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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1099	Press ~~Mis.~~
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th July 1870.

No. 178. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th June 1870, No. 3,872:—

Read the following letter from J. THACKER, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 10th May 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report of cattle disease for the six months ending March 31st.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REPORT.

October 1st, 1869, *to March 31st*, 1870.

DURING the early part of October I was engaged in connection with the Neilgherry Agricultural Exhibition. As one of the Jurors of the Live Stock section my report has already been placed before Government by the Commissioner.

2. On the 9th of October a report was received of fourteen cases of Moosera in the talook of Pattikonda, Kurnool. Medicine was administered to nine of the animals; seven recovered.

3. In Valluvanad Talook, Malabar, eighty-four cattle were attacked with Tukal and Small-pox. Segregation was adopted in some cases. People preferred to use native medicines and consequently forty-six died.

4. In Markapore Talook, Kurnool, Pedda Cheeda attacked 202 cattle, 151 of which died. The people used their own remedies, instead of the Government medicine in their possession.

5. Disease of the throat and mouth and also Diarrhœa attacked some cattle in Valluvanad Talook, Malabar, about the 15th of October. Segregation was adopted in a few cases. The ryots generally preferred to make offerings to their idols and to use their own medicine for the sickness.

6. In Ernad Talook, the disease Tukal and Epizootic Aphtha appeared among a few cattle. The people were using their own remedies, but an order was issued by the local officers to segregate the herds and medicine was supplied. The same diseases also broke out slightly in a herd of 7,400 animals, but the people having been directed to segregate their cattle and clear the sheds, there were only forty-eight fatal cases.

7. On the 28th of October a report reached me of an outbreak of Murrain in Kandal, Neilgherries, which I visited on the 30th. Segregation was strictly enforced, and there were no more deaths.

8. *November.*—Proposing to visit the different slight outbreaks of disease in Malabar District, I wrote to the Collector to that effect. He replied, that he considered it advisable for me to defer my visit until the months of April or May, when disease was generally more prevalent.

9. In Kurnool District, Nundial Talook, Moosera broke out in a herd of over 800 animals. The people adopted segregation, but used no medicine: sixty-three cattle were also attacked with the same disease in Pattikonda Talook. Medicine was used only by a few of the owners; forty-three animals died.

10. *November 7th.*—In Ponany and Ernad Talooks, "Kattakarda" and "Kulainpiri" broke out in herds containing 5,182 head of cattle. The system of segregation being adopted, only twenty-seven animals died.

11. *11th.*—In Pattikonda Talook, Kurnool, sixteen cattle were attacked with Moosera, nine died. Medicine was used.

12. In Ernad Talook, Epizootic Aphtha broke out in a large herd of 3,700 animals; 106 were affected, but the herd being segregated, the disease soon ceased; there were no deaths.

13. *19th.*—The Acting Deputy-Tahsildar, Neilgherries, reported that thirty-nine cattle were suffering from Murrain in the village of Kanaud, and that thirty-one had already died. I visited the herd, segregation was carried out and the disease soon disappeared.

14. The disease "Burra Azaar" appeared among the Government Commissariat cattle at Secunderabad. Directions for segregation with medicine were at once despatched. The Executive Commissariat Officer afterwards reported that the medicine was used with great success, no casualties occurring among the bullocks treated solely with it.

15. 26*th*.—A report was received through the Commissioner of the Neilgherries, that cattle disease had broken out at Museracovil, beyond Seegoor, endangering the Government cattle of the Forest Department. I at once proceeded there. Segregation was adopted, but as only one animal remained sick, no medicine was distributed.

16. *December 5th*.—In South Canara, Udipi Talook, there was an outbreak of "Ami Roga" and "Dodda Roga." By instructions from the Tahsildar, the people at once separated the healthy from the infected cattle. Such was the success, that only twenty-two cattle were attacked, of which twelve died. Medicine was administered.

17. "Peria Novoo" appeared in a large herd of buffaloes at Maiknad, Neilgherry District. I visited the herd and by adopting prompt segregation, the disease was checked and only six animals died.

18. 11*th*.—Hindapore Talook, Bellary, Moosera broke out among 1,500 animals, the herd having come in contact with some infected cattle; 180 were attacked, ninety-five died.

19. Received a letter from the Acting Collector of Malabar requesting a supply of medicine for Cherakal Talook, where disease had commenced and was threatening to spread. The people had been directed to segregate their cattle; 1,000 doses of medicine were despatched, and I desired to be kept informed of this outbreak with a view to visiting it, if necessary.

20. Visited a herd of Toda sick buffaloes at Hullikul; eleven had died, two were sick. The herd was at once segregated and there were no fresh cases.

21. 20*th*.—Received a letter calling for a supply of medicine from the Acting Collector of South Canara; 1,000 doses were forwarded.

22. 22*nd*.—In Calicut Talook there was a slight outbreak of Murrain in some herds of cattle, 4,000 in number; seventy-four animals were attacked, twenty-four only died, owing to the adoption of segregation.

23. 23*rd*.—In Palghaut Talook, "Adapan" appeared in three herds of 7,000 cattle. There were ten cases, which were separated from the healthy cattle and the disease was checked.

24. In consequence of a report received from the Tahsildar of Wandiwash, that the medicine which had been supplied for a slight outbreak of "Vekkai" was not successful, I wrote to him when passing through the district at the end of December, that I wished to visit his talook for the purpose of treating some of the cases of sickness myself. Such however had been the result of segregation, that he informed the disease had ceased.

25. *January* 10*th*, 1870.—"Vayakeda" attacked fourteen cattle in Ernad Talook, Malabar. The herd consisting of nearly 3,000 head of cattle, 500 doses of medicine were sent.

26. In Pattikonda Talook, Kurnool, it was found that Moosera had attacked twenty-nine cattle. The Revenue Inspector distributed medicine at once.

27. 20*th*.—I proceeded to Nellore District where cattle were suffering from Murrain in a few talooks. On arriving at Rudrakotta, Kavali Talook, I found that the disease "Pedda Chedalu" of a most fatal type was raging; ten to fifteen cattle had been attacked daily, and only ten per cent. of these had survived. Treatment of the disease was at once commenced; the medicine was administered under my own supervision; the first day forty-four animals in various stages of the disease were put under treatment; the second day the number had increased to fifty-nine; the third to sixty-nine; and up to the eighth day eighty-eight cases were under active treatment, from which time the number gradually diminished; the deaths were twenty-nine, which speaks very favourably for the treatment. Even with the assistance of the local officers it was impossible to induce the people to segregate their cattle; promises to do so were often made, but as often broken. It was no doubt owing to this fact that there were so many attacks in this herd, and that the disease continued so long. I remained in the village until the 15th of February, when there having been no fresh attacks for some days and the few remaining sick being in a

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18*th July* 1870.

convalescent state, I left. When passing the village at a future date, the disease had entirely ceased.

28. Sickness having been reported in the villages of Chenra, Sagara Chella, and Erapulli, I proceeded to visit them. The disease in these different villages had been gradually becoming milder, and for some days there had been no fresh attacks. From here I joined the Sub-Collector's camp at Singaroyakonda; he kindly accompanied me to Soomaroyapilli, where we found only three sick cattle; segregation had been carried out by the villagers, and the disease was fast disappearing. We next went to Betagunta, a village containing a large herd of cattle; the disease had existed about a month; segregation had been voluntarily adopted by the people; only twenty-two had died; these were buried entire without allowing the removal of the skin. To the segregation of the healthy cattle and the burial of those which died, is to be attributed this most marked success in stopping the disease. It is worthy of notice that this system of treatment was obtained from the District Gazette, and was voluntarily carried out by the people. I left the district on the 22nd of February.

29. During my stay in Nellore District, the Collector of Kurnool called for a supply of medicine for a slight outbreak of Moosera prevailing in the Ramalkota Talook; 300 doses were forwarded.

30. Epizootic Aphtha broke out in Ernad Talook, South Canara; there were twenty-seven animals attacked and all recovered. Medicine was supplied.

31. The Collector of Bellary called for a supply of medicine for Moosera in Anantapore Talook; 1,000 doses were sent.

32. The Government Commissariat cattle at Kamptee were attacked with Epizootic Aphtha. At the request of the Commissary General I sent instructions for its treatment.

33. "Dodda Roga" attacked fifty-eight cattle in Udipi Talook, South Canara. Medicine was administered. The herd was also segregated, but as the animals had been grazing together with the sick ones and become infected with the seeds of the disease, it was not as effective as usual, and thirty-four died.

34. *March 9th*.—The Collector of Salem informed me that cattle in Oossoor Talook were suffering from "Peria Viathy"; the disease was of a very mild type, as twenty-two only were lost out of 100 attacked; segregation and other necessary measures towards prevention were adopted and the sickness soon ceased.

35. Cattle disease of various types prevailing in Paradarami, and the neighbouring villages, attended with great mortality, the Collector of North Arcot requested me to visit the district. This I did at once and put under treatment such animals as were sick; the owners of cattle in the different villages were induced to segregate their cattle, and on the 21st of March the sickness had disappeared.

36. I then proceeded to Pongonoor, Arcot Talook. The disease "Vekkai" attacked 333 cattle; of these 213 recovered from the use of the medicine. Segregation was not so thoroughly carried out as could be wished, and this accounts for the large number of cases. From the numerous applications made by the ryots for medicine, for future use, a supply was left with them.

(Signed) J. THACKER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

In this report Mr. Thacker describes the result of his operations for the half-year ending 31st of March last.

2. Cattle disease of various types appears to have been more or less prevalent in a good many districts. In Malabar and Nellore it was somewhat severe.

3. As noted in his previous reports the effect of segregation in preventing the spread of disease is very marked.

Reported to England
8/12th August No. 26 of 1870
Mis.

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Govt. of {1870} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated July, 18th.

Recd. Ind.

G. O., 18th July 1870, No. 1,099.

JULY.

Nos. 178-179.

Cattle diseases.—Mr. Thacker's report on the result of his treatment of them during half-year ending 31st March 1870, reviewed.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18th July 1870.

4. It is of course difficult to induce villagers to segregate their cattle; but Collectors should lose no opportunity of impressing upon the ryots of their respective districts the vital importance of this very simple remedy. They should take care also that all carcasses of animals dying of disease are buried entire without allowing the removal of the skin.

No. 179. ORDER THEREON, 18th July 1870, No. 1,099.

Miscellaneous.

FROM Mr. Thacker's report, which relates to the six months intervening between October 1st, 1869, and March 31st, 1870, it appears that cattle disease has been more or less present in the Districts of Malabar, Kurnool, South Canara, Nellore, Bellary, Salem, and the Neilgherries. The treatment employed has been generally successful, and the people are beginning to see the wholesome results of segregation. Mr. Thacker does not in all cases state clearly whether he *visited* the districts to which he adverts in his report. He will be careful to do so in future.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Under-Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. T. O'Conner.

(3)

Revd. Department

No. 1099

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 18th July 1870.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Subg report of Mr. J. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, on result of his treatment of cattle diseases during half year ending 31st March 1870. (H.E. 6th June /70 No. 3872)

From Mr. Thacker's report which relates to the six months intervening between October 1st 1869, and March 31st 1870, it appears that Cattle Disease has been

been more or less present in the districts of Malabar, Kurnool, South Canara, Nellore, Bellary, Salem and the Neilgherries. The treatment employed has been generally successful, and the people are beginning to see the wholesome results of segregation. ~~but~~ Mr. Thacker does not in all cases state clearly whether he visited the districts to which he adverts in his report. he will be careful to do so in future

M. [illegible]

Sgt. [illegible]

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Mr. Thacker's Report on treatment of Cattle diseases for half year ending 31st March 1873

C. 9° July/70 R. 18