

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2868

DATED 8th July 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording B.P. recording G.O. commg.
to Board letter from the Inspector General, C. O. Dept.
forwarding an extract from the letter from the Govt.
of India re: imports & exports from British
India.

Rev.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
10	2567	Rw	17-6-79				

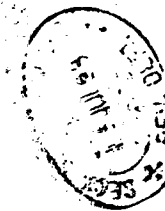
FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cms.	54421	98					
36943	26-8-98						

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 4674.

8/7/98



Order misc no 2868 dt 8th July 98.

From The Board of Revenue
Rev. Sett. L. Rds and

Recorded.

7-7-98

8/8/98

No. 3922 Misc.

Dated 27th June 1898

Received 3 July

Registered 4

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Notes.

The Board has forwarded the report of the Sup^t to the Inspector General of Civil Veterinary Dept^t for remarks.

Recording Government Order (Revenue Department) Communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department forwarding an extract from letter from the Government of India regarding imports and exports of hides from British India.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2567		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

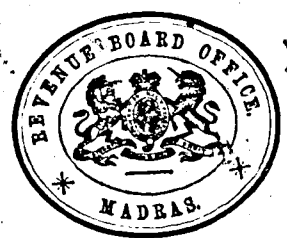
Statement of Net expenditure in connection with the Said Experiment.

Items	Rs and P	Remarks.
1 Price of 32 Calves	150 -	Rs 293-11-3, the balance out of the sanctioned amount
2 Feeding Charges	9 12 9	Rs 500 was credited in the bank of Madras
3 wages for a watchman and other coolies —	27 2 -	under veterinary receipts.
4 Petty material for experiments; fireworks, Chumney, photo etc	19 6 0	
Total	206 4 9	
Sale proceeds of Buffalo Calves	60 8 -	* Credited in the Sub Treasury Bapatla under veterinary receipts.
Net expenditure	145 12 9	
(Rs one hundred and forty five, annas twelve and pice nine)		

(Receipts)

Group	I Half	Exposure No. of days	Group	II Half
	Control Experiment with fresh halves of skins			Experiment with dried halves of skins.
I	1 Slight fever for 2 days		1	No result
	2 do do 1 day	14	2	do
	3 Died Septic pneumonia		3	High fever: 2 days.
II	1 do do do		1	No result
	2 Slight fever 1 day	12	2	do
	3 No result		3	High fever 2 days
III	1 Fever 3 days		1	No result
	2 Died suffocation	10	2	No result
	3 Died: Septic pneumonia. h. h. of abscessum and lungs in testis congested and thickened.		3	No result
IV	1 Slight fever		1	No result
	2 do III/3 Died	8	2	No result
	3 Died: (anthrax)?		3	No result
V	1 No result	6	1	No result
	2 do		2	No result
	3 Continued high fever but no positive signs of milder part	4	3	No result

(Emergency)



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 18th June 1898

No. 3695 M.S.

Read The following letter from Mr.
B. Edwards Esquire, Superint.
endent, Civil Veterinary
Department No: 421 dated
4th June 1898:-

I have the honour to
forward a report of my
tour in Kistna District.
2. I received information
from the Assistant Collector
that Rinderpest was prevalent
in Tirunkonda, Bapatla, Palnad
and Satampalli taluks. At
the same time I received your
order desiring me to make
certain experiments with
hides to test the action of
the

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT
2
46/4

the atmosphere and Sun on the virus of Rinderpest contained in them.

3. I first visited Vinukonda and its neighbourhood and found that the disease had subsided. At one village Kochala, of about 300 Cattle, 200 had been attacked but only 29 had died. In Narasarpeta taluk, I visited Santamangalam Telpur and Ipur with several hamlets and Agraharams belonging to each village. I did not see many diseased animals. In one of the hamlets about 3 miles from Ipur, I noticed some skins and on making enquiries found that they were obtained in the neighbourhood from animals that had died from the disease. They had simply been dried and were awaiting despatch to a tannery in Vinukonda. I then went to Bezawada to see the Collector and

and to obtain some information from the Cattle mortality Registers. The Stock Inspector with me, I sent to Guntur and on his return he reported that the disease was subsiding and that where he had seen any sick animals, the disease was of a very mild type. At Bezawada I received notice that in Bapatla taluk the disease was still prevailing and that it was spreading. I went to Bapatla town and found that the disease had not reached there and so determined to make that my head-quarters. With the help of the Tahsildar, a mango garden was selected outside the village for the purposes of the experiment. The garden was well supplied with good water and there was plenty of shade. The Kurnam was then asked to obtain some

Some 30 odd buffalo Calves 12, 18 months old which he did, but I found that they were not old enough and so after the first two or three phases of the experiment older animals were used. The cost of 32 animals was Rs 150/- Buffaloes were chosen as they are cheaper than ordinary Cattle and I thought that Calves might show themselves more susceptible than older animals. The Calves were obtained from two or three villages in which the disease had not yet appeared. I visited the villages of Karanchedu, Cherala and Perala to make arrangements for the supply of skins. The headmen promised to forward the skins immediately and in the case of the Karanchedu Kurnam he did so punctually. On receipt the skins were divided

divided down their length and one half was pegged out in the Sun to dry with the hair outside and the other half was put in a Chatty and covered with water. This was given to a Calf by drenching the next morning. Some of the skins were very dirty and had begun to decompose, consequently the liquor from them was a filthy concoction. The animals were picketed in groups of three or two and each group was separated by 15-20 feet. When once tied up they were not moved until the experiment was completed. One side of the garden was used for those animals that received the liquor from the fresh skins and the other side was used for those that were drenched with the liquor from the dried skins. There was

So was a space about 50 yards
18 Square between them, which
but was used for drying the
no skins, burning the litter
the and droppings and for
of sterilising by fire any
as Chatty that was contaminated
in any way. Each group
150 had separate drinking
as Chatties and water was brought
or to these in a larger one
th kept for that purpose only.
th Every precaution was taken
th to prevent accidental in-
C oculation.

4. As a result of my
th observations I may say that
a not one of the animals drenched
with the infective material
showed any positive signs
of Rinderpest. In the experi-
ment with the skins exposed
to the sun two only out of
th sixteen animals drenched
look any notice of their ill-
treatment & the fever which
resulted

resulted, subsided quickly.
5. The skins were taken
just as they came off the
animals and were dried
in the sun just in the ordinary
native way. Nothing was
put on them and at night
they were hung in trees for
protection against jackals.
The skins were divided into
lots some being dried 14
days, others for 12, 10, 8, 6 and
4 days. Each skin was
soaked in a separate Chatty
and three large bottles ^{full} of
the decoction given to each
animal. The Chatty was
then burned and so thoroughly
sterilised. The first half
of the experiment may be
looked upon as a Control
experiment over the second
half and it was rather dis-
astrous. These calves were
too young and did not seem
able to stand out against

Acute

acute disease. The liquor which they were compelled to swallow was exceedingly filthy and was the cause of four of the sea deaths. Of the other two, one was suffocated while being drenched by me and died immediately, the other died showing symptoms of anthrax but as it was the only case and I did not make any microscopic examination of the blood, I cannot say positively, anthrax was the cause of death.

6. In the statement attached group XII is placed opposite group I because the dried halves of the skins given to group XII corresponded with the halves of fresh skins which group I were drenched with.

Resolution.

The report read above

above will be forwarded to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department for favour of remarks with reference to his letter No: 239-219 M dated 26th February 1898.

2. It seems to the Board that it is not clear whether sufficient care was taken to ensure (1) that the hides ~~used~~^{used} in the experiment were undubitably those of animals that had died of Rinderpest (2) that the hides had not undergone putrefaction before the experiments were commenced. In regard to the latter ~~point~~^{point} it may be remarked that the villages from which the hides ~~had been~~^{were} obtained lie at some distance from Baisatla and there appears to have been considerable delay in obtaining the hides from 2 at least of these

villages

villages and "same had
begun to decompose" when
made use of.

(True Copy and Extracts)
(Sd) R. V. Srinivasar
Secretary

To,
Inspector General, Civil
Veterinary Department
with Copies of two statements
The Superintendent, Civil
Veterinary Department.
(True Copy)

R. V. Srinivasar
Secretary



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 27th June 1898

No. 3922 Misc.

READ Government Order Revenue
Department No: 2567 Misc.,
dated 17th June 1898

Resolution.

Recorded with refer-
ence to Board's Proceedings
No: 3695 dated 18th June
1898. Copy of which is herewith
submitted to Government.
(True Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasar
Secretary

To,
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department with
a copy of the B. P. quoted
above.

1898
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Document No. 4674

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AGAIN G.O., No. _____ DATED
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ENCLOSURES TO G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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