle generally in this country is only too true, and that it is rather want of sufficient food and pasture than salt that renders them so liable to disease.

8. It may not be out of place to observe here, that the progress of forest conservancy has, of course, a direct tendency to restrict the area available for pasturage, and it becomes the more urgently necessary to encourage the systematic growth of green food for cattle, an example of which may be seen at the Government Farm.

9. It is worthy of remark that the practice of giving salt to cattle is not adopted in many districts, (notably in Tanjore,) even amongst well-to-do people who could easily afford it.

No. 76. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1870, No. 1,926.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government will await the report of Mr. Thacker called for by the Board in paragraph 4 of their Proceedings.

2. In their remarks regarding the selling-price of salt, the Board have apparently overlooked the manufacture of earth-salt, which takes place in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The Board might take into consideration the

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use of this product for cattle in replying to G. O., dated 5th October 1870, No. 1,512, in which the propriety of declaring its manufacture illegal was mooted.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Esd. F. R. Bantleman.

Colt. of 18703 *Attadras.*

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated December, 3rd.

Recd. *And.*

G. O., 3rd December 1870, No. 1,926.

DECEMBER.  
Nos. 75-76.

Use of earth-salt to prevent cattle-disease.  
—Proceedings Board of Revenue on this subject  
with orders thereon.

From G. ELLIS, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, 11th September 1869, No. 902.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 8th July last, No. 4,870, I beg to submit the replies of the District Officers to the queries put by Government in respect to the sale of cattle in an incipient state of disease, and the exhibition of salt as a preventive of cattle disease.

2. Unless qualified Veterinary Inspectors are appointed, I do not see how the incipient disease is to be detected in cattle. Probably if large Cattle Fairs were held at stated times in the year in different localities, it would be possible to employ such an agency at no very extravagant cost, and the offering of diseased cattle for sale would to a certain extent be prevented; but the remedy for the private sale of diseased animals must be left to the wariness of the purchaser. Careful inspection by the village officers will probably ensure the segregation of such cattle as may be diseased, but that more than this will be effected by the machinery we have in hand I do not contemplate.

3. The practice of giving salt to cattle both as a cure for and preventive of disease, is not wholly unknown in this district. Salt can be had everywhere throughout Ganjam, but I imagine that the use of so simple and efficacious a remedy is restricted to those who can afford to purchase it.

#### ENCLOSURE No. 1.

*Replies of District Officers to the Board's Proceedings of the 8th July 1869, No. 4,870.*

MR. SPEDDING\* thinks that there can be no doubt that cattle diseases are frequently spread by the sale of diseased animals, but it would seem very difficult to prevent such sales, as animals in an early stage of disease may show no observable symptoms.

2. Captain Lys† gives his opinion that as cattle disease is not now prevalent in this division it is not necessary at present to take steps to prevent the disease being spread in the manner described in paragraph 3 of Government Order, No. 1,790, dated 24th June 1869. The Surada Sub-Magistrate suggests that Village Officers should be ordered to prevent the sale of diseased cattle. But the Government Order seems to point to cases where the incipient disease has not yet manifested itself, and the owner himself is ignorant of the animal's state. The Village Officers have probably no greater skill in veterinary science than is possessed by the owners of cattle. So he does not see how the sale of such cattle can be stopped unless it were ordered that every animal must be submitted to a Veterinary Surgeon for inspection previous to its sale. Such a scheme would, he presumes, be utterly impracticable.

3. The Salt-Deputy-Collector says that in order to prevent diseased cattle being sold at markets, he thinks it advisable to have all cattle brought for sale examined by the Village Magistrate before they enter the market, and to have license given for sale for those which are in good health and to reject the rest.

4. Mr. Spedding says that a deficiency of salt in the food of animals must deteriorate their condition and so render them liable to any disease which may be about. The utility of salt in keeping horses in good condition he can speak of from his own experience.

5. Captain Lys says that he cannot ascertain that salt is used as a preventive in this part of the country except in the case of goats. It is frequently given after the disease has shown itself. There is no difficulty in procuring salt in this district. The question of the expense being too great or otherwise would naturally depend upon the circumstances of each individual owner.

6. The Salt-Deputy-Collector says that he was not aware that cattle are rendered liable to disease by the difficulty and expense of supplying them with a proper quantity of salt, but he says that he knows that some Ryots in the Kistna District used to give their cattle a handful of salt once a month and so on, in order to keep them in health. The animals which are occasionally supplied with a small quantity of salt generally graze and drink well, and the salt is sometimes given them mixed with drugs for the cure of stomach-ache and distention. He declares that the Ryots are anxious to give salt to their cattle if they can get it at a cheaper rate.

CHATTERPORE,  
11th September 1869.

(Signed) G. ELLIS,  
Acting Collector.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

From J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizagapatam, 8th November 1869, No. 677.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July, No. 4,870, calling for report as to the necessity of taking steps to prevent communication of disease by animals purchased at markets in a diseased state, I have the honour to state, after communication with my Assistants, that as regards this district no legislative action on this point is called for, as it is not believed that cattle disease is here propagated in this manner.

2. There is no difficulty attending the purchase of salt for the use of cattle to those who can afford to pay the cost of the same, and it does not appear to me feasible to lower the monopoly price for the benefit of cattle-owners, the price of salt being fixed on other considerations.

Ed. G. A. Turton.

Read the following replies to Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, regarding communication of Cattle disease by animals purchased at market in a diseased state and supply of salt to diseased cattle:—

From J. FRASER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 21st October 1869, No. 259.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, I have the honour to state that there are three principal Cattle markets in this district, viz. Pittapur, Draksharam and Palicole. Cattle are brought to these markets in large numbers, varying from one to five thousand. Most of them are purchased by certain Cattle dealers in other parts of this district and in the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna, and brought to the above markets for sale. A few are brought for sale by their owners when in need of money or otherwise. Many of the sellers might be aware of their cattle having disease, but they would not, of course, reveal the truth lest they should be losers by doing so.

2. The purchasers who would be generally unaware of this fact, if existent, buy and carry the cattle into their villages, thereby introducing the disease into their stock. To prevent the extension of Cattle disease in the above manner, is, I think, necessary, if possible. But the only course which should, in my opinion, be prescribed to prevent manifestly diseased cattle from being brought to the markets, is to furnish all Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars with a list of such symptoms of disease as would manifest themselves to an ordinary observer and indicate the presence of a dangerous and contagious disorder; and to prevent cattle showing these from being brought into the market for sale, or if brought, should entail their immediate expulsion and segregation. I request that the Board will be pleased to ask Mr. Thacker to send me a list of such symptoms.

3. It is a fact that cattle are rendered liable to disease in this district by the expense of supplying them with salt, but for this, I can see no remedy.

4. The ryots say they cannot afford to give their cattle enough salt; but if they found that not doing so would entail on them heavier loss than incurring the minor expense of giving it, I believe this would be done.

5. The markets occur weekly and if any disease prevailed while they were held, I would insist on the attendance at the spot of the nearest Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar, armed with proper powers for the expulsion or segregation of evidently diseased cattle.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

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From R. J. MELVILLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1869, No. 1,877.

I HAVE the honour to reply to paragraph 3 of the Government Order, (No. 1,790, dated 24th June 1869,) communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 4,870, dated 8th July 1869.

2. I am not of opinion that any steps are called for to prevent the spread of cattle disease by the purchase of diseased cattle at market. No instance is reported in which an outbreak of cattle disease in this district has resulted from the purchase of diseased cattle. The Natives seem fully alive to the importance of keeping sick cattle apart from those that are healthy; and cattle, if known to be diseased, would not be purchased.

3. An animal with incipient disease might be offered for sale, and purchased in ignorance of the fact; but the Draft Act quoted in the Proceedings under reference would not, I think, render this less likely to happen. The Cattle Inspectors would in all probability be Natives, and not quicker to detect disease than the cattle-owners themselves.

4. In regard to the second question, there is no difficulty in obtaining Salt in this district, and it is in general use among cattle-owners.

Erd. T. Cartledge.

From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 17th July 1869, No. 181.

I HAVE the honour, in reply to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 8th instant, No. 4,870, to state that beyond providing for the punishment of a person who knowingly offers a diseased animal for sale in a public market, I do not think that anything can be done to prevent the introduction of Cattle disease in this manner to localities hitherto free from it. No ryot would purchase a diseased animal if he knew it to be so (they scrutinize their purchases very carefully), and aware of this, I think very few would take the trouble of bringing one so affected to market. Mr. Thacker might be able to ascertain whether this is done or not by attending some of the large Cattle fairs. A very large one is held annually at Trichinopoly in December or January, where some 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle are bought and sold. Disease may of course be brought into a district by cattle apparently in good health when purchased, but against accidents of this nature I do not see how it is possible to provide. With regard to a deficiency of salt, so far as this district is concerned the soil teems with it, and any one can take out a license for its manufacture on very moderate terms.

2. With regard to the alleged difficulty of enforcing segregation, it occurs to me that the terms of Section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are sufficiently comprehensive to enable a Magistrate to issue positive orders on the subject. A person with diseased cattle in his possession should be made to take such order with them as is likely to prevent obstruction, annoyance, and injury to his fellow ryots, whose lawful employment is obstructed by their healthy cattle being infected, not to mention the annoyance and injury to which they are thereby subjected. It is a most elastic section, which will fit almost any case.

3. There can be no doubt that Mr. Thacker's mode of treatment is recommended as much by its simplicity as by its proved efficacy wherever it has had a fair chance, and the object is to extend it as widely as possible. In view to this, I beg to submit the following suggestion. There are numbers of pensioned Farriers residing in different parts of the country who are all more or less acquainted with the first principles of the Veterinary art, and who would be too glad to eke out their pensions by undertaking what I am about to propose. Let a certain number of these men after receiving instruction for a month or two under Mr. Thacker be attached to each Collectorate. They should each get a moderate stipend in addition to their pension, say Rupees 10 per mensem whilst stationary, with liberal batta whilst on the march, and their duty would be to afford treatment in every village where Cattle disease is reported. At the head-quarters of the Collectorate a pensioned Farrier-Major might be stationed receiving rather a higher stipend, whose duty it would be to make periodical tours of inspection through the district, and to receive and transmit the reports of his subordinates to Mr. Thacker. The estimated cost of the establishment for this district is shown in the enclosed Memorandum, and would, I think, be a legitimate charge on the surplus Cattle Pound Funds. A short Act would, I suppose, be necessary to authorise such appropriation. The Board will observe that the estimate for the district amounts to about Rupees 1,000 per annum, but I am not quite sure whether I have not put the marching batta at too low a figure. Double the amount would be well spent in this way, and can be easily spared from the Pound Funds.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Estimate.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

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From G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated on Circuit at Kalakada, 1st September 1869, No. 150.

ADVERTING to Proceedings of the Board, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, I have the honour to state, with reference to the suggested "necessity of steps being taken to prevent the communication of cattle disease by animals purchased at market in a diseased state," that in the first place there are no cattle marts in this district, and in the second that even if there were I concur with the Government that "it would be difficult to prescribe any course likely to prevent the sale of such animals," so difficult in fact that I give up the problem.

2. As to whether cattle are rendered liable to disease from the expense and difficulty in supplying them with salt, granting that salt is good for cattle—and the cattle owners of this district concur with the Government and Dr. Thacker on this point—assuming the reported fact that imported coast salt is too expensive to be given to their cattle by our pauper ryots, and also that, though common enough, earth-salt does not pervade all parts of the district, it remains that there must be "parts of the country" where cattle are the worse by reason of "the difficulty and expense of supplying them with a proper quality of salt."

3. Admitting this, will the salt duty be lowered so as to give the cattle owners in such parts of the country a chance, which probably enough they would not avail themselves, of buying enough coast salt to supply to their cattle, or will such salt be supplied to them, as Dr. Thacker suggests, "artificially," and if so, how and by whom?

Exd. T. Cartledge.

From T. A. N. CHASE, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Yeludurti, 20th October 1869, No. 379.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 4,870, dated 8th July 1869, I have the honour to state that no market or fair is ever held in this district for the sale of cattle. Cattle are generally purchased by private bargain and probably no ryot will purchase a diseased animal.

2. Salt is used more or less by the ryots for cattle. In some parts of Cumbum and Markapur, the people through poverty are at times unable to procure a sufficient quantity of salt for their cattle, and for want of it, their cattle sometimes suffer; but it does not appear that any serious diseases arise from this cause.

3. A great difficulty exists in there being no power to enforce segregation of diseased cattle. Those who have large herds keep them in one place and although at times several are sick, they are unwilling to separate the sick from the healthy, pleading, that they have not sufficient space for a division of their cattle, and that if they have space, they cannot arrange to watch herds divided in different places.

4. I do not, however, advocate the application of Act No. II. of 1866, (Madras) to this district, for in the present condition of owners of cattle, I consider it too arbitrary and impracticable and I do not think it would be possible to get fit persons to instruct with the powers of keepers of Hospital Pounds.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

From C. S. CHOLK, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Malabar District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydpet, 30th November 1862, No. 422:—

In reply to the Order of the Board, dated 5th July 1862, No. 4,870, I have the honour to report that there are no fairs or markets of a size sufficient to produce any appreciable effect on the dissemination of Cattle-disease in this district, but that the people are thoroughly aware of the value of vaccination when it breaks out, and are generally careful to adopt this preventive.

2. Further, salt is not a luxury to which the people here up to this time treated their cattle, and the late Ordinance of the Government of India, dated 4th October 1862, will not have the effect of encouraging many to make the experiment. That it is an absolute necessity is convincingly proved by the objectionable means adopted by the village head to supply the defect.

Edw. A. Tait.

From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 22nd September 1862, No. 262.

I have the honour, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 6th July last, No. 4,570, to submit copies of two letters from my Acting Head-Assistant and General Deputy-Collector on the subject. The only course at all practicable to prevent the communication of disease by cattle purchased at market in a diseased state appears to me to be some such general precautionary measure as that suggested by the Deputy-Collector, namely, to bring all the larger cattle markets under the observation and control of the Talook and Village authorities, and to keep up small supplies of medicine in their hands for distribution when required. I merely speak of live cattle brought for sale in a diseased state, as the Criminal Law provides against the exposure of unwholesome meat for human consumption.

2. The diagnosis of cattle disease and the remedies to be applied are yet so imperfectly understood from the European point of view, that I do not think that more restrictive measures could now be safely and effectually adopted.

3. In Bellary, Coimbatore, and perhaps in other districts salt was, I remember, considered an essential to good health; but in North Arcot it is not given to the ordinary Farm Stock, nor would it probably, even were the price a great deal lower than it is, be generally administered in their food.

EXCERPT No. 1.

From J. L. WARNER, Esq., Acting Head-Assistant-Collector, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Ranipet, 21st July 1863, No. 263.

I have the honour to state, with reference to the first of the points alluded to in paragraph 3 of the Government Order, which you have sent to me for my opinion, that I have nothing to add to the opinion expressed by you in your letter to the Board, No. 109, regarding the evils of introducing legislation to effect what a little of Mr. Thacker's persuasion and a good deal of his medicine has hitherto done with such "unsurpassed success." You have forcibly said that "Mr. Thacker's system must be allowed time to commend itself to the acceptance of the people on its own merits." Mr. Thacker speaks in his report with the greatest energy of the confidence which the people repose in his measures, and the beneficial effects which have resulted from their adoption even in his absence. In paragraph 10 of his report he alludes to one case in the Trichengode Division of Salem District, where it happened that a large flock of (healthy) sheep had caught the infection from one lately purchased in the market and put with them by their owner. It is not said that either purchaser or seller knew that it was diseased, neither certainly knew that the disease was infectious. Mr. Thacker was not far, and so successful was his treatment, that applications for his medicine are now become universal. In spite of these results, which so fully bear out your views on the subject, the Government are asking again, whether it is necessary to take steps for the segregation of diseased cattle purchased in the market in a diseased state. Now that attention is called to the disease, owners of flocks may be trusted to look after their own interests; and the only special steps that remain to be taken, are to draw the attention of all the ryots to Mr. Thacker's principles of segregation, and in cases of disease to his medicine; the Penal Code is always available for those serious cases which constitute offences against the Public Health, and are denominated Public nuisances.

With regard to the second point raised, I respectfully beg to remark that besides salt there are many articles of consumption which improve the condition of cattle, but principally fodder. The great difficulty in this district in most cases is to get enough fodder for a daily subsistence. Even if the ryots could afford the expense of purchasing, I don't know how salt would do on an empty stomach. The great debility and sickness of our poor ryots' farm stock (we are not speaking of exhibitors at prize shows) arises from an absolute want of food, not medicine. I do not think the price of, or the difficulty of obtaining, salt is greater in this district than elsewhere. I believe

Messrs. Cammiado say the price can be raised without affecting the consumption. But (to this as it may be) the difficulty of getting the poorest ryots to give salt to their cattle is (1) to induce them to believe it necessary; (2), their poverty which leaves them in many cases with not enough money to purchase salt for themselves; and of course it is among the poorest ryots' cattle we look for most diseases; ill-fed and ill-treated as they always are.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,  
Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

From P. IYALU NAIDU, Deputy-Collector on General duties, to the Collector of North Arcot,  
dated Chittoor, 18th August 1869, No. 183.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, regarding cattle disease, with your foot-note of the 10th Idem, and to state that I do not believe that in any part of this division, cattle are rendered liable to disease by the difficulty and expense of supplying them with proper quantity of salt.

2. It is likely that the disease may be frequently introduced into localities hitherto free from it, by the purchase of diseased animals at weekly markets where it will be difficult to prevent the sale of such animals, more especially when the disease is beginning, and the owner may not be aware of its symptoms. All that can be done to keep off cattle disease from markets is merely to supply Mr. Thacker's medicine to the head of the village where the market takes place, for distribution among cattle merchants or dealers, and to authorize that officer to publish a Proclamation on the market day and the two preceding ones, prohibiting the introduction of the diseased cattle into the market, and also to remove any cattle he may suspect to be labouring under disease from the place of sale.

3. Any other arrangement will be attended with great expense to the State and annoyance to the people at present.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,  
Collector.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

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From W. H. COMYNS, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Camp  
at Chattramallur, 22nd September 1869, No. 403.

I have the honour to reply to the queries alluded to in your foot-note to Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870.

1. It is quite possible that cattle disease may be communicated to a herd by the introduction of a single animal purchased in the market when in an incipient state of disease; but the difficulty lies in detecting such disease, and I cannot suggest any practical method of overcoming the difficulty.

2. The Tahsildar of Villure, whom I consulted on the subject, suggests that all animals offered for sale should be inspected by the head of the village in which the sale takes place, and that this officer be allowed to avail himself of the advice and assistance of persons competent to detect latent disease in cattle; but that is just the difficulty—for where are such persons to be found? The head of the village is not a born Veterinary Surgeon, and probably knows but little of the subject. To ask, too, of the owners that would dwell on the margins of villages, where large periodical cattle fairs are held; take for instance Gullidum or Palmanur—were these officials required to inspect every head of cattle previous to its sale?

3. Prevention, to a certain extent, might be secured, were a person skilled in the veterinary art appointed to attend at each fair of this description, and were people prohibited from selling any cattle without obtaining a certificate from this individual to the effect that the animal is sound and free from disease.

But this would be an expensive arrangement, and at the best would be incomplete, for it would be next to impossible to apply it to petty and isolated sales of cattle possibly diseased, in the different villages.

4. Not being skilled in the art, I am unable to form any idea how long a time it takes for each specific disease to declare itself, but Mr. Thacker will probably be able to speak authoritatively on this point.

It might be practicable to prevent parties making purchases of cattle from herding or grazing the new comers with the other cattle of the village until such time has elapsed; but the practice would be attended with many inconveniences to the agricultural public; and I am not sure that the benefits to be derived from such a system would counterbalance its disadvantages.

5. I think the cases in which disease breaks out, from the introduction into a village of a sick animal purchased in that state in the market, will be found, on inquiry, to be of comparatively rare occurrence. In the majority of cases the disease breaks out, as it were, spontaneously, and from no apparent cause, and in places where there has been no communication with the market.

6. The ordinary diseases which attack cattle in this district are those known as "Vellai" (Zoonosis), "Adigai" (Anthrax), and "Korai" (Rabies), and these diseases are said even in their earliest stages, to be unmistakable, and symptoms attending them to be well known to the ryots. There may be cases in which it is impossible for an unpractised eye to detect the malady; but in ordinary cases the purchaser must be held to be the best judge of his purchase, for, except on fair, he is sure to examine the animal he proposes to buy with a more careful and critical eye than any one else; and it is only in cases where the disease is of an obscure kind, or in its most incipient stage, that he would be likely to fail to discover it.

7. With regard to the second point, I learn that salt is seldom given to cattle, except when they show want of appetite, or aversion to food. (It is sometimes rubbed in cases of swollen tongue.) In such cases the ryots make use of certain raw leaves in order to restore its proper tone to the system. Salt is not generally used in this part of the country for the purpose, nor have I any reason to believe that the particular forms of disease occasionally prevalent among cattle are attributable to the want of salt as a preventive.

No. 531.

This copy submitted to the Board of Revenue in continuation of my letter, dated 22nd ultimo,  
No. 582.

Chittoor,  
4th October 1869

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,  
Collector.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 16th September 1869, No. 268.

I have the honour to acknowledge Board's Proceedings, No. 4,870, of 8th July last, requesting my opinion on the subject of the necessity for steps being taken to prevent the communication of cattle disease by animals purchased at markets in a diseased state, and also asking whether cattle are rendered liable to disease from the expense and difficulty in supplying them with salt.

2. In reply I beg to state that there is only one animal market for cattle in the South Arcot District, and that is held at Trinamallay in November of each year at the great pagoda festival of that town. No instance of the introduction of cattle disease into other localities through cattle purchased at such market has ever come to my notice; but when disease has made its appearance at no long interval after the great Cattle Fair at which people from all parts of the district purchase largely, it has been usual to trace or rather assign the cause or origin to the cattle so bought, but I am not aware that the charge is a just one or that it can on any way be supported. It is rather an impression arising from freedom of disease among the cattle of the purchaser prior to making his new purchase at the Trinamallay Fair, and I have myself never heard the slightest rumour or suspicion kindred that diseased cattle had been brought into Trinamallay or were attempted to be sold there; and as the market lasts several days, it strikes me that if disease had ever manifested itself it would speedily become known, and segregation would immediately follow, while intending purchasers would be very wary how they bought cattle where disease had once shown itself. The subject is, of course, important, and as the time of the annual fair is now approaching, I will see that all possible measures are taken to inspect the cattle brought in for sale, and if disease make its appearance, the system of segregation shall be instantly and very strictly enforced.

3. As regards the liability of cattle to disease owing to the expense and difficulty in obtaining salt, I observe that Mr. Thacker considers salt as only a valuable and necessary part of an animal's food, and not as a preventative of disease. I believe the more wealthy and well-to-do Natives of the country are in the habit occasionally of salting cattle with the feed of their cattle, especially with earthen bullocks; but as a rule salt is far too expensive an article in the interior for the cultivating classes to give to their cattle, and except where premonitory symptoms of sickness show themselves, it is rarely, if ever, mixed up with the feed of cattle, but beyond this cost there is no other difficulty in obtaining salt. It is, however, to be remembered that the ordinary ploughing bullocks of the country, and which form by far the greater stock of cattle, seldom eat anything except the grass they pick up in grazing, and at times any straw which may be supplied them, so that the use of grain of any kind as an ordinary aliment is almost as unknown for cattle as salt, and my inquiries and experience satisfy me that unless as an inducement to the animal to drink where it is charged to feed in taking its usual draught at the prescribed time of watering, salt is never given to cattle, and it would be in vain to attempt to force its use on the agricultural classes except on the occasion of any disease or epidemic when, as is now often done, I believe the ryots would resort to it as a medicine in combination with other condiments.

4. Every publicity through the Gazette and Circular notices has been given to the remedies suggested by Mr. Thacker, and the importance of segregation has been prominently insisted on; but as the Board will know it is always difficult to induce the adoption of novel practices among a people so wedded to their own customs and habits, and only when there happens to be a European Officer or some public servant who is personally interested in the matter, is it possible to enforce adherence to the prescribed treatment. In my next tour the subject shall again have my attention, and I will endeavour to glean some reliable statistics as to the treatment of cattle disease in different parts by the village ryots, since the system followed is not, I believe, uniform.

Ed. T. Cartledge.

15

From G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Villup, 17th November 1869, No. 251.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 24th July 1869, No. 4,870, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. No fair for the sale of cattle are held in this District. This district receives its supplies of cattle for farming and other purposes chiefly from Salem, and they are purchased generally at the markets held at Tiruchirappalli at the annual Pongal festival and at Tirunelveli in South Arcot during the Karthikai festival. They are also bought and then brought for sale from the Salem District. From inquiries which I have had made on the subject, it however does not appear that the origin of cattle disease in any of these fairs is, in any known instance, traceable to the introduction of diseased animals from elsewhere. The generally received opinion with regard to such diseases is, that they are produced almost invariably by local influence, such as want of pasture and water from severe drought and sudden changes in the weather.

3. Whether such is, or is not correct, my own opinion is, that any interference in this matter will be productive of more harm than good. On the one hand, an animal exhibiting developed symptoms of disease (and there are readily recognized by the natives) will be purchased by nobody; and on the other, disease in an early and latent state, will hardly be detected by any such agency as can be employed for the purpose. The result will only be that the power of interference will, as a matter of course, be abused and made a source of extortion and oppression. Again, it is quite possible that, from suspicion or ignorance, animals not really diseased, may be seized and loaded with infected ones, thus creating mischief, which otherwise would not arise.

4. I beg to add, that the practice of giving salt to cattle ordinarily with food, is unknown in this district. It is given only as a medicine in certain cases, but it is not considered a general preventive of disease. Indeed, if it were considered to be so, there will be no difficulty in giving it to cattle, as the expense involved in giving so much of salt to each animal daily, as recommended by Mr. Thacker, would be very great.

5. I enclose, for the Board's perusal, a set of letters from the Sub-Collector and the Acting Head Assistant Collector on the subject of this report, and the Board will observe that my views, as herein expressed, are identical with those of Mr. Barron.

Yours truly,  
G. LEE MORRIS.

From L. R. MURROWS, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Mayavaram, 26th November 1869, No. 158.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 24th July 1869, No. 4,870, and in reply to your letter of the same month, No. 625, I have the honour to state that I have communicated with the Talukdars of my division regarding the question as to how the spread of infectious diseases among cattle by animals purchased at market in a diseased state may be best prevented, and now beg to submit my report.

2. The Mayavaram Talukdar recommends that a Cattle Doctor should be appointed for every place where large fairs are held or cattle are congregated in large numbers, who should be empowered to prevent all diseased cattle from being brought there.

3. The Srivally Talukdar is of opinion that the Police Station Officer, or the Village Officers, should be instructed to go round and inspect all the cattle brought to a fair, and if any were found to be labouring under disease, to remove them from the market and keep them separate in some appointed place until they were either dead or cured. He also suggested that there should

be some penal provision, similar to Sections 269 and 270 of the Indian Penal Code, applicable to cattle, whereby any person who did any negligent act likely to spread any disease dangerous to the lives of cattle would be rendered liable to punishment.

4. My own opinion is that but little good can be done by interference in this matter. In the first place, it is very difficult to detect these infectious diseases until they are so far developed as to render the animals attacked perfectly unsaleable, and, therefore, it is not likely that cattle showing clearly developed symptoms of disease would ever be found in a public market. In the next place, much hardship would be caused if Inspectors were allowed to act on mere suspicion; for it would not unfrequently happen that healthy cattle would be seized and detained in segregation, perhaps with other cattle which were infected with disease.

5. I cannot admit that there is any necessity for such interferences, so far as this division is concerned. There are no large fairs in the Mayavaram and Sheally Taluqs, and I have never heard the markets considered as foci of epidemics among cattle. As the Collector of Coimbatore remarks in his letter, printed in the Board's Proceedings above quoted, "an outbreak of cattle disease seems generally the result of an unfavourable season, and a want of good pasture or else of sudden changes of climate."

"It does not seem the result of importation, but of local influence," and this is the generally received opinion. I know of no instance of an outbreak of cattle disease having been originated by diseased cattle imported from a different place, whether market, or any other place.

6. Both the Tahsildars of my division report that salt is never given to cattle except as a medicine in certain diseases known as "Porumal" and "Pozungal."

7. The Sheally Tahsildar also states that cattle are not rendered liable to disease from salt not being given them.

8. I have no doubt but that this is the genuine opinion of the natives; otherwise, well-to-do people would give salt to their favourite cattle notwithstanding the expense, which some all would not be very great, even if the salt were given in the quantity recommended by Mr. Thevet, viz. an ounce daily.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. LEE MORRIS,

Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

From W. F. HATHAWAY, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Nagapattinam, 15th October 1869, No. 261.

In answer to your letter, No. 621, of the 26th July, I have the honour to state that neither the Tahsildars nor I are able to offer any suggestion for absolutely preventing cattle with any infectious disease on them, being offered for sale at *any* markets. It is possible, however, that even without any special enactment, such an act might be punishable as it is under section 269 of the Penal Code; for by section 268, a person is guilty of a public nuisance who causes any common "injury," which term again is defined by sections 41 and 43 to be harm caused to property which furnished ground for a Civil action, and the introduction of infectious and virulent cattle disease into a town would probably be harm to property that would furnish ground for a Civil action.

2. I do not think, however, that cattle with such disease, fully developed on them, would ever be offered for sale, as it would probably be detected at once. It might occur when the disease was in an incipient and latent state, so that it would not be noticed, but in that case, I do not see how it is to be detected except by a person possessed of good veterinary skill, and it is plainly out of the question to expect that there should be such a person at every weekly market throughout the country. I think, however, that it would be quite worth while to obtain the attendance of such an officer at each of the large annual Cattle fairs. For instance, there is an annual gathering of this sort at Trinomalay, in the South Arcot District, in the month of October, at which thousands of animals are congregated, and in a season when disease was prevalent, there would be a great chance of some amongst the number being infected, which might result in a terrible spread of the

disease amongst the others. I confidently think that it would be a great security for some Veterinary Inspector to attend with powers of supervision and fine action, and I dare say that Mr. Thacker might even now have persons or officers who have seen something of the disease and made themselves acquainted with the symptoms, or again there are of the Frontier Majors in Cavalry Regiments who have obtained a fair practical Veterinary knowledge, and acquaintance with cattle disease. A small staff of such officers, under Mr. Thacker, could easily be deputed to attend at each large Cattle fair, as they generally take place in the various Districts in successive months, for instance in the Mysore District in June and July, Adamarpetta in the Salem District in September, and Trinomalay in October, and although the general introduction of a Cattle Disease Act over the whole country might be objectionable, I am not arguing against its application for special cases of this kind, and the entrusting skilled officers with powers of segregation and destruction, while it is possible that the general protection thus afforded to the public might be generally welcomed and appreciated.

3. The use of salt with food of cattle is not known in this district.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. LEE MORRIS,

Collector.

17

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd September 1869, No. 204.

IN reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, I have the honour to state that not only is cattle disease rare in this province but that there is only one cattle fair of any consequence during the year. This annual fair takes place at Streerungum, and it would not be difficult to make arrangements through the Sub-Magistrate and Police for the segregation and expulsion of any diseased cattle from this annual gathering.

2. Salt is not used for cattle in these parts, and if it were used, I imagine the owners would manufacture the illicit earth-salt for this purpose, as they can now barely afford in the far inland talooks to purchase enough Government salt for the actual wants of themselves and their families.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

13

From J. R. ARBUTHNOTT, Esq., Officiating Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd July 1869, No. 249.

IN reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 8th instant, No. 4,870, I have the honour to state that in my opinion there is no necessity for taking steps to prevent the communication of cattle disease by animals purchased at fairs and markets. The agricultural class as well as traders in cattle are generally experts, and can discern a diseased animal from its appearance, and therefore such animals are rarely exposed for sale.

2. The ryots in this district are, I am sorry to say, ignorant of the good effects of administering salt to their cattle as a means of improving their health and condition, and it will, I fear, be difficult to induce them to do so. I will, however, take measures to inform them of the advantages arising from this practice, by a notification to that effect in the *District Gazette*. Salt, in its manufactured form, though *beneficial*, is not, as a rule, absolutely necessary to cattle in this district; for the soil throughout the district is, as a rule, strongly impregnated with it, so that it reaches the cattle both in their pasturage and water.

Ed. T. Cartledge.

19

From C. T. LONGLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated camp at Strivilliputtur, 2nd October 1869, No. 383.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Proceedings of Board, No. 4,870, dated 8th July last, calling for a report as to the necessity for steps being taken to prevent the communication of cattle disease by animals purchased at market in a diseased state, and to cattle being rendered liable to disease from the expense and difficulty of giving them salt.

2. As regards the purchase of diseased animals at fairs and thus spreading the disease, it is, I believe, so easily recognizable at an early stage, that no one could sell, for no one would purchase, an animal showing symptoms of disease which is known to be so frequently fatal. Consequently I do not consider any interference necessary.

3. The people are not in the habit of giving salt to their cattle whether whole or diseased, and are quite ignorant of any advantage of so doing. Government might, during the prevalence of disease, supply salt to owners of diseased cattle at a small reduction per maund to induce them to try it. Tinnevely has been singularly free from any severe outbreak of disease.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

20

From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th January 1870, No. 1.

In reply to the Board's Official Memorandum, No. 1,241, of the 20th December 1869, I would beg to refer them to my letter on the subject, written when I was Collector of Bellary, in which my views are fully stated.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

From J. W. BREEKS, Esq., Commissioner of the Neilgherries, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 10th August 1869, No. 115.

I HAVE the honour to reply to Board's Proceedings of 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, (1), as to the necessity of steps being taken to prevent the communication of cattle disease by animals purchased at market in a diseased state; (2), and as to the fact of animals being rendered liable to disease from the expense and difficulty in supplying them with salt.

2. As far as this district is concerned there exists just now no necessity for any measures for preventing the sale of diseased animals; no out break of cattle disease having been reported to me for some time past.

3. I am still of opinion, however, that when cattle disease makes its appearance and becomes very prevalent, steps should be taken to prevent the sale of diseased animals, and I know of no efficacious way of doing this except by application to the infected district of a Cattle Disease Act, in which a provision making it penal to bring to market or sell diseased animals would naturally find a place, and under which Cattle Disease Inspectors would have to be appointed where markets were held. Care, of course, would be taken by Government that such an Act was not applied any where, until the disease had run such a course as to make strong measures imperative. All sorts of half and half measures were tried in England when the disease first broke out without avail, until the country loudly demanded the most stringent regulations in every district declared to be infected. The existence of an Act need not prevent local authorities from continuing, in ordinary cases, the measures now in operation, and using their influence without having recourse to legal penalties, which should only be available in extraordinary cases wherein Government saw reason to declare a district or talook to be infected. The Act might easily be guarded from abuse by the insertion of a clause disallowing prosecutions, etc., except with the written consent of the Collector.

4. With regard to the second point I agree with Dr. Thacker in thinking that salt is not an infallible preventive although it doubtless improves the general health of cattle. The common black salt given to cattle in this district costs Anna one and Pies two per pudgy, the contents of which weigh 1 lb. 13 ounces that is about half a Pie an ounce. A man with fifty head of cattle would have to spend Annas two and Pie one a day on salt for them, if he carried out Dr. Thacker's recommendation.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

22

From C. N. POCHIN, Esq., Collector of Salem, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,  
dated 7th February 1870, No. 32.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Board's Proceedings, under date the 8th July last, No. 4,870, on the subject of cattle brought to market in a state of disease.

2. Mr. Thacker's information regarding the sick animals brought to the Conganapuram market, doubtless may have been correct, but I imagine that instances of the kind referred to, can only seldom occur. Natives are generally very careful in buying cattle at markets, and it is, therefore, seldom that a diseased animal finds a purchaser at least in this district.

3. It is quite possible that a diseased animal may be brought to a market without the owner knowing anything about its being diseased, and I fail to see what measures can be adopted in such a case to prevent the animal reaching the market. Official interference will doubtless lead to oppression and annoyance. It must be left mainly to the villagers themselves to apply the remedy. All that we can do is, I think, to explain to the natives, as they assemble at the time of Jamabandi, the dangerous consequences that may ensue from diseased animals being brought and sold at markets, and thus endeavour, if possible, to prevent the evil.

4. I am not aware that there is any difficulty in obtaining salt in this district. If salt is used only as a remedy occasionally to check disease, I do not consider that it is an expensive medicine. But if it is to be used daily in the manner suggested by Mr. Thacker, it will be certainly impossible for many of the ryots to meet the expense.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Uppinangadi, 18th November 1869, No. 1,476.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1869, No. 4,870, I have the honour to report that the cattle in this district are comparatively very few indeed, that they are also not pastured together in one common village herd as elsewhere, but separately for each homestead, and that consequently the necessity for legal interference seems not sufficiently urgent.

2. There is but one annual fair lasting for about twenty days at Subramani, at which, cattle are brought into the district for sale, and then about thirty thousand head are assembled. If it is desired to exclude diseased cattle, that is the opportunity.

3. Cattle in which disease has clearly developed itself are the easy cases. Anybody can select them at the market and the *vox populi* will suffice without legal enactment to ensure their being segregated at any place appointed by the Tahsildar. This I will arrange for.

4. But when the disease is incipient and unknown to the owner, the persons employed to detect it, and select such cattle out of thirty thousand will have to be more than one, and well instructed and practiced in the quick diagnosis of disease, must in short be to all intents and purposes Veterinary Surgeons or regular "Cow doctors," and such our Revenue Inspectors are not.

5. And even if the disease be known to the owner, though not yet apparent to an unpracticed eye, it will be just as difficult to prevent his introducing and selling such cattle as to put a stop to the sale of unsound horses.

6. The evil can only be mitigated and that by the employment of means more expensive than the present requirements of the district would justify.

7. As regards salt, not only are the cattle without it, but their owners themselves have not a sufficiency, and they and their children suffer much from worms and other diseases against which the use of salt is a preventive. Salt, it will be remembered, is required in greater quantities by people whose diet is entirely or chiefly a vegetable one, and yet the vegetarians of this country are in a worse position than the majority of flesh eaters in other lands. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that they should throw salt before cattle. The Imperial Government has, moreover, just raised the price of this necessary of life and still further increased the hardship to the multitude.

8. That cattle require salt is beyond a doubt. They must needs get a proportion of it in all they eat, and in those countries in which it is plentiful in the pasturage, as in the Salt bush of Australia, they thrive best, and I have heard an experienced breeder impute to the want of salt in the grasses of the Neilgherries, the poverty of the cattle. It must follow that where the grasses are deficient in salt, the necessity for giving it artificially is increased. The good effects of salt on all granivorous animals are well established.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

24

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Officiating Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 28th September 1869, No. 272.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July last, No. 4,870, I have the honour to report that on inquiries made at the several places where markets are held for the sale of cattle in this district, I understand that diseased cattle are never exposed for sale, and that it does not appear that cattle in this district are rendered liable to disease by a difficulty in supplying them with salt.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

Enclosure in the Pro. of  
the B<sup>d</sup> of Rev. to the  
Secy to Govt. P. D. dated  
15 Oct 170 V. 6158

Rev. 3333/70.  
Pro. S. to Govt. 15 Oct 170

Pro. S. to Govt. 15 Oct 170  
O. N. 1926

1075-76

26  
H. 1926. Revenue Department  
Proceedings of the Madras Government  
under date the 3<sup>d</sup> <sup>Speech</sup> November 1870

Read the following Proceedings of  
the Board of Revenue.

Submitting replies of collectors to  
Order of Govt. calling for report as to steps  
that should be taken to prevent propa-  
gation of cattle diseases, by prohibiting  
sale of diseased cattle at public fairs,  
and whether cost of salt operaries is  
prevent its use as a preventive of  
disease, &c.

(H. O. 15 October 1870 N. 6158)

B. A.  
I. W. S.

The Govt. will await the  
report of Mr. Shacker called for  
by the Board in para 4 of  
their Proceedings.

2 In their remarks regard-  
ing the selling price of salt, the  
Board have apparently overlooked  
the manufacture of earth salt  
which takes place in the districts  
of Kurnool, Bellary and Buddapa.

The

10<sup>11</sup>/<sub>15</sub> 6.9 / 7.7

The Board might take into con-  
sideration the use of this product  
for cattle in replying to G. O. -  
dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 1870. No 1512, in which  
the propriety of declaring its  
manufacture illegal was mooted.

W.

14 Folio 180 of Rev. Decpt 5

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