M.R.O. 14-5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2667 Press Mis.

192-193

Dated 12-11-1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th November 1867.

No. 192. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th October 1867, No. 6,970.

Read the following papers :—

REPORT.

Cattle disease at Coonoor and Trichinopoly.

MADRAS.
"Vekkai" and "Anal Vekkai."

1. Since I furnished my last report, I received a communication from the Collector of Coimbatore, forwarding a letter reporting the existence of disease among cattle at Coonoor; also a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly to the same effect. Intelligence, however, reached me at this time, from the Sub-Collector of Madras, of two diseases called by the natives நிர் வெக்கை, "Nir Vekkai" and அரல் வெக்கை, "Anal Vekkai," in the latter of which the animal attacked was stated to break out with a pustular eruption over the body. Believing this form of disease similar to, if not identical with, that referred to in paragraph 13 of my report, dated 17th May 1864, (Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 13th July 1864,) as "most prominently dwelt on in all the printed reports," and being one which I had hitherto had no opportunity of witnessing, claimed my first attention. There appeared to me to be an opening for a series of experiments in inoculation such as had never hitherto been carried out in this country, and for which no opportunity presented itself at home during the late cattle plague. Bearing in mind the orders of Government on this subject, expressed in Proceedings above quoted, and not considering former experiments in inoculation, conducted by me, and detailed in my report of 2nd March 1866, either sufficient or complete, I was the more anxious to take advantage of this occasion. It was my intention, therefore, at once to proceed to Madras, thence to visit Trichinopoly, and finally Coonoor. In consequence, however, of the receipt, at this time, of a notification that my services would be required at Oossoor on the 4th March, (in conformity with Order of Government, No. 112, of 14th January 1867,) I was only able to visit the Madras District.

CONJEEVERAM.

2. Although no time was lost, inasmuch as I started for Conjeeveram immediately on the receipt of the report from the Sub-Collector of Madras, on arriving at that station, and on the Sub-Collector's making further inquiries, we were sorry to find that the disease, reported from Pennakur and adjacent hamlets, had apparently ceased to exist, not before, however, it had carried off about 300 head of cattle.

TRICHINOPOLY.
Fever of typhoid character.

3. Having been unable, for the reasons above quoted, personally to examine into the disease reported by the Collector of Trichinopoly, which was a fever of a typhoid character, I gave him all the assistance I could in writing, and stated that, should the sickness continue, I would visit the district at the earliest opportunity.

BELLARY.
Sickness in Anantapur talook.

4. Intimation was received from the Collector of Bellary of the existence of cattle disease in the Anantapur talook; the extent of its prevalence was not, however, mentioned. A written plan of instructions was forwarded, and further infor-

mation requested. No communications having since been received on this subject, I am led to conclude that the plan was successful.

COIMBATORE.
Murrain in Collegal.

5. At this time I was informed by letter from the Collector of Coimbatore of an outbreak of murrain in Collegal; but he could not, on account of the unhealthy nature of the country, recommend my visiting it at that season of the year. I sent medicines, and despatched written instructions for treatment, and the adoption of measures calculated to check the spread of the disease, with a request that I might be kept informed as far as practicable of its progress, and result of the measures adopted.

OOSSOOR.
Remount Commission.

6. From Conjeeveram in obedience to orders I proceeded to Oossoor, and conducted my duties in connection with the Remount Commission there.

7. I now visited the villages of Chittoor, Attapaukum, Pannavaram, Manavantangal, Killandury, Nagavadoo, and Pallaveram in the North Arcot District, for the purpose of eradicating a sickness called வெக்கை, "Vekkai," a type of Rinderpest, which had been reported by the Collector. In furtherance of the object of my visit, and with the view of influencing the ryots to carry out any directions which it might prove necessary to give, the Head Assistant Collector kindly accompanied me through these villages. We learned that the disease had advanced steadily from east to west, commencing at Chittoor, proceeding through Pannavaram, Attapaukum, Manavantangal, and Killandury to Nagavadoo. The impression of the people was that this disease came with the longshore or south-easterly wind prevailing at this season, which would imply that it is of an epizootic nature; they were well aware of its highly infectious or contagious character, and therefore the more readily assented to the plan of segregation which we deemed it necessary to enforce. Out of 330 animals attacked 250 had died, fifty recovered, and for the remainder, in various stages of the disease, the plan of treatment as laid down in my pamphlet was recommended and medicine supplied. On visiting Pallaveram, where the same disease existed, I found a striking decrease in the rate of mortality (of 128 cattle attacked sixty-five had recovered), arising from the greater care taken by the people of this village in supporting the strength of the animals with frequent draughts of gruel. Here also medicine was left and segregation recommended.

NORTH ARCOT.
"Vekkai."

8. Thence I proceeded to Coonoor, and had an opportunity of making two *post-mortem* examinations of animals which had died of the disease on the Hill Grove Coffee Estate, where of fifty cattle twenty-nine had been lost. From the appearances I was led to conclude that the pre-disposition to the sickness was an impoverished condition of blood which induced derangement of the digestion, but there appeared to be nothing of an infectious or contagious nature, neither did I consider the disease of a character such as would not be remedied by some simple corrective. In the only then remaining cases I recommended small doses of common salt, and suggested that the same

COONOOR.
Disease from impoverished condition of blood.

Salt remedy.

should be periodically administered to the herd, the result of which treatment has since been reported as most successful.

Deficiency of salts in soil of hills.

I would here beg to remark that I am satisfied that to a deficiency of saline matter in the soils of these hill ranges, the impoverished and deteriorated condition of cattle and sheep, and the frequent occurrence of diseases of this nature, are in a great measure to be attributed, and would, therefore, strongly recommend this method of prevention of disease to the notice of owners of cattle and sheep on the Neilgherry Hills.

9. On my return receiving reports of sickness from the Collectors of Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the Sub-Collector of Madras, I took this opportunity of again visiting the scene of former outbreaks in the district of North Arcot en-route. The directions given on the occasion of my former visit here proved to have been of the greatest benefit. In the villages of Chittoor, Attapaukum, Pannavaram, Manavantangal, and Nagavadoo, the disease had entirely ceased, while at Killandury only three cases were extant, and in these the animals were suffering more from debility consequent on the attack than from the disease itself. At Pallaveram again, owing to the prompt action taken on my advice of segregation, only two fresh cases had occurred, and both had recovered under treatment. Of the seventeen animals sick on the occasion of my former visit nine had recovered, seven had died, and one remained laboring under merely resulting debility.

CUDDAPAH, COIMBATORE, and MADRAS DISTRICTS.

NORTH ARCOT.

10. In compliance with the request of the Sub-Collector of Madras, I proceeded to visit Pullaloor, where it was reported that a sickness called "Addapan" prevailed; but on arrival at Pullaloor was met by the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, who informed me that this sickness was now extinct. At Pulloor, however, I learned that a disease of a serious character had just broken out, and immediately proceeded to visit that village. This I found to be "Vekkai." Twelve animals appeared to have died already. I examined thirteen in different stages of the disease, left medicines for them, and directed the same treatment and preventive measures to be adopted as had been carried out with such good effect in the villages of Chittoor, &c.

MADRAS.
Pullaloor, "Addapan."

Pulloor "Vekkai."

11. In the district of Cuddapah, which I next visited, the existence of a disease called by the natives "Saraku" had been reported. This disease, it would appear, had been prevalent for about a month, but was only brought to the notice of the Deputy Collector by a villager, when the former was making the settlement of Mudireddipully, and there being nothing in his report to lead me to suppose that the disease was abating, remarking, moreover, that no medicine was given, and that 100 animals had fallen victims, I considered a visit to that village important. On arrival, however, there were only a few remaining cases in an improving condition, and no fresh attacks had occurred for several days. I perceived this to be an infectious type of inflammatory disease,

CUDDAPAH.
"Saraku."

supposed by the natives to be closely allied to the "Peddamoosarogum" reported upon in 1864, but of not so acute a character. On investigation it was found to have originated from the cattle of this village being permitted to pasture on land where infected cattle of the village of Cattapully, a hamlet of Tepereddipully, had lately been grazing, but of its origin there I could obtain no information. Of 105 cattle attacked, only twenty recovered where no medicines were used or preventive measures adopted; but since the disease seemed now to be abating, I deemed any further stay unnecessary. Leaving, therefore, medicine for the cattle that still remained sick with the village authorities, and intrusting to the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar supplies and directions in the event of another outbreak, I communicated to the Collector the result of my investigation, detailing the medicines and treatment which I found to be benefical in cases of this nature.

North Arcot. "Vekkai."

12. En-route to Kongiem in the Coimbatore District whence sickness had been reported amongst the cattle and sheep, I arrived at Arconum where I was met by a Revenue Inspector, who informed me that the village of Pallaveram was now clear of sickness, but that "Vekkai" had just made its appearance in the village of Perithipatoor. On reaching this village I saw eight sick animals, seven of which had been placed by the natives themselves under my system of treatment, receiving medicines from the supply which had been left with the Revenue Inspector; these were fast progressing towards recovery, but the remaining case, the owner of which had declined to make use of these remedies, was in a condition likely to terminate in death. I gave further supplies of medicine both to the Moniagar and Revenue Inspector, and wrote to the Acting Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, requesting his official assistance in persuading the people carefully to adopt the measures of segregation, the importance of which I had strongly insisted on.

Coimbatore. Enzootic fever, "Alari-novoo," attacking cattle and sheep.

13. On arrival at Kongiem I proceeded to Veranampollium, the then affected village, as I learned that at Cadyoor and surrounding hamlets the disease had ceased. Of 1,000 cattle belonging to these villages, eighty had been attacked, six only had died, and there now remained but five cases. On examination of these, which were in a state approaching towards convalescence, I found the disease to be of an enzootic febrile character, resulting in all probability from climatic causes, the most prominent of which I opine to have been the very dry state of atmosphere, and the consequent absence of succulent forage. I had no reason to suppose it either contagious or infectious, and being confident that no further extension was to be apprehended, I left medicine and directions for the sick cattle, and a supply in the event of any other cases occurring. From a further communication I learned that the sick cattle had all recovered under treatment, and that the disease had ceased to exist. The natives apply the same name, அலரி ரோகம் "Alari-novoo," to this disease both in cattle and sheep, but in the case of the latter, where of about 1,500, 130 had been attacked and fifty had died, I consider this larger per-centage of deaths to result from the objections of the shepherds to pursue any course of treatment, and the comparative inability of the

animal to withstand disease, not from the disease being of a more severe character. With the knowledge that were medicines left they would not be made use of, I could only recommend change of pasture.

Cuddapah. "Goondamusara."

14. Communications were received from the Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, announcing the outbreak of a disease called by the villagers "Goondamusara" in the Jamalamudugu talook. From this it would appear that he was making use of the remedies left by me for the cure of "Saraku" as above reported, but as I considered these inapplicable, I telegraphed to him to discontinue them, and forwarded medicine of another class which I deemed more suitable for this complaint. Owing to the prejudices of the natives of some of the villages the medicine did not receive a fair trial, although the Deputy Collector appears to have used his utmost endeavours in the matter. Where tried, upwards of sixty-five per cent. of cases recovered, but in consequence of its use being confined to a small number, no reliable conclusions regarding its efficacy can be drawn.

15. From the Acting Collector of Nellore a description was received of diseases of different types affecting the cattle of his district. Although each disease taken separately might not have called for any special notice, yet, when in the aggregate it appeared that 400 cattle had died out of 2,600 in the town, I should have considered my personal assistance desirable, had not a letter reached me at this time requesting me to attend some camels belonging to the Commissariat at Bangalore, amongst which an epizootic had broken out. These, as Government property, claimed my first attention. For the principal and important diseases at Nellore, the nature of which I was enabled to recognize from the descriptions furnished me, namely, "Sarakuthegalu" and "Pilli-sara-kulu," I forwarded medicines and directions for treatment, while of two other diseases "Epizootic Aphtha" and "Malignant sore-throat," (named by the Collector respectively "Gallikundu," and "Nerida,") my opinion and recommendations had already been placed before Government, and by the request of the Revenue Board had been translated into the vernacular and published in the District Gazette for the information of the people. Four other diseases were mentioned, namely, "Musara," "Romarogum," "Gudipettu," and "Mukkuchedalu," but none of these could I, without opportunities of personal investigation, form a sufficiently distinct opinion to warrant my laying down a course of treatment. At first, the medicine sent was tried at Lebur without any apparent benefit, whereas, in Nellore itself, the effects were so beneficial as to establish a confidence in its use. Later, however, I was informed that, when the attack had gone beyond a certain length, the medicine had but little effect, and the Collector regretted that a want of general success had prejudiced the ryots against the use of it. He remarked, however, that the disease was disappearing with the advent of rain, and consequent abundant pasture.

Nellore. "Sarakuthegalu." "Pilli-sara-kulu." "Gallikundu." "Nerida." "Romarogum." "Goodipettu." "Mukkuchedalu."

BANGALORE.
Epizootic amongst Government Camels.

16. With reference to the reported epizootic amongst the Government Camels, on visiting them I found seven animals suffering under various affections. I learned that since the commencement of May seven camels had been lost, and had an immediate opportunity of making a *post-mortem* examination of one which had died the day previous. In this animal I observed a considerable amount of chronic disease affecting the digestive and respiratory organs generally. The liver was much enlarged and softened, containing numerous hydatids, the stomach and bowels of a pale unhealthy color; in the abdominal cavity were also observed false adhesions and considerable effusion of serum. The same character of dropsical disease was found in the organs of the chest, the lungs being also congested and partially adhering to the sides and infested with hydatids in the same way as the liver. Of twenty-three animals which came under treatment seven died, and appearances similar to these were observed throughout the *post-mortem* examinations conducted by me. From these evidences, and on further treatment of the sick animals, it was apparent to me, that the disease under which they were laboring possessed nothing of an infectious character. Although the symptoms differed considerably in different animals, the form of disease was the same throughout, and that one to which a robust animal would not have been subject in the same degree, but constant exposure to changes of atmosphere and weather from want of cover had so weakened the constitutions of these animals, indigenous to a dry hot climate, that they were rendered more liable, and succumbed the more readily to such affections. Where in a strong animal such disease would have been withstood, in these they resulted in entozoic formations in almost every organ, re-acting as remote causes to other attacks. Seeing that in cases of this nature there is but little scope for curative treatment, it becomes the more important than the constitution of this naturally delicate animal should be guarded as far as possible, and with this view I would beg strongly to advocate the course of cover being provided for them, and measures being taken to protect them, as far as possible, from sudden vicissitudes of weather.

COIMBATORE.
"Kudinow."

17. My immediate attention and personal presence on the Hills was deemed desirable by the Collector of Coimbatore in consequence of an outbreak of sickness at Kaity, called by the villagers "Kudinow," closely allied to "Pytchinow," by which name they designate Rinderpest. On my arrival I was met by the Special Assistant Collector, and by his kind co-operation was enabled at once to proceed to investigations. On conducting a *post-mortem* examination of an animal which had died of the malady the previous day, I noticed, it is true, the absence of certain appearances which shew themselves in true Rinderpest; but since, in almost every particular, the symptoms noted in the progress of this disease correspond with those apparent in Rinderpest, I attribute the absence of these appearances, more to the influence of season and climate, than to any difference in the type of the malady. It is essentially a disease of a low febrile character, infectious in the highest degree, insidious in its attack, making considerable progress before any outward signs lead to apprehension on the part of

ordinary observers. The appetite continues but little affected for the first three or four days, a dulness about the animal, a slightly heightened temperature of the body, (only perceptible, however, by the use of a thermometer,) and a somewhat rougher appearance of the coat being the premonitory symptoms. These are followed by shivering fits in the colder parts of the day, but they are unattended by the peculiar twitching of the muscles of the neck and flank observed in Rinderpest. The further progress of the disease is marked by entire loss of appetite, an increase of temperature over the body, now apparent to an ordinary observer, drooping ears, coldness of the extremities of the horns, ears, and legs, evacuations indicative of defective digestion, pulse full, ranging from 60 to 80, and in occasional cases to 90, slight congestion of the lining membranes of the eyelids, and rumination only occasionally and imperfectly carried on. The last stage is ushered in with diarrhœa, the evacuations being of a very watery character, and in occasional instances commixed with blood. The pulse loses power, being almost imperceptible excepting at the heart, but continues unaltered in number, respiration becomes quickened, temperature of body suddenly falls several degrees below the healthy standard, patient becomes restless, weakened often lying down, the eye sunken, the countenance anxious, the senses somewhat aberrant. Of the origin of this disease in Kaity, the only traces that I have been able to gather are that in Malleada, in the early part of May, the whole of the cattle (only twelve in number) were found to be sick. Not till the 12th of July, however, and then only from a private source, did information reach me of this outbreak which had by that time much extended, and I then communicated by telegram with the Civil authorities, who had up to that time been kept in ignorance of the sickness. The cattle of Malleada so attacked were kept separate from those of other villages, but were still allowed to graze on certain land. Those of Kaity being afterwards taken to pasture on the same ground contracted, I have no doubt, the disease in this manner. Here preventive measures to a certain extent were early adopted. Immediately on the disease making its appearance, the affected cattle were separated, and the healthy portion of the herd taken to Dodabetta. Of 140 animals so separated, forty were driven further than the rest and kept isolated, and amongst these no sickness occurred, but with the remaining 100 the same care as regards isolation could not have been taken, inasmuch as in the course of a fortnight one case occurred, eventually the whole 100 were attacked, and seventy animals were lost.

KANDAL, OOTACAMUND.

18. This sickness is now, I regret to state, extending to the village of Kandal, and a few cases have occurred in Ootacamund; but being on the spot at the very commencement of the outbreak, I trust that much may be done to check the malady. Where cases have been reported immediately on the animal sickening the disease has been found to yield to treatment, but, as above stated, the insidious nature of this disease is such as readily to mislead any unpractised person, the later stages set in rapidly, and medicine can be of but little avail when the strength of the animal is exhausted and the disease at its height, even where the malady is checked, the patient will, in many cases, succumb from sheer weakness.

Difficulties in ascertaining nature of disease.

19. Having experienced difficulties in ascertaining, with any degree of certainty, the exact nature of a disease when first reported, and having, conse-

quently, felt some hesitation in deciding which of several outbreaks, reported simultaneously from different parts of the Presidency, should receive my first attention, I would beg to suggest the distribution of papers containing the questions below noted. If the answers to these be filled in and forwarded on the first appearance of sickness, it would much facilitate my arriving at a just estimation of the character of the malady, and enable me the better to come to a decision as to the necessity, or otherwise, of my presence on the spot:—

Questions to be answered to facilitate a decision being arrived at.

Questions.

1. Name of District, Talook and Village.
2. Name of Disease, Native or English.
3. Date of outbreak of Disease.
4. Number of Cattle attacked with the disease.
5. ,, of ,, died from the disease.
6. ,, of ,, recovered from the disease.
7. ,, of ,, remaining now sick.
8. ,, of ,, belonging to the village.
9. Is the disease infectious?
10. How supposed to have originated.
11. Describe the symptoms, giving information on the following points: external appearance of coat, rough and dull; skin, tight, vesicular, or pustular eruptions; body, hot, and extremities of horns, ears and legs cold; nose moist and cool, or hot and dry; eye dull or bright; animal dull and sleepy, or restless and wakeful; changes in quantity or appearances of urinary and focal evacuations; defluxion of mucus from nose; weeping from eyes; saliva from mouth; cough; quickened or labored breathing; color of lining membrane of eyelids, pale-pink, dark-red, or yellow; swelling of throat, or difficulty of swallowing; shivering fits.
12. Average duration of attack before recovery or death.
13. What preventive measures are used?
14. What medicinal treatment adopted, and, if so, with what result?

Reply to Order of Government regarding further employment.

20. In conclusion, with reference to Order of Government, 16th July 1867, No. 1,578, I would beg to state that, in my opinion, it is very desirable that a Veterinary Surgeon should still be employed in inquiring into, and suppressing, the several different forms of cattle disease in this Presidency. I am confident that the greater number if not all these diseases are amenable to treatment, and it has already been clearly shewn that, where villagers understand and strictly carry out preventive measures, the utmost benefit is reaped. For any but an experienced Veterinary Surgeon to attempt to lay down a plan of treatment with any hope of success is impossible. In this country more than in England, the same sickness is found to vary so much, in some cases from difference of climate, in others at different seasons of the year, that even to attempt to lay down a fixed plan of treatment to be always adopted for a particular disease, would, in many cases, prove vain, inasmuch as varied symptoms must call for modified treatment. Again, I do not think that a Veterinary Surgeon doing Regimental duty could give satisfaction, either to himself or the

Government, since delay must inevitably occur before he could reach the scene of outbreak, and, in many instances, it might happen that his services could hardly be dispensed with.

OOTACAMUND,
12th September 1867.

(Signed) J. THACKER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th September 1867, No. 251.

1. I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board of Revenue, an original report of Dr. Thacker, on a late outbreak of murrain in Ootacamund and the neighbouring villages. The type of disease seems to have been most malignant; both cows and buffaloes have suffered.

2. A fair amount of success has attended the segregation of the sick animals from those not attacked.

From Veterinary Surgeon J. THACKER, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Bangalore, 21st September 1867.

1. In reference to your letter, No. 295, dated 18th July 1867, with enclosures from Acting Special Assistant Collector relative to reported outbreak of Rinderpest at Kaity, I have now the honor to report the results of the inquiry and treatment.

2. The sickness is called by the people "Kudinow," considered closely allied to "Pytchinow," that form of Rinderpest reported in your letter, dated 9th March 1866, No. 63. Some prominent diagnostic features differ in these two diseases, yet, I consider them but variations, or modifications, of one malady. The structures attacked, the highly contagious nature, the progress, duration, and fatality correspond with each other in both affections.

3. The disease broke out at Malleada, a village in the Kaity valley; these animals, twelve in number, were kept separated from contact with all others; but after their death, the cattle belonging to Kaity village were allowed to graze on the land where the sick had been daily driven, and thus the disease spread. For the Kaity cattle, 140 in number, preventive measures were attempted; 100 were removed to Dodabetta, forty to a further distance; of the 100 all were eventually attacked and seventy died, while the herd of forty entirely escaped. For future guidance I would point out that I consider the herd removed to Dodabetta should have been placed in kraals (containing from ten to twenty animals only) 200 yards apart, and attended by persons exclusively appointed to each particular kraal, and no communication allowed with each other.

4. The disease next appeared in Kandal and Ootacamund. The crowded state of cattle in sheds, the scarcity of buildings, the inability of many of the animals to withstand exposure to the prevailing monsoon weather, were grave obstacles to effectively segregating sick, and dispersing the herds in which disease had appeared, the latter more difficult from the disease existing in places scattered and remote from each other. I am happy to state, nevertheless, with all these difficulties, that from the kind co-operation of your officers there, that the results were eminently gratifying. Of 660 cattle in the immediate vicinity, twenty-three cases occurred, and only twelve animals died.

5. In addition to these, however, the disease was contracted by a herd of Todahs' buffaloes in the neighbourhood. On my immediate advice the animals, fifty in number, were removed to a secluded unfrequented place on the hills, placed in four kraals 200 yards apart, each detachment, with attendants, being perfectly isolated; the sick were removed and kept together by themselves: the result being that twelve only were attacked nine died, and three recovered. Medicinal remedies were offered but declined, beyond the administration of a few doses; as there was a seeming want of confidence in their use, and as, under this exposure to the vicissitudes of the monsoon weather, I could not fairly hope for success in treatment, the attempt was not pressed upon them.

6. Having remained beyond the period of incubation of the disease without further cases occurring, I deem my further stay unnecessary, the disease being extinguished.

1. Resolved that the foregoing papers be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The first paper is Mr. Thacker's report upon his treatment of the cattle diseases which have prevailed in different parts of the Presidency during the past six months, and the other is a special report to the Collector of Coimbatore on the outbreak of a disease among the cattle in the Neilgherries with Mr. Grant's remarks thereon.

3. The Board consider that Mr. Thacker has, upon the whole, been very successful. It is evident that the greatest difficulty under which he labors is the late date at which information as to the outbreak of disease usually reaches him. This, however, may easily be surmounted if all Officers in charge of Revenue Ranges require an immediate report from their subordinates, in the form proposed by Mr. Thacker, when disease first appears among the cattle of any particular locality.

4. The Board propose that the Range Officer should communicate the report, with his own remarks, immediately on receipt to Mr. Thacker, forwarding a duplicate copy the same day to the Collector. In emergent cases, when Mr. Thacker's immediate presence appears to be necessary, it will then be in the Collector's power to communicate with him by telegraph.

5. The Board quite concur with Mr. Thacker in considering that his employment on his present special duty is highly desirable. They are of opinion that the valuable information which he is acquiring will eventually be of the greatest service in preserving the agricultural stock of the country on which the prosperity of the people so largely depends, and they are satisfied that each season the confidence in his system of treatment will increase, and its adoption will become more general.

No. 193. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1867, No. 2,667.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government concur in opinion with the Board that Mr. Thacker's report is satisfactory, as indicating progress in combating cattle disease, and the growing confidence of the people in his mode of treatment.

2. Under the circumstances stated, Mr. Thacker's continued employment on this special duty is evidently desirable, as calculated to produce very valuable results to the agricultural class, so largely predominating in this country.

3. The Board will impress on the Collectors the importance attached by Government to this investigation, and call on them to stimulate all their subordinates to furnish Mr. Thacker with the earliest and fullest information of the outbreak of disease as nearly as possible in the shape desired by him. Blank copies of the printed form of report, with headings in English and the vernacular, and addressed to Mr. Thacker at his head-quarters, should be widely distributed in the talooks, and instructions given that one copy should be forwarded direct to Mr. Thacker, and a duplicate to the Collector immediately on the existence of a well-marked type of disease becoming known to the local officers.

4. The Government thank Mr. Thacker for the attention he has devoted to the subject, and for his report now submitted.

5. He is of course recording the results of his experience, and the Government request him, when in a position to do so, to draw up a short and simple Manual describing the different forms of disease, the more prominent symptoms, the proper treatment, the suitable and most easily procurable medicines, and the appropriate doses, with such further observations as may appear to him calculated to check the originating and spread of disease.

6. A simple Manual of this kind, translated into the vernaculars and widely circulated among the people, seems calculated to produce results of the utmost value.

7. The Board will communicate Mr. Thacker's report to all Collectors.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, J. Thacker, Esq.
,, the Military Department.
,, the Commissary General.
,, the Officiating Conservator of Forests.
,, the Remount Agent, Oossoor.
,, the Government Farm Committee.
,, the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.
,, the Editors' Table.

Bnd. S. T. Augustin.

Revenue Department

No. 2667.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt. under date the 12th Nov. 1867.

Read the following in Pro: of the Bd of Revenue

Submitting for information of Govt. Report of Veterinary Surgeon Shackles, on the Cattle Diseases in Coimbatore and other parts of the Presidency:

(Here enter 26th Oct. 1867, No. 6970).

The Govt. concur in opinion with the Bd that Mr. Shackle's Report is satisfactory as indicating progress in combating Cattle disease - and the growing confidence of the people in his mode of treatment.

Under the circumstances stated Mr. Shackle's continued employment on this special duty is evidently as desirable as calculated to produce lasting & valuable results to the Agricultural Class - so much so, for the moment,

in this County -

The Board will impress on the Collectors the importance attached by Govt to this investigation and call on them to stimulate all their subordinates to furnish Mr Thacker with the earliest and fullest information of the outbreak of disease as nearly as possible in the shape desired by him: Blank copies of the printed form of report with headings in English and the vernaculars and addressed to Mr Thacker at his Head Quarters should be widely distributed in the Talukas, and instructions given that one copy should be forwarded direct to Mr Thacker and a duplicate to the Collector immediately on the existence of a well marked type of disease becoming known to the local officers -

The Govt thank

attention he has devoted to the subject and for his report now submitted -

He is of course according the results of his experience and the Govt request him when in a position to do so to draw up a short and simple manual describing the different forms of disease - the most prominent symptoms - the proper treatment - the suitable and most readily procurable medicines - and the appropriate doses - with such further observations as may appear to him calculated to check the originating and spread of disease -

A simple manual of this kind translated into the Vernaculars and widely circulated among the people should calculate to produce results of the utmost value

...dlul -

The Board will
communicate Wm. Thacker's
report to all Collectors -

J.K.

114 To the Board of Rev. Dec 13?
1 " J. Thacker Esq. ✓
To copy to Mr. Leppitt ✓
3 Commissary Gl " ✓
10 ~~Lieut~~ Lieut. " ✓
1 Lieut. " of Dragoons, dec'd
6 Committee ~~Lieut~~ Com "
2 Med'l Dept " ✓
1 Secretary Commy " ✓
1 Editor ~~Lieut~~ -

Copy order & Rem. for to Dec'd attached by Commissioners Clerk
(Hayden

Reported to England
Dy 21st January No: 3 of 1868
Mis

✓ 9.10:12

Revenue 1869 Dy 4th
Proc Govt of Madras

No 2667

Pro of the Madras Govt
Dy 12th November 1869

No 192-193