

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

|                 |          |                          |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| G.O. No.        | 818      | Press<br><del>Mis.</del> |
| 51-5-2<br>Dated | 1-6-1820 | 19                       |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
4th June 1870.*

No. 51. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th March 1870, No. 1,698 :—

Read the following Report from J. THACKER, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st October 1869.

On the 5th of April the Collector of Kurnool reported a slight outbreak of "moosera rogum;" 500 doses of medicine were supplied.

In consequence of segregation not being carried out so fully as could be wished in the Koilkuntla Talook, a letter was written on the 7th to the Deputy-Collector of Peapully, urging its adoption on the first appearance of an outbreak, also desiring early calls for medicine.

The Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot was supplied with 200 doses of medicine for "vekkai," which had been reported in the village of Wallardy.

At the request of the Officiating Collector of the Kistna District, 200 doses of medicine were sent for use in Crosoor Talook for "pedda rogum."

8th.—The Tahsildar of Nundial reported twelve cases of "moosera," five of which had been cured by the use of medicine supplied to him. No preventive measures being used, segregation was explained and recommended.

22nd.—The Deputy-Collector of Peapully, forwarding a report of twenty-two cases of "moosera," states that the medicine had been successful where used.

26th.—Report from Bellary of "moosera." The talook officer distributed medicine, which had been sent to him. The ryots were directed to apply for more if required.

30th.—"Pedda cheeda" broke out in a part of the district of Kurnool where no medicine had been used; 300 doses were therefore sent with full instructions for treatment.

The Collector of South Arcot requested a supply of medicine for "vekkai" in Cullacoorchy Talook; 500 doses were forwarded, and I offered to visit the district if he considered it advisable. A reply was received, stating that the medicine had been of material benefit, that the disease had disappeared, and there was no necessity of my visiting the talook.

Sent 500 doses of medicine to the Collector of Bellary, and requested to know if cattle-sickness in his district was so extensive as to call for a visit from me. In reply, he informed me that disease did not prevail to any extent, and that should it spread or increase in virulence, he would immediately inform me.

May 2nd.—Received two reports of "moosera" in Pattikonda Talook; eight cattle were attacked, two died; medicine was being given.

5th.—In the village of Pedda Hoolty, Kurnool, "moosera" attacked twelve cattle; all recovered by the use of the medicine. The same disease attacked six cattle at Rupanagudi; four died.

13th.—A report of "moosera" in Koilkuntla and Pattikonda Talooks was received. At Nosum, in the former talook, objections were made to segregation; the attacks were only six in number, so the matter was not pressed.

15th.—Two reports from the Tahsildar of Uttengeri, Salem, of "Ammal;" thirty-five attacked, seven died. Medicine was supplied, and given in some cases, but many preferred leaving their sick-cattle to the curative powers of nature.

19th.—A disease called "bobbalu" broke out among sheep in the minor estate of Bungari in North Arcot District, which was making considerable havoc among the flocks. Medicine was forwarded with full instructions, and it was recommended to segregate the flocks into as many folds as practicable. I was prepared to visit the district, but it did not appear that the Collector thought it necessary. At a later date a further supply of medicine was called for and sent.

20th.—A report was received of "pidaka moosera" in Koilkuntla Talook; medicine was being given.

22nd.—The Deputy-Tahsildar of Coonoor accompanied me to Bergun, about six miles from Kotergherry, and to Hoolhutti, to visit a herd of buffaloes, in which the disease called by the Badagas "goodoo" had broken out; ten were then sick. The disease was introduced from the cattle having been taken to graze at Kodanand, where some cattle and sheep had been suffering from the same disease. The people, who had formerly been instructed in the system of segregation, had already adopted it. The healthy cattle had been removed to a distance. The disease soon ceased.

25th.—Received a report from Peapully that the disease "moosera" had attacked fifteen head of cattle. Medicine having been given at once, the sick were recovering.

26th.—In the villages of Kurgoda and Sidamnotala in Bellary, it was ascertained that twenty-six animals had been attacked with "pedda rogum." The people did not apply for medicine, and the cases were all fatal.

The disease "moosera" attacked seventy-two cattle in Ramulkotah Talook, Kurnool. The medicine sent was not used until very late in the outbreak. It therefore had but partial success, thirty-eight animals only having recovered.

27th.—Report from Hudugallee, Bellary, of twenty-six cases of "moosera." By an early use of the medicine, twenty-four recovered, and the disease very soon disappeared.

30th.—Eight cattle were attacked with "moosera" in the village of Kavanoor, Kurnool. Medicine was given, but only three recovered.

June 1st.—Seeing a report in the *Athenæum* that there was cattle-disease in the Sydapet Talook, I wrote to the Collector of Madras, mentioning that I had received no reports, but offered to visit the district. He replied that the mortality arose from want of food, and that there was no necessity of a visit.

2nd.—From Udipi in South Canara two reports of "dodda roga" were received. Of thirty-two cattle attacked, twenty-six died; Native medicine only being used. Forwarded 500 doses of medicine, trusting that in future the people might be induced to use it in preference to their own medicine. Segregation was adopted, and the disease disappeared in eighteen days.

An outbreak of "pedda cheeda" at Cumbum, Kurnool. Medicine was given, but there seemed to be a want of confidence in it. Attributing this to the probable too limited use of it, a further supply of 500 doses was distributed.

5th.—The Collector of Kistna District applied for medicine for "pedda rogum;" 500 doses were forwarded.

7th.—The disease "adapan" attacked eight cattle in Wandiwash Talook. Segregation was immediately adopted, and medicine given, thus checking the outbreak at once.

8th.—A report from Pattikonda Talook, Kurnool, of twenty-two cases of "moosera." Medicine was supplied, but the people of the village did not use it until sixteen cattle had died, when they were induced to give it a trial.

10th.—In the village of Wuppuncellagoindima, Kurnool, thirty-six animals were attacked with "moosera." The medicine being promptly administered, twelve only died.

17.—"Moosera" attacked twelve animals in Mathanumtapoorum, Koilkuntla Talook. The people were willing to use the medicine, but objected to segregation on account of the trouble it entailed. Their cattle were crowded together, and thus eight of them died.

18th.—In Kalastry Division of North Arcot ten animals were infected with "nala moosera;" medicine was given but only three recovered.

A report from Pattikonda Talook of "pedda moosera." Segregation was carried out, but the medicine furnished was used in only a few cases.

The Deputy-Collector of Peapully called for a further supply of medicine; 300 doses were sent.

24th.—"moosera" attacked five more cattle at Mathanumtapoorum; medicine was given at once. The people still objected to segregate their herds on account of the difficulty of getting men enough during the season of cultivation to look after both the sick and healthy cattle.

27th.—In Podile Division of Nellore ten cattle were affected with "pedda cheeda." Segregation was immediately adopted, and medicine used; three animals died; the disease entirely disappeared in a month.

28th.—Seeing a report in the *Athenæum* stating that cattle-murrain was prevalent in Kurnool District, I wrote to the Collector saying that I had received a few reports only from the Deputy-Collector of Peapully, in which the number of sick-cattle mentioned was not large; these were being treated with very fair success, and the disease was disappearing; that I had not therefore visited the district, but would be prepared to do so should he consider it necessary; 600 doses of medicine were sent. To this he replied that the disease was not so extensive as to call for a visit from me.

Twenty-two cases of "moosera" occurred in the village of Gaimkatall, Bellary. The people did not send for medicine in time, and the animals all died; subsequently it was supplied, to be in readiness, with instructions for use.

29th.—The Deputy-Collector of Peapully forwarded a report of six cases of "moosera" in Koilkuntla Talook. Medicine was used, but the people said they could not comply with the direction to segregate their cattle.

30th.—A report from Hospett Talook, Bellary, of "moosera." No medicine was used, and most of the cases proved fatal.

July 11th.—A slight outbreak of "pedda moosera" occurred in Pattikonda Talook; medicine was used with only partial success. The sickness did not extend.

13th.—Visited the village of Hosutti upon a report received from the Deputy-Tahsildar of Coonoor, that murrain had appeared among the herd of buffaloes. The cattle were at once segregated and carefully watched. The treatment was successful, and in twenty days the outbreak had ceased.

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21st.—Fifteen cases of "moosera" in Koilkuntla Talook. The people objected to segregation, but medicine was given with success, and no further sickness occurred.

12th.—Received a letter from the Sub-Collector of South Arcot, enclosing five reports of "vekkai," and expressing a fear that the disease was more general throughout the sub-division than his previous letter stated. The number of cattle attacked was large, and he considered it might be advisable that I should visit the villages. I forwarded 800 doses of medicine immediately.

18th.—"Moosera" attacked nine cattle in Koilkuntla Talook, five died, the remainder were under treatment. In the same talook at Chakkaraguvamala, nineteen animals were affected with the same disease; these were also put under treatment, but twelve died.

22nd. In the villages of Vagalumpully and Sunderdima, Kurnool, fifty-nine animals were attacked with "moosera," twenty-three died, thirty-six recovered under the use of the medicine.

Reports from the villages of Mukkunthanellar and Gopalapuram in South Arcot stated that the disease was very fatal; the people were using no medicine.

22nd.—In Hospett Talook, Bellary, twelve more cattle were attacked with "moosera," from which all died. The people used no medicine.

24th.—Received one report from Koilkuntla and two from Pattikonda Talooks. The medicine was used in some of the cases only. Segregation was objected to on account of the difficulty of carrying it out in the season of cultivation.

August 5th.—The Sub-Collector of South Arcot reported "Sa vekkai" in three villages of Virdachellam Talook. Owing to delay on the part of the villagers, the disease had almost died out; he had issued strict orders for immediate reports of any future outbreaks to all parts of his sub-division; he did not consider it necessary for me to visit the district.

24th.—Proceeded to Vardachellam Talook, South Arcot, where from time to time the villages in which sickness prevailed were visited, and medicine was administered to the cattle. Of sixty-six cases treated, forty-four recovered—a result which may be considered an average success. In the villages where the medicine received a fair trial, its value was fully appreciated. At first there was a want of confidence in it, but directly its properties became known, the people voluntarily came for further supplies. There was considerable difficulty in persuading the villagers to adopt segregation, and in only a few instances was it carried out. Owing to climatic causes the type of the disease soon moderated; no fresh cases occurred, and on September 16th the sickness had ceased, and I left the talook. The Sub-Collector was supplied with 800 doses of medicine, to be in readiness for future outbreaks.

September 18th.—Information was received that the disease "rutham vekkai" prevailed in Sunganur, Tindivanam Talook. I visited the village; the herd consisted of 400 head of cattle. The disease was communicated from taking them to water to a neighbouring village, where the disease existed; fifty-two animals had died, and forty were still sick. The healthy cattle were segregated, and the sick were removed in an opposite direction, where they were confined for treatment and carefully guarded.

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22nd.—No fresh cases had occurred; there were two deaths; most of the sick were recovering; the excrement of these was collected and burnt; the cow-sheds were fumigated by the people. Subsequently, there were three more deaths among the sick. It is a striking fact that after segregation was adopted, not another animal was attacked, and in about twenty days the sickness had entirely ceased. The success attending the preventive and curative means adopted in this outbreak is, in a great measure, owing to the assistance rendered by Mr. Dique, the Tahsildar, and to the readiness of the ryots to carry out the instructions, although it was at a season of cultivation and attended with inconvenience to themselves.

During my stay in South Arcot a report was received, on the 8th, of forty-eight cases of "moosera" in Peapully; these were put under treatment; eighteen animals died. The Deputy-Collector called for a further supply of medicine, which was sent.

On the 18th, reports were received from Ernad, Ponany, and Walluvanad Talooks, Malabar, of small outbreaks of "glossanthrax" or blain malignant sore-throat and epizootic aphtha. The number of animals remaining sick was thirty-three.

On the 22nd, the Deputy-Collector of Peapully reported thirty-four cases of "moosera;" eleven died, twenty-three were under treatment.

25th.—Rinderpest was reported to have broken out at the village of Jackatallah; twenty animals had died. On visiting the herd, twenty-three were found sick, these were confined, the remainder were segregated, and the sickness soon ceased.

The Collector of Salem forwards an account, by the Deputy-Tahsildar of Sunkerrydroog, of an outbreak of rinderpest at Vigundum. He visited the village, and finding the sick-cattle tied up with the healthy ones, he fully and systematically segregated them, after which not an animal was attacked with the disease, although the herd consisted of 3,000 head of cattle.

From the various instances given in this report it will be seen how very effective segregation has been in preventing the spread of epizootic diseases, whenever fairly carried out with the support of the people.

An important proposal has been made by the Collector of Bellary in paragraph 3 of his letter, dated July 17, 1869, No. 181, and recorded in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated August 5, 1869, No. 5,750, for a certain number of East Indian pensioned farriers to be attached to each Collectorate, to afford treatment in every village where cattle-disease is reported. I believe that such an establishment would be of the utmost good to the country. There are at some seasons simultaneous outbreaks of contagious diseases. It is impossible to calculate the number of cattle which might be saved, were these outbreaks met and checked at the commencement. This could be done in the manner proposed by the Collector. There are large remissions of taxes now made, in consequence of land being uncultivated from the want of cattle, which have been lost by these epizootic diseases. Were farriers employed to render immediate assistance to the ryots at the first appearance of such, they would have the means of saving their cattle, and thus a necessity for these remissions would no longer exist, and more than the cost of the establishment be saved to the State.

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The past six months have been an unusually healthy season for cattle. There have been no very serious outbreaks, and such as have occurred were speedily checked by medicine and segregation. I have therefore had the opportunity to prepare, and now herewith forward, the Manual of Cattle-diseases called for by Government.

The revision of Dr. Gilchrist's Treatise on the diseases of the elephant, camel, and horned cattle, for the Commissariat Department, has also been completed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Manual.

In this report Mr. Thacker details his operations for the six months ending 30th September 1869.

2. The period under review is stated to have been an unusually healthy season as regards cattle, and Mr. Thacker was not called on to visit personally any district, except South Arcot. He has therefore had leisure to complete the Manual of Cattle-diseases called for by Government in their Order, dated 12th November 1867, which he now submits; he has also finished the revision of Dr. Gilchrist's Treatise on the diseases of the elephant etc., called for by the Commissariat.

3. It appears from Mr. Thacker's diary that cattle-diseases of different types appeared in Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, South Canara, Malabar, South Arcot, and the Neilgherry Hills, during the six months under review; South Arcot and Kurnool having suffered most. Medicine was freely supplied by him whenever application was made, and when ever possible segregation of the diseased animals was enforced.

4. Some trouble was experienced by the authorities at first in inducing the people to resort to segregation, owing to the difficulty they experienced in providing separate watchers for the sick-cattle; but the most marked success seems to have attended the practice whenever it was put in force, and the people were not slow to appreciate the value of it.

5. Thus on 22nd May Mr. Thacker was called to visit a herd of buffaloes attacked with "Goodoo" near Kotagerry, where he found that "the people, who had formerly been instructed in the system of segregation, had already adopted it; the healthy cattle had been removed, and the disease soon ceased."

6. Again, at Udipi, in South Canara, it is stated that of thirty-two cattle attacked, twenty-six died, Native medicine no only being used. Dr. Thacker sent medicine, and segregation was adopted; the disease ceased in eighteen days. "At Wandiwash "adappan" attacked eight cattle. Segregation was immediately adopted, and medicine given, thus checking the disease at once."

Many other instances to the same effect are recorded.

7. In consequence of a call from the Sub-Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Thacker proceeded to Virdachellam on the 24th August; during that and the following month Mr. Thacker appears to have been engaged in treating diseased cattle in different parts of the South Arcot District; he reports that the people, although at first distrustful, soon acquired confidence when they found his treatment successful, and he records of an herd in which fifty-two had died and forty were found sick on his arrival; that the healthy cattle were segregated at once, the sick removed,

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and strict measures of cleansing and conservancy were adopted; five more only of the sick died, and not a single animal was newly attacked after segregation, and in twenty days sickness had ceased.

8. Some of the extraordinary success, which has attended segregation during the six months treated of, may be attributed to the healthy nature of the season and to climatic causes; but there is still evidence of the most convincing nature to show how valuable an agent segregation is in checking disease, and every means should be taken by district officers\* to bring this home to the people.

\* Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors.

9. The Board observe that Mr. Thacker reports that "rinderpest" appeared in the Neilgherries and in Salem in October. The outbreak appears to have been mild and easily checked in both instances; but if this should prove to be the true rinderpest which has been so destructive in Europe, the Board submit that it should receive the special attention of Mr. Thacker, and that no pains should be spared to prevent its spread.

10. As regards the Manual submitted by Mr. Thacker, the Board are of opinion that its usefulness would be greatly increased if the names of the different diseases and local equivalents to the weights and measures, quoted in the vernacular languages of the country, were added to it.

11. With this view, two copies of the subjoined Memorandum showing the scientific names and symptoms of the various diseases will be furnished to all Collectors, who will be requested to have vernacular names by which the diseases are known in their respective districts prepared, as well as a list of the local equivalents to the weights and measures given in the margin.

| Weights. | Measures. |
|----------|-----------|
| Pound.   | Quart.    |
| Drachm.  | Pint.     |
| Ounce.   |           |
| Grain.   |           |

12. The Board trust that Collectors will give their best attention to the accurate preparation of these lists, and that they will communicate with Mr. Thacker on any points of doubt that may suggest themselves.

13. The Manual appears to have been admirably prepared, but without the addition above contemplated would be comparatively useless, and the Board attach much importance to the translations being as accurate as it is possible to make them.

14. Collectors will be so good as to forward the list direct to Mr. Thacker, furnishing the Board with a copy. The Board recommend Government to order that the Manual be at once printed.

15. It will probably be found most convenient to publish the lists in polyglot in the form of an appendix to the Manual, and Mr. Thacker will be requested to prepare one so soon as he is in receipt of the requisite information from the different districts.

16. The Board propose to furnish copies of the Manual, when completed by the additions above proposed, to all Collectors, Divisional Officers, and to all Tahsildars, and to have a number of copies struck off for sale. They also recommend that measures be adopted to procure accurate translations into the different vernaculars without loss of time.

17. The Board fully concur in the remarks of Mr. Thacker regarding the benefit likely to follow the appointment of a few pensioned farriers to the districts where cattle diseases are most prevalent. The Board are not aware of any source from which the expense of this measure could be met, unless it be from the Surplus Pound Funds, which, by Section 1, Act V. of 1860, were made payable to the District Road Fund. When this disposition of the funds was made, the Road-cess Act had not been passed, and the funds available for road-making were so limited that the aid they received from the Pounds was most important.

18. Now, although still in many districts insufficient to meet the demands upon them the Road Funds are on a different footing, and it occurs to the Board that the Government might desire to have at its disposal a sum of money available for expenditure on general agricultural improvements.

19. A statement showing the surplus throughout the country is annexed for the information of Government; it amounts on the average of five years to Rupees 95,292, or about five per cent. of the Road-cess collections.

20. The Board would submit, for the consideration of Government, whether this sum, or a portion of it, might not be profitably and properly devoted to meeting the expenses of a small establishment such as that proposed by Mr. Thacker, as well as to any measures for the general improvement of the breed of cattle in the country, which may from time to time meet with the approval of Government. To enable this to be done, it will be necessary, should the Government approve, to apply to the Legislature to alter, to the necessary, should the Government approve, to Section 1 of Act V. of 1860.

21. The report, though dated certain extent, Section 1 of Act V. of 1860. Board's Office on the 6th January 1870, was only received in the of being able to add the vernacular names of the diseases in the Manual.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON

Miscellaneous.

4th June 1870, No. 818.

The Report submitted with the foregoing Proceedings is highly satisfactory. Cattle-disease has been successfully treated, through Mr. Thacker's agency, in several districts of the Presidency, and all applications to him have received his prompt attention. The subject appear to have received his

2. Owing to the comparative healthiness of the half-year to which Mr. Thacker's Report relates, he has had leisure to complete the Manual of Cattle-diseases, which the Board submit with the foregoing Proceedings. Mr. Thacker was directed to complete the Manual in the G. O., under date 12th November 1867, No. 2,667, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that he has performed this duty with singular success; the directions given for the treatment of the several diseases being conveyed in simple unprofessional terms of easy comprehension. The Board's instructions as to the preparation of a polyglot appendix, containing the names of the various diseases as known in the different districts, and the local equivalents of the weights and measures referred to, are approved, and they are authorized to have the Manual printed and translations prepared as proposed.

3. The Government are not at present prepared to adopt the proposal made by the Collector of Bellary regarding the permanent employment of pensioned East Indian farriers in each collectorate, which is supported by Mr. Thacker and the Board of Revenue. As observed by the Board, any proposal of the kind would necessitate a change in the law, and the Government much question whether competent persons could be obtained for the proposed duties. Mr. Thacker is incorrect in supposing that remissions of revenue are given for lands left uncultivated for want of cattle, and the Government have no reason to believe that a deficiency of agricultural stock has any appreciable effect in preventing the occupation of existing waste lands. The extension of the area of cultivated land during the past few years has more than kept pace with the increase of population, owing in a great measure to an improvement in the general circumstances of the agricultural classes.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.  
J. Thacker, Esq.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Statement shewing the surplus sums transferred from Pound Fund to District Road Fund.

| Districts.              | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                         | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      |
| 1. Ganjam ... ..        | 1,000    | 2,000    | 3,182    | 1,850    | 1,200    |
| 2. Vizagapatam ... ..   | ...      | 3,400    | 2,500    | 1,500    | ...      |
| 3. Godavery... ..       | 8,664    | 9,164    | 9,155    | 8,262    | 7,880    |
| 4. Kistna ... ..        | 14,000   | 10,000   | 9,167    | 10,000   | 12,000   |
| 5. Nellore ... ..       | 10,000   | 13,778   | 4,000    | ...      | 12,000   |
| 6. Cuddapah... ..       | 4,500    | 4,500    | 5,000    | 4,000    | 5,000    |
| 7. Bellary ... ..       | 7,123    | 9,275    | 10,000   | 8,000    | 8,000    |
| 8. Kurnool ... ..       | 8,500    | 12,000   | 4,000    | ...      | 10,000   |
| 9. Madras ... ..        | 1,000    | 2,000    | 3,000    | 2,000    | 2,500    |
| 10. North Arcot ... ..  | 1,500    | 2,000    | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 11. South Arcot ... ..  | 2,377    | 2,500    | 3,000    | 3,000    | 3,000    |
| 12. Tanjore ... ..      | 6,455    | 9,068    | 8,823    | 10,236   | 13,390   |
| 13. Trichinopoly ... .. | 3,167    | 3,000    | 4,000    | 4,000    | 4,000    |
| 14. Madura ... ..       | 8,652    | 11,000   | 12,000   | 11,000   | 10,000   |
| 15. Tinnevelly ... ..   | 2,000    | 2,000    | 5,000    | 4,000    | 4,000    |
| 16. Coimbatore ... ..   | 4,000    | 4,000    | 4,000    | 6,000    | 6,000    |
| 17. Salem ... ..        | 7,946    | 4,147    | 4,002    | 8,000    | 5,000    |
| 18. South Canara ... .. | ...      | 300      | ...      | 400      | 400      |
| 19. Malabar ... ..      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 4,000    |
| 20. Neilgherries ... .. | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| Total...                | 90,884   | 1,04,132 | 90,829   | 82,248   | 1,08,370 |
| Average... 95,292       |          |          |          |          |          |

Estt. of 18703

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Ac. Ec. Est.

Dated June, 1870.

Recd.

G. O., 11th June 1870, No: 818.

JULY.

Nos. 51-52.

Cattle-disease.—Mr. Thacker's Report on the results of his treatment during the half-year ending 30th September 1869, reviewed, and orders passed with reference to the printing of the Abstract of Cattle-disease.

| Name as given in the Manual.       | Vernacular name by which known in different parts of district. | Symptoms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catarrh ... ..                     | .....                                                          | Slight fever, with considerable discharge of mucus from the nose.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Inflammation of the Lungs.         | .....                                                          | Shivering; dullness; drooping ears; hanging the head; pulse quick and full; horns and ears varying in temperature, at times hot and again cold; generally a cough is present; breathing laboured and quickened; lining membrane of the eyelids congested. Generally the animal avoids lying down, and it is only in exceptional cases that he is found to do so. In the latter and fatal stage, the breath becomes very offensive from the disorganization of the lung tissue.                  |
| Tympanitis ... ..                  | .....                                                          | A large swelling on the left side of the body, which, on being struck with the hand, has a hollow drum-like sound. The animal is in great pain, very restless, frequently getting up and lying down, striking his belly with his feet, respiration greatly quickened.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Distension of the Rumen from food. | .....                                                          | On pressing the left flank with the hand, the Rumen will be found distended with food, having a soft thodden feeling and the impression of the fingers will remain apparent for some time. The general disturbance of the system is but slight, rumination has ceased, pulse only slightly increased, bowels constipated.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Impaction of the Omasum.           | .....                                                          | There is a greater general disturbance of the system than in distension of the Rumen, or first compartment of the stomach with food or gas. The breathing is hurried and accompanied with a peculiar grunt. At the onset the animal passes small fluid evacuation, followed by obstinate constipation. As the disease advances, the organ becomes inflamed; the pulse is much quickened, small and thready to the touch. There is great thirst, and the characteristic grunt changes to a moan. |
| Diarrhoea ... ..                   | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Dysentery ... ..                   | .....                                                          | Attack sudden, generally ushered in with shivering, followed by febrile symptoms; unhealthy semi-fluid, offensive evacuations, intermixed with slime and blood. The animal shows great pain when passing the evacuation and continues straining for some time afterwards. There is frequently severe abdominal pain, the animal standing with the back arched, looking round at the side, grinding the teeth and moaning. The breathing is accelerated and the pulse quick and hard.            |
| Colic ... ..                       | .....                                                          | Uneasiness; intermittent attacks of pain, in which the animal strikes the stomach with the horns or the hind legs, and during which it will frequently lie down and roll and get up again.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Inflammation of the Bowels.        | .....                                                          | The symptoms in this disease resemble much those of colic, but the pain is not so acute and has no periods of remission as in that disease. The attack is gradual and there is accompanying fever, with shivering; the lining membrane of the eyelid is highly congested; the horns, ears, and legs are cold; the breathing is hurried; and the pulse accelerated; and there is pain on pressure to the abdomen.                                                                                |
| Epizootic Aphtha.                  | .....                                                          | First stage.—Loss of appetite; dry muzzle; slight redness of the eyelids and nostrils; pulse somewhat quickened; skin hot and cessation of rumination. Second stage.—Febrile symptoms heightened; when standing, frequently holding up and violently shaking the feet; sometimes obstinately lying down; discharge                                                                                                                                                                              |

| Name as given in the Manual. | Vernacular name by which known in different parts of district. | Symptoms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| Inflammatory Fever.          | .....                                                          | <p>of saliva from the mouth; frequent smacking of the lips, or champing the jaws. An examination will discover numerous vesicles in the mouth and between the digits of the feet, on the complete formation of which, the fever gradually subsides, and as the tongue becomes less sensitive, the appetite returns. From seven to fourteen days elapse before the patient may be considered convalescent, but a return to draught labor may be indefinitely prolonged for the healing of the vesicular sores of the feet.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The attack is insidious, making considerable progress before outward signs lead to a recognition of the complaint. The appetite is but little affected during the first three or four days. Dullness, rough staring coat and drooping ears are the preliminary signs, followed by shivering in the colder parts of the day, with a continuous peculiar twitching of the muscles of the neck and flank; eruption on the gums and inside of the lips.</p> <p><i>Second stage.</i>—The appetite ceases, dry muzzle, visible mucus membrane congested; discharge of mucus from nostrils and eyes; purging commences, at first of an ordinary character but which soon assumes a peculiar characteristic offensive putrid smell, is very watery and is mixed with undigested food and mucus.</p> <p><i>Third stage.</i>—Great prostration, the animal constantly lying down; the evacuations are mixed with blood, and are passed frequently in small quantities with great pain and straining. The pulse is quick and so weak as to be scarcely felt; the surface of the body and extremities cold; eye sunken and respiration quick.</p> <p>Excitement in some form is an unfailing accompaniment; this however varies in intensity according to the amount of surrounding quietude or noise; thirst, but when water is offered, though eager to drink it, the animal is unable to do so from spasm of the throat. There is evident method in his delirium; he will observe and allow the near approach of anything before attacking it. By these symptoms, this disease may be unmistakably distinguished from inflammation of the brain and all other diseases.</p> <p>Dullness; bowels costive, and the evacuations of a light or clay colour; the skin and external mucus membrane, such as lining of the mouth and eyelids of a deep yellow colour, urine of a dark brown colour, voided in small quantities and accompanied with pain.</p> |
| Rinderpest...                | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Hydrophobia ...              | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Jaundice ...                 | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Names as given in the Manual. | Vernacular name by which known in different parts of district. | Symptoms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inflammation of the Liver.    | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Inflammation of the Kidneys.  | .....                                                          | General febrile disturbance, urine passed frequently and in small quantities with pain. In the early stage it is viscid and in the latter stage discolored with blood. The animal's back is arched; there is pain on pressure to the loins, and, when compelled to walk, has a peculiar straddling gait of the hind legs, and, from the pain which walking causes, the febrile symptoms are much heightened.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hæmaturia ..                  | .....                                                          | There is not much constitutional disturbance; slight fever may exist; a yellowish tinge may also be observed on the visible mucus membrane of the eye and mouth, indicative of functional derangement of the liver; the chief symptom however is the colour of the urine; this varies from a pale pink to a deep brown or coffee colour.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Splenic Apoplexy.             | .....                                                          | Attack sudden; the animal stands with its back arched; is loth to move, and when compelled to do so, staggers as if partially paralysed; respiration laboured; abdominal pain, congested visible mucus membranes; pulse quick and wirey; countenance anxious; urine the colour of blood; the animal becomes rapidly insensible and soon dies, generally within six hours.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Paralysis ...                 | .....                                                          | An unsteady gait is observed when the animal moves, and the loss of power is evidenced by the crossing of the hind legs; falling, difficulty of again rising, staggering, and lastly, in severe cases, inability to arise; evacuations almost cease, or are passed involuntarily; pulse not much disturbed; appetite moderate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Inflammation of the Brain.    | .....                                                          | <p><i>First stage.</i>—The animal is dull and sleepy and the head is generally pressed forward and resting against some object; pulse slow and full; visible mucus membranes congested.</p> <p><i>Second stage.</i>—Delirium sets in; patient becomes intensely excited, rushing indiscriminately at every object within reach. Differing in this respect from the premeditated attack of an animal suffering from Hydrophobia; tearing up the ground with his horns and fore feet; constant bellowing.</p> <p>A general stiffness is all that is observed at first; on the following day this is increased; on the third day, usually the muscles of the whole body appear to be in a state of powerful contraction; the animal is in a state of great nervous excitement; the head is raised; the nose protruded; the hair is projected over the front of the eye; the tail is elevated; the mouth is closed, and the teeth generally so clenched as not to admit of the least opening; the anxious appearance of the animal is distressing, especially under excitement at the approach of any one; the respiration is hurried; the pulse becomes quickened; the bowels are constipated.</p> <p>The attack is sudden; the animal loses sensation and power and falls; breathing stertorous and heavy; eye projected and pupil enlarged; pulse full and slow; death rapidly ensues.</p> |
| Tetanus ...                   | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Apoplexy...                   | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ophthalmia ...                | .....                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Name as given in the Manual. | Vernacular name by which known in different parts of district. | Symptoms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inflammation of the Heart.   | .....                                                          | It is characterised by great anxiety of the countenance; weak and intermittent pulse, which is scarcely to be felt at the jaw, whereas at the left side of the chest over the heart, its beat is full and strong and can be distinctly heard.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Rheumatism                   | .....                                                          | When attacking one of the extremities, the leg will be found hot swollen and preternaturally sensitive, the animal flinching from the acute pain produced by the least pressure of the hand; no other affection renders the parts so acutely sensitive to pain. In the course of a few days this will subside when another leg may be found similarly attacked. The loins, back, and front of the chest are also sometimes affected.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Malignant Sore Throat.       | .....                                                          | <i>First stage.</i> —The attack is sudden; appetite fails; cessation of rumination; drooping ears; pulse much quickened.<br><i>Second stage.</i> —Swelling round the throat; difficult breathing; protrusion of the head; discharge of saliva from the mouth; countenance anxious; visible mucus membranes congested and of a dark purplish colour; pulse quick and small.<br><i>Third stage.</i> —Symptoms heightened; countenance indicates great pain; pulse almost imperceptible, swelling of the throat greatly increased, extending down the neck; respiration painful, labored, short and quick; great prostration. |
| Fever                        | .....                                                          | <i>First stage.</i> —Impaired appetite; dull heavy look of the eyes; frequent yawning; unwillingness to move except on occasional effort to stretch out a hind leg as if from fatigue; staring coat; horns, ears, and legs cold; shivering of part or the whole body.<br><i>Second stage.</i> —Pulse quick; eye brightened in appearance; redness of the visible mucus membranes; mouth hot and dry, tongue furred; thirst, breathing quickened; bowels somewhat constipated; urine somewhat scanty and of a deeper colour.                                                                                                |

Dec-1861/70

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 4<sup>th</sup> ~~January~~ <sup>February</sup> 1870.

Read the following. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.*

*Subm. Report of Mr. J. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, on results of his treatment of cattle disease during half year ended 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1869, together with a Manual of cattle diseases, prepared by that officer.*

H.E. 12: March 1870, No. 1696.

*I.D.S.  
I will reprint  
also in the District  
papers.*

*The Report submitted with the foregoing Proceedings is highly satisfactory. Cattle disease has been successfully treated, through Mr. Thacker's agency, in several Districts of the Presidency, and all applications to him on the subject.*

subject appear to have received  
his prompt attention.

2. Owing to the comparative healthiness of <sup>the</sup> half year to which Mr. Thacker's report relates, he has had leisure to complete the Manual of Cattle Diseases, which the Board submit with their Proceedings.

Mr. Thacker was directed to complete the Manual in the G. O. under date 12 Novr 1867, No 2667, and the Right Honble the Governor in Council considers that he has performed this duty with singular success

10  
success, the directions given for the treatment of the several diseases, being conveyed in simple unprofessional terms of easy comprehension. The Board's instructions as to the preparation of a polyglot appendix containing the names of the various diseases as known in the different Districts; and the local equivalents of the weights and measures referred to, are approved, and they are authorized to have the Manual printed and

and translations prepared  
as proposed.

3. The Govt are not  
at present prepared to  
adopt the proposal made  
by the Collector of Bellary  
regarding the permanent  
employment of prison-  
ed East Indian carriers  
in each collectorate, which  
is supported by Mr. Thacker  
and the Board of Revenue.  
As observed by the Board  
any proposal of the kind  
would necessitate a change  
in the law, and the Govt  
much

much question whether com-  
petent persons could be  
obtained for the proposed  
duties. Mr. Thacker is  
incorrect in supposing that  
remissions of revenue are  
given for lands left un-  
cultivated for want of  
cattle, and the Govt have  
no reason to believe that  
a deficiency of agricultural  
stock has any appreciable  
effect in preventing the  
occupation of <sup>raising</sup> waste lands.  
The extension of the area  
of cultivated land during  
the past few years has  
more

more than kept pace  
with the increase of popu-  
lation, owing in a great  
measure to an improve-  
ment in the general  
circumstances of the  
agricultural classes.



14. To the 13th of June with an actual Decree 6.  
1 - of the 1st of August

60  
4

*Ed. M. Hall*

Dr Thacker's Re-  
port on Cattle Dis-  
eases.

per (Cattle)

Cattle

Respectfully  
— J. H. —

from a. I have  
very few next blood  
of Ross with note of  
the same as much

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