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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

663

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Dated

13-2-1877 197

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th February 1877.

No. 424. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1877, No. 324:—

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN Esq., Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 27th December 1876, No. 320.

In continuation of my letter, dated 27th No. 307, I have the honor to forward, herewith, copy of a report from Veterinary Surgeon Adams on the recent outbreak of rinderpest in South Wynaad.

2. I have drawn the attention of the Association to the subjects referred to in paragraphs 14, 15, and 18 of the report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Veterinary Surgeon W. S. ADAMS, R.A., on Special Duty, Wynaad, to W. LOGAN Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Vythery, 16th December 1876.

In accordance with instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 2,421, paragraph 6, dated 28th November 1876; I have the honor to report that I have visited the localities infected, with "rinderpest," and others indicated by the Honorary Secretary of the Planters' Association.

2. I reached Meypadi on 6th December, and at once visited the "Eramakolli" estate, where a severe outbreak of "rinderpest" had been reported.

3. There were originally 164 cattle on the estate, of which fifty-one or 31.09 per cent. had

varied in each case, but indicated a somewhat mild type of the contagious typhoid fever termed "rinderpest;" of course, with these varying symptoms, it was impossible to prescribe generally, I therefore gave directions as to the treatment of each individual case.

5. I had opportunity of making *post mortem* examinations in two cases, one a calf and the other an aged cow; in both these cases the marked *post mortem* appearances of rinderpest were present in the congestion of the mucus membrane of the fourth stomach and that of the intestines in patches; but the lungs were also severely affected.

6. The somewhat low percentage of deaths on the number attacked may be attributed to the mild type the disease appears to have taken; but the careful treatment of the sick and the precautionary measures adopted by the Superintendent must have done much to mitigate the virulence of the outbreak and prevent its spread. A hospital had been formed in a large airy shed, and the animals had been treated after Mr. Thacker's prescriptions. A second shed was used for convalescents. The carcasses of animals that had died were buried in a pit near at hand; but here a mistake had been made in not burying the animals sufficiently deep, and the pit was too close to the shed used for the convalescents; this I pointed out and it would be remedied.

7. The outbreak on this estate is attributed to infection from cattle from Mysore, thirty-four of which were purchased, and the first case occurred in this lot about twelve days after arrival and six after purchase. Thirty out of the thirty-four were attacked and fifteen died: twenty-one of the old estate cattle were attacked, and but four died.

8. On subsequent visits to this estate, I inspected some of the healthy cattle and the convalescents. The healthy were mostly in fair condition. The convalescents were improving, and some, that were reported to have been very bad, had picked up rapidly and were now looking sleek and healthy; on the other hand others appeared to have been more seriously affected and were still looking unhealthy.

9. On the 8th instant I visited the "Poothacoolie" estate, where there had been a fatal outbreak of disease amongst some sheep, the property of Mr. Clementson. There were originally twenty-seven sheep, all recently purchased; of these fifteen had been attacked and twelve had died.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th February 1877.*

From the symptoms shown by those at present sick and from the *post mortem* examination of one, I have no doubt that these sheep were affected with rinderpest. I directed that none of this flock be moved for at least a month after the last case had recovered, and strongly recommended that the whole flock be sacrificed to prevent the spread of the disease.

10. I have not found it necessary to form hospitals, as I have not heard of the disease except on private estates, where isolation and segregation can be carried out by the Superintendents.

11. At Vythery, having received a report of disease amongst cattle existing on an estate called Coonut, I visited it and found one animal in a dying state from disease of liver. I went again on the following day and made a *post mortem* examination and found chronic disease of the liver to be the cause of death. As the proprietor had recently lost other cattle, I gave some medicine and gave full instructions as to treatment of sick and precautionary measures to be adopted.

12. I received information of a report that bullocks belonging to cartmen had died on their way from the coast. With the assistance of the Sub-Magistrate and the Inspector of Police, I made every inquiry, but could hear of no sickness having occurred. The Sub-Magistrate sent a Peon to Poodoopady, where it was said some bullocks had died, but he could hear of nothing.

13. With regard to treatment of animals infected with "rinderpest," I have but little to add to the plan of treatment previously recommended by Mr. Thacker and Mr. Western. From the various symptoms shown by different infected animals it is impossible to lay down any plan of medicinal treatment for all cases, but symptoms must be treated as they show themselves.

Mr. Western had forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Planters' Association some copies of the instructions issued by the Bengal Cattle Plague Commission. These have now been issued to members of the Association, and they will be of the greatest assistance in enabling them

14. The Wynad is particularly liable to have infectious cattle diseases imported, especially at this season of the year where there is a large and constant cart traffic going on with the low country; and this year, owing to the scarcity of fodder in the low country, large numbers of cattle, many of them in a half-starved state, are brought up for sale, and many are brought by Maistries and kept on the estates for their manure. These are often at once put on to estates and allowed to mix with other cattle on the estate without any previous quarantine. This practice is, of course, attended with the greatest danger, and the measures necessary to be taken on the purchase of fresh cattle, as laid down in paragraphs 1, 11, and 111 of the directions of the Bengal Cattle Plague Association, should be strictly attended to.

15. A large number of cattle being kept on many estates solely for their manure, sufficient attention to the cleanliness of the sheds in many cases is not paid. In some instances manure, the accumulation of months, is allowed to remain on the floor of sheds in which cattle are placed at night. This system cannot be too strongly condemned, as the constant inhalation of the noxious gases arising from the manure must be very prejudicial to the health of the animals and render them more liable to disease and less able to withstand the effects of disease when contracted. Manure, accumulated in this way, may be more valuable, but a system of pits, as carried out in other places, should be adopted in consideration of the preservation of the health of the cattle.

16. Since writing the above, I have been called upon to visit the "Annette" estate, where sickness was reported amongst cattle. I found six or eight cattle, chiefly aged ones, at present sick, but there was no symptom of "rinderpest" shown by any of them. They all appeared to be suffering from simple fever. I think probably brought on by the very trying east winds at present prevalent, and it was said that these cattle had had access to water coming from the pulping-house and may have drunk it. This water being charged with decaying vegetable matter from the pulp of the coffee must have a most injurious effect on any animal that may partake of it, and would probably cause diarrhoea and perhaps dysentery.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th February 1877.*

17. The manager of the estate had already formed a hospital in a good situation and taken precautions, in case the disease might prove to be of contagious nature; these precautions I recommended should be continued, as rinderpest being at present in the district, might show itself at any time, especially amongst a lot of cattle.

18. Here, I wish to impress the necessity in the formation of a hospital for sick cattle to pay strict attention to the ventilation of the building, of having the hospital kept scrupulously clean and to avoid over-crowding. Some well-built sheds that I saw, although there was good ventilation, both side and ridge, there was a want of ground or surface ventilation necessary to carry off the atmosphere, poisoned by the noxious emanations arising from the excreta and bodies of the diseased animals.

19. The symptoms and treatment of rinderpest have been before so fully described and are so clearly laid down in the pamphlet above alluded to (a copy of which I beg to enclose for your information), that I have thought it unnecessary for me to enter fully upon this portion of the subject in this report.

20. In concluding this report, I beg to offer my thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Planters' Association, and to the Sub-Magistrate at Vythery, for assistance they have afforded me.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

_____,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 425.

ORDER THEREON, 13th February 1877, No. 663.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

2. This report should be published in the *Nilgiri and Malabar District Gazettes*, with a translation in the vernaculars, the attention of all Planters and others being especially drawn to works of Veterinary Surgeon Adams in paragraphs 14 and 15.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French and A. Grubert.

No. 324.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th January 1877.

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 27th December 1876, No. 320:—

In continuation of my letter, dated 27th November last, No. 307, I have the honor to send, herewith, copy of a report from Veterinary Surgeon Adams on the recent outbreak of rinderpest in South Wynaad.

2. I have drawn the attention of the Association to the subjects referred to in paragraphs 14, 15, and 18 of the report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Veterinary Surgeon W. S. ADAMS, R.A., on Special Duty, Wynaad, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Vythery, 16th December 1876.

In accordance with instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 2,42, paragraph 6, dated 28th November 1876, I have the honor to report that I have visited the localities infected with "rinderpest," and others indicated by the Honorary Secretary of the Farmers' Association.

2. I reached Meypadi on 6th December, and at once visited the "Eramakolli" estate, where a severe outbreak of "rinderpest" had been reported.

3. There were originally 164 cattle on the estate, of which fifty-one or 31.09 per cent. had been attacked and nineteen had died, or 37.2 per cent. on those attacked.

4. At the time I visited the estate there were four sick. The symptoms shown by these animals were somewhat varying, but indicated a somewhat mild form of the disease. I was therefore gave directions as to the treatment of each individual case.

5. I had opportunity of making *post mortem* examinations in two cases, one a calf and the other an aged cow; in both these cases the marked *post mortem* appearances of rinderpest were present in the congestion of the mucus membrane of the fourth stomach and that of the intestines in patches; but the lungs were also severely affected.

6. The somewhat low percentage of deaths on the number attacked may be attributed to the mild type the disease appears to have taken; but the careful treatment of the sick and the precautionary measures adopted by the Superintendent must have done much to mitigate the virulence of the outbreak and prevent its spread. A hospital had been formed in a large airy shed, and the animals had been treated after Mr. Thacker's prescriptions. A second shed was used for convalescents. The carcasses of animals that had died were buried in a pit near at hand; but here a mistake had been made in not burying the animals sufficiently deep, and the pit was too close to the shed used for the convalescents; this I pointed out and it would be remedied.

7. The outbreak on this estate is attributed to infection from cattle from Mysore, thirty-four of which were purchased, and the first case occurred in this lot about twelve days after arrival and six after purchase. Thirty out of the thirty-four were attacked and fifteen died: twenty-one cattle on the estate were attacked, and four died.

8. On subsequent visits to this estate, I inspected some of the healthy cattle and the convalescents. The healthy were mostly in fair condition. The convalescents were improving, and some, that were reported to have been very bad, had picked up rapidly and were now looking sleek and healthy; on the other hand others appeared to have been more seriously affected and were still looking unhealthy.

9. On the 8th instant I visited the "Poothacoolie" estate, where there had been a fatal outbreak of disease amongst some sheep, the property of Mr. Clementson. There were originally twenty-seven sheep, all recently purchased; of these fifteen had been attacked and twelve had died.

Rinderpest in South Wynaad, Malabar
—Report from Veterinary Surgeon Adams
on report from Veterinary Surgeon Adams
recent outbreak of —

REVENUE.
NO. 320.

G.O. 13th February 1877, No. 663.

Dated February, 18th.

Recd.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE.

6th Jan (1877) 27th Jan.

From the symptoms shown by those at present sick and from the *post mortem* examination of one, I have no doubt that these sheep were affected with rinderpest. I directed that none of this flock be moved for at least a month after the last case had recovered, and strongly recommended that the whole flock be sacrificed to prevent the spread of the disease.

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11. At Vythery, having received report of disease amongst cattle existing on an estate called Coconut, I visited it and found one animal in a dying state from disease of liver. I visited on the following day and made a *post mortem* examination and found chronic disease of the liver to be the cause of death. As the proprietor had recently lost other cattle, I left some medicine and gave full instructions as to treatment of sick and precautionary measures to be adopted.

12. I received information of a report that bullocks belonging to cartmen had died on their way from the coast. With the assistance of the Sub-Magistrate and the Inspector of Police, I made every inquiry, but could hear of no sickness having occurred. The Sub-Magistrate sent a Peon to Poodoopady, where it was said some bullocks had died, but he could hear of nothing.

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Mr. Western had forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Planters' Association some copies of the instructions issued by the Bengal Cattle Plague Commission. These have now been issued to members of the Association, and they will be of the greatest assistance in enabling them to fully understand the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and to treat animals according to the symptoms presented.

country; and this year, owing to the scarcity of fodder in the low country, large numbers of cattle, many of them in a half-starved state, are brought up for sale, and many are brought by Maistries and kept on the estates for their manure. These are often at once put on to estates and allowed to mix with other cattle on the estate without any previous quarantine. This practice is, of course, attended with the greatest danger, and the measures necessary to be taken on the purchase of fresh cattle, as laid down in paragraphs 1, 11, and 111 of the directions of the Bengal Cattle Plague Association, should be strictly attended to.

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17. The manager of the estate had already formed a hospital in a good situation and taken precautions, in case the disease might prove to be of a contagious nature; these precautions I recommended should be continued, as rinderpest being at present in the district, might show itself at any time, especially amongst a lot of sickly cattle.

18. Here, I would wish to impress the necessity in the formation of a hospital for sick cattle, to pay strict attention to the ventilation of the building, of having the hospital kept scrupulously clean and to avoid over-crowding. Some well-built sheds that I saw, although there was good ventilation, both side and ridge, there was a want of ground or surface ventilation to sweep off the atmosphere, poisoned by the noxious emanations arising from the excreta and bodies of the diseased animals.

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(True Copy.)

(Signed)

W. LOGAN,

Collector.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Return)

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue

Copy to the Collector of Malabar.

Ben/Mem 391-72

Nov 1877. Del

Board of Directors

MADRAS.

No 1132

PROCEEDINGS, 27TH JANUARY 1877, No. 324

Copy of Dec 17

Encl.

Received
W. S. Adams

JANUARY.

No. 324.

Printed in South Western, in Malay District—Submitting to Government copy of report from Veterinary Surgeon W. S. Adams on recent outbreak of—

Ben/Mem 391-72

Ben/Mem 391-72

Ben/Mem 391-72