M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 4

(2) Date of repair 14-10-98

(3) Initials of the Referencer [illegible]

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2396 ~~Press~~
~~B.P. No.~~ Mis.

Dated 11-11-1875 ~~196~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Cattle.

No. 7. Read the following letter from Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Akyab, 4th October 1875.

I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of a Memorandum I have prepared on the Foot and Mouth disease among cattle in British Burma.

2. My idea is that, from an impure state of the blood, parasitic organisms (somewhat akin to ringworm) become generated about the tender parts of the hoofs, which carbolic acid and camphor speedily destroy.

3. Should the disease unfortunately appear within your jurisdiction, and you think it worth while to have my prescription tried, I shall be glad to hear the result.

BRITISH BURMA, 1*st October* 1875.

AKYAB.

The Foot and Mouth disease among cattle is endemic in British Burma, and one to which I have given a good deal of attention. Not being a professional doctor, I am diffident about giving an opinion as to the origin of the disease. It becomes spontaneously developed in moist, hot, [illegible] cattle are closely herded together; it is also liable to be generated in a crowded ship, or on a long voyage: it also appears when the early rains set in here—after a prolonged hot season, the cattle eat voraciously the young, rank grass. The origin is probably in the digestive organs; the blood appears to get heated from eating improper food, or not getting sufficient pure air and water. Microscopic entozoa become generated about the corona and clefts of the hoofs; these at first appear to cause irritation like the itch, or mange, and the animal seeks relief in licking its hoofs; the disease is thus communicated to the mouth and ultimately the tongue becomes so sore that the animal cannot eat any food; the disease meanwhile makes rapid progress in the feet, so that the hoofs come completely off and death results. I suspect that other symptoms which appear elsewhere are only an exaggerated form of the disease as known here.

2. The remedy which I have discovered is simply to kill the parasitic animalculæ which cause the disease, the medicine acts so rapidly that if applied at an early stage the animal does not lose much in condition, three or four days being generally sufficient to completely root out the seeds of the disease. I believe the accompanying prescription offers an infallible cure, if only applied in time to this description of murrain. I have treated many cases successfully, even when the hoof was apparently becoming detached from the foot, but it is not safe to postpone application of the medicine till the disease is too far advanced.

3. I hear that in parts of India and in Australia the plan adopted to root out the disease has been wholesale slaughter; in England and on the Continent death seems the only prescription even if one among a herd is affected all are doomed; just as well might every person attacked with cholera or small-pox be knocked on the head. I believe this wholesale destruction is unnecessary, and I do not think the disease is as contagious or as fatal as is supposed. I have often seen a herd of twenty or thirty head of cattle, always together, with one, two, or three affected, and all the others go free. Segregation is of course advisable, but I am confident the disease as known in Burma can be brought under control if taken in time.

(Signed) H. N. DAVIES, Colonel,
Bengal Staff Corps.

the Madras Government, Public Department,
2nd November 187[illegible].

PRESCRIPTION.

FOR THE FEET.

4 ozs. of [illegible] and carbolic soap; dry with a cloth. Mix 1 *lb.* of cutch, lotion with a [illegible]ber to the consistency of carbolic acid and [illegible] gallon of water, stir up well, and apply the [illegible] to the coronet, and between the clefts of the hoofs, and all round where the [illegible] wash as clean as possible with [illegible] water.

FOR THE MOUTH.

free from stones and stalks, 4 *lbs.* of salt, [illegible] and carbolic soap. Take 16 *lbs.* of ripe tamarind gently with the paste, and also round the [illegible] well into a paste. Draw out the tongue and rub above processes morning and evening for six days consecutively.

NOTE.—It will be well to let the animal eat and drink what it can, and wander or rest at will. It should be allowed to lick its hoofs as the lotion will do its mouth good. Some conjee or mash may be given as the mouth is sore, and hard food cannot be eaten. Molasses might do where tamarinds are not procurable. Gum would probably answer instead of cutch. If carbolic soap is not available, work up ½ drm. of liquid carbolic acid with 4 *lbs.* of common bar soap. A glove should be used so that the hands are not blistered in mixing the acid with the soap.

No. 8.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1875, No. 1322.

Communicated to the Revenue and Military Departments.

(True Extract.)

Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Military Department.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Department,

[illegible]ic

Revenue 1875 Despte
№ 4367

Govt. of {1875} Madras.

PUBLIC.

To

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 2nd.

Issued 8

Recd. 9 *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd November 1875, No. 1322.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 7-8.

Cattle.—Letter from Colonel H. N. Davies, Akyab, forwarding copy of his Memorandum on the Foot and Mouth disease among Cattle in British Burma, communicated.

№ 2396
Comm'd to the
Bd of Rev.
11 Nov 75