

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., Nos 45-45A

Dated 26th January

[Despatch Abstract.]

Pursuing order on letter from the
Govt. of India desiring that all shipments
of Antuabin boxes landed at ports in
the Madras Presidency should be carefully
watched with a view to minimizing
the danger of the Broun's tick fever
being introduced into this country.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1075	Rev.	21-12-97				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
04/44/18	53105						
13272	Rev. 12-7-98						
3261-2	h. d. 98						
3232	4-8-98						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 9602.

Read again G.O. 5270 d 9 Oct 97

Read am. No 5502

Read again G.O. 1075A - From
21 Dec 97

Order No 45 d 26th Jan^y 1898.

The Govt doubts whether
the term tick fever can be
rightly classed as an
infectious or contagious
disease as defined in
Madras act II of 1866
and therefore considers
it ~~not~~ ^{safe} to attempt

to deal with the disease
under that act. The
suggestion made by the
Bt in para 6 of its Prop.
the 2nd of the papers read
above may therefore be
the only feasible course
to adopt in the matter
pending the legislation
enactment promised by the

The Board of Revenue
Rev. Secy. Land Records &
Agriculture
Mis. No. 8960. Madras.

Dated 6 Nov
Received 8 m
Registered 10 m
Enclosures /
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Tick fever
Submitting with remarks to
Govt (Rev. Dept.) report from
the Superintendent, Civil Re-
venue Dept., on -

Govt of India.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

3. The Board however
however reports that there
is no immediate likelihood
of the importation of any
~~infected animals~~ disease
animals from tracts where
the disease prevails &
accordingly, before taking
decision action in the
matter, the Govt of India
with it requested to inform
the Govt when the proposed
enactment may be expected
to become law. In the
meantime, the ~~site~~ suggestions
of the Bd contained in para
7 of its Memo are approved.
The proposed site should be
selected in communication
with the President of the
Municipal Commission.

10.1.18

12.1.18

P.C. Secy. 17.2.98
18.2.98

Telegram deferred

To Secy to Govt of India Res & Agr &

correspondence ending my
letter 1075 dated 21 December

it please wire when proposed
likely to become law

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras

In Order

The Govt of India in
their letter No ¹⁴⁰¹/₄₄₋₉ of 14 Sep 97 (Please see No. 8960 his
desires this Govt, pending
a legislative enactment,
to take such precautions
as might be desirable against
the landing of Australian
horses suffering from the
tick pest. It was suggested in the ^{note} ~~note~~ SUBJECT.
that the landed horses
might be inspected
& dealt with under
the Madras Cattle
Diseases Act II of 1866. The Superintendent, Civil
The Hon member of the Veterinary Department
however whether the
disease would be termed
an infectious or contagious

Dated 6 November 1897
Received 8
Registered 10
Enclosures 1
Spare copies.

Submitting, with remarks,
to Government (Revenue
Department) Report from
the Superintendent, Civil
Veterinary Department
on —

Tel. dated 11/1/18

10.1.18

disease. The Capt. C.R.D. was called upon to submit a brief report showing the nature of the disease.

The current contains his reply together with the Board's observations upon the subject. The yellow pamphlet is one of the Agricultural Ledger series which deals with the disease in question.

The Board seems to have expressed its opinion that the disease may be rightly classed as infectious or contagious within the meaning of the Act. (Para 5 of the R.P.). The Board seems to consider however that in the first stages of the animal illness when no outward suffering is apparent, it is doubtful whether the animal can be said to be "attacked" or "laboring under" the disease.

When a horse gets the ticks submit it must be held.

that it is attacked by the disease since the disease consists of having the ticks.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	5270		9-10-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The disease does not consist in having the ticks, but results from the bites &c of the ticks.

This will be necessary, if the Bill is to be of Indian sort as for reports does not become law soon. The papers are not put up, but I do not remember that they showed when the Bill was likely to become law. If not ask by telegraph. The estimate of the No. Pro should be made. The site must be selected in communication with the President of the municipality.

JG

If Govt does not hold this view, the Board's attention may be commended for the consideration of the L. & M. Dept.

It seems hardly necessary however to resort to any such wholesale compulsory measures. If stable owners in Madras be made aware of the nature of the disease they wd. probably refuse to admit Queensland horses. Each, if any do come to Madras this season, will probably then have to be taken to a special stable for which a license must be applied. The Hygienic conditions for the infection of the inoculation & debilitation may be prescribed by the President of the Madras Municipality as condition for such a license.

14/12/97

H.H.

I think the tick plague may be held to be within the act of Bbb as an infectious or contagious disease. The tick is specific: it produces a diseased condition of the blood & tissues: & the disease is communicated & propagated by the tick in sound animals in an epidemic manner.

I think also that an animal found with the tick & coming from an infected area or an area in which the disease flourishes, may confidently for the purposes of the law be regarded as "attacked" by the disease, even if outward symptoms have not manifested themselves.

I have little doubt moreover that bacteriological & microscopical examination would discover the disease at this early stage.

H.H. 18/12/97

The ticks themselves are both contagious & infectious, but they are not the disease. The fever which they produce is the disease, & that fever is neither contagious nor infectious. It is not communicated from a sick animal to a sound animal by the tick, but the ticks that cause it generally come from the grass, or when a female tick has fallen. She falls off from the sick animal before she lays her eggs.

JH
18/12/97

But is it not the case that all infectious diseases are communicated by an internal agent - a bacillus or a virus or itself not being a source of infection?

H.H. 4/1/98

Wm

With reference to the Am members note on page 3 please put up the file referred to. Please also put a fresh docket sheet in the current.

Wm
5.1.98

Note

The whole correspondence referred to by the Hon. will be found printed in G.O. No 1075 A of 21st Decr 1897. The G.O. was received from the Press and printing patches only & hence the omission of its substance.

A new docket has been put up as ordered.

Wm
7.1.98

— Please see Draft G.O. & telegram on docket sheet

Wm
10.1.98

Has J. Mun. Dept any objection

11. b para. 2 + the last portion of
para. 3 of the draft

like S.A. 11-1-8

186 To whom Dept. no

dis None HT 11-1-8

2 to 1/11/18

com Secy.

by in the drafts may come?

3 till 26/1/18

for yes S.A. 26/1/18

for are flo. for ref the of m

the e de

No. 1009.

Office of the Superintendent

Civil Veterinary Department

Chepauk, Madras, 4 November 9

Heading

From

The Superintendent,

Civil Veterinary Department,

Madras Presidency.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner,

Revenue Settlement, Land

Records and Agriculture

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward

in answer to Board's Proceedings No. 8510 Mis, dated 19th October 1894, a short report on Bovine tick fever.

2. Bovine tick fever is a disease of the blood, characterised by destruction of the blood corpuscles. It is associated with a discharge of blood colored urine, rapid wasting, and in most cases a high fever. It is a disease - affecting cattle only, though horses and even birds may be medium of conveying the tick, which only produces the disease.

The duration of the disease varies, proving fatal or disappearing in a few days, recovery however

57 however is associated with great debility and there are frequently relapses. In some cases animals never regain their strength, in others recovery takes place after weeks and months. The mortality varies greatly. A hot-weather outbreak is usually more fatal and from this period as the temperature of the atmosphere falls so do gradations towards the mild nonfatal form of the disease. There is small room for doubt that this disease is identical with

Texas

Texas fever of North America
and the lately noted Exodic Anaemia.
in Jamaica. Similar diseases
are reported from Roumania
(1888) and in the Cape of Good
Hope (1870).

3. The Tick Ixodes Bovis
and Boophilus Bovis is red
and smaller than the ordinary
tick of horses. In the larval
stage the tick has only 3 pairs
of legs. In a week it is —
provided with another pair of
legs and in another the tick
becomes sexually mature. The
full-grown tick may lay
eggs (2000) for about eight
to fifteen days, which take
from

from 15 to 40 days in hatching,
depending entirely on the temperature
prevailing.

4. In Australia laws are
in force providing for the —
quarantine of a period of 3-4
months of all animals intended
for removal from an infected
area to a clean one. In America
Complete isolation is enforced
between March 1st and December
1st of each year to prevent
the introduction of the disease
into non-affected areas from
infected districts.

5. With regard to steps
being taken to prevent the intro-
duction of the disease into this
Country

Country. I beg to bring to your notice the following:-

At present Queensland is the only infected area noticed in Australia and as the quarantine regulations are so efficiently - and strongly enforced by the Countries bordering that Country, no animal capable of containing germs in this Country is likely to reach here except it be shipped from ports in Queensland such as Brisbane and Newcastle. Therefore shipment of animals arriving from Sydney and Melbourne may be regarded as clean. With regard to

horses from Queensland. On landing they should at once be sent to some temporary stabling where facilities for examining the horses should be put up. This place must also be convenient for burning refuse and bedding and have a sufficient supply of water. The horses should be examined and inspected weekly and should be cleaned and disinfected as often.

The detention of the horses in these temporary stables for the period of one month would probably be sufficient to prevent the introduction of the tick into Madras proper.

No

No fodder at all should be allowed to be landed except for the purpose of being sent to the temporary yard.

6. I would like to point out that an examination of the horses on the ship would be almost if not quite useless and until the wilder horses have been to a certain extent handled, a complete and satisfactory examination could not be made, having a fair regard for the life and limbs of the examiner, except at the expenditure of great time.

7. As to the assistance required, a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Surgeon should be in charge of the temporary yard and that would be sufficient, as the cleaning and dressing would be done by the ordinary syces under his supervision.

If Act II of Madras is applicable to this disease it should be put in force and the Superintendent may be appointed Pound-Keeper. He would find an efficient man for superintending the pound among staff at his service.

If Act II of Madras does not apply to the disease, then the Stable-Kepers of Madras might

might be influenced not to
receive suspected horses, in
which case the shipper would be
compelled to make other
arrangements such as temporary
stabling for which he would
probably require Municipal authority.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant
(Signed) W. B. Edwards Vet. Secy
Superintendent, Civil

Veterinary Department

(True Copy)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

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

No. 8960 His. Dated 6th November 1897.

Read again Board's Proceedings No. 8510 His dated 19th Octo-
ber 1897, forwarding to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary
Department, C.O., Revenue Department, No. 5270 His, dated 9-10-97.
Read also letter from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary
Department, No. 1009 dated 4th November 1897.

Resolution

The report of the Superintendent, Civil Veteri-
nary Department, on tick fever, and the steps to be taken,
pending legislation, to prevent its introduction into Madras
is submitted.

2. But little seems at present to be known about the
disease, even in those parts of Australia where it is rife. By
some it has been identified with the Texas Fever of America.
Veterinary authorities generally appear to ~~be~~ be of opinion
that horses are immune, though they may act as media of com-
munication.

3. From an Article in the Veterinary Journal of Octo-
ber 1896 on "Tick Fever" in Queensland, the Board learns that
when newly hatched, the ticks are smaller than a grain of
sand, and may cause tick fever when they are so small as to be
invisible to the naked eye. In the same journal for
August 1896, in a paper on Texas Fever, it is stated that the
fever is transmitted to ~~the~~ cattle by the cattle tick
(Boophilus bavis), that infection is carried by the progeny of
ticks which mature on infected cattle, and that the
disease is ~~trans-~~ inoculated by the directly into the blood
of susceptible cattle. The ticks having selected their hosts
are said usually to remain upon it till replete, when they

—fall off, and if they fall on grass or on any other congenial resting place, they lay their eggs in about seven days; the eggs are hatched in about twenty days and the young ticks are at once ready to attack any cattle that come in their way.

4. The infected area in Australia is at present confined to Queensland. Practically no cattle are imported from this country, the only ones brought over being those for use on the voyage.

From enquiries made of Madras Stable Company the Board learns that the none of this year's shipments of horses have come from Brisbane or Newcastle, the ports of the affected area and that none are expected. The local rules prohibiting the transfer of stock from an infected ^{area} are believed to be most rigidly applied, and there seems to be little likelihood of the disease being brought from one of parts than those above named. In case of a shipment from an affected area, it is as well to be prepared, and the methods of procedure that can be adopted pending special legislation are discussed below:—

5. Whether by direct contact or otherwise, the ticks which cause or spread the disease are liable to be conveyed from one animal to another, and the Board is of opinion that they may be regarded as a "contagious or infectious disease" within the meaning of Act 11 of 1866.

The question, however, whether a tick-infested horse, which suffers no evil consequences from the tick, can be said to be "attacked by" it, or to be "labouring under" it, within the meaning of Sections 4 and 7 of the Act. It might be argued that the horse "has" the disease, for as regards the necessity of preventing the spread of the disease, it can make no difference whether the horse has it in his blood or on his coat, and the horse "has" it whether it inconveniences him or not; but unfortunately Section 6, in which "has" is used, refers only to the animal, regarding which notice has been received under Section 4.

It is no violation of the spirit of the Act, but requires a statement of the Board to hold that ~~some~~ a tick-infested horse, otherwise soundly in sound health, is "attacked by" or is "labouring under" a contagious or infectious disease; but unless

Government is prepared to take this view, the Board fears that the Act is inapplicable.

6. Under Section 535 of the Madras Municipal Act of 1884, all livery or hack-stables, horselines, veterinary infirmaries, ^{or} -stands, cattle-sheds ^{or} yards in which 20 sheep or goats or ^{ten} cattle are kept or are allowed to be together, or in populous parts of the city, all yards in ~~which~~ which 6 or more sheep or goats or 2 or more cattle are kept for purposes of profit have to be licensed, and the President may at any time cancel or suspend any license for cause shown and grant it according to his discretion and under such ~~conditions~~ restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit. It might be possible to cancel all such licenses and to reissue them with the condition that no horses or cattle imported from Queensland or any other area ~~hereafter~~ hereafter declared infected should be received in the places licensed. The origin of an shipment can always be learnt from the collector of Madras. If all public yards are closed against animals imported from an infected area, importers may probably be compelled to avail themselves of any stabling that is prepared for them by Government ^{on such terms as to inspection, segregation and disinfection as may be determined upon.} Except in the above roundabout and unsatisfactory way, the Board cannot devise any means of adopting proper precautionary measures in advance of the proposed legislation.

7. As no importation of horses from the affected area is expected during the next few months, there is no immediate occasion for action; but the Board thinks it well to direct that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should look out for a suitable site for a segregation camp, and should prepare a rough estimate of the cost of constructing temporary shelter for say 15 horses. There will certainly be no importation during the current rainy season, and the necessary shelter from the sun can be best given by pandals of palmyrah leaves, which can be burnt after use.
(True Extract)

The President, must
function in this
way

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

Government {1898} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

} 1898.

Regd.

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G.O., Nos. 45, 45A, 26th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Bovine tick fever.

Passing orders on letter from the Government of India desiring that all shipments of Australian horses landed at ports in the Madras Presidency should be carefully watched with a view to minimizing the danger of the — being introduced into this country.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 5270, Revenue, dated 9th October 1897:—

Read—the following letter from E. MACONCHIE, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 14th September 1897, No. 1401—44—9:—

The fact that, during the last shipping season, a shipment of horses was landed at Madras, and a part of them railed to Bombay, which had been brought direct from a tract in Queensland, where the tick plague is so prevalent that the Colonial authorities do not allow stock from within it to cross its border, has directed the attention of the Government of India to the possibility of a new and virulent disease being introduced at any moment into India from abroad. Early measures will be taken to obtain the necessary legislative authority to prohibit or control the importation of live-stock from infected areas.

2. But, in the meanwhile, it is very desirable that all shipments of Australian horses landed at ports in the Madras Presidency should be carefully watched with a view to minimizing the danger of the pest being introduced into this country. Having regard to the terribly fatal nature of the disease, and the doubt as to its existence in India, and as to the immunity of Indian cattle, the Government of India are assured of the cordial co-operation of the Governor in Council, in adopting such precautionary measures as may be possible, pending the grant of fuller powers by the Legislature.

3. Proposals for legislative action are now being considered and will shortly be formulated for the opinion of Local Governments. A memorandum by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, on bovine tick fever is also being printed as a number of the veterinary series of the agricultural ledger, and copies will be supplied as soon as possible for the information of the Government of Madras.

Order—Mis. No. 5270, Revenue, dated 9th October 1897.

The letter from the Government of India will be communicated to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who is requested to submit, at a very early date, a short report on the nature of bovine tick fever showing whether it is a contagious or infectious disease within the meaning of Madras Act II of 1866. In the meantime, he will adopt all possible precautionary measures and inform Government what assistance he needs to carry them into effect.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
through the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 8960, dated 6th November 1897:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8510, dated 19th October 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, G.O., Mis. No. 5270, Revenue, dated 9th October 1897.

Read—also the following letter from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 4th November 1897, No. 1009:—

I have the honour to forward, in answer to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8510, dated 19th October 1897, a short report on bovine tick fever.

2. Bovine tick fever is a disease of the blood, characterised by destruction of the blood corpuscles. It is associated with a discharge of blood-coloured urine, rapid wasting, and in most cases a high fever. It is a disease affecting cattle only, though horses and even birds may be medium of conveying the tick, which only produces the disease.

The duration of the disease varies, proving fatal or disappearing in a few days, recovery, however, is associated with great debility, and there are frequently relapses. In some cases animals never regain their strength, in others recovery takes place after weeks and months. The mortality varies greatly. A hot weather outbreak is usually more fatal and from this period as the temperature of the atmosphere falls, so do gradations towards the mild non-fatal form of the disease. There is small room for doubt that this disease is identical with Texas fever of North America and the lately noted Ixodic anæmia in Jamaica. Similar diseases are reported from Roumania (1888) and in the Cape of Good Hope (1870).

3. The tick *Ixodes Bovis* and *Boophilus Bovis* is red and smaller than the ordinary tick of horses. In the larval stage the tick has only three pairs of legs. In a week it is provided with another pair of legs and in another the tick becomes sexually mature. The full-grown tick may lay eggs (2,000) for about eight to fifteen days, which take from fifteen to forty days in hatching, depending entirely on the temperature prevailing.

4. In Australia laws are in force providing for the quarantine to a period of 3—4 months of all animals intended for removal from an infected area to a clean one. In America complete isolation is enforced between March 1st and December 1st of each year to prevent the introduction of the disease into non-affected areas from infected districts.

5. With regard to steps being taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country, I beg to bring to your notice the following:—

“At present Queensland is the only infected area noticed in Australia and as the quarantine regulations are so efficiently and strongly enforced by the countries bordering that country, no animal capable of contaminating herds in this country is likely to reach here except it be shipped from ports in Queensland, such as Brisbane and New Castle. Therefore, shipment of animals arriving from Sidney and Melbourne may be regarded as clean. With regard to horses from Queensland, on landing they should at once be sent to some temporary stabling where facilities for examining the horses should be put up. This place must also be convenient for burning refuse and bedding and have a sufficient supply of water. The horses should be examined and inspected weekly and should be cleaned and disinfected as often.

“The detention of the horses in these temporary stables for the period of one month would probably be sufficient to prevent the introduction of the tick into Madras Proper.

“No fodder at all should be allowed to be landed except for the purpose of being sent to the temporary yard.”

6. I would like to point out that an examination of the horses on the ship would be almost if not quite useless and until the wilder horses have been, to a certain extent, handled, a complete and satisfactory examination could not be made, having a fair regard for the life and limbs of the examiner, except at the expenditure of great time.

7. As to the assistance required, a qualified Veterinary Surgeon should be in charge of the temporary yard and that would be sufficient, as the cleaning and dressing would be done by the ordinary syces under his supervision.

If Act II of Madras is applicable to this disease, it should be put in force and the Superintendent may be appointed pound-keeper. He would find an efficient man for superintending the pound among staff at his service.

If Act II of Madras does not apply to the disease, then the stable-keepers of Madras might be influenced not to receive suspected horses, in which case the shipper would be compelled to make other arrangements, such as temporary stabling, for which he would probably require municipal authority.

Resolution—Mis. No. 8960, dated 6th November 1897.

The report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on tick fever, and the steps to be taken, pending legislation, to prevent its introduction into Madras is submitted.

2. But little seems at present to be known about the disease, even in those parts of Australia, where it is rife. By some it has been identified with the Texas fever of America. Veterinary authorities generally appear to be of opinion that horses are immune, though they may act as media of communication.

3. From an article in the *Veterinary Journal* of October 1896 on "tick fever in Queensland," the Board learns that, when newly hatched, the ticks are smaller than a grain of sand, and may cause tick fever when they are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. In the same journal for August 1895, in a paper on Texas fever, it is stated that the fever is transmitted to cattle by the cattle tick (*Boophilus Bovis*), that infection is carried by the progeny of ticks which mature on infected cattle, and that the disease is inoculated by them directly into the blood of susceptible cattle. The ticks having selected their host are said usually to remain upon it till mature, when they fall off, and if they fall on grass or on any other congenial resting place, they lay their eggs in about seven days; the eggs are hatched in about twenty days and the young ticks are at once ready to attack any cattle that come in their way.

4. The infected area in Australia is at present confined to Queensland. Practically, no cattle are imported for sale in this Presidency, the only ones brought over being those for use on the voyage. From enquiries made of Madras Stable Company, the Board learns that none of this year's shipments of horses have come from Brisbane or New Castle, the ports of the affected area, and that none are expected. The local rules prohibiting the transfer of stock from an infected to a clean area are believed to be most rigidly applied, and there seems to be little likelihood of the disease being brought from other parts than those above named. In case of a shipment from an affected area, it is as well to be prepared, and the methods of procedure that can be adopted pending special legislation are discussed below.

5. Whether by direct contact or otherwise, the ticks which cause or spread the disease are liable to be conveyed from one animal to another, and the Board is of opinion that they may be regarded as a "contagious or infectious disease" within the meaning of Act II of 1866.

The question, however, is whether a tick-infested horse, which suffers no evil consequences from the tick, can be said to be "attacked by" it, or to be "labouring under" it, within the meaning of sections 4 and 7 of the Act. It might be argued that the horse "has" the disease, for as regards the necessity of preventing the spread of the disease it can make no difference whether the horse has it in his blood or on his coat, and the horse "has" it whether it inconveniences him or not; but unfortunately section 6, in which "has" is used, refers only to the animal, regarding which notice has been received under section 4.

It is no violation of the spirit of the Act, but requires a straining of the letter to hold that a tick-infested horse, otherwise apparently in sound health, is "attacked by" or is "labouring under" a contagious or infectious disease; but unless Government is prepared to take this view, the Board fears that the Act is inapplicable.

6. Under section 335 of the Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, all livery or hack-stables, horse-lines, veterinary infirmaries, cart-stands, cattle-sheds or yards in which twenty sheep or goats or ten cattle are kept or are allowed to be together, or in populous

parts of the city, all yards in which six or more sheep or goats or two or more cattle are kept for purposes of profit have to be licensed, and the President may at any time cancel or suspend any license for cause shown and grant it according to his discretion and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit. It might be possible to cancel all such licenses and to re-issue them with the condition that no horses or cattle imported from Queensland or any other area hereafter declared infected should be received in the places licensed. The origin of any shipments can always be learnt from the Collector of Madras. If all public yards are closed against animals imported from an infected area, importers may probably be compelled to avail themselves of any stabling that is prepared for them by Government on such terms as to inspection, segregation and disinfection as may be determined upon. Except in the above round-about and unsatisfactory way, the Board cannot devise any means of adopting proper precautionary measures in advance of the proposed legislation.

7. As no importation of horses from the affected area is expected during the next few months, there is no immediate occasion for action; but the Board thinks it well to direct that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should look out for a suitable site for a segregation camp, and should prepare a rough estimate of the cost of constructing temporary shelter for, say, 150 horses. There will certainly be no importation during the current rainy season; and the necessary shelter from the sun can be best given by pandals of palmyrah leaves, which can be burnt after use.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

READ—again G.O., No. 1075A, dated 21st December 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue in the views expressed by it with regard to the proposed legislation to prevent the introduction into India of animal pests and contagious diseases affecting live-stock, and informing the Government of India accordingly.

ORDER—No. 45, Revenue, dated 26th January 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The Government doubts whether bovine tick fever can be rightly classed as an infectious or contagious disease as defined in Madras Act II of 1866, and therefore considers it safer not to attempt to deal with the disease under that Act.

2. The suggestion made by the Board in paragraph 6 of the second of the papers read above may therefore be the only feasible course to adopt, pending the legislative enactment promised by the Government of India.

3. The Board, however, reports that there is no immediate likelihood of the importation of any animals from tracts where the disease prevails and, accordingly, before decisive action is taken in the matter, the Government of India will be requested to inform this Government when the proposed enactment may be expected to become law. In the meantime, the suggestions of the Board contained in paragraph 7 of its Proceedings are approved. The proposed site should be selected in communication with the President of the Municipal Commission.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Local and Municipal Department.

Endorsement No. 45A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

Exd, Shaik Karim.

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