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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1205 Press

~~B.P. No.~~ Mis.

Dated 23-9-1874 ~~196~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd September 1874.

No. 201. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1874, No. 1,059 :—

Read again G.O., dated 18th July 1873, No. 745, Revenue Department, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1874, No. 181.

Read also the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 9th February 1874, No. 166, Revenue Department.

ABSTRACT.—*Employment of a Veterinary Surgeon in place of Mr. Thacker.*—Observing that Board of Revenue need not delay their proposal regarding —.

From J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 16th April 1874, No. 186.

I HAVE the honor to forward a report furnished by my Head Assistant on the cattle disease which has broken out in the Villapuram Taluq and to state that I have sent him six canisters of Dr. Thacker's medicine for use in the taluqs under his charge.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Report from Head Assistant Collector on Cattle Disease.

IN July 1873 the Collector of Chingleput reported the presence of cattle disease in the district and requested that a Veterinary Surgeon might be deputed to visit the locality. In forwarding the communication to Government the Board expressed the opinion that the loss of Mr. Thacker's services is of serious consequence and that another officer should be deputed to the duty in his place.

2. Mr. Pritchard was accordingly directed by Government to visit Chingleput and the Board informed that they were at liberty to bring forward proposals should they still think that the circumstances of the Presidency require the special employment of a Veterinary Surgeon. The Board proposed to await the orders of Government on the general subject of agricultural education, to which the Government replied that they need not delay their proposals on that ground.

3. In bringing the subject under the notice of Government again the Board would draw attention to the following points bearing on the question :—

(1.) The circumstances which resulted in Dr. Thacker's appointment.

(2.) The exigencies which led to the passing of the Cattle Disease Act (II. of 1866).

(3.) The statistics of agricultural cattle.

(4.) The recommendation of the Cattle Plague Commission as regards the necessity of skilled agency.

4. In 1864 and 1865 the prevalence of cattle disease in Kurnool and on the Hills attracted attention and Mr. Thacker was deputed to investigate its nature and ascertain the most suitable mode of treating it. On the abatement of the

disease the Collector of Coimbatore requested orders as to Mr. Thacker's movements and suggested that he should follow up his investigations, as inquiry showed that outbreaks of rinderpest were of frequent occurrence, the mortality great, and the knowledge of the best means of counteracting it most limited.

It was just at this time that the subject of cattle disease was attracting so much attention at Home, and the Board supported Mr. Grant's proposal pointing out that the evil had attained to national importance in Europe and that in an agricultural country too much weight could scarcely be attached to the subject. The result was sanction for the continued employment of Mr. Thacker on special duty.

5. The cause which led to the passing of the Cattle Disease Act was the necessity for compelling the ryots by a penal enactment to adopt the remedial measures prescribed by Dr. Thacker, their apathy and utter recklessness during the outbreak in Kurnool having proved a serious obstacle to the prevention of the spread of disease. Segregation was much insisted on by Dr. Thacker and found by experience to be essential, but it could not be carried out effectually by trusting to the voluntary exertions of the natives. It was necessary to compel owners of infected cattle to report the attack and remove them to hospital pounds provided for the purpose. In consequence of representations made to Government (*vide* G.O., dated 24th June 1869, No. 1,790) the Act was not brought into force; it is obvious, however, that its operation would not obviate the necessity for the employment of skilled agency and that its provisions were intended to be auxiliary thereto rather than in supersession of such agency.

6. The statistics of agricultural cattle will be found in the quinquennial statement submitted to Government under date 29th January 1874. The last returns (for the five years ending Fasli 1281) show that tilling cattle numbered 4,292,184, an increase of 419,583 over the preceding period of five years; that cows were 2,912,963 in number, an increase of 224,968, and she-buffaloes 1,064,657, an increase of 62,219. These figures speak for themselves as to the value of this description of property and the importance of providing the best assistance for its preservation.

	Nos. for Fasli 1281.	Increase.
Tilling cattle	4,292,184	419,583
Cows	2,912,963	224,968
She-buffaloes	1,064,657	62,219
Total...	8,269,804	706,770

These numbers do not, moreover, give an absolutely correct estimate of the number of stock in the country; for instance, it is doubtful if tilling cattle includes draught cattle, and whether it does or not the number of cows must undoubtedly be about the same as the number of bullocks and bulls.

7. The enclosed abstract of the tabular statements submitted by Collectors on the occurrence of outbreaks from time to time shows that about 6½ per cent. of the cattle belonging to the localities where outbreaks occurred were attacked and that nearly half of those infected succumbed to the disease. That the loss might be materially diminished by proper treatment there can be no doubt. Testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Thacker's mode of treatment will be found at paragraph 36, page 22 of the report of the Cattle Plague Commission, and the Board would also draw attention to reply No. 5, page 543 of the report. Dr. Thacker's statement as to fifty per cent. of cures resulting from proper medical

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treatment tallies with the abstract alluded to above. In cases treated by himself the percentage of success was seventy, the recoveries without treatment only ten to twenty per cent. At paragraph 34, page 21, the Commissioners state that the yearly loss of stock throughout the country is to be counted by hundreds of thousands.

8. The importance of the diffusion of veterinary knowledge and the necessity of skilled agency is dwelt upon at paragraphs 24, 43, and 47 of the report on Indian Cattle Plagues and is a prominent feature in the recommendations of the Commissioners.

9. The report, in fact, furnishes throughout abundant and convincing arguments for the employment of a Veterinary Surgeon for the treatment of diseased cattle and the investigation of diseases and modes of treatment, and the Board are of opinion that until a veterinary class is attached to the proposed Agricultural College and properly instructed agents trained therein who can be distributed throughout the country the employment of an officer of Mr. Thacker's class is necessary in the interests of owners of cattle throughout the Presidency.

10. Recent reports received from Kurnool, Chingleput, and South Arcot (forwarded herewith), show that disease still clings to those districts, and, should the present drought continue, scarcity of water and deficiency of wholesome fodder will tend to aggravate the evil.

11. Under these circumstances, the Board have no hesitation in recommending the appointment of a special officer on terms similar to those specified in G.O., dated 23rd April 1866, No. 957. His head-quarters should be fixed at Madras, and he should be bound under the Board's orders to proceed to any district where his services may be wanted at any time. He should further be required to deliver lectures and give instruction whenever and wherever called upon to do so, as part of his duties.

No. 201A. Minute by the Hon. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

I SUBMIT that the Board's recommendation should be favorably met, and the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon for the agricultural stock sanctioned at once.

2. There are abundant means from the Surplus Pound Fund of, say, Rs. 60,000, which are applicable by law to such purposes. The measure involves no new taxation, and it is merely a better utilisation of penalties already exacted for strays.

3. The Board's earnest representation but inadequately sets forth, I think, the enormous popular interest which is involved in this question. The incomplete figures (between eight and nine millions head of horned cattle alone) falls probably far short of the true census of the farm-stock of the country, and it is doubtful whether draft cattle are included—sheep, *etc.*, are entirely omitted.

4. It must be borne in mind that the agriculture of the country—as respects field operations and fertilisation—as well as its carrying power (in a great measure) depend entirely on the condition of the cattle.

5. The terrible extent to which this vast property is exposed to loss and danger from absolutely preventible causes has already been most prominently brought to notice by the investigation which led to legislative action in 1866 (Act III.) The Act

itself has remained a dead letter, because the means of executing its provisions have not been provided; and the subsequent reports of Mr. Thacker and of Collectors from all parts of the country only show how seriously the stock suffers through neglect of sanitary arrangements.

6. The lamentable ignorance in which the people have been left in respect to the treatment of their cattle is evidenced by all experience as well as by the reports which have reached us from Mr. Thacker and other authorities; and, I think, the facts reported have shown that the people are not backward to benefit by the exertion of Government to put them in possession of improved methods of caring for their farm-stock.

7. I am satisfied that there ought to be a Veterinary Department under the Board of Revenue as there is in England under the Home Secretary, and that the first step required is to make the appointment proposed by the Board with as little delay as possible. It is, in fact, merely a revival of the sound policy which called special attention to this matter a few years back.

8. When a good and expansive system of agricultural instruction is established, the Veterinary Surgeon would, of course, fall into his place in the scheme; but, in the mean time, he should be turning his attention to the general practical aid of our agricultural population in this respect.

30*th May* 1874. (Signed) W. ROBINSON.

I EXPECT very little result from the attempt to convey literary instruction to our illiterate and backward rural classes by the publication of manuals and the like.

W. R.

No. 201B. Minute by the Hon. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

INSTRUCTION in the Veterinary art must, of course, occupy a prominent position in the agricultural education which we must soon afford to our people, and of which our experimental and model farms are the germ. I therefore readily assent to the proposal now made by the Board of Revenue and so strongly advocated by Mr. Robinson.

2. I would stipulate that the Veterinary Professor should acquire *Tamil* at least, so that he may communicate directly with his future pupils, and I would start a small class at once or at least a series of lectures.

3. It will be necessary to apply to the Government of India for sanction; but I have no doubt they will readily acknowledge the great importance of the subject to a people so mainly agricultural and a Government which derives so much of its revenue from agricultural enterprise, as ours.

1*st June* 1874. (Signed) J. D. SIM.

No. 201C. Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

I DO not find in the information now before us any proof that the cattle-disease has assumed of late years any very disastrous or formidable dimensions in this country. It appears that the disease against which it is now proposed to take exceptional measures is a disease which kills not more than three or four per cent. of the cattle attacked, whose number is about six per cent. of the whole number of cattle in the

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1205/3

districts where it has occurred. It also appears that during the last ten years the cattle of this Presidency have very largely increased in number, and are now in a very flourishing condition. No doubt we must be considered as occasionally liable, like the rest of the world, to destructive outbreaks of the disease. But, on the whole, I do not think that a case is shown for the expensive institution of a permanent Veterinary officer with his establishment. I consider it more advisable to wait (for it is not pretended that the permanent officer could prevent such outbreaks though he may, to some extent, successfully contend with them) until the emergency arises, and then to take, with all possible promptitude, such steps, including the appointment of a qualified officer, as the occasion may seem to require.

2. It seems to me that the tendency to create appointments and institutions for every conceivable purpose that may occur to us as beneficial is a tendency which, considering that the number of such purposes is infinite, requires, in the interest of the natives of this country who pay the cost of such philanthropy, to be carefully watched and controlled.

4*th June* 1874. HOBART.

No. 202. ORDER THEREON, 23rd September 1874, No. 1,205.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government concur with the Board regarding the employment of a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes detailed in the foregoing Proceedings, and resolve to recommend to the Government of India that an application be made to the Secretary of State to engage such an officer for a minimum term of five years, on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400 per mensem.

2. The necessary expenditure can be met from the Surplus Cattle Pound Fund.

3. The Board will now be called upon to prepare and forward, for submission to the Government of India, a draft Agreement embodying the terms on which they consider this officer should be engaged. The acquisition of at least one native language should be stipulated for, as in the case of the Assistant to the Superintendent of Government Farms.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Abstract of the Reports of Collectors on Cattle Disease.

District.	Name of Disease.	Date of Outbreak.	Number of Cattle attacked.	Number died.	Number recovered.	Number remaining sick.	Number of Cattle belonging to the locality where the outbreak occurred.	Is the disease infectious?	How supposed to have originated?	Average duration of attack.	Preventive measures used.	Whether medical treatment was adopted, and, if so, with what results.
Vizagapatam..	Dysentery and Bloody flux.	Between 2nd Jan. 1872 and 25th March 1872.	*420	303	40	75	2,700	Yes.....	In six cases from eating earth, fodder not being available; in the other cases cause unknown.	6 days.	Segregation.....	Treated with native medicines, medicines prescribed by Dr. Thacker not being available.
Kistna	Fluid evacuation	1st to 30th April 1871.	6	6	...	...	50	Not stated.	Unknown	1 day...	No remedies applied.	No remedies known.
Kurnool	Museri or Rinderpest.	From 2nd June 1871 to 12th Nov. 1871. 19th Nov. 1872.	2,222	1,217	753	252	20,363	Yes...	Not stated in the majority of cases; in some cases infection caught from diseased cattle of other villages.	10 or 12 days.	Segregation and fumigation with sulphur.	Dr. Thacker's medicine when properly administered was attended with good results.
Do. ...	Do. ...	12th Feb. 1873	191	93	40	56	3,087	Yes..				
Bellary.....	Mussura.....	Between 25th April 1871 and 1st Sept. 1872.	952	520	316	116	16,854	Yes.....	On one occasion introduced by the diseased cattle of travellers.	9 days.	Segregation and fumigation.	Dr. Thacker's medicine given in a large majority of cases.
South Arcot...	Adappan, whirling disease, and Vekay.	Between 25th Oct. and 25th Nov. 1871.	356	309	...	47	6,246	Yes.....	Unknown	7 days.	None.....	None.
Nilgiris.....	Murrain	Between 4th Aug. 1871 and 10th Nov. 1871. April and May 1873.	249	153	72	24	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.....	Not stated.	Segregation.....	Dr. Thacker's medicine.
South Canara.	Dodda Roga and Maileque.	End of Oct. 1871	560	310	160	90	2,700	Yes.....	Infection brought from above ghauts	5 days.	Do. ...	Native medicine.
Malabar	Muttadapan, Cholera, Pox, Muttal Varava, and Vishoojegah.	Between 10th June and 20th Dec. 1871.	186	102	39	45	22,745	Yes...	Unknown in the majority of cases; in some heat is supposed to be the cause.	8 days.	Branding on the neck and segregation.	Dr. Thacker's medicine in the majority of cases, and in the others native medicine.
Do.	Foot and mouth disease	18th Feb. 1873	30	8	4	18	11,915	Yes...				
		Total...	5,615	3,282	1,543	790	86,600					

* There is still a slight discrepancy; it occurs in the Returns of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

No. 1,059.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 7th May 1874.

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D. Thacker's statement as to fifty per cent. of cures resulting from proper medical treatment tallies with the abstract alluded to above. In cases treated by himself the percentage of success was seventy, the recoveries without treatment only ten to twenty per cent. At paragraph 34, page 21, the Commissioners state that the yearly loss of stock throughout the country is to be counted by hundreds of thousands.

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(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with one original enclosure and abstract of reports of Collectors.

Copy to the Collector of Chingleput, with G. O., dated 9th February 1874, No. 166.
,, to the do. of South Arcot, with do.
,, to the Superintendent of Government Farms. do.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Proof for approval

MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

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3. It will be necessary to apply to the Government of India for sanction; but I have no doubt they will readily acknowledge the great importance of the subject to a people so mainly agricultural and a Government which derives so much of its revenue from agricultural enterprise as ours.

1st June 1874. (Signed) J. D. SIM.

23 June 1874 - 525-526
24 June 1874 - 532-535
8 July 1874 - 552-565

Revenue 1874. Medl.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 7TH MAY 1874, No. 1,059.

Read 20 May 1874

Encl. 2

Received 25 May 1874.

SO 23 September 1874 1205

MAY.
No. 1,059.

Preliminary Report on the measures adopted to discover, cattle in Madras Presidency and investigation of diseases and mode of treatment.—Appointment of —, recommended to Government for sanction.

To Secretary
Civil

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

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Proof for approval
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4th June 1874.

HOBART.

Number, No. 1674

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Robard

June 5/14

No 3356.

Revenue 1874 Depst—

Minute by His Excellency the Governor—

Dated 4 June 1874.

GO— 23 September 74
No 1205

Veterinary Surgeon for the Madras Presidency

207 C.

G. O. No. 1205; 23d Sept. 74

163

My dear Campbell

You did send us a Memo about the Cattle Pound Fund, and when reminded by your letter I enquired what was done & found the men engaged in framing a needlessly elaborate account. I have now told them exactly what to do & we will get an official answer soon

In the meantime I send you the little statement W^h shows that under existing orders the income of the part of the Surplus Revd fund W^h is available for Govt Farms at the figures mentioned R 64,184 a year.

According to Govt 964 Govt think all this will be wanted for Govt Farms, Model & other.

We have also a balance in the "Provincial" hand.

207 C.

G. O. No. 1205; 23rd Feb. 174

The transactions of the Govt Farms for the last 3 years are 14

	Actuals 72-73	Actuals 73-74	Estimd 74-75
Receipts			
Govt grant	25,000	25,000	25,000
Farm receipts	8,949	8,272	9,400
Surplus Revd fd	96,270	75,005	53,830 / ~~88,200~~
	1,30,219	108,277	88,230
Expenditure	35,245	34,265	40,464

As you will see a reference to Govt Govt get hold of number & date previous no) the Accts Genl has debited all the charges for 72-73 and 73-74 to Imperial & credited the Farm Receipts & Revd fund contributions to Provincials. Hence it may be said that R 1,71,275 of the

Surplus Bond Fund contin.
Portion to Lt-Gen
Balance in hand

Yours sincerely

[illegible]

Aug 15

207 C.

G. O. No. 1205; 23rd Sept. 74

Memo: shewing the receipts & charges of the Battle Bond Fund during the last 5 years.

Years	Actual receipts excluding balances	Expenditure on account of the capture & repair of bonds & the cost of bond stamps	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1869-70	2,07,265	74,673	1,32,592
1870-71	2,20,377	87,407	1,32,970
1871-72	2,21,601	91,543	1,30,058
1872-73	2,31,225	101,925	1,29,300
*1873-74	213,354	97,433	1,15,921
Total	10,93,822	4,52,981	6,40,841
Average of the last 5 years			1,28,168
Moiety of the average			64,084

Memo.

The Board having recommended in Proceedings 7th May 1844 No. 1059 the appointment of a veterinary Surgeon for treatment of diseased cattle and investigation of diseases and modes of treatment, it was settled in Council in June last that if the actual surplus of Cattle Pound funds allowed of the expenditure and the money could not be used for other purposes the Boards proposal might be sanctioned.

2. A Memo: for information was sent to the Board but no official reply has yet been received. From

a

a demi-official from Bd. Grove however it appears that the annual average income from the moiety of the Cattle Pound Fund which has been assigned to Government Farms and other Cognate objects is Rs. 84 and there is now a balance in favor of the Farms amounting to over Rs. 1,00,000.

3. As there appears to be plenty of money credited to Provincial Head, is it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Govt. of India to the expenditure on account of a Veterinary Surgeon or can this Government pass the necessary order?

C.J.C.C.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 7th May 1874

I submit that the
Boards recommendation
should be favourably
met and the appointment
of a Veterinary Surgeon
for the Agricultural
Stock Locations at
once.

There are abundant
means from the Surplus
Pound Fund of Taylor's Bow
which is applicable
by Law to such purposes.

The Boards Earnest
representations should
adequately [illegible]
Attach the Government
popular interest of Price

Mr Meagher resolves not to send
Cattle & returned a letter with
Expiration of penalties attached
by order of Straps

[illegible]
a Veterinary Surgeon
[illegible]

is involved in the question. The incomplete figures (between eight and nine millions) of horned cattle alone probably fall short of the true amount of the farm stock of the country, & whether draft cattle are included, which they ought to be, are entirely omitted.

It must be borne in mind that the agricultural state of the country as respects field operations and fertilization, & also as to carrying powers (in a great measure) depend entirely on the conditions of the cattle.

The terrible extent

to which the foot disease has exposed the country to danger from absolutely preventible causes has been most prominently brought to notice by the investigation which led to legislative action in 1866 (act III) — but this has remained a dead letter because the means of executing its provisions have not been provided by the subsequent reports of Mr Shaeks and Collectors from all parts of the country.

The lamentable ignorance in which the people have been left in respect to the treatment of cattle is evidenced by the

I am satisfied that there ought to be a Veterinary Department under the Board of Revenue as there is in England under the Home Secretary and that the first step required is to make the appointment proposed by the Board with as little delay as possible

When a good and expansive system of agricultural instruction is established, the Veterinary Surgeon will of course fall into his place in the scheme, but in the meantime he should be turning his attention to the general practical

Sir William Miller has said much a Word of the Sorrel Pony which called special attention to this matter a few years back.

be withdrawn from the respondents which have been received from Mr Hankin Assistant Masters: Under Hankin as Circuit Coaching where a party is to be treated - the short period of Mr Hankin's Employment expired - and respondents to have been chosen by the Government and that Commissioners in the Presidency in regard to the Veterinary Establishment

and I think experience has shown that the people are not backward to benefit by Instruction of Government & put them in possession of improved methods of caring for their Farm Stock.

L

Lecture I. Introduction of Agricultural Population in the Respect.

Jas S. Woodruff

Subject by little importance & literary interest of our illustrated circulars & catalogues, and various useful articles

Instruction in the Veterinary Art. Importance of Cattle occupying a prominent position in the Agriculture & Economy of the British Islands. Loss of food to our animals from Epizootic Diseases

I Medical Farmers are the farmers. I therefore consider attention to the Veterinary Science by the Medical Profession & strongly advocated by Lord Spencer. I would state that the Veterinary Profession should be given Social at least. So that by being connected directly with the future Profession - I should start a Separate class at

11

Comm C

Mr. a at least to
Series of Lectures.
It will be necessary
to refer to the pat
of India for Sanction
but I know no Bill
they will readily
acknowledge the
Pat in return
of the subject to
a Board of Mining
Agricultural &
a pat which does
touch of the
Revenue from Agri
cultural Enter
prise, as ours.
L. B.S. 1/6

Nos. 3357 & 3358.

Revenue 1874 Dept.

Minutes by the
Hon: W. Robinson. C.S.I
and
Hon: J. D. Sim. C.S.I.

Dated 30: May & 1 June 1874.

G.O 23 September 74
No 1205.

Veterinary Surgeon for
the Madras Presidency

201 A-2015

G.O. No 1205. 23d Sept 74

Revenue Department.

No. 1205.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 23 September 1874.

READ the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Recommending appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon for treatment of diseased cattle in Madras Presidency and investigation of disease and remedies of treatment. — H.E. 4th May 1874 No. 1039

Minute by the Hon: W. Robinson C.S.I. - 30 May 1874
Do. Hon: J. D. Sim C.S.I. - 1 June 1874
Do. H.E. the Governor - 4 June 1874

The Government concur with the Board regarding the employment of a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes detailed in the foregoing Proceedings, and resolve to recommend to the Government of India that an application be made to the Secretary of State to engage such an officer for a minimum term of 5 years, on

a salary not Exceeding Rupees 400 per mensem.

2. The necessary expenditure can, ~~if thought~~, be met from the Surplus Cattle Pound Fund.

3. The Board will now be called upon to prepare and forward, for submission to the Government of India, a draft Agreement embodying the terms on which they consider this officer should be engaged. The acquisition of at least one Native language should be stipulated for, as in the case of the Assistant to the Superintendent of Government Farms.

GCC

To 14 B's Minute Dep. dated 5/74

...eat District

...mptions giving information as to the follow... ...ternal appearance of coat rough and dull, ...cular or pustular eruptions; body hot and ...ms ears and legs cold; nose moist and cold ...eye dull or bright; animal dull and ...ss and wakeful; changes in quantity or ...rinary and fœcal evacuations; effusion of ...ose, weeping from eyes, saliva from mouth; ...s or laboured breathing; colour of living ...eyelid pole pink dark red or yellow, swelling ...ficulty of swallowing, shivering fits.	...gnosis duration of illness ...ths recoveries or death	...t of prevention means ...be used	...t kind medical treatment ...ld be used if so with ...ible result.	
...appearance of Coat. rough. Eruptions ...nes dull & sometimes Cold - Extremities ...some times hot - some times Cold - nose ...ist - eye - dull - Animal wakefulness ...- Urine is red like blood - dis... ...rucus from nose & weepings	A week & Days.	The Cattle were separated & kept Apart from Each other.	Imalgamated of (Oil as per Book) Camphor, Cam... ...mil black, Onion, Treacle & Salmonial Jaghery all these were boiled to Liquids, powdered & given ah the Rate of one a time.	
...y & Cough quickened - eyelids ...Yellow - Swelling of throat - Inabi... ...in swallowing - Shivering fits -			2. A pint Calo... ...mala Decoction was given 3. Half a folium Camphor ...mixed with oil Seed was given 4. Vinegar was given 5. Thacker's Medicine was also given. 7 Cattle died 5 Recovered.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 died.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	5 died 10 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 died 20 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 died 25 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 died 10 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 died 6 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 died 8 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 died 30 Recovered.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 died.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 died 3 Recovered
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 died 10 Recovered.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 died 10 Recovered.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 died 30 Recovered

REC'D No
8 APR 74
J. H. C

9	Aroon	Do	15 Feby 1874	160	62	98	60	1020	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	20 dies 30 Rs
10	Ehenpare	Do	1st June 1874	59	59	-	-	1200	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	30 dies
11	Nambalapuh	Do	15 June 1874	20	17	3	-	520	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	17 dies 3 Rs
12	Yennagoram	Do	7 Feby 1874	40	20	20	-	401	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 dies 10 Rs
13	Narjoon	Do	1st June 1873	103	45	58	-	385	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 dies 10 Rs
14	Kuppam	Do	1st June 1874	97	97	-	5	200	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	20 dies 30 Rs
				1,176	953			6389							

Head Assts Collectors
Office Trichinopoly

RECD No
8 APR 74
J. H. C

Head Asst Collector