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Judicial DEPARTMENT.

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-39-

Dated 4th June 1860

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, *4th June* 1860.

Read the following Precis :—

o. 38. *Precis of Reports from the Zillah Magistrates on the practical working of Act III of* 1857, *relating to Trespasses by Cattle, up to* 31*st December* 1859.

BELLARY. Mr. Hathaway reports that pounds have been established in the 16 Cusbah stations of Táluqs and in 23 important villages. They have been built with mud walls or rough stones and are generally 20 feet square. Their cost varies from 1½ to 10 Rupees, the average being Rupees 7¼.

An abstract of the Act containing necessary rules, has been furnished to the pound-keepers with instructions to prepare their registers and returns in the prescribed form. Moreover, a Notice embodying important information, such as the rates of fine to be levied on Cattle impounded—the period, after the expiration of which unclaimed Cattle are to be sold—and the punishment for opposing the legal seizure of stray Cattle, was published throughout the district.

Village Munsiffs are pound-keepers ex-officio. At Bellary and at Ramandrúg, the Superintendence is vested in the Deputy Collector and Police Amín. The pound-keepers are remunerated by a fee of ¼ the fine levied on each animal. At Bellary, the fee is paid to the person nominated to keep the accounts.

Rates of the expense of feeding impounded Cattle have been fixed. When a large number are impounded, they are taken out for grazing, when half-rates only are charged.

9,657 Cattle were impounded, of which 422 were sold.

Realized by fines...				2,174	6	8
„ proceeds... ...				1,704	13	3
				3,879	3	11
Expenditure—						
Cost of pounds... ...	268	10	4			
Fees to pound-keepers.	543	11	2			
Refunded to owners.	116	0	0			
				928	5	6
Rupees...				2,950	14	5

With this surplus, the erection of 21 other pounds has been sanctioned.

The working of the Act has, the Magistrate believes, been found very beneficial by the people at large. The only complaint is that the period allowed for owners to reclaim their Cattle, is too brief.

Complaints against seizure have been very rare. There were 11 charges of forcible resistance to seizure of Cattle—all of which were dismissed.

CANARA.

Mr. Fisher states that it was only in September 1859, that pounds were fairly established, and people appointed to take charge of them. Even then no pounds had been erected in the Supah Táluq, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

The outlay on the pounds erected amounts to Rupees 1,296-7-2—the average cost of each pound being Rupees 35. The sum is very nearly met by the amount, Rupees 1,223-6-5, credited to the Cattle Fines Fund from February to December 1859.

The pay allowed to pound-keepers is Rupees 2, except at 3 places, where it is Rupees 3 and 3½.

CHINGLEPUT.
From August 1858 *to June* 1859.

Mr. Shubrick states that the total number of pounds is 84. The pound-keepers are remunerated by fees equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the collections, realized by each.

20,348 Cattle were impounded—of which 83 were sold.

The collections were :—						
By fines...... ...	4,329	10	0			
,, proceeds.. ...	269	13	0			
				4,599	7	0
The expenses were :—						
For pounds......	125	8	4			
,, Stationery...	36	1	1			
,, Feeding unclaimed Cattle.	70	0	3			
,, Fees to pound-keepers.	432	0	0			
				663	9	8
				Rs... 3,935	13	4

Three individuals were committed, charged with having forcibly rescued Cattle, but they were all acquitted. There were two cases in which complaints of illegal seizure were preferred to the District Munsiffs.

The pound-keepers have been supplied with printed forms of Registers and Returns—and Act III of 1857 has been published in the District Gazette, and copies struck off for sale at six Pice each.

Second half year of 1859.

One pound has been erected in the Saidapett Táluq.

10,177 Cattle were impounded—60 of which remained unclaimed and were sold.

The collections were :—						
By fines........	2,258	15	0			
,, proceeds...	246	14	9			
				2,505	13	9
The expenses were :—						
For pounds....	0	12	0			
,, feeding unclaimed Cattle......	50	5	9			
,, Stationery	13	15	0			
,, Fees to pound-keepers....	246	15	7			
				312	0	4
				2,193	13	5
Add surplus on 30th June 1859..........................				3,935	13	4
At credit of the Cattle Fines Fund....................				Rs...6,129	10	9

The allowance to pound-keepers has been doubled, being raised to $\frac{2}{5}$ of the amount collected by each.

There was one complaint of Cattle having been illegally impounded. The decision of the District Munsiff was reversed by the Magistrate on appeal.

COIMBATORE.

Mr. Thomas states that due publicity was given to the Act throughout the District.

He has recently issued orders to the Tahsildars to construct, at an average cost of 20 Rupees, a pound at each Cusbah station, and also at some other large places. Meanwhile stray Cattle are secured near the Village Police Choultry, till reclaimed or sold.

The Village Police and Taliaries are ex-officio pound-keepers, but no extra remuneration have been given them.

The Magistrate raises the question, who should be the pound-keepers under the new Police arrangements.

The collections were:—

By fines.........	4,141	4	2			
,, proceeds...	3,123	6	4	7,264	10	6
For repairing a pound........				32	11	0
			Rs...	7,231	15	6

In reference to Act V, 1860, Section I, which authorizes the appropriation of the surplus funds accumulated under Act No. III, 1857, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and other works of a like nature—the Magistrate proposes that Bandy-pettahs or enclosures as halting places for traffic carts be added to the class of works on which these funds are to be expended. He has authorized the erection of a few of these enclosures, and solicits sanction for the advance he has made, about Rupees 200, being debited to the Cattle Fines Fund.

The Bandy-pettah comprises a low wall, from 4 to 5 feet in height, capable of holding from 50 to 70 bandies, and has a thatched shed for shelter from rain for the bandy-men. They keep the draught Cattle from straying, and enable the bandy-men to be a mutual protection to each other and their property. In one which the Magistrate had built three years ago by the prisoners in the town of Coimbatore, there is surplus fund of Rupees 100 arising from the sale of manure.

CUDDAPAH. The number of pounds established is 129 at a cost of Rupees 12 each, except the two in the town of Cuddapah, which cost Rupees 20 and 15.

The total collection is Rupees..	3,075-8-5
The cost of 129 pounds was...	1,559-0-0
Rupees...	1,516-8-5

There is a decrease in the collections in 1859 compared with those of 1858, which the Magistrate, Mr. Wedderburn, attributes to the cession of 3 Táluqs to Kurnool on the 30th June 1858.

The operation of the Act appears to have been very limited, and is accounted for by the services of the village Potails, who are ex-officio pound-keepers having been unremunerated.

GANJAM. Mr. R. Davidson, Officiating Magistrate, reports that the Act has been in operation only in so far as the levying of penalties on trespasses by Cattle is concerned and in a few sales. No pounds have been erected owing to the "restriction on general expenditure." The fines levied and the proceeds of stray cattle were credited to Government.

KURNOOL. 80 pounds have been established at a cost of Rupees 1,216-12-0. The average cost is Rupees 15, the lowest cost of a pound being Rupees 6 and the highest 28 Rupees.

The total receipts were Rupees 3,747-7-7.

No pound-keepers have been entertained on hire—the duties being discharged by the village servants. A pound-keeper has now been appointed on Rupees 5 a month for the town of Kurnool, where there are no village servants.

In a few instances, village servants have been charged with embezzling pound money, and on conviction, have been punished.

On the whole, the Act seems to have worked well and beneficially for the interests of the agricultural community.

MADURA. Out of 140 pounds proposed to be established, 69 were ordered to be constructed, and many of them have been built.

One of these pounds is 40 square-feet, 4′×10′, and the others 28, 4′×7′. The cost of the large pound is Rupees 48, and of each of the others, Rupees 32.

From January to November 1858, the receipts were:—

By fines	667	6	0
,, proceeds ...	327	9	7
Rupees...	994	15	7

which was carried to the credit of Government, and the Magistrate requests that its refund may be authorized.

From December 1858 to June 1859, the collections were:—

By fines	1,765	6	1
,, proceeds......	539	8	1
Rupees...	2,304	14	2
Deduct cost of 69 pounds ...	2,224	0	0
Rupees ...	80	14	2

These 69 pounds are not sufficient to give effect to the Act. The practice which obtained previously of placing stray Cattle (where there is no pound) in charge of the Village Officers, was reverted to. The Magistrate proposes, therefore, to build the 71 additional pounds, and also 6 pounds in the villages on the lower range of the Pulney Hills, at a cost of Rupees 2,464.

71 at 32	...	2,272
6 at	...	192
	Rs.	2,464

From July to December 1859, the collections were, both from fines and proceeds by sale of unclaimed cattle, Rupees 2,553-6-4.

The collections are, therefore, sufficient to cover the entire cost of the pounds.

To be refunded...	994	15	7
Balance on 30th June 1859. ...	80	14	2
Do. on 31st December 1859. ...	2,553	6	4
Rupees...	3,629	4	1

The village servants have performed the duties connected with the keeping of pounds. In many of the villages, the remuneration to the village servants being very small, Mr. Clarke proposes having a keeper from each pound, distinct from those officers, and to be entertained after the fund promises a sufficient income for that purpose.

A pound-keeper was entertained at Dindigul on Rupees 2 a month. Keepers would also be entertained for a few pounds located in towns.

Mr. Clarke reports that the Act has been found very useful. It has not been extended to Paumbom, where there is hardly any cultivation, and where its protection does not seem called for.

There have been ten cases of resistance to seizure of strayed cattle, but none of illegal seizure.

MALABAR. Mr. Grant reports that, prior to receiving the Orders of Government, pounds were erected in all such localities as required their immediate construction. But they are generally of small dimensions. One involved an outlay of Rupees 42—the cost of the others, which numbered 275, varying from 12 Annas to Rupees 13½. The average cost was Rupees 4-3-9.

Those established in Towns and Táluq Cusba stations must necessarily be substituted by larger and more substantial ones. Twenty-six of these are required. Their cost varies from Rupees 89 and 92 in Betutnaad and Cochin, to Rupees 53 and 59 at Calicut and Palghat. The average of the estimates is Rupees 70 per pound.

To June 1859, the collections were—

From fines...	5,837	2	4
,, proceeds...	2,442	6	3
	8,279	8	7

The outlay is—

For 276 pounds Rs.	1,169	11	10			
,, 26 large do. ...	1,820	0	0			
,, Feeding Cattle.	808	7	7			
,, Compensation for damages..	464	15	11			
,, Refunds to owners	209	15	1			
,, Sundries... ...	178	1	10			
				4,651	4	3
Rupees...				3,628	4	4

No salaries are allowed to the pound-keepers, who are, without a single exception, the heads of villages. Mr. Grant does not venture to offer an opinion as to granting them any allowance. The collections of fines, &c., may by degrees diminish considerably in amount, as the trespasses of Cattle must be less when the provisions of the law become more generally known.

Mr. Grant states that the provisions of the enactment have worked most beneficially in the district—and describes the state of matters before and after its coming into force.

NELLORE. Mr. Elton reports that the Act has been brought into operation throughout the District, including the Zemindaries.

215 pounds have been established—and others are in course of construction. The average cost per pound is Rupees 13-9-6.

The total collections were up to the 30th June 1859, Rupees.	9,709	10	5
Cost of pounds and salaries of pound-keepers...	3,704	15	6
Rupees...	6,004	10	11

Heads of village are ex-officio pound-keepers. Their pay has been fixed at Rupees 3 for Táluq Cusbahs and large villages—and Rupees 2 in ordinary cases. At Nellore, the Village Munsiff receives 5 Rupees a month.

If the Act is to be thoroughly worked, it seems probable from the feeling of the people, that a pound will be necessary in every village. Cattle from neighbouring villages are not even now driven in any instance to a pound in another village, as the people object most strongly to such a system, as it renders their Cattle liable to contagion, whenever murrain is prevalent.

In continuation of his report, the Magistrate states that 29 new pounds have been erected—and, as more pounds are wanted, steps are being taken for supplying the want.

The balance as per last report was...		6,004 10 11
Collections since... ...		8,489 11 8
		14,494 6 7
Cost of 29 pounds built...	569 12 9	
Pay of pound-keepers...	878 4 5	
Proceeds refunded	129 8 2	
		1,577 9 4
	Rupees	12,916 13 3

Mr. Dykes reports that the working of the Act has been singularly easy, and Act V, 1860, has removed the only feature in it, that threatened trouble by cancelling so much of the original Act, as vested the disposal of all cases of forcible resistance in the Courts. The urgent necessity for Act III, 1857, in a country like Nellore, where Cattle are bred in great numbers and pasturage is most valuable, might easily be conceived, and is fully shown by the amount of collections—whilst the eagerness of the different villages for the establishment of pounds where they have not yet been established, is also convincing proof that the working of the Act is as generally acceptable as salutary.

NORTH ARCOT. Mr. Robinson states that in this district comprizing an area of upwards of 7,500 square miles, and a population of 1,588,104, there are only 27 pounds, established in the Cusbahs of Táluqs and Zemindaries.

The Act came into operation from May 1857. Up to the close of 1859, the collections were:—

From fines..... ...	2,913 11 11	
„ proceeds. ...	1,804 7 4	
		4,718 3 3
Refunded to owners of Cattle sold.		37 12 2
	Rupees...	4,680 7 1

The cost of a pound was limited to Rupees 10, but the accounts of expenditure have not yet been made up.

The Magistrate proposes establishing pounds throughout the district, and to raise the number of them to 50, and to attach a sweeper or watcher on a pay of Rupees 3 to each pound. He would likewise, to give the village Moniagar a direct interest in the cleanliness of the pound, suggest that the manure be considered and allowed as the lawful perquisite of the office.

The Magistrate reports that the Act is decidedly unpopular in the district, not because there is anything in its spirit and provisions unsuited to local habits and feelings, but because its operation has been a limited and one-sided that the people are either in ignorance or error respecting its real scope and advantages. One very general local objection to the Act is that the summary levy of fine it sanctions, opens the door to the gratification of private pique and revenge. Another is that a distant and expensive journey to prosecute, with very uncertain issue, a neighbour for carelessness and damage which he will ordinarily be glad enough to compromise privately, is a very unprofitable proceeding. In proof that the Act has not received full recognition, the Magistrate notices the significant fact that out of the whole proceeds, levied under its provisions, not one farthing has ever been claimed by, or paid away as compensation to any one since it came into operation.

SALEM. Mr. Knox reports that there are 79 Cattle pounds in the District—and applications are constantly being received for the establishment of others.

The total receipts during the whole of the last year is Rs..........................	7,860 9 7
Out of which have been expended....................	3,220 12 10
Balance is..............Rs...	4,639 12 9

The pounds are under the charge of the village Munsiffs, but no fees are paid for this duty.

Mr. Knox is of opinion that the Act has operated beneficially. "Greater attention is paid to fences—an important point in farming is promoted—and disputes regarding boundaries are more easy to dispose of."

The Magistrate notices the course imposed under Section XIII of the Act of committing to the Criminal Courts cases of rescue of Cattle.

SOUTH ARCOT.

There are 293 pounds in this District, and their number will be shortly increased.

Village Munsiffs and Kutwals are entrusted with the supervision of the pounds, without remuneration. In each case, a Vettyman on an average salary of Rupees 2, has been appointed under the Village Munsiff or Kutwal.

Mr. Wood has no doubt, that the Act is working well.

The collections are	11,156	7	3
and expenses	227	15	4
Rupees ...	10,928	7	11

which the Magistrate requests authority to transfer to the "Local Funds."

TANJORE.

Mr. Caldwell reports that the introduction of the Act seems on the whole to have given satisfaction.

33 pounds have been established in towns, all of which are Police stations. The Magistrate contemplates increasing the number of pounds, and proposes erecting them in the first place at the Head Quarters Mahanums, where they do not exist already.

Heads of villages have been nominated pound-keepers. In towns like Combaconum, Tanjore, Negapatam, &c., pound-keepers have been entertained. The scale of wages, chiefly at the rates of Rupees 5 and 2, has been made with reference to the locality, and as to whether the individual appointed, has any other means of livelihood.

The course required by Section XIII, has been found to operate injuriously. 15 cases occurred in which 31 persons were concerned.

The collections were :—

From fines...........	5,867	14	4			
,, feedings... ...	1,274	4	2			
,, proceeds... ...	1,971	2	5	9,113	4	11

The expenses were :—

For feeding....... ...	1,690	3	8			
,, pound-keepers.	335	2	3			
For cost of pounds.	297	7	9			
,, refunds to owners..........	51	8	0			
,, Saderward........	30	11	6	2,405	1	2
Rupees...				6,708	3	9

The Magistrate suggests that this surplus should be employed on local and sanatory improvements to be accounted for annually under the head of "Local Funds."

In continuing his report from July to December 1859, the Magistrate states that 10 more pounds were established.

The Magistrate has no further remarks to make except that the experience gained would seem to show that the Act on the whole continues to work satisfactorily.

He has also submitted a further statement of collections and expenditure.

From fines...........	3,230	8	9			
,, feeding... ...	596	6	10			
,, proceeds... ...	1,364	0	9	5,191	0	4
For feeding...	890	8	1			
,, pound-keepers....	842	11	5			
,, pounds...........	235	2	0			
,, refunds to owners......	167	3	8			
,, Saderward.... ...	69	2	0	2,204	11	2
				2,986	5	2
Add previous surplus on 30th June 1859......................				6,708	3	9
Rupees...				9,694	8	11

TINNEVELLY.

Mr. Levinge states that 89 pounds have been constructed at an average cost of 10 Rs. This number appears to be sufficient. When the villagers make the request, others will be built. The pounds are mostly mere enclosures formed by mud walls. The one in Tinnevelly is more substantially built, and contains a shed to shelter the impounded Cattle. It cost Rupees 60. The whole of the pounds might be provided with sheds at an expense of about Rupees 7 each. At present, it is rather cruel the way in which the animals are exposed to the sun.

Up to 1st July 1859, the collections were...	3,852	1	1
Cost of pounds.... ...	891	8	10
Rupees...	2,960	8	3

The pound in the town of Tinnevelly is in charge of the Cutwall—all others are in charge of the Village Munsiffs. No application has been made for the appointment of a pound-keeper, nor does the Magistrate think it necessary to appoint one. He proposes, however, to appoint keepers to the pounds in the towns of Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, and Trichendoor on Rupees 3 each.

The Magistrate believes the Act to be beneficial and popular.

In the continuation of the above report for the second half year of 1859, Mr. Silver proposes ordering at a cost of Rupees 616, sheds to be erected in all pounds, 88 in number, for sheltering impounded Cattle.

TRICHINOPOLY. Mr. Bird states that, up to the 30th June 1859, 41 pounds have been constructed, and 13 others nearly completed.

These enclosures have been established at the Cusbah towns and some of the largest and most important villages. The heads of village and the village Munsiffs have been selected as pound-keepers.

The balance on the 30th June 1858, was........................				3,920	2	9
,, collections to 31st May 1859.				2,676	4	2
				6,596	6	11
Cost of pounds...	1,069	0	6			
Refunded to owners.	17	14	5			
				1,086	14	11
Rupees...				5,509	8	0

No salary has been paid to the pound-keepers, but it is contemplated to pay the village Munsiffs.

The Magistrate observes that the system of Cattle pounds has been attended with benefit, and proved a check on the frequent trespass of Cattle on the fields of Ryots.

The Magistrate states, in continuation of his report up to 31st December 1859, that the 54 pounds referred to have all been completed, and the district is sufficiently supplied.

The balance on the 31st May 1859, as per last report was...				5,509	8	0
,, collections to 31st December 1859........................				1,963	10	7
				7,473	2	7
Cost of pounds......	83	4	6			
Feeding Cattle......	12	2	6			
Refunds to owners.	28	4	0			
				123	11	0
Rupees...				7,349	7	7

This sum the Magistrate considers nearly sufficient to give some small salary to the pound-keepers.

VIZAGAPATAM. Mr. Fane reports that the system of pounds answers well.

23 pounds have been erected, at a cost of Rupees 17-8-0, except that of the pound at Vizagapatam which is Rupees 25. The total expense was Rupees 400—and the fines collected amount to Rupees 151-14-4.

The cultivators of valuable crops, like Indigo, have petitioned to have pounds at more than one place in a Táluq. They said that damaging as Cattle straying is to them, the going to the head-quarters of the Táluq; 10 or 15 miles, to impound stray Cattle, wastes too much of their time.

The only Police Station, where a pound has not been erected, is Pultair or Bobily. The Zemindar of Bobily has sent in a petition praying that Government might reconsider the subject matter of Act III, 1857. Stray Cattle are usually seized by the cultivators, who always watch their crops carefully, and delivered to the owners, or the owners themselves on being informed of the trespass, generally proceed to take back their Cattle. When any damage has been done, the matter is settled amicably, and compensation, usually below 3 Annas, is given whenever claimed. While stray Cattle remain in the possession of a cultivator, prior to their being reclaimed by the owner, he enjoys their produce and labor, and claims no further remuneration for his care. Under this custom, complaints to the Magistrates of trespass by Cattle have been infrequent.

GODAVARI. (*Rajahmundry.*) Mr. Purvis is of opinion that the operation of the enactment has been on the whole beneficial. It has even in its present form, gone far towards protecting the careful agriculturist from the damage done by the Cattle of his negligent neighbour, and has given him, if he thinks fit to avail himself of it, a summary and lawful means of redress. Some provisions in the Act, the Magistrate thinks, require modification, before it will be thoroughly effectual in its working.

The relief which it is intended to secure by the Act for damage done is, owing to the Magistrate and his Assistants being the only authorities through whom summary redress is to be obtained, attainable only after so much trouble that the injured parties are deterred from seeking redress. Mr. Purvis can hardly call to mind any instance, in which compensation has been sought for under the Act. He thinks it, therefore, very desirable that the District Munsiffs and Heads of District Police, should be invested with power to award compensation to the extent of the fine levied.

Another hardship connected with the enactment was the necessity of the Police Officers forwarding every case of forcible rescue to the Criminal Court. Under Section II, Act V, 1860, this course is no longer imperative. Mr. Purvis, however, is inclined to extending the power of disposing of trivial cases of this nature to the Heads of District Police.

As is the case with almost every Law enacted for the general good of the community, the Act under observation is sometimes made use of to gratify private malice.

The frequent impounding of Cattle by the Subordinates of the Public Works Department for trespassing on the banks of the canals, intersecting the Godavari Delta in all directions, was at first the cause of a good deal of complaint. But these embankments have since been let out, the Ryots of the village in most cases taking the rent. The Magistrate is of opinion that the fund derived from the sale of such tracts, should be expended in fencing in the canal banks. At present they are quite unprotected and trespass is unavoidable.

195 pounds have been established at every District Police Station and in the larger and more important villages. The average cost is Rupees 6.

Rupees 9,028-12-1 have been collected. After deducting the outlay on pounds and incidental expenses, the surplus is Rupees 7,510-11-4.

The Magistrate will address Government on the subject of remunerating the pound-keepers.

KRISHNA.
(*Guntoor.*)
(*Masulipatam.*)

Mr. Knox reports that 875 pounds have been established—177 in Guntoor and 698 in Masulipatam. Those in Guntoor cost Rupees 1,182-2-1—those in Masulipatam Rupees 2,957-1-6. The Magistrate thinks that at least 100 pounds should be constructed, in Guntoor—complaints being constantly made that the Ryots have to drive Cattle sometimes no less than 8 miles to the pound.

Mr. Knox submits that, as in future 2 or 3 villages will be united into one, and the Munsiffs and Curnums of the villages thrown in, will be discharged, and the emoluments of their office given to the office-holder, it will be very advisable to separate the office of pound-keeper from the Munsif, and to employ the thrown-out Curnums or Munsiffs as pound-keepers. Another reason, why the pound-keeper should be distinct from the Village Munsiff is, that it appears absolutely necessary that the Munsiff should enquire into the propriety, or otherwise, of impounding Cattle and dispose of the case. In the enlarged Táluqs, it will hereafter be very difficult for a poor Ryot to go 20 or 25 miles to the Tahsildar to have his cow released from the pound, or to obtain justice, if he thinks, he has been wronged.

The Magistrate strongly urges the reduction of the fines on buffaloes and cows to 4 and 2 Annas respectively. He is also of opinion that 3 weeks instead of one week, should expire before unclaimed Cattle are sold.

Section XIII of the Act requires that every person, who shall forcibly oppose the seizure of Cattle or rescue them after seizure, should be committed to the Criminal Court.

This was a very heavy punishment. The modification of the Section by the ruling of the Foujdárí Adálat that a Head of Police is competent to punish the offence within the general authority vested in him, was a great boon. Mr. Knox submits that the alteration in Section II, Act V, 1860, was not for the better.

There have been some instances of what appeared undue severity on the part of the Subordinate Servants of the Public Works and Electric Telegraph Departments in seizing Cattle on embankments and near the Telegraph lines, though they fail to prove that the slightest damage has been done. The Magistrate has pointed out to the District Engineer and the Electric Telegraph Officer that the impounder of the Cattle must show the damage done to the Public Works.

In 1857, 58 and 59, there were 93 cases of illegal seizure, and 175 of forcible rescue.

Mr. Knox thinks that Section XVIII should be repealed, and every pig should be charged 8 Annas for—and it should be provided, not only in the case of pigs, but all Cattle, that, when damage has been done, though not wilfully, the authority disposing of the case, may give the whole or any portion of the Cattle fine to the sufferer to make amends for the loss.

It should also be provided that, when the seizor has illegally and maliciously seized Cattle, and is unable or unwilling to pay the fines on their release, it should be realized by distraint and sale of his property—and where there is no property, he should be imprisoned for a short period.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1860, No. 705.

In Extract Minutes Consultation, 23rd July 1858, No. 993, the Magistrates of Districts were directed to report on the 1st July 1859, on the operation of Act III, 1857, relating to trespasses by Cattle. The Government of India, having shortly afterwards on the requisition of the Home Government, called for a report on the practical working of the Act, the Magistracy were requested to send in their reports at the expiration of the year 1859.

Chingleput.
Madura.
Malabar.
Nellore.
Tanjore.
Tinnevelly.
Trichinopoly.

2. From seven Districts two reports have been received, one up to 1st July and a second in continuation to 31st December 1859. From each of the other Districts, a single report has been furnished for the whole year. The substance of these reports is given in the Precis recorded above. The report from Canara comprehends the Northern and Southern Divisions of that province—and that from the Krishna District includes Masulipatam and the old Collectorate of Guntoor.

3. In their reports, the Magistrates have for the most part stated the number of pounds established in their respective Districts—the parties on whom the duties of pound-keepers have been imposed—the rates of remuneration granted to them—the collections and disbursements of the Cattle Fines Funds—the nature of the cases adjudicated under the Act—and the effect of the measure on the population.

4. The number of pounds established in the different Districts varies from 698 in Masulipatam to 27 in North Arcot and 23 in Vizagapatam. Between 200 and 300 have been constructed in Malabar, Nellore, and South Arcot. There are upwards of 100 each in the Cuddapah, Guntoor, Madura and Godaveri Districts—and less than that number in the other Districts, excepting Ganjam, where no pounds have been erected. The reason assigned by the Officiating Magistrate, viz., the restriction on general expenditure, is no reason for pounds not having been provided. The fines levied and the proceeds of unclaimed Cattle, which have been improperly carried to account, should have been applied for this purpose as far as they would go.

5. With 293 pounds in South Arcot, the Magistrate proposes adding to their number. In Trichinopoly, 54 pounds are considered sufficient. The Government have already signified their wish that a pound should eventually be provided in every town and considerable village, as well as for every cluster of hamlets. No further sanction is, therefore, necessary for adding to the number of pounds, as solicited by some of the Magistrates. The limit to the extension of the system of pounds will be the amount available for the outlay in the "Cattle Fines Fund" of the District. The same remark applies to the erection of sheds, wherever wanted, for the shelter of the impounded Cattle from sun or rain.

6. Pounds have been erected in the Zemindary tracts of the Presidency. In Vizagapatam, the Rajah of Bobily is averse to the establishment of a pound at the Police station in Pultair, preferring the usage of that part of the country, whereby the seizure of stray Cattle and the compensation for damages are amicably settled between the cultivator and the owner. The Agent will explain to the Zemindar that the Act merely propounds a summary remedy by the aid of the Police and Magistracy for a species of trespass, for which it is practically impossible to obtain redress by Civil suit—and further that as resort to the Act is not compulsory, it will be optional with the population of the villages on his estate, or elsewhere, to avail themselves of the means sanctioned by law, or to settle among themselves as heretofore in regard to the damages which any may sustain from the stray Cattle of their neighbours.

7. The duties of pound-keepers have been, throughout the Presidency, imposed on the village authorities, wherever they were available. At the towns, where no village servants exist, pound-keepers have been employed on salaries not exceeding Rupees 5 a month. In most of the Districts, no extra remuneration has been given to the village servants. In Canara, where the "Cattle Fines Fund" exhibited no surplus, and in Nellore, where there is a large balance at credit, salaries, Rupees 3 and 2, have been allowed to village officers for their services. In Bellary, ¼ the fines levied have been paid as fees. In Chingleput, the village servants are allowed "10 per cent. per quarter or 40 per cent. per annum on the collections," whether on fines alone, or including the sale proceeds of Cattle, is not specified. In respect however to both these Districts the Government consider the mode of remuneration adopted or one varying with the number of Cattle impounded to be open to obvious objection as tending to annoyance and oppression and they would wish it to be altered. In South Arcot where 293 pounds have been completed, a Vettyman, Subordinate to the Village Munsiff, is attached to each pound on a monthly pay of Rupees 2. Some of the Magistrates hesitate to recommend that remuneration should be given for the charge of pounds. The Magistrates of Madura and North Arcot propose to employ on pay a sweeper or watcher for each pound. No general order can be laid down on this head—the Government will be content to leave it to the discretion of the Magistrates.

8. The fund created by Act III of 1857, consists of fines levied on impounded Cattle, and the unclaimed proceeds of such as are sold. This fund is liable to charges, which, as appears from the accounts furnished by the Magistrates, may be classified into—

1st. Outlay on pounds,
2nd. Stationery and incidental expenses,
3rd. Fees or salaries to pound-keepers, and
4th. Refunds to owners of the surplus proceeds of Cattle sold.

In Malabar alone, the sum of Rupees 464-15-11 was paid as "compensation for damages." The only cases, it should be remarked, in which compensation is awardable, are those falling under Sections XVII, XVIII of the Act.

9. In the accounts from many of the Districts, "feeding charges" are exhibited as an item of expenditure—and credit is taken for sums recovered under that head. This appears to be unnecessary. Feeding charges are merely petty daily advances, fully adjusted on the release or sale of the Cattle, and need not be exhibited in the accounts. Judging from the statements from some of the Districts, Tanjore, as an instance, where the amount debited for feeding Cattle, is Rupees 1,690-3-8, against which the set off at credit is only Rupees 1,274-4-2—the course prescribed in Section XI of the Act does not appear to have been strictly followed. On the sale of unclaimed Cattle, the amount to be held in deposit for three months, before being carried to credit of the "Cattle Fines Fund," is not the full proceeds derived from the sale, but the "surplus proceeds," after deducting therefrom "the fines leviable and the expenses of feeding, "together with the expenses of sale, if any." The expenses of feeding are to "be paid over to "the pound-keepers, who shall *also* retain, and appropriate all sums received by them on account "of such expenses under Section VII." Under this arrangement, the collections coming under the head of "fines" will comprise the fines chargeable on all Cattle, whether released or sold—the sums carried to account as "unclaimed proceeds" will be the "surplus proceeds" arising under Section XI—while the sums expended and recovered as feeding charges will not appear in the accounts.

10. With the exception of Canara and Vizagapatam, where the receipts have hardly sufficed to cover the outlay, the fund in all the other Districts, as far as the accounts have been furnished, possesses large sums at credit. These accounts of the Cattle Fines Fund are shown in the following table.

Districts.	No. of pounds	Fines.			Unclaimed proceeds.			Outlay.			Surplus balances.		
Bellary...	60	2,174	6	8	1,704	13	3	928	5	6	2,950	14	5
Canara, North and South...	37	1,223	6	5	......	...	...	1,296	7	2	......	...	...
Chingleput...	85	6,588	9	0	516	11	9	975	10	0	6,129	10	9
Coimbatore...	28	4,141	4	2	3,123	6	4	32	11	0	7,231	15	6
Cuddapah...	129	3,375	8	5	......	...	...	1,559	0	0	1,516	8	5
Ganjam...	......	....	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Godavari (Rajahmundry)...	195	9,028	12	1	......	..	...	1,518	0	9	7,510	11	4
Krishna (Guntoor and Masulipatam.)..	875	....	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Kurnool...	80	3,747	7	7	......	...	...	1,216	12	0	2,530	11	7
Madura...	146	5,313	12	0	539	8	1	2,224	0	0	3,629	4	1
Malabar...	276	5,837	2	4	2,442	6	3	4,651	4	3	3,628	4	4
Nellore...	244	18,199	6	1	......	...	..	5,282	8	10	12,916	13	3
North Arcot...	27	2,913	11	11	1,804	7	4	37	12	2	4,680	7	1
Salem...	79	7,860	9	7	......	...	...	3,220	12	7	4,639	12	9
South Arcot...	293	11,156	7	3	......	...	...	227	15	4	10,928	7	11
Tanjore...	43	10,969	2	1	3,335	3	2	4,609	12	4	9,694	8	11
Tinnevelly..	89	3,852	1	1	......	...	...	891	8	10	2,960	8	3
Trichinopoly...	54	8,560	1	6	......	...	...	1,210	9	11	7,349	7	7
Vizagapatam...	23	151	4	4	......	...	...	400	0	0	......	...	...
	2,763	1,04,793	0	6	13,466	8	2	30,283	2	8	88.298	2	2

Under Section I, Act V, 1860, the surplus of the Fines Funds after making full provision for the payment of the salaries allowed to pound-keepers and the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds and other purposes connected with the execution of Act III, 1857, "may be applied to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and other works of a like nature." The Magistrate of Coimbatore has made advances, (which the Government sanction) to the extent of Rupees 200 out of the "Fines Fund" for the construction, in his District, of Bandy-pettahs or enclosed halting places for traffic carts. The Magistrates of South Arcot and Tanjore request authority for transferring the surplus collections to the "Local Funds" for the purpose of being laid out on works of public utility to be determined on communication with the District Engineer. The Government approve of this measure, and authorize its adoption, under the conditions of Section I, Act V, 1860, in every District, whenever a clear surplus is available. The Accountant General will submit an annual statement

of the "Cattle Fines Fund," exhibiting the income and expenditure of the Fund and the surplus sums transferred in each District to the credit of the Local Funds during the year.

11. In some Districts, the collections under the Act have been carried to the credit of Government. This proceeding, it will be observed, was unauthorized, and the Government direct that, in every instance where it has been done, the entry be reversed.

12. The number of offences cognizable under the Act, have been few in most of the Districts. In the Kishna District, however, since the Act was brought into operation, there were 93 cases of illegal seizure and 175 of forcible rescue. The inconvenience and hardship arising from the course prescribed by Section XIII, Act III, 1857, has been ameliorated by Section II of the later Enactment V, 1860. The Magistrate of Coimbatore raises the question, who should be pound-keeper, when the new Police are introduced. This is provided for in Section IV, Act V, 1860. The extracts from the reports noted in the margin, relative to the impounding, by subordinates of the Public Works Department, of Cattle trespassing on the embankments of Canals, will be communicated to the Public Works Department.

From the Magistrate of the Godavari District, paragraph 6.
„ Do. Krishna do. paragraph 11.

13. The general impression is that the Act is working favorably. In North Arcot, however, it seems to have been very imperfectly carried out, and it is not popular, because the people do not understand it. More pounds should be built, as proposed—and the Magistrate should use his exertions to extend its operation, and make the provisions of the Act fully comprehended.

14. The Magistrate of the Godavari District represents that, owing to the Magistrate and his Assistants being the only authorities, through whom summary redress is to be obtained, relief for damage done is attainable only after so much trouble, that the injured parties are deterred from seeking redress. He thinks it desirable that the District Munsiffs and Heads of Police should be invested with the power of awarding compensation to the extent of the fine levied for the trespass. It will be pointed out to Mr. Purvis that District Munsiffs have been specially invested with the power of receiving and trying complaints under Section XIV of the Act. In regard to extending this power to Heads of Police, it is observed that the Member for Madras reported that the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act III, 1857, which has become Law, were of opinion that the Act never contemplated that the offences against it were to be treated as trivial, and they were, therefore, unwilling to recommend to the Council any alteration of the Act in that respect.

Notification, 10th Augt. 1858, Gazette, page 299.

Proceedings, 17th February 1860, No. 193.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 40. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 4th June 1860, No. 706.

From the Govt. of India, 23rd July 1858, No. 1141.
„ do. 25th March 1859, No. 598.
To do. 27th April 1859, No. 575.
From do. 10th Jany. 1860, No. 58.
To do. 26th do. No. 93.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a Precis, containing the substance of the reports received from the Magistrates of Districts on the practical working of Act III, 1857, relating to Trespasses by Cattle. I am likewise to forward copy of the Proceedings of Government thereon. It will be observed that the general impression is that the Act has been working favorably.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Statement showing the Collections and Charges on account of Pounds Established under Act III of 1857 in the District of Chingleput.—

Talooks	Number of Pounds established	Number of Cattle impounded			Collections			Charges					Balance
		No of Cattle released on pay-ment of Fines	Auctioned Cattle	Total	Fines	Sale proceeds of auctioned Cattle	Total	For erecting Pounds	For feeding impounded cattle	Paper &c supplied for accounts	Salary of the Pound Keeper	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Carungooly	7	1371	7	1378	374 2 .	11 1 6	385 3 6	31 3 7	2 14 6	7 9 8	39 . .	80 11 9	304 7 9
2 Ootramaloor	7	1461	1	1462	349 12 .	4 8 .	354 4 .	10 . .	1 11 .	3 15 3	24 . .	39 10 3	314 9 9
3 Chingleput	8	2839	6	2845	613 14 .	37 6 .	651 4 .	1 6 .	15 2 .	5 . 6	78 . .	99 8 6	551 11 6
4 Peddapolium	4	1489	6	1495	317 . .	21 3 6	338 3 6	. . .	5 3 8	5 5 6	39 . .	49 9 2	288 10 4
5 Poonamally	8	961	11	972	208 4 .	48 12 .	257 . .	. . .	9 10 .	. 2 1	12 . .	21 12 1	235 3 11
6 Sydapet	7	2298	15	2313	401 13 .	27 9 .	429 6 .	1 4 .	9 11 .	. 6 .	45 . .	56 5 .	373 1 .
7 Nayer	19	2554	17	2571	567 9 .	50 6 6	617 15 6	. . .	7 1 7	. 2 .	39 . .	46 3 7	571 11 11
8 Manemungalum	8	2448	8	2456	379 1 .	34 8 6	613 9 6	31 10 9	7 . 6	5 5 6	78 . .	122 . 9	491 8 9
9 Conjeveram	10	2126	9	2135	399 11 .	22 14 .	422 9 .	50 . .	6 3 6	3 8 .	21 . .	80 11 6	341 13 6
10 Trooporoor	6	2718	3	2721	518 8 .	11 8 .	530 . .	. . .	5 6 6	4 10 7	57 . .	67 1 1	462 14 11
Total	84	20265	83	20348	4329 10 .	269 13 .	4599 7 .	125 8 4	70 . 3	36 1 1	432 . .	663 9 8	3935 13 4

Chingleput District
Magistrate's Office
Sydapet 15th August 1859

Magistrate

1859 Despatch

Or a letter from the Magistrate of Chingleput dated 15th August 1859

No. 140

From
The Magistrate of Chingleput
To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Statement shewing the Collections & Charges on account of Pounds established under Act III of 1857 in the Zillah of Chingleput.

Sent 1859 Despt. in No. 1357.

Chingleput District
Magistrate's Office
Saidapet 6th March 1860.—

From,
C. J. Shubrick Esqre
Magistrate of Chingleput.
To,
T. Pycroft Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

1 I have the honor to submit a Statement illustrative of the operations of the Cattle pounds for the 2d half of 1859.—

2 From this it will be seen that the total Collections from the 84 Pounds established throughout the District are Rupees 2505-13-9, Vizt. Rupees 2258-15-0 being the fines collected on impounded Cattle× made over to their owners, and Rupees 246-14-9 the sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle*—

× 1017 in number.

* 60 in number.

3 The charges amount to Rupees 312-0-4, of which Rs. 50-5-9 have been expended for feeding the unclaimed Cattle, Rs. 246-15-7 for pay of Pound Keepers, and Rupees 13-15-0 — paper supplied for keeping pound

registers, while the remaining sum of 12 Annas was advanced towards the erection of a pound in the Saidapet Taluk.—

4 Thus deducting the total Charges Rupees 312-0-4 from the Collections Rupees 2505-13-9, there remains a balance of Rupees 2193-13-5, to which the balance on hand up to the date of last report Rupees 3935-13-4 being added, the amount to the credit of the Cattle Fund will be found to be Rupees 6129-10-9.—

5 The allowance of Pound-Keepers fixed at 5 per cent per quarter on the Collections or 20 per cent per annum as reported in my ×letter No. 40 of the 15th August last having been found to afford too low a remuneration for the services required of them, I raised it to 10 per cent per quarter or 40 per cent per annum from July last.—

× Para 5

6 There was one case in which a complaint was lodged with the District Munsiff of Karangúli, of Cattle having been illegally impounded, and the decision passed by that authority under Section XIV of the Act having been based on insufficient grounds was reversed by me in Appeal.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant.

Magistrate.

To,
T. Pycroft Esqr.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.—

Pro: 31st January 1860 Nos 14 to 16

Judicial 1860 Depart.

From
The Magistrate
of Chingalpat
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 6th
Recd 8 } March 1860

No. 7

No.

No. 385.

Report on the operation of Pounds during the second half year of 1859.

Chinglepet District
Magistrate's Office
Sydapet 15th August 1859

From,
C. J. Shubrick Esqre
Magistrate of Chinglepet

To,
T. Pycroft Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to report on the working of Act III of 1857, during the 11 Months intervening between August 1858 and June 1859, both inclusive, agreeably with the orders of Government, contained in Clause 8 Para 5 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 993 of the 23rd July 1858.

2 Accompanying is an Abstract Statement, showing, at one view, the number of Pounds, with the Collections and Charges. The total number of Pounds is 84 85, the greatest number in any one Talook being 19 in the Nayer Talook, and the smallest number 4 in Pedsapolleum. Nayer is a scattered Talook on 2 sides of the Pulicat lake, and with 2 Rivers running through it, so that the Pounds had to be increased and adapted to these geographical Circumstances.

Peddapollium on the other hand, is more compact; and Pounds were in consequence not so much wanted. It is desirable, however, to add a few to the present number.

3 The total number of Cattle impounded during the period under review, was 20,265; of which 20,348 were released on payment of the regulated fines, and the remaining 83 being unclaimed, were sold under Section VIII of the Act.

4 The Collections amount to Rupees 4599-7^{as} or about Rupees 418 per Mensem, which is at the rate of about 5 Rupees per pound. They consist of Rupees 4,329-10-0 realized as fines, and Rupees 269-13-0 the sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Cattle - The amount realized for feeding charges having been paid by the owners, on the release of the Cattle, is not included in the above figures.

5 The Charges are of four different kinds. First, the amount advanced for erecting Pounds. 2^{dly}, that paid for Paper &^{ca} supplied to the Pound keepers for keeping their accounts. 3^{dly}, the expenditure incurred for feeding unclaimed Cattle, and 4^{thly}, the Salaries paid to the Pound keepers. The first Item of Charge consists of Rupees 125-8-4 advanced for the erection of pounds. The accounts of actual expenditure not having been as yet received from the Talooks, the cost of each pound cannot now be given; but in the Ootramaloor Talook, 7 Pounds, consisting of enclosures surrounded with mud walls, with bamboo gates, have been constructed, at a cost of Rupees 64-2-5, or at about 9 Rupees each. The 2^{nd} Item of charge, namely, the amount paid for Stationery for the Pound keepers, is Rupees 36-1-1, as per details contained in Col. 11 of the Statement - The feeding charges of unclaimed cattle, amount to Rupees 70-4-3, or at about Annas 15 per head of Cattle. And lastly, the amount of Commission paid quarterly to the Pound keepers, as per rates noted in the Margin, is computed at Rupees 432, which on an average, amounts to 9 per cent upon the Collections. This System of payment has not been found to answer, as it has left some Pound keepers without payment of any kind, as when their collections fell below Rupees 20 in the

At Rupees 3 each for Collections from Rupees 20 to 30
D° — 6 — " — from — " — 30 to 50
D° — 9 — " — " — " — 50 to 100

quarter, and arrangements have now been made for paying them all rateably alike, at Rupees 5 per cent on the Collections per quarter, or Rupees 20 per cent per annum.

6 Thus the total of all charges, amounts to Rupees 663-9-8, and the collections as stated in Para 4, being Rupees 4,599-7-", there remains a balance of Rupees 3,935-13-4 to the credit of the "Cattle fund".

7 3 Individuals were committed to the Criminal Court, charged with having forcibly rescued Cattle while being conveyed to the Pounds; but they were all acquitted for alleged want of Proof and technical objections.

8 There were 2 cases in which complaints were preferred to the District Moonsiffs under Section XIV of the Act.

9 In conclusion, I beg to state that printed Forms of Registers and of the Returns to be furnished to this Office, have been supplied to the Pound keepers from the Collectorate Press; and that Act III of 1857 has been published in the District Gazette, as well as separate Copies struck off for sale, at 6 pice per Copy.

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Magistrate

Jud^l. 1859 Depart^t.

From

The Magistrate of

Chingleput

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort St. George

S.O.-705
S.C. 706

Dated 15^th }
Received } August 1859

No. 40

No. 1357

1 Encl.

Submits re:
=port on the working
of Act III of 1857 regar=
=ding Pounds for 1858/59.

cg may
R16

Statement shewing the Collections and Charges on account of Pounds established under Act III of 1857 in the District of Chingalpat from 1st July to 31st December 1859.—

No.	Táluks	No. of Pounds esta=blished	No. of Cattle impounded: No. of Cattle released on pay=ment of fines	No. of Cattle impounded: Unclaimed Cattle	No. of Cattle impounded: Total	Collections: Fines Rs. As. P.	Collections: Sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle Rs. As. P.	Collections: Total Rs. As. P.	Charges: For erecting pounds Rs. As. P.	Charges: For feeding unclaimed cattle Rs. As. P.	Charges: Paper &c sup=plied for accounts Rs. As. P.	Charges: Salary of the Poundkeeper Rs. As. P.	Charges: Total Rs. As. P.	Balance Rs. As. P.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Karunguli	7	618	9	627	166 2 .	55 4 .	221 6 .	. . .	9 3 6	2 7 2	16 13 2	28 7 10	192 14 2
2	Uttramalúr	7	914	3	917	200 6 .	23 8 .	223 14 .	. . .	1 14 .	. 11 10	20 3 .	22 12 10	201 1 2
3	Chingalpat	8	1456	5	1461	277 14 .	19 . .	296 14 .	. . .	6 12 .	. . .	29 2 1	35 14 1	260 15 11
4	Periapálayam	4	925	1	926	208 4 .	5 . .	213 4 .	. . .	1 6 3	. . .	23 9 11	25 . 2	188 3 10
5	Púnamalli	8	511	5	516	114 11 .	19 2 .	133 13 .	. . .	5 13 .	. . .	13 6 2	19 3 2	114 9 10
6	Saidápet	7	1174	18	1192	250 3 .	36 1 .	286 4 .	. 12 .	9 10 6	. . .	28 10 8	39 1 2	247 2 10
7	Náyer	19	1373	3	1376	317 8 .	5 15 .	323 7 .	. . .	1 3 .	. 4 .	32 3 5	33 10 5	289 12 7
8	Manimangalam	8	989	6	995	220 5 .	38 2 6	258 7 6	. . .	4 10 .	. . .	26 5 3	30 15 3	227 8 3
9	Kánchépuram	10	1161	8	1169	278 9 .	42 . .	320 9 .	. . .	8 5 3	10 8 .	31 3 10	50 1 1	270 7 11
10	Tirupórúr	6	996	2	998	225 1 .	2 14 3	227 15 3	. . .	1 8 3	. . .	25 6 1	26 14 4	201 . 11
	Total	84	10117	60	10177	2258 15 .	246 14 9	2505 13 9	. 12 .	50 5 9	13 15 .	246 15 7	312 . 4	2193 13 5

Chingalpat District
Magistrate's Office
Saidápet 6th March 1860

Magistrate.

1860 Dept.
Rev. Letter from the Magte. of Chingleput dated 6th March
1860.

No. 7

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Statement shew=
=ing the Collections &
Charges on account
of Pounds established
under Act III of 1857
in the District of Chin=
=gleput from 1st July
to 31st December 1859.

Insd/60/Deptt.
dated No. 385.

No. 10

From

H. Wood Esquire
Magistrate of South Arcot

To

T. Pycroft Esqre.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

In accordance with the orders of Government No. 92, dated 26th January 1860, — calling for a report on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relating to tresspasses by Cattle, I have the honor to submit the following Statement, and to enclose a balance sheet kept under instructions from the Accountant General dated 15th November 1859 showing the Receipts and Disbursments under the Act up to December 31st 1859.

2. In promulgating the Act in this District the first step taken by the then Acting Magistrate was to establish pounds in the Kasba stations of the several Taliks. They were next erected in the Chief Town of each Firka and subsequently in other Towns and Villages of importance. There are already 293 pounds in the District and in all probability their number will be shortly increased.

3 As a general rule the Village Munsif was appointed as Pound-keeper, but at Stations where there was a Kutwall, the supervision of the pounds

was entrusted to him - Whether Kotwal, or Munsif, the Pound-keeper received no remuneration and it was therefore found necessary to appoint a special Vettyman on a Salary averaging 2 Rupees to act under his orders, and to feed and water the impounded cattle.

4 There can be no doubt that the act is working well in this District and that since its introduction very little damage has been done to the crops or roads by trespassing cattle.

5 In conclusion I have the honor to request, with reference to section I of Act No. 5 of 1860, that the Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to grant authority for transferring to the local fund of this District, the surplus collections now amounting to $10928^{R}-7^{a}-10^{p}$ for the purpose of being laid out on works of Public utility to be determined on in communication with the District Engineer -

South Arcot
Magtes. Office
Cuddalore
10th March 1860.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant

H. [illegible]

Magistrate

Judicial 1860 Report

From
The Magistrate of
South Arcot

To The Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 10th March 1860
Received

No 10
Encl. one
No 404

SD-705
SC 706

Reports on the
practical working of
Act No III of 1857 relative
to Cattle Trespass in the
District of South Arcot and
submits a Statement &c.
noted thereon -

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Fines &c. levied on trespassing Cattle in the District of South Arcot closed up to December 1859

To Amount Collected and brought to account in November 1858	497	5	"	By Payments made and brought to account in November 1858	2	"	"
Do Do December	502	14	9	" Do Do in December "	1	"	"
Balance of previous Collections kept in Deposit brought to account in January 1859	5181	13	5	" Do Do in January 1859	6	"	"
Amount Collected and brought to account in February 1859	326	4	9	" Do Do in February "	7	"	6
Do Do Do in March 1859	550	13	"	" Do Do in March "	22	5	6
Do Do Do in April "	293	10	4	" Do Do in April "	24	2	"
Do Do Do in May "	334	12	6	" Do Do in May "	14	15	6
Do Do Do in June "	420	14	9	" Do Do in June "	12	"	"
Do Do Do in July "	443	15	"	" Do Do in July "	8	8	"
Do Do Do in August "	542	13	1	" Do Do in August "	6	8	"
Do Do Do in September "	532	3	8	" Do Do in September "	49	12	"
Do Do Do in October "	563	15	6	" Do Do in October "	14	8	"
Do Do Do in November "	486	8	9	" Do Do in December "	59	3	1
Do Do Do in December "	478	6	9		227	15	4
				Balance	10,928	7	1
Company's Rupees	11,156	7	3	Company's Rupees	11,156	7	3

South Arcot Collr Cutchery
Cuddalore 10th March 1860

Errors Excepted
Collector

See a letter from
the Collector of
South Arcot dated
10 March 1860 No. 10

Ind. Govt.
Pr. No. 404

Del. No. 385.

See a letter from
the Magistrate of
Tanjore
Dated the 19 July 1859
No. 148

J. 59 Dept.
R. No. 1195.

Statement shewing the Collection disbursement and the Balance of the Cattle Pounds in the District of Tanjore from September 1858 to 30th June 1859.

Names of the Pounds			Amount collected												Amount expenced																		Balance remaining upto the 30th June 1859		
			For Fine			For Feeding			Proceeds by Sale			Total			For Feeding			Salary of Pound Keepers			For constructing and repairing Pounds			Paid to the Owners			Suderward			Total					
			Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Trivady Talook	1	Trivady	385	2	6	105	13	4	87	9	"	578	8	10	127	4	4	16	6	11	10	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	156	11	3	421	13	7
	2	Tanjore	163	9	6	60	5	4	94	9	"	318	7	10	79	1	7	48	4	6	10	14	"	12	"	6	4	4	"	154	8	7	163	15	3
	3	Vullum	129	9	3	63	6	11	56	10	"	249	10	2	65	15	11	46	7	3	10	"	"	3	9	"	4	"	"	130	"	2	119	10	"
	4	Covilady	107	13	"	11	"	6	33	15	"	152	12	6	16	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	4	6	136	8	"
Paupanaſsem Do	5	Paupanaſsem	179	10	9	31	2	2	59	3	"	269	15	11	48	14	8	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	9	59	6	5	210	9	6
	6	Ammapettah	86	13	"	13	7	3	15	2	"	115	6	3	16	6	11	"	"	"	6	13	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	4	2	92	2	1
Munnargoody Do	7	Munnargoody	252	12	"	57	8	2	65	14	"	376	2	2	75	10	2	5	13	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	81	7	6	294	10	8
	8	Needamungalum	111	1	10	14	1	"	4	"	"	129	2	10	26	11	10	"	"	"	20	5	3	"	"	"	"	12	"	47	13	1	81	5	9
Puttoocottah Do	9	Puttoocottah	124	10	"	27	7	3	35	8	"	187	9	3	40	15	7	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	9	46	3	4	141	5	11
	10	Arunthanghy	339	1	"	35	13	2	39	8	"	414	6	2	44	2	11	45	11	9	9	15	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	99	13	9	314	8	5
Codavaſsel Do	11	Codavaſsel	224	2	10	46	10	2	78	13	"	349	10	"	52	8	11	"	"	"	9	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	61	14	5	287	11	7
Trivalore Do	12	Trivalore	280	1	"	33	4	11	37	8	2	350	14	1	33	4	11	41	5	10	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	12	"	78	6	9	272	7	4
	13	Ammayappen	185	1	8	24	10	6	46	5	6	256	1	8	36	9	4	6	13	"	7	4	"	"	"	"	3	8	"	54	2	4	201	15	4
Tritrapoondy Do	14	Tritrapoondy	142	11	"	31	11	10	74	10	"	249	"	10	46	1	8	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	56	5	8	192	11	2
	15	Vadarunneyem	96	5	6	15	6	8	43	10	"	155	6	2	21	12	8	24	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	58	12	8	96	9	6
Keevalore Do	16	Keevalore	253	6	"	129	8	6	100	5	6	483	4	"	156	4	6	5	9	10	12	14	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	176	12	4	306	7	8
	17	Negapatam	130	11	"	65	11	6	47	3	"	243	9	6	74	7	"	15	9	10	"	"	"	5	7	"	1	"	"	96	7	10	147	1	8
	18	Nagore	125	2	"	46	5	7	41	9	"	213	"	7	55	10	8	6	"	"	7	1	6	"	"	"	1	"	"	69	12	2	143	4	5
Nunnelum Do	19	Nunnelum	183	1	"	52	8	5	159	13	"	395	6	5	92	"	11	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	110	"	11	285	5	6
Tranquebar Do	20	Tranquebar	183	8	"	18	14	"	36	10	"	239	"	"	24	6	9	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	32	14	9	206	1	3
		Total	3684	4	10	884	13	2	1158	5	2	5727	7	2	1134	11	9	262	2	3	166	8	7	21	"	6	26	"	6	1611	2	7	4116	4	7
Velengmon Do	21	Velengaman	495	11	"	53	3	3	113	15	3	662	13	6	68	15	3	10	"	"	11	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	90	14	3	571	15	3
Combaconum Do	22	Combaconum	274	10	6	81	15	"	156	7	"	513	"	6	118	"	6	10	"	"	30	"	"	4	3	"	"	"	"	162	3	6	350	13	"
	23	Tripanundal	149	3	"	27	3	6	32	14	"	209	4	6	35	3	6	4	"	"	7	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	14	6	162	6	"
	24	Matheyarjoonum	145	8	"	24	12	2	60	5	"	230	9	2	43	9	5	6	"	"	9	9	"	5	2	"	1	"	"	65	4	5	165	4	9
Coottalum Do	25	Cottalum	263	4	"	50	8	"	182	10	"	496	6	"	86	9	"	10	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	116	9	"	379	13	"
	26	Manamadoo	83	5	"	14	"	"	32	14	"	130	3	"	19	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	26	12	"	103	7	"
Myaverum Do	27	Myaverum	188	13	"	46	2	9	83	11	"	318	10	9	68	1	3	5	"	"	21	10	2	14	2	6	"	8	"	109	5	11	209	4	10
	28	Comel	6	7	"	"	11	9	"	"	"	7	2	9	"	11	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	1	1	9	6	1	"
Sheally Do	29	Sheally	225	9	"	16	3	9	48	7	"	290	3	9	29	3	5	10	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	49	13	5	240	6	4
	30	Authapoorum	84	6	"	20	10	6	"	"	"	105	"	6	20	10	6	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	27	1	6	77	15	"
	31	Caverypatam	71	8	"	15	"	10	13	4	"	99	12	10	16	12	10	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	23	3	10	76	9	"
Parellum Do	32	Parellum	174	7	"	34	"	"	73	6	"	281	13	"	41	15	"	6	"	"	20	2	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	68	9	"	213	4	"
	33	Teroocadyoor	20	14	"	4	15	6	15	"	"	40	13	6	5	15	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	6	1	6	34	12	"
		Total	2183	9	6	389	7	"	812	13	3	3385	13	9	555	7	11	73	"	"	130	15	2	30	7	6	4	"	"	792	14	7	2591	15	2
		Grand Total	5867	14	4	1274	4	2	1971	2	5	9113	4	11	1690	3	8	335	2	3	297	7	9	57	8	"	30	11	6	2405	1	2	6708	3	9

Tanjore Mayaveram
19th July 1859

Magistrate

Statement showing the Salaries of the Pound Keepe & watchers in the District of Tanjore.

Names of the Pounds	Salary of the Pound Keeper			Salary of the Pound watcher			Remarks
Trivady[x]	4	6	6	2	8	"	[x] The Pound Keeper at Trivady draws an additional sum of Rs 1.9.6 as Puttamoneagar.
Tanjore	5	"	"	2	"	"	
Vellum	5	"	"	2	8	"	
Munnargoody	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Arunthanghy	5	"	"	2	"	"	
Trivalore	5	"	"	2	8	.	
Ammayeppen[*]	2	4	4	"	"	"	[*] The Pound Keeper at this station draws an additional sum of Rs 2-11-8 monthly on the establishment of Puttamoneagar.
Keevalore	"	"	"	3	"	"	
Negapatam	5	"	"	3	"	"	
Nagore	"	"	"	3	"	.	
Vadaraneyem	1	8	"	2	8	"	
Velungaman	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Combaconum	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Teroopanundal	2	"	"	"	"	"	
Madiarjune	2	"	"	"	"	"	
Coottallum	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Myaveram	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Shealy	5	"	"	"	"	"	
Auchapoorum	2	"	"	"	"	"	
Caverypatam	2	"	"	"	"	"	
Parellum	2	"	"	"	"	"	
Total	73	2	10	23	"	"	

Tanjore
Myaveram
19th July 1859 }

Magistrate

In a letter from
the Magistrate of
Tanjore
dated the 19 July 1859
No 148

Nos/Extr.
to No 1/85

No. 224

From
V. H. Levinge Esqre.
Acg. Magistrate

To
T. Pycroft Esqre.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

Para 1. As directed in the 8th clause of para 5 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 22d July 1858, I have the honor to report on the working of the Cattle Trespass Act.

2. The act was brought into force in the District on the 14th August 1857, but no pounds were established until their construction was sanctioned on the 23d August 1858. The number sanctioned was 58 at an

average expense of 10 Rupees each, since then 31 more have been built at the same average cost. For the construction of the above 89 Pounds, Rs as p 891-8-10 have been expended. The whole of which has been recovered from the fines collected. Since the introduction of the Act upto 1st July 1859, fines amounting to Rupees 3852-1-1. have been collected leaving a balance in favor of the Act after deducting the expenses of constructing Pounds amounting to Rupees 2960-8-3.

3. Pound keepers have not been appointed to any Pound.

4. With the exception of the Pound in the Town of Tinnevelly which is in charge of the Cutwall, all others are in charge of the respective Village moonsiffs, and under their orders kept by the

the Village Cavulgars and Toties, and no application for the appointment of a Pound keeper has been made, neither do I consider it neceſsary at present to appoint any in the Villages but from the 1st September I propose appointing Pound keepers to the Pounds in the towns of Tinnevelly, Tuticorin and Trichendoor on a monthly Salary of 3 Rs each.

5. The Pounds are mostly mere Inclosures surrounded with mud walls. The one in Tinnevelly has been more substantially built and contains a Shed resting on one of the walls to shelter the impounded cattle, the cost of this Pound has been 60 Rupees. The Tuticorin Pound cost 35 Rupees, being constructed of coral stone.

6. The whole of the Pounds

might be furnished with sheds at an expense of about 7 Rupees each, at present it is rather cruel the way the animals are exposed to the Sun, and as the Surplus fund is abundant, I think 616 Rupees of it might be well laid out in their construction.

7. The amount of collections show that the Act has worked well, and is I believe beneficial and popular; the annexed table shows the amount collected and the number of Pounds in each Talook.

8. The number of Pounds at present constructed appear sufficient, and as the Villagers feel the benefit of the Act and make the request, others can

can be constructed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servt.

Ag. Magistrate

Tinnevelly
Magistrate's
Circuit Cutcherry
8t July 1859.

Cp.
C.A.G.

Cd 27th July 1858 No 21 to 28

Indl 1859 Departt
From
The A S Magistrate of
Tinnevelly
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George
Dated 8 July 1859.
Recd 12
No 224
Cons: 1.
No No 1140.

Reporting on the working of the Cattle Trespass act and forwarding a statement shewing the amount of fines &c collected on Stray Cattle & the number of Pounds erected in each Talook upto 1st July 1859.

To await reports from other districts.

Statement shewing the amount of fines &c collected on Stray Cattle and the number of Pounds erected in each Talook in the District of Tinnevelly up to 1st July 1859.

Names of the Talooks	Collection			Cost of Pounds			Balance remaining in deposit			Number of Pounds
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	
Nelliambalum	331	15	11	97	"	6	234	15	5	5
Vedoogramum	344	13	"	27	9	3	317	3	9	3
Streevygoontum	233	7	3	60	"	"	173	7	3	6
Punchamaul	773	"	9	150	"	"	623	"	9	15
Tencausey	267	13	4	52	7	3	215	6	1	6
Sauttoor	54	10	2	36	14	3	17	11	11	4
Ottapedarum	704	13	5	141	14	6	562	14	11	13
Nangoonary	44	11	"	40	"	"	4	11	"	4
Vullyoor	443	15	8	58	12	"	385	3	8	6
Sharenmadavy	74	10	"	40	"	"	34	10	"	4
Bremmadasum	332	13	8	86	15	5	245	14	3	8
Shunkerinarcovil	121	15	3	50	4	"	71	11	3	5
Streevillypootoor	123	5	8	49	11	8	73	10	"	10
	3852	1	1	891	8	10	2960	8	3	89

Tinnevelly Magistrates
Circuit Cutcherry Ten:
:causey 8th July 1859.

Compd Shu

A S Magistrate

1859 Depart
Enclosure in a letter
from the Act. Magist.
of Tinnevelly
dated 8 July 1859.
No 224.

Statement shewing
the amount of fines &c
collected on Stray Cattle
and the number of
Pounds erected in each
Talook in the District
of Tinnevelly up to 7th
July 1859.

Jud/59 9. No 440.

Trichinopoly Magistrate's Office 9th July 1859

No. 102.

From
J. Bird Esquire
Magistrate of
Trichinopoly

To
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

Para 1. Adverting to Extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 23rd July 1858 No 993, I have the honor to submit my Report on the working of Act No III of 1857, and to state that, of the Fifty* four Pounds required for this Province, Forty one have been constructed, and Thirteen are nearly completed.

* Letter from Magistrate of Trichinopoly dated 12th August 1858.

2. These Enclosures are established at the Cusbah Towns, and at

some of the larger and most important Villages in the District, and I have selected the Heads of Villages or Moonsiffs as best qualified for the Office of Poundkeeper, and furnished these men for their guidance with Translations of the Madura Forms of Register, circulated with the order of Government under reply -

3. The marginal* entry shows the assets derived from Fines levied, and Sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle; and the Expenditure incurred up to 31st May 1859 -

	Rs. As. P.
* Balance on the 30th June 1858.	3920. 2. 9.
Collections up to 31st May 1859	2676. 4. 2
Total	6596. 6. 11
Cost incurred for the erection of Pounds. . .	1069. " . 6
Refunds of Sale proceeds of Cattle to the proprietors who have established their claim.	17. 14. 5
Total Charge	1086. 14. 11
Balance on the 31st May 1859.	5509. 8. "

4 I may observe the System of Cattle Pounds has been attended with benefit, and proved a check on the frequent trespass of Cattle upon the Ryots' fields -

5 No special remuneration or Salary has as yet been allowed to Poundkeepers, but it is contemplated to pay the Moonsiffs who perform the duty -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

Trichinopoly
Magistrate's Office
9th July 1859

W Bird
Magistrate.

To
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Cons. 27th July 1858 Nos. 21 to 23

Judicial 1859 Dept.

From the Magistrate of Trichinopoly

To the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George

Dated 9 July 1859
Recd. 12 "

No. 102.

No. 1141.

Submits report on the working of Act No. III of 1857 with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 23rd July 1858 No. 993.

To await reports from other districts.

Nellore
Magistrate's Office
26 July 1859.

No. 21-

From J. R. Elton Esqre.
Magistrate of Nellore

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir

With Reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in Judicial Department under date the 23rd July 1858 No. 993, I have the honor to Report on the measures taken in this District for bringing into operation Act III of 1857 & the Results, up to the 30th June 1859.

2 The Act has been brought into operation throughout the District including the Zemindaries.

The

3. The total Number of Pounds erected, including a few old ones Repaired, is 215× & others have been sanctioned which are in a more or less forward state.

× 210 New Pounds
5 old ones Repaired
215

4 The average cost of the Pounds newly erected was Rupees 13—9—6 each, the whole Amount spent in Repairing old Pounds was but Rupees 14—$^{As. P.}$13—8.

5 The total amount realized on account of fines &ca, since September 1857 when the Act began to be carried out, up to the 30th Ultimo, was Rupees 9709—$^{As. P.}$10—5. The sum disbursed for the construction & repair of Pounds & salaries of Poundkeepers was Rupees 3704—$^{As. P.}$15—6, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of Rupees 6004—$^{As. P.}$10—11. The Heads of Villages are under the Act ex officio Poundkeepers. Their pay has been fixed at Rupees 3 per mensem for Talook Cusbas or other large or important Villages, and at 2 Rupees in ordinary cases. The salary of the Village Moonsiff of Nellore only is Rs 5 per mensem

6. It seems probable from the feeling of the People that if the Act is to be thoroughly worked, and to give satisfaction, a Pound will be necessary in every Village. The Joint Magistrate informs me that the cattle of neighboring Villages are not even now driven in any instance to a Pound situated in another Village, & that the people object most strongly to such a system, as it renders their cattle liable to contagion whenever Murrain is prevalent.

Under

7. Under these circumstances I think it will be desirable that the expressed wish of Government should be carried out, that eventually every Town and all considerable villages should have a Pound established within their limits, as far as the funds will admit.

8. With reference to the general working of the Act, Section XIII seems to require modifying. Under this Section as it at present stands it is necessary that every case of forcible opposition to the seizure of Cattle should be committed to the Criminal Court, whereas there is nothing in the offence itself which seems to require

such

such special treatment. Such Acts are of the nature of Assaults, & should be dealt with as such, being made Cognizable by the Police, Magistracy, or Criminal Court according to the facts of each case.

9. The great distance that parties sometimes have to be sent to the Criminal Courts causes this Section to bear peculiarly hard on the people of this Presidency, where the Districts are generally of large size.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant

Magistrate

Exd.

C 9 May
1816-

Judicial
1859- Depart.
From the Magistrate
of Nellore-
To the Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George-
Dated 26th July 1859
Recd
In C.

Jo. 705
Ld 706

29

No. 21-
Reporting the measures No. 1231
taken for bringing into
operation Act III of
1857 & the results upto
the 30th June 1859-

No 148

Tanjore
Myaveram 19th July 1859

From W. M. Cadell Esqre
Magistrate of Tanjore

To

T. Pycroft Esqre
Chief Secy to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

1 With reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin; I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of Act III of 1857 since its application to this Province on the 1st September 1858.

23d July/58

2 The introduction of the Act seems, on the whole, to have given satisfaction, and the Heads of Police are unanimous in stating that the damages sustained by cattle trespassing are

much less than formerly-

3 33 Pounds have been established at 33 towns within the District all of which are Police stations; these places are indicated in the accompanying statement No I which also shews the total amount of fines collected, the expenses of construction & maintenance, the sums paid to pound keepers & the expenses of feeding, together with the balance remaining amounting, as will be seen, to 6708 Rs. It is in contemplation to increase the number of pounds, and I propose, in the first place, to erect new ones at the Head quarters of every mahanum where they do not already exist-

4 Whenever practicable, & as directed in the Act, the Heads of Villages have been nominated in towns like Combaconum, Tanjore, Negapatam &c, this has been found impracticable. Pound keepers &c have been accordingly appointed & a list of these together with the amount of remuneration granted to them is shewn in the annexed statement No II.-

5 The scale of rates for feeding cattle as directed in Section VII of the Act has hitherto been fixed at 1 anna for large animals & 1/2 anna for small; but looking to the very high prices of fodder &c, I am of opinion that these are altogether insufficient & propose to raise them accordingly-

6 The scale fixed for the salaries of pound keepers has been made with reference to the locality, & where the individual holding the office has no other means of livelihood, Rs 5 has not been considered too high. In the villages generally so large an amount,

however, will not be necessary more especially as the parties to be constituted pound Keepers must necessarily also be Meerassdars & will also be in the receipt of certain emoluments as Puttamaniagars.

7 By section XIII of the Act the offence of opposing the seizure of cattle trespassing or of forcibly rescuing them after being seized or pounded is declared punishable under section XXIII Regn XI of 1816, & necessitates the committal, in every case, & however trifling, of the party to the Criminal Court. This is in practice found to operate injuriously, & parties those especially at a distance will put up with a great deal to avoid the expense & trouble of a Criminal prosecution in our Courts, & it appears to me that in by far the greater majority of cases the punishment awarded by section X Regn X of 1816 would be more

than

than sufficient. Since the introduction of the Act, I may observe, that 15 cases of this nature and in which 31 persons were supposed to have been concerned have been committed to the Court, of which 7 have been released, & in those punished, the punishment inflicted has been very trifling, viz. small fines from Rs 2 to 10 Rs. Unless therefore the new Criminal code is likely soon to be introduced, I would take leave to recommend that this section should be altered & such offences be disposed of in general by the Magistracy, cases of a serious nature the Magistrate would, of course, commit to the Courts at his discretion.

8 In conclusion I have to request the instructions of Government as to the mode in which the surplus funds accruing from the fines collected are to be

appropriated & would suggest that they be placed at the disposal of the Magistrate & District Engineer to be employed as they may think fit in local & sanitary improvements & to be accounted for annually under the Head of "Local Funds."

Tanjore
Mayaveram
19th July 1859

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt Servt
W. M. Cadell
Magistrate

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

Judicial 1859 Septr 27/59
1859
From
The Magistrate of
Tanjore
To
The Chief Secretary to Govt
Fort Saint George
Madras
10148.
L.D. 19th } Sept 1859
Recd 22 }
No. 1195
Encls: C.
Reporting on the working of Act III of 1857.

No. 11

From,
J. Silver Esqre.
Magistrate

To,
T. Pycroft Esqre.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to the orders of Government contained in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 19th August 1858, No. 1138, calling for a report on the practical working of Act III of 1857, relating to trespasses by cattle, at the expiration of the year 1859, I have the honor to refer to a report submitted by the late Actg. Magistrate, under date the 8th July last, which shews the number of Pounds established in the several Towns in this District, and the financial results.

It,

2 It now only remains to be remarked that the operation of the Act has proved beneficial to the people, as the crops have been to a great extent protected from damage to which they had been exposed, prior to the introduction of impounding Cattle found treſpaſsing, under the system provided in the Act, and as Cultivators and occupants of land have been much relieved from the trouble and annoyance they had before been subjected to in securing their crops and produce from loſs and injury by stray Cattle.

3. The Pound in the Town of Tinnevelly is convenient enough for the present, having a shed to shelter the Cattle. But as the remaining 88 Pounds have no such shed, and the animals impounded are exposed to the sun and rain, I propose ordering a sum of Rupees 616 out of the Stray impounded Cattle Fund, to be laid out in erecting sheds in them.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant

Magistrate

Tinnevelly
9th January
1860

Cc.
E.A.G.

Cy may
issue.

Judicial 1860 Departt
From
The Magistrate of
Tinnevelly
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George
Dated 9th } January 1860
Recd 16
No 11.
Encl: none
No 64

SC-705
LL 706

Reporting on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relating to trespasses by Cattle.

Trichinopoly Magistrate's Office
4th February 1860
(No 25)

From, J. Bird Esquire
Magistrate of
Trichinopoly

To, T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

Ec: Min: of Cons: 23d July 1858 No 993.
Ec: Min: of Cons. 19th August 1858 No 1138.

Para 1. In continuation of my letter No 102 of date the 9th July 1859, I have the honor with reference to the orders quoted in the Margin to submit my report up to the end of the year 1859 on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relative to trespasses of Cattle.

2. When my last report was furnished there remained thirteen pounds incomplete to make up the

number (fifty four) required for the District. These have been fully constructed within the last six Months. The District is sufficiently supplied with pounds, and no further constructions are necessary.

3. The system of pounds has worked well, and much former destruction of Crop has been prevented by the impounding of stray Cattle. And the Ryots and farmers thus saved from much former losses.

4. The Marginal entry exhibits the assets derived from fines levied, as well as sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle, and the Expenditure incurred up to the 31st December 1859.

	Rs. as. p.
Balance on the 31st May 1859	5509. 8 "
Collections up to 31st Decr. 1859	1963. 10. 7.
Total Collections	7473. 2. 7.
Cost incurred for the erection of pounds.	83. 4. 6.
Ditto for feeding Cattle.	12. 2. 6.
Refunds from the sale proceeds of Cattle to the proprietors who have established their claims	28. 4 "
Total Charges.	123. 11 "
Balance on the 31st December 1859.	7349. 7. 7.

5. The balance in hand

to

to the credit of the fund amounts to Rupees 7349; A sum nearly sufficient to enable me to give some small salary per Mensem to the Pound Keepers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

Trichinopoly
Magtes. Office
4th February 1860

Wird
Magistrate

To
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Recd. 2/1860 Dated
From
The Magistrate of
Madura
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George
Dated 4th Feby 1860
Recd.
S.O. 705
Sd 706

No 212
Submits Report on
the practical working
of Act III of 1857
relative to trespasses
of Cattle -

to 25.

No 42

Madura 21st February 1860.

From J. Clarke Esquire
Magistrate of Madura

To T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to the Minutes of Consultation of the 19th August 1858 No 1138 and the Proceedings of Government of the 26th Ultimo No 92, calling for a report on the practical working of Act No III of 1857 relative to trespasses by cattle, I have the honor to state that in my report on the subject dated 26th July 1859 No 133, I have mentioned in detail how far the Act has been brought into operation and how favorably it has worked in this District. I have nothing further to advance than to observe that from July to December 1859 the fines collected on stray cattle and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle amounted to Rupees

2553 - 6 - 4 - and that the number of cases of resistance to seizure of strayed cattle during the said period amounted to eight -

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.

Magistrate -

Pro. 31st Jany 1860 Nos 14 to 16

Judl 1860 Depart

From the Magistrate of
Madura
to the Chief Secretary to Govt
Fort St George
Dated 21st February 1860
Received
No. 42

No. 310

Reporting on the practical working of the Act No. III of 1857, relating to trespass by cattle from July to December 1859.

No. 133 Madura Magistrate's office
July 1859.

From T. Clarke Esqr
Magistrate of
Madura

To T. Pycroft Esqr
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir

1 With reference to Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 23d July 1858 No. 993, Judicial Departt, calling for a report on the operations of Act III of 1857, relative to Trespass by cattle, I have the honor to report as follows.

2 Out of 140 pounds originally proposed to be built in this District, where they were deemed most needed, 69 were ordered to be constructed, 1 of 40 square feet and 68 of 28 square feet each. The structure being a square, enclosed by a wall, of mud or rough stones, in places where procurable, covered with a coping of tile & chunam, and entered by a door protected with a

thatched roof and containing a small pial to be used as a sleeping place by the pound-keeper. The District Engineer estimated the cost of the large pound at Rupees 48 and the smaller ones at Rupees 32 each making a total of Rupees 2224 for the 69 pounds. Before the passing of the Act there were no pounds.

3 Of the 69 pounds referred to above, many have been completed and the few remaining to be erected, are delayed by disputes in respect of the sites selected for their erection.

4 From January to November 1858 the fines imposed on stray cattle amounted to Rupees 667. 6. " and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle, to Rupees 327. 9. 7, both making a total of Rupees 994. 15. 7; which was carried to the credit of Government. From December 1858 to the end of June 1859, the sums collected have, under instructions from the Accountant General, dated the 15th Novr. 1858, been kept distinct from other Government funds. The fines collected during the latter period amounting to Rupees 1765. 6. 1 and the sale proceeds of stray cattle, to Rupees 539. 8. 1, total Rs 2304. 14. 2 are held in deposit, which after deducting Rupees 2224, the amount of the estimated cost of the 69 pounds, will leave a surplus of Rupees 80. 14. 2 which, with the sum of Rs 994. 15. 7 carried to the credit of Government, up to November 1858, and which I request may be refunded, make a total Rs 1075. 13. 9 lying to the credit of the Pound Fund.

5 The pounds have been erected out of an advance from the Treasury. When I have received the Bills for erecting the 69 pounds the accounts will be duly adjusted and the surplus expended in erecting additional pound.

6 The stray cattle of those villages

where there are no pounds, were at first taken to the nearest pound, but the inconvenience of this course being found very great owing to the distance the cattle and the impounder had to travel, the practice which obtained previous to the Act, of placing the stray cattle in charge of the village officers, pending the collection of fine, was reverted to, the requirements of the Act in all other respects being duly conformed to.

7 As the 69 pounds referred to above, are not at all sufficient to give effect to the Act, I would propose to build the 71 additional pounds at a total cost of Rupees 2272, at 32 Rupees each and also 6 pounds in the villages situated on the lower range of Pulny Hills at a cost of Rupees 192 at Rupees 32 each. but I have no money to meet the cost of building them, unless the Government will sanction my making an advance of Rupees 1388. 2. 3 from the Treasury towards this object. I ask for Rupees 1388. 2. 3 only in the belief that I shall be authorized to carry to the credit of the Pound Fund, the Rupees 1075. 3. 9 collected from January to November 1858. If the Government are not disposed to permit the refund, I request I may be allowed to make an advance of Rupees 2464. This advance, I expect, will be reimbursed from the Pound Fund by July next.

8 The Act has been found very useful in this District and when brought fully into operation, will, I doubt not, meet the anticipation of the Legislature in its enactment.

9 It has not been thought advisable to extend the Act to Paumben, where there is hardly any cultivation and where its protection does not seem called for.

10 In this District, such portion of the duties of the Pound Keeper, as refers to the

collecting fines, keeping Registers, and furnishing reports to the higher authorities, is conducted by heads of Villages & the watching of the pound and the feeding of the cattle is performed by cavilgars or Talies. But in many villages the remuneration to Village officers being very small & their efficiency being thereby impaired, I would propose to have a keeper for each pound distinct from those officers, to be, of course, entertained only after the fund promises a sufficient income for the purpose - a result I anticipate as likely to occur when the provisions of the Act are better understood by the people and the Act brought into full operation

11 However, in the meantime, I have found it necessary to provide a keeper at 2 Rupees per mensem for the pound in the Town of Dindigul where there are no village officers to take care of the stray cattle. In the same manner I would entertain separate keepers, when required, for a few pounds located in towns similarly circumstanced.

12 A rate for forage of the impounde cattle, was fixed and circulated in the last year, with reference to the general rise in price of grain and hay. As there has been no material fall in the price since that time no alteratio has been made.

13 There have been only 2 cases of resistance to seizure of strayed cattle mentione in Section XIII and none of illegal seizure mentioned in Section XIV of the Act.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^t Servant
Magistrate

Madura
Magistrates office
26 July 1859.

Esq
M.

Recd 1859 Deptt
from the Magistrate
of Madura
to the Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St George
Dated 26th July 1859
S.O No. 705
S.L. No 706
Recd 1 - 8
1012M. No 133.

Reporting on the
Cattle Pounds under
Act III of 1857, with
reference to Extract
Minutes of Consulta=
=tion of Government
dated the 23d July 1858.

Calicut 19th January 1860.

No 6
1860.

From,

J. Grant Esqr
Magistrate of Malabar

To

T. Pycroft Esqr
Chief Secretary to Government
Judl Department
Fort St George -

Sir,

Ex. Min: Cons: dated 19 August 1858. No 1138. Judl Depart.

I have the honor, with reference to the orders of Government noted marginally, to report on the practical working of the Cattle trespass Act 3 of 1857.

2. Before entering into particulars, I must premise, that the provisions of the Enactment have worked most beneficially in this District -

Previous to their coming into operation, the nuisance and loss from straying Cattle were exceedingly great - Herdsmen existed only in name in the Country. The owners of Cattle were in the habit of letting them loose to rove and feed on the crops of their neighbours. The consequence was, that trespasses of Cattle, with serious injury to property, were of daily occurrence in every part of the District. This was a crying evil, and the remedy provided for it by law was insufficient.

The power of seizing Cattle was not vested in the Cultivators and occupiers of lands. They had to prefer and establish their complaints against the owners in a regular manner, a step which often resulted in signal failure, to the triumph of the parties accused. To seek redress was therefore a course very seldom resorted to by the sufferers, and cases of trespass brought to notice were in consequence very few.

3. Since the Act under reference came into operation, matters have greatly changed. Cases of trespass and seizure of Cattle reported, have been numerous, almost every head of cattle found trespassing or straying being immediately seized and impounded. Instances of fines on the owners, as well as of sales, by public auction, of unclaimed cattle, have been very frequent. All these have had the effect of inducing them to abandon their former systematic course of letting out their cattle unherded. Crops are now in a great measure free from the devastations of these animals, and nuisances, in public thoroughfares &ca occasioned by them are much abated.

Under such circumstances, I have every reason to anticipate still better results, in course of time, from the operation of the enactment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
P. Emmet
Magistrate.

Ly dh. H

Pro: 24th Augt 1858 No. 2142

Judicial 1860 Depart.

From
The Magistrate
of Malabar
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judl Depart
Fort St George
Dated 17 Jany 1860
Recd
No. 6

No. 114

Reporting on the
practical working
of the Cattle trespass
Act 3 of 1857.-

No. 42

From
R Davidson Esquire
Officiating Magistrate of
Ganjam

To
J. Rycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Proceedings of Government under date the 26th January last No. 92 I have the honor to submit for the information of Government the following report on the practical working of the Act No. III of 1857.-

2 The Act has been in operation in this District only in so far as the levying of penalties on trespasses by Cattle is concerned and in a few Sales, as notwithstanding the authorization

by Government in their Extract Minutes Consultation dated 23d July 1858 No. 993 no pounds have as yet been erected owing, I presume, to the restriction on general Expenditure

3 The fines levied have been carried to Government account as have also the sums realized in the few instances in which Stray Cattle have been Sold-

4 Lest it may have Escaped the recollection of the Magistrate of Rajahmundry to remark in reply to the present proceedings, on a few particulars which I brought to his notice in regard to the Working of the Act, I may, as the subject is a general one avail myself of this opportunity to mention that I found in the Sub Division there, that frequently old worthless Cattle were allowed purposely by the owners to stray into the pounds as they were a burden and nuisance, and Caste prejudices prevented the owners destroying them; In

In General they were utterly worthless, so that after having been detained the prescribed period of 15 days, they very frequently realized no more than 4 annas, whereas their Keep amounted to about a rupee- Government thus lost something on each, and the Object of the Act was in a measure defeated.-

5 I have Known instances also where parties for the above reasons have refused to redeem their animals, and think that if the authorities were empowered in such cases to destroy such animals, the dread of the consequences would have the effect of keeping such trash out of the pounds- The Existence of the rule would be a sufficient check I think

Ganjam District
Magistrate's Office
Chetterpur.-
21st March 1860

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
A Harrison
Offg. Magistrate

Exd. G Narasimha

Judicial 6/1860 Departt
From
The Magistrate
in Ganjam
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George
S.C-705
S.C 706
Dated 21st } March
Received ..... } 1860
No 42
Enc: None
No 5702
Reporting on the practical
working of Act VIII of
1859 with reference to
the Proceedings of Govt.
dated 26th January last
No 92
Pro: 31st January 1860 No 1445.

Malabar Magistrate's Office
Calicut 1st July 1859.
Despd 9th Do

No 59
1859

From

P. Grant Esqre,
Magistrate of Malabar,

To

T. Pycroft Esqre,
Chief Secretary
to Government,
Judicial Department,
Fort St George.

Sir,

With reference to the *orders of Government under date the 23rd July 1858, I have the honor to submit the information therein called for on the subject of Cattle Pounds, & various other points connected with Act III of 1857.

* Ex: Min: Cons: No 993- Judicial Department.

2 Prior to the receipt of the orders quoted above, Pounds were erected in all such localities as demanded their immediate construction. But they are generally of small dimensions. Only one of them involved an outlay

of 42 Rs. the cost of the others, which numbered 275, varying from 12 Annas to 13½ Rupees.

The total expenditure incurred was no more than $\overset{Rs}{1169}.\ \overset{a}{11}.\ \overset{p}{10}$, shewing an average of $\overset{Rs}{4}.\ \overset{a}{3}.\ \overset{p}{9}$. per Pound.

Those established in Towns & Talook Cusba stations, must necessarily be substituted by larger and more substantial ones, as the number of straying cattle seized in such parts of the District, is greater than in others

3. I have had a Plan drawn out for the erection of these larger Pounds, of which 26 are required in whole Malabar. Altho' their size is to be uniform every where, their estimated cost differs widely in some places. For instance: in Betutnaad & Cochin it is Rs 89 & 92, while in Calicut & Palghaut, it is only Rs 53

and

and 59 respectively. A disparity in the local prices of labor & material is the sole cause of the difference.

The average expense per Pound has however been estimated at Rs 70. In a country where every Pound should be sufficiently strong to resist the effects of the monsoon, & have a covered roof to protect the cattle from the inclemency of the weather, this Estimate is not, in my opinion excessive; and the 26 Pounds needed will cost only Rs 1820, which, when added to the amount already expended in establishing the small Pounds now in existence, shew an aggregate of Rupees 2989. 11. 10.

4. The fines, & the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle, realized ever since the Act came into operation, have amounted to Rs 8279-8-7. From these,

all charges, as given in the margin, being deducted, there will be a Balance of Rupees 3628.4.4.

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	R	a	P
Fines							5,537	2	4
Sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle							2442	6	3
Deduct							8279	8	7
Cost of 276 Pounds already erected	1169	11	10						
Estimated cost of 26 large Pounds required	1820	.	.	2989	11	10			
Expense of feeding Cattle seized	808	7	7						
Compensation for damages	464	15	11						
Amount returned to Cattle owners	209	15	1						
Sundries	178	1	10	1661	8	5	4651	4	3
Rupees							3628	4	4

5 Adverting to the peculiar circumstances of Malabar, I consider it necessary that every Umshom or village should have in it a small-sized Pound. This object I purpose effecting gradually, by having Pounds erected in all such villages as contain none at present. But care will be taken to regulate the outlay required, with due regard to the state of the Funds available from the sources indicated in Section XII of the Act.

6 As regards the "salaries of Pound-Keepers," adverted to in the last clause of Para: 5 of the orders of Government under reference, I beg to state, that no salaries are allowed in this District to the Pound-Keepers, who are, without a single exception, the Heads of Villages, and until the Act has been in force for a sufficient length of time, to permit of my forming a correct judgment on the subject, I do not venture to offer an opinion as to the expediency of granting them any allowance on this account, in addition to their pay. The collections of fines &c may by degrees diminish considerably in amount, as the trespasses of Cattle must be less when the provisions of the law become more generally understood.

	a	p	
For a Horse or Tattoo	1	6	per diem
" " Buffaloe	1	3	"
" " Bull Bullock or Cow	.	10	"
" " Calf or Ass	.	6	"
" " Sheep or Goat	"	4	"

7 For the expense of feeding the Cattle impounded, a scale of rates, as per margin, has

been fixed, and will be revised whenever necessary.

8. The Registers & Returns of Pound-Keepers, have been kept up in exact conformity with the Madras Forms, received from Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

P. Evans
Magistrate.

c g May
216-

Judicial 1859
Departt

From
The Magistrate
of Malabar

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Judl Departt
Fort St George

S0. 705
Sd 706

Dated 1st July
Despd - 8th - do
Received 15
} 1859

No 1154. No 59

No

Submits the inform=
=ation called for in
the orders of Government
d/ 23d July 1858 No 993
on the subject of
Cattle Pounds, & various
other points connected
with Act III of 1857

To await the other Reports
J P

No 7 -

Coimbatore Magistrate's
Office 27th March 1860.

From
C. B. Thomas Esqre
Magistrate of Coimbatore

To
J. Pycroft Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George.

Sir,

As directed in the Government Proceedings of the 26th January 1860. No 92, I beg to submit my report on the practical working of Act No III of 1857 from the commencement of its operation to the end of 1859.

2. On the receipt of the act in question, due publicity was given to it throughout the District. but the places where cattle pounds were to be established, being under enquiry and not settled, the act was not brought into operation until May 1858. In my letter to Government dated 6th May 1857 No 17, I proposed to establish 6 pounds in the District with a view to save

Government the expence of constructing more. Subsequently I thought it advisable to have a pound at each of the Talook Cusbah stations, ⁜ and in some other chief places as noted in the margin, and accordingly in my reply to a call + from the Foujdaree Adalut, I recommended the construction of 22 pounds in the District. it was only in July 1858 that definite orders were given by Government on the subject.

⁜ Nerinjepet
Aravacoorchy
Matapolliem
Talamalay
Handal
Coonoor
Jackatalla.

+ do 23d May 1857.

3. The act was however brought into operation in May 1858 throughout the District, and has ever since worked well. It is looked upon I think by the community as a salutary Law, & tending to prevent the trespass of cattle, and inducing owners to be more careful in looking after and securing their property.

4. With a view to construct pounds in the Taluk Cusbah stations and other important places, the acting Magistrate Mr Cherry called upon the District Engineer to furnish

Estimates of the probable cost. Three differen kinds of Estimates were accordingly received. No 1 provided for a cattle Pound and shed, of brick in chunam angles, wooden posts, mud walls, and Cadjan leaves &c. No 2 was for a pound with mud wall and no shed. & No 3 for wooden posts and split Bamboo fence. The probable cost of each amounted to 93-36 and 29 Rupees respectively. and Mr Fraser, the District Engineer preferred the highest estimate as a matter of economy. but the amount in each case appearing to be far above what Government intended in para 5 of Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 23d July 1858 No 993, the Estimates of the District Engineer were not acted upon by Mr Cherry, though the act was brought into full play in all the Cusbah stations & Villages, the trespassing cattle being secured near the Village Police Choultry until finally disposed of.

I have lately iſsued orders to the Tahsildars to construct at each Cusbah station, a pound of moderate size with mud + walls and common Junglewood gate at an expence of about 20 Rupees average, and have hitherto advanced 200 Rupees for the purpose. The work is in progreſs every where, and on the completion thereof, I will submit to Government an account of actual charges.

+ These are mud wall enclosures only without sheds, which I would beg leave to add.

5. The Village Police and Taliaries are ex-officio pound keepers, and no extra remuneration has as yet been given to them - but when the new Police arrangements are introduced, it will be a matter for decision as to who should be the pound keepers afterwards. Whether the Police Inspector or the Village sitting Magistrate - I presume the former is the proper funtionary - or a pound establishment might be entertained & paid from the pound income.

6. A statement showing the amount of fines levied on trespaſsing cattle and the sale proceeds of unclaimed animals, is herewith submitted, from which it will appear that the large sum of Rupees 7264-10-6 has been collected from May 1858 to December 1859. The amount hitherto spent from it is only Rupees 32-11-", which was laid out on the repair of the pound - " already existing at Ootacamund - this leaves a balance on hand of Rupees 7231-15-6 available for expenditure. The collections are increasing, and will not only provide for the maintenance of a separate establishment when entertained, but also leave a large surplus annually to be appropriated for any other works of public utility. The provisions of Section I of the late Act No. V of 1860 authorize the appropriation of the Surplus Funds accumulated under Act No. III of 1857, for the construction & repair

of roads and bridges and other works of a like nature. This is calculated to benefit the people, and which I am anxious should be so employed. I would propose that the appropriation of these funds be left to the discretion of the Collector, the execution of the work being also vested in him. Many of the croſs roads in this District, which some years ago were as good as general high roads, are now in a deplorable condition. This was duly brought to the District Engineer's notice in several communications, but little has yet been done whether from the paucity of hands in the D.P.W. or other cause. There is now a balance of Rupees 11477. also to the credit of Local Funds. which I proposed to lay out on the repair of croſs roads, and wrote to the District Engineer. but no portion of the amount has yet been drawn. I mention these instances to show that the execution of works from Local and Cattle funds might be, I think, safely and properly vested in the Collector, who has many opportunities of looking into the state of the roads during his frequent tours.

7. To the works to be executed from the surplus of the cattle pound, I would add "Bandypettahs" or halts for Traffic Bandies. These halts collect and secure the Bandies in one place (usually just out of the Town), keep the cattle from straying at night, and enable the Bandymen to be a mutual protection to each other and their property. They are found to be a great comfort and security to the people. Each Bandypettah comprizes a low wall from 4 to 5 feet high, with two gates for ingreſs and egreſs. capable of holding from 50 to 70 Bandies according to the size of the station with a thatched shed for shelter, in rain, for the men. In some places private individuals have been persuaded to make these yards. but usually with a view of levying a Toll,

They before halted in all the streets & suburbs ad libitum.

which is undesirable; in all the Government ones they are free - the manure which accumulates, is saleable; and will not only suffice to keep the wall and shed in repair, but will often also leave a surplus for Government. In one I built three years ago (by Prisoners) in the Town of Coimbatore, there is now an accumulated surplus of 100 Rupees from the sale of the manure only, and the place is still in good order, and greatly frequented. Several useful localities were selected by Mr Cherry - I have since ordered the erection of others, and advanced about 200 Rupees from the Public Treasury. I request sanction of Government for debiting the above sum to the Cattle fund account, and for erecting any more Bandypettahs from that Fund. A more desirable or acceptable use of the Surplus fund, can hardly be made.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt
P. B. Thomas.
Magistrate

Coimbatore
Magistrate's Office
27th March 1860

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Ex./ Hd Clerk

Statement shewing the amount of Fines levied, and Sale proceeds of Unclaimed Cattle under Act No. III of 1857 in the District of Coimbatore.

	Amount of Fines levied on cattle under act No. III of 1857.			Sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle			Total		
From May to October 1858	1220	3	"	1350	4	4	2570.	7	4
November "	159	6	6	13.	"	"	172	6	6
December "	189.	7	"	66.	14	"	256	5	"
Total	1569	"	6	1430.	2	4	2999.	2	10
January 1859	152	4	6	46	15	"	199.	3.	6
February "	166.	4	6	114	4	10	280.	9	4
March "	182	9	"	"	"	"	182	9	"
April "	274	"	"	"	"	"	274	"	"
May "	164	1	"	"	"	"	164	1	"
June "	194	6	"	"	"	"	194	6	"
July "	207	2	"	"	"	"	207	2	"
August "	449	5	4	"	"	"	449	5	4
September "	172	9	10	"	"	"	172	9	10
October "	197	2	"	732	15	"	930	1	"
November "	231.	8	6	"	"	"	231	8.	6
December "	180	15	"	799.	1	2	980	"	2
Total	2572	3	8	1693.	4	"	4265	7	8
Grand Total	4141.	4	2	3123.	6	4	7264	10.	6
Deduct charges	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	11	"
Remainder							7231.	15	6.

Coimbatore
27th March 1860

Exd. H. Clerk

E. B. Thomas.
Collector

Pro: 31st January 1860 No 14 & 15. Judl 1860 - Department

From
The Magistrate of Coimbatore
To
The Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George

S.O. 705
S.O. 706

Dated 27th
Recd 3 March 1860-

No 511

507-
With Enclosure-

Report on the practical working of Act III of 1857 from the commencement of its operation to the end of 1859-

Cy Survy
4/16

Department

In a letter from the Magte of Coimbatore dated 27th March 1860 No 7.

From The Magistrate of Coimbatore.

To The Chief Secretary to Government Fort St George

Statement shewing the amount of Fines levied, and sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle under Act No III of 1857 in the District of Coimbatore.

Jud 500 Dt
Pr No 511.

No 15

North Arcot
Magistrate's Office
Chittur 1st March 1860

From J. D. Robinson Esqr
Acting Magistrate of
North Arkot

To T. Pycroft Esqr
Chief secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to Proceedings of the Madras Government dated the 26th January 1860 No 92 to submit my report on the practical working of act III of 1857 relating to trespasses by cattle.

2 The number of Pounds established in this District containing an area of upwards of 7,500 square miles, and a population of 1588604 is only 27.

3 The subjoined statement gives the names of the towns at which pounds exist, and the proceeds realized at each under the provisions of the act from May 1857 when it came first into operation up to the close of 1859- Cols 2 & 3 distinguish between fines recovered on trespass, and the sale proceeds of strays and unclaimed cattle- The amount refunded under section XI out of surplus proceeds held in deposit is shewn in Column IV, and is very trifling-

Statement

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Names of Towns & Villages where Pounds exist	Fines recovered on trespass Cattle	Amount realized by the sale Cattle	Refunded to the parties out of Col 3	Balance	Total of Columns 2 & 5	Remarks
		Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	
1	Chittur	113 2 8	190 13 7	7 15 1	182 14 6	296 1 2	
2	Chendragiri	19 11 ..	101 2 6	.. .. ..	101 2 6	120 13 6	
3	Satwaid	135 14 ..	28 7 3	.. .. ..	28 7 3	164 5 3	
4	Sholinghur	62 9 ..	17 2 ..	.. .. ..	17 2 ..	79 11 ..	
5	Kaveripak	75 10 ..	123 10 2	.. .. ..	123 10 2	199 4 2	
6	Tiruvalam	19 1 ..	76 3 7	.. .. ..	76 3 7	95 4 7	
7	Satghar	19 1 ..	181 6 6	.. .. ..	181 6 6	200 7 6	
8	Palamaner	144 12 ..	186 11 3	.. 12 ..	185 15 3	330 11 3	
9	Vellore	164 2 9	115 .. 8	.. .. ..	115 .. 8	279 3 5	
10	Arkot	72 7 ..	70 10 11	.. .. ..	70 10 11	143 1 11	
11	Polur	100 6 6	74	.. .. ..	14 13 ..	202	
12	Tiruvatur	187 3 ..	14 13 ..	.. .. ..	14 13 ..	202	
13	Wandawash	102	43 12 6	.. .. ..	43 12 6	145 12 6	
14	Kangundi	265 5 6	121 9 ..	.. .. ..	121 9 ..	386 14 6	
15	Tiruttani	50 4 ..	5 5 ..	.. .. ..	5 5 ..	55 9 ..	
16	Narainavanam	123 12 ..	52 7 1	29 1 1	23 6 ..	147 2 ..	
17	Maderpak	121 15 ..	46 1 10	.. .. ..	46 1 10	168 .. 10	
18	Calastri	69 1 6	53 5 6	.. .. ..	53 5 6	122 7 ..	
19	Venkatagerikota	64 12 ..	113 10 ..	.. .. ..	113 10 ..	178 6 ..	
20	Tirpati	94 6 ..	14 12 10	.. .. ..	14 12 10	109 2 10	
21	Ranipetta	248 3 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	248 3 9	
22	Vellore Town	101 5 ..	45 3 6	.. .. ..	45 3 6	146 8 6	
23	Pet Ummur	319 14 7	58 2 5	.. .. ..	58 2 5	378 1 ..	
24	Arnie	90 4 8	47 7 3	.. .. ..	47 7 3	137 11 11	
25	Punganur	148 8 ..	22 9 ..		22 9 ..	171	
	Total	2,913 11 11	1,804 7 4	37 12 2	1766 11 2	4,680 7 7	

From this Statement you will likewise observe that the establishment of pounds has been confined to the Kasbas of talugs and Zemindaris, and that the act cannot therefore be said to be in general operation in this District.

4 My attention has been so closely engaged on other matters during my short incumbency in this District, that I feel considerable diffidence in offering an opinion on the practical working of this measure. Judging however from the sums realized at existing Pounds during the 2½ years the act has been in force, I should say that it had served its purposes so far as those

particular

particular neighbourhoods are concerned, and that our object now should be to extend its influence, and bring a larger tract within its scope, by multiplying the number of pounds throughout the district. The cost of a pound was limited by my Predecessor to Rs 10. The accounts of expenditure have not yet been made up for all these pounds, but the original estimate will, from all I hear, be very slightly exceeded. With a fund therefore of upwards of Rs 4,000 available under Section XII of the act for purposes connected with its execution, we have ample means of putting matters on a much more satisfactory footing than they now rest on.

I

5. I propose therefore with the permission of Government to establish additional Pounds throughout the district, taking care that the sites be determined with reference to local requirements, and recent territorial, and police arrangements. Section XII seems to contemplate the entertainment of some paid servants for these pounds, and indeed without some such provisions, especially now that the Village establishments have undergone a serious reduction in the transfer of Talearies to the Police department, the objects of the act are not likely to be fully attained. With the further revision of Village Establishments, the number of monigars will also be greatly reduced, whilst at the same time, a full & punctual performance of their various duties as Village Collectors and Magistrates, will be rigourously required of those who retain their places. It seems therefore both reasonable and expedient, when constituting them ex-officio pound keepers, to give them the means of keeping these places clean and orderly. I beg therefore as a first step towards extending the usefulness of the act, to propose that the number of pounds be at once raised to 50, and that to each pound be attached a sweeper, or Watcher on a monthly pay of Rs 3 whose duty it will be, under the direction of the monigar, to keep the pound neat and clean, and to see that the cattle are regularly fed & watered.

6. To give the Moungar a direct interest in the cleanliness and tidiness of the Pound under his charge, I would suggest that the manure be considered and allowed as the lawful perquisite of the Office. The cost of constructing 23 additional pounds would be some Rs 250, and the aggregate annual wages of 50 watchers at 3 per mensem Rs 1800 - With a fund as before stated of upwards of Rupees 4000 at our disposal we have thus already ample means of giving this measure a fairer and more satisfactory trial than it has yet received without any possible additional cost to Government - If Government

are

are pleased approve of these suggestions, I shall be prepared at once to submit the list required by section III of the Act, and to carry out the other details of my proposition - Meanwhile the act is unquestionably unpopular in this district, not I believe because there is any thing in its spirit and provisions are peculiarly unsuited to local habits, and feelings, but because its operation has been so limited and one-sided that the people are either in ignorance or error respecting its real scope and advantages - One very general local objection to the act is that the Summary levy of fines which it sanctions opens a door to the gratification of private pique and revenge. another is that a distant and expensive journey to prosecute with very uncertain issue a neighbour for carelessness and damage which he will ordinarily be glad enough to compromise privately is a very unprofitable proceeding. Both objections are reasonable enough in the present state of matters, but will disappear with the multiplication of pounds throughout the country. Meanwhile we cannot feel surprised that the people act on their own estimate of the act and in proof that it has not yet received full recognition in this district I may notice in conclusion the significant fact that out of the whole proceeds levied under its provisions not one farthing has ever been claimed by or paid away as compensation to anyone since it came into local operations.

North Arcot
Magistes' Office
Chittoor 1st March
1860

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servt.

Acting Magistrate

To
T. Pycroft Esqr
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Pro: 31st Jany 1860 No 1145 to 16

No 6 1860 deposited

From W. M. Cadell Esq

Mg Tanjore

To

T. Pycroft Esq

Chief Secy

Fort St George

S.O.-705
S.L. 706

Dated 2nd March /60

Recd

No of letter 13

No 351

Submits report on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relating to Impounding Cattle.

Tanjore Magistrates office
on Circuit
Trichinopoly 2nd March 1860

From

W. M. Cadell Esquire
Magistrate of Tanjore

To

T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

Para 1 With reference to the order of Government No 92 dated 26th January (received on the 6th February) I have the honor to submit the report called for on the practical working of Act III of 1857, for the period from the 1st July up to the 31st December 1859

2 Since the date of my report of the 19th July last 10 additional pounds have been established - these are shown in the accompanying Statement

[illegible]

now beg leave to submit a Translation thereof.

ment which exhibits also the total amount of fines collected with the amount of expenditure &c. From this it will be seen that since the Act has come into operation, or for a period of 16 months, the net amount of receipts after deducting expenditure is not far short of 10000 Rs.

3.— I have nothing further to add to the remarks contained in my last report, but to state that the experience since gained would seem to shew that the Act on the whole continues to work satisfactorily, the only exception being that the alleged forcible rescue of cattle when on their way to the pound is frequently made as a charge against individuals by those towards whom they may have a grudge and this for the

sole

sole reason of subjecting them to annoyance and disgrace by bringing them before the Criminal Court.— In my opinion this would be to a great extent obviated by such ca being disposed of by the Magistracy.—

4.— I have only again in conclu sion to repeat the application I have already made that I trust the Government will allow the surplus Fun to be appropriated to Local purposes and for sanitary and other improvements.—

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servan

Magistrate.—

Pro: 31st Jany 1860 No 44/45th

Judicial 1860
Departt.

From
The Magistrate
of Jeypore
to
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras

S.O. 705
S.C. 706

Dated 2d
Recd. 8 } March 1860

No. 379.
No
Encls
Eo

Reporting on the practi:
:cal working of Act III
of 1857 from 1st July to
31st December 1859.

C 9 May
1860

No. 148

Vizagapatam Magistrate's
Office 19th April 1860

From,

C. G. R. Fane Esquire
Magistrate of
Vizagapatam

To,

T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Government dated 26th January last No. 92, and to state, that my predecessor Mr. Reade issued Circulars to the several Heads of Police on the 15th October 1858 for the erection of Pounds under Act III of 1857, and they were accordingly built and fines levied on trespassing cattle from December 1858 to the end of December 1859, as per annexed Statement.

2 The only Police station where a Pound was not erected, was Pattair or Bobily. The Zemindar of that place wrote to the late Agent, and intreated that building a pound might be postponed pending a letter which he would address on the subject & this was complied with, and the letter promised by the Zemindar was duly received. I now beg leave to submit a Translation
thereof

thereof, for the consideration of the Government

3 I am of opinion that the system of Pounds answers very well, but the buildings should be of somewhat stronger materials than simple mud walls, as some of the walls are already reported to have been washed away by the rains and to require repairs.

4 The Cultivators of valuable Crops like indigo, have petitioned to have pounds in more than one place in a Táluq, as they say, that damaging as cattle straying is to them, the going perhaps 10 or 15 miles to the head quarters of the Táluq to impound stray cattle, wastes too much of their valuable time. I have recommended them therefore to name the place or places they wish to have others built in, and will on receiving their answer, do as is laid down in the act.

5 The delay in sending in this report has occurred from the non-receipt of some of the Táluq reports till within the last few days. The offending parties will be warned to be more regular in sending in their future ones.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Most obedt. Servant

Edward Gaul
Magistrate

Statement shewing the Stations where Pounds have been erected, their Cost and the Poundage collected from December 1858 to the end of December 1859.

No.	Names of the Stations where Pounds are built.	Cost of building			Amount of Fines levied.		
1	Vizagapatam	25	-	-	19	1	-
2	Coonmaram	17	8	-	2	12	-
3	Surwasiddy	17	8	-	4	"	-
4	Padagadu	17	8	-	7	8	-
5	Cassimcottah	17	8	-	7	6	-
6	Marringhy	17	8	-	6	9	-
7	Madgole	17	8	-	10	4	-
8	Conpadah	17	8	-	4	5	-
9	Almundah	17	8	-	9	8	
10	Guzzapatinagrum	17	8		6	12	-
11	Bimlipatam	17	8	-	2	8	-
12	Palcondah	17	8	-	7	7	-
13	Vizeanagrum	17	8	-	7	12	-
14	Chodavarum	17	8	-	24	12	-
15	Coopilli	17	8	-	1	4	-
16	Golcondah	17	8	-	30	2	4
17	Wapadah	17	8	-	-	-	-
18	Gooddivadah	17	8	-	-	-	-
19	Nellimurloo	17	8	-	-	-	-
20	Saloor	17	8	-	-	-	-
21	Nuckapilly	17	8	-	-	-	-
22	Bonninghy	17	8	-	-	-	-
23	Goorvoopoor	17	8	-	-	-	-
	Total	400	-	-	151	14	4

Edward Gaul
Magistrate

C. Walton
W.H.

1860
Judicial Depart.t
From
The Magistrate of
Vizagapatam
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George
S.O. 705
S.O. 706
Dated 19th April
Rec.d 19 " } 1860
No. 588

Annexes a Statement
of the Cost of Criminals
&c. for 1859.

No. 10.

From
A. Wedderburn Esquire
Officiating Magistrate of
Cuddapah

To
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to the Govt.
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Report on the Practical working of Act III of 1857, and regret that any delay should have occurred, from my predeceſsor having only required returns of the financial result of the Act. - I had consequently to collect further information, without which, the report would have been incomplete.

2. The accompanying Tabular Statement shews the monthly Collections from the 15 Talooks which constituted this District from 1st January to 30th June 1858, and subsequently of the 12 Talooks, which formed the District after the ceſsion of 3 Talooks to Kurnool on the latter date, up to 31st December 1859. This will explain the apparent decrease of Collections in 1859 as compared with 1858. Vizt: Rupees 1567. " "

1859 ——— " - 1509 " "
Decrease — 58. " "

3. The next Statement shews the expenditure in each Talook for the year 1859.

There was no expenditure during the year 1858.
The Expenditure of 1859 was Rupees 1559.
The number of Pounds was 129 and the average cost of each, with the exception of those in the town of Cuddapah, was Rupees 12. The total receipts for 2 years were Rupees 3.076

Deducting Expenditure for Pounds — 1559
Leaves a present Balance — 1517.

4. From the reports received from the Talooks, it appears that the Act is popular, and scarcely any complaint has been raised of abuse in its working. — Its operation, however, from the returns appears to be very limited. This may partly be accounted for, by the services of the Ex officio Pound keepers / the village Potails / being hitherto unremunerated. — I propose to remunerate them henceforth out of the balance, upon a fixed salary according to local circumstances.

5. I am of opinion that the operation of the Act might be considerably extended with benefit to the people, and, that with additional Pounds, where required, and remunerated Pound-keepers, this result will follow.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servt.

Cuddapah
Magistrate's Office
On Circuit Pullampett
13th April 1860

Offg Magistrate

To
T. Pycroft Esqre.
Chief Secretary to the Government
Fort Saint George.

Exd MOL
F.C.

Pro: 31st Jany 1860 No 14 & 15.

1860.

Judicial Department

From

The Officiating Collector

of Cuddapah

To The Chief Secretary

to the Government

Fort Saint George

S.O. 705
S.C. 706

Dated 13th
Recd } April 1860

No. 10.

Enclosure 1.

No. 634

Report on Act III Cons.
1857. with a Statement
of Shewing the financial
results of the years
1858 and 1859.

9 May
16.

Statement shewing the Amount of Trespass Fines realized in the District of Cuddapah under Act III of 1857 during the years 1858 and 1859.

			Cumbum			Dupaid			Budwail			Jummalmadgu		
			Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
1858	1	January	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	80	8	"
	2	February	14	6	"	"	"	"	3	1	"	9	12	"
	3	March	4	1	"	2	12	"	"	"	"	16	10	"
	4	April	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	8	"
	5	May	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	9	"
	6	June	1	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7	July	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	9	"
	8	August	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	8	"	5	8	"
	9	September	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	6	"
	10	October	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	11	7	"
	11	November	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	6	"
	12	December	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	8	"	"	10	"
		Total	27	9	"	2	12	"	8	2	"	210	13	"
1859	1	January	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	4	11	"
	2	February	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	6	"
	3	March	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	18	"	"
	4	April	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	11	"
	5	May	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	1	"	"
	6	June	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	14	"	15	2	"
	7	July	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	15	13	"
	8	August	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	10	"	22	"	"
	9	September	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	37	6	"
	10	October	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	6	"	4	14	"
	11	November	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	4	"	12	"	"
	12	December	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	14	"	12	8	"
		Total	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	3	"	180	7	"
		Grand Total	27	9	"	2	12	"	52	5	"	391	4	"

			Duvvur			Koilcuntla			Chitwail			Siddhavatam			Chennur			Camalapur			Gurramconda		
			Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
1858	1	January	2	12	"	"	"	"	72	8	9	108	15	"	22	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2	February	2	8	"	69	1	"	"	"	"	5	5	"	39	13	6	81	7	"	26	"	"
	3	March	28	9	"	22	8	"	8	12	"	"	"	"	5	2	6	11	3	"	2	11	"
	4	April	7	10	"	85	"	"	7	2	"	30	10	"	1	3	6	9	3	"	2	11	"
	5	May	2	4	"	16	6	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	73	1	"	10	6	"
	6	June	1	12	"	3	7	"	1	4	"	10	8	"	3	14	6	18	13	6	1	"	"
	7	July	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	15	"	23	4	10	7	9	6	4	11	"	"	"	"
	8	August	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	2	2	7	7	"	1	"	"	7	14	"
	9	September	"	4	"	"	"	"	10	13	"	1	4	"	4	2	6	"	6	"	1	2	"
	10	October	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	9	13	"	16	4	"	2	9	"
	11	November	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	6	"	7	2	"	16	10	"	2	"	"
	12	December	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	10	"	5	12	6	5	15	"	"	10	"
		Total	46	2	"	196	6	"	125	6	9	186	13	"	114	10	6	238	9	6	56	15	"
1859	1	January	"	4	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	3	12	"	8	3	"	3	15	"	6	2	"
	2	February	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	3	10	"	14	14	"	15	6	"	1	2	"
	3	March	1	12	"	"	"	"	23	15	"	"	8	"	60	3	"	"	11	"	5	4	"
	4	April	17	4	"	"	"	"	10	12	"	2	"	"	13	3	"	"	4	"	2	10	"
	5	May	"	8	"	"	"	"	23	9	"	2	"	"	12	15	6	3	7	"	1	11	"
	6	June	"	8	"	"	"	"	34	12	"	"	12	"	12	3	6	14	5	"	1	8	"
	7	July	3	12	"	"	"	"	30	6	"	3	10	"	17	13	"	6	4	"	4	3	"
	8	August	18	7	"	"	"	"	6	4	"	17	"	"	11	14	"	6	14	"	"	8	"
	9	September	28	12	"	"	"	"	21	2	"	19	4	"	41	"	"	14	14	"	7	2	"
	10	October	84	4	"	"	"	"	31	4	"	16	9	"	7	11	"	8	4	"	"	12	"
	11	November	28	1	"	"	"	"	20	"	"	6	8	"	15	8	"	8	2	"	5	10	"
	12	December	14	3	"	"	"	"	21	14	"	2	"	"	16	5	"	1	2	"	4	5	"
		Total	197	11	"	"	"	"	234	6	"	76	9	"	231	13	"	83	5	"	40	13	"
		Grand Total	243	13	"	196	6	"	359	12	9	263	6	"	346	7	6	322	1	6	97	12	"

	Maddenpully			Pulivendula			Kadiri			Royachoti			Total		
	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
	28	12	6	"	"	"	117	14	"	"	2	"	434	5	3
	5	"	"	7	3	"	"	8	"	1	8	"	265	8	6
	7	2	"	5	4	"	9	8	"	1	"	"	125	2	6
	2	8	"	12	8	"	2	5	"	"	"	"	179	4	6
	11	6	"	6	8	"	2	2	"	"	8	"	173	1	"
18[illegible]	2	10	"	2	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	7	"
	5	15	"	3	12	"	2	14	"	2	12	"	64	6	4
	5	14	"	"	8	"	8	2	"	"	"	"	50	15	2
	13	10	"	16	2	"	13	1	8	6	2	"	78	5	2
	13	7	"	2	14	"	7	14	"	"	13	"	66	4	"
	3	8	"	11	14	"	"	4	"	"	4	"	59	11	"
	3	6	"	1	2	"	"	5	"	1	8	"	22	8	6
	103	2	6	70	3	"	164	13	8	14	9	"	1566	14	11
	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	5	"
	7	2	"	6	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	69	8	"
	4	10	"	6	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	122	9	"
	10	10	"	2	1	"	27	9	"	12	"	"	115	"	"
	6	6	"	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	65	10	6
	1	6	"	5	4	"	14	3	"	"	9	"	105	6	6
1859.	22	7	"	5	4	"	6	"	"	"	8	"	116	"	"
	13	"	"	22	12	"	18	14	"	"	"	"	150	3	"
	11	8	"	12	6	"	10	"	"	1	"	"	205	1	"
	15	8	"	14	11	"	10	5	"	12	1	"	208	9	"
	12	15	"	18	"	"	22	3	"	1	"	"	171	3	"
	3	13	"	30	10	"	23	10	6	6	14	"	142	2	6
	114	11	"	136	8	"	132	12	6	35	4	"	1508	9	6
	217	13	6	206	11	"	297	10	2	49	13	"	3075	8	5

Cuddapah
Magistrate's Office
On Circuit Sullampett
13th April 1860

Exd. G.V.N.
Sirastadar Writer

Detailed list of Collection in Each Taluq.—

Taluqs	Total Amount recovered in Each Taluq			Expenditure account of the erection of cattle pounds			Net Amount			Remarks
	Rs	As	Ps	No. of Pounds	Amount of Expenditure for Each	Total	Rs	As	Ps	
Cumbum	27	9	"	"	"	"	27	9	"	
Dupaud	2	12	"	"	"	"	2	12	"	
Koilcuntla	196	6	"	"	"	"	196	6	"	
Total	226	11	"	"	"	"	226	11	"	
Budwail	52	5	"	10	12	120	"	"	"	67. 11 "
Jummulmudgu	391	4	"	12	12	144	247	4	"	
Duvoor	243	13	"	12	12	144	99	13	"	
Chitvail	359	12	9	10	12	120	239	12	9	
Siddhavatam	263	6	"	8	12	96	167	6	"	
Chennur }				9	12	108 }				
Town Cuddapah }	346	7	6	2	20-15 }	35 }	203	7	6	
Kamalapur	322	1	6	10	12	120	202	1	6	
Pulivendula	206	11	"	10	12	120	86	11	"	
Gurrumconda	97	12	"	11	12	132	"	"	"	34. 4 "
Madanapalli	217	13	6	14	12	168	49	13	6	
Kadiri	297	10	2	12	12	144	153	10	2	
Royachoti	49	13	"	9	12	108	"	"	"	58. 3. "
Total	2848	13	5	129	—	1359	1449	15	5	160. 2. "
Grand Total	3075	8	5	129	—	1559	1516	8	5	

Offg Magistrate

1860
Judicial Department
In a letter from the Officiating Magistrate of Cuddapah dated 13th April 1860.

No. 10.

Statement shewing the Amount of Trespass Fines realized in the District of Cuddapah under Act 3 of 1857 during the years 1858 and 1859.

Ind. G O D.
in No. 634.

No. 1

Statement shewing the places in which pounds have been established agreeably to Act III of 1857.

Villages and Taluks	No. of pounds in each Village	No. in each Taluk
Bellary Taluk		
Bellary Bruce Petta	1	
Kudatani	1	
Kurgod	1	
Sirguppa	1	
Hirehal	1	
Moka	1	
		6
Kampli Taluk		
Kampli	1	
Kamlapur	1	
Antapur	1	
		3
Harpanhalli Taluk		
Harpanhalli	1	
		1
Kudligi Taluk		
Kudligi	1	
Kotter	1	
Narayanadevarakerra	1	
Hospet	1	
Ramandrug	1	5

Huvinhadgali Taluk		
Huvinhadgali	1	
Hampasagar	1	2
Adoni Taluk		
Adoni	1	
Kosigi	1	
Yemmiganur	1	3
Guliam Taluk		
Allur	1	
Hibbetta	1	2
Gutti Taluk		
Gutti	1	
Uravakonda	1	2
Yadki Taluk		
Yadki	1	
Pamdi	1	2
Raidurg Taluk		
Raidurg	1	
Kanekal	1	2
Tadpatri Taluk		
Tadpatri	1	1
Anantapur Taluk		
Anantapur	1	
Tadmarri	1	2
Penkonda Taluk		
Penkonda	1	
Pargi	1	
Bukapatnam	1	3
Kodikonda Taluk		
Hindupur	1	
Chilmatur	1	2
Madakasira Taluk		
Madakasira	1	1
Dharmavaram Taluk		
Dharmavaram	1	
Kalliyandurg	1	
Total		39

Bellary Collector's Office
Ramandrug 11th
April 1860

A. [illegible]
Collector

Encls: No 1 of a letter
from the Magte of Bellary
to the Chief Secy to Govt
F. S. G. dated 11th
April 1860 No. 14.

Statement shewing
the places in which
pounds have been
established

Jud G/60 Dt
Re No 599.

82

No. 2

Statement shewing the result of the working of Act III of 1857 in the Bellary District up to the end of December 1859.

No. of pounds established	No. of Cattle impounded	Of which disposed of			Remaining	Amount realized on impounded Cattle				Deduct					Balance remaining in favor of Government Rs.
		By release on payment of fine	By sale by public auction	Total		Fine Rs.	On account of feeding Rs.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed Cattle after deducting the fine & the expense of feeding Rs.	Total Rs.	Expense of feeding Rs.	Cost of the pounds established	Remuneration to the Pound Keepers Rs.	Amount returned to the owners Rs.	Total Rs.	
39	9,657	9,206	422	9,628	29	2,174 6 8	618 15 3	1,704 13 3	4,498 3 2	618 15 3	268 10 4	523 11 2	116	1,527 4 9	2,950 14 5

Bellary Collector's Office
Ramandrug 11th April 1860

A. Whetham
Collector

No. 14

Bellary Magistrate's Office
Ramandrug 11th April 1860

From

A. Hathaway Esq.,
Magistrate of Bellary

To

T. Pycroft Esqre,
Chief Secretary to Govt,
Fort Saint George,

Sir,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 26th January 1860, No. 92, I have the honor to report, that in this District pounds have been established in all the Kasba Stations of the Taluks, and in 23 important Villages, as particularized in Statement No. 1, herewith sent.

2. The pound in the Bruce Petta (town of Bellary) constructed by the Military Authorities, when the Petta was in their charge, is now under the control of the Magistrate.

3. Village Munsifs are the ex-officio Pound Keepers; but in the town of Bellary, and at Ramandrug the superintendence of the pounds, constructed in each of these places, is vested respectively in the Deputy Magistrate, and Police Amin.

Encl. No. 2 in a Letter
from the Magistrate
of Bellary to the Chief
Secy to Govt. F. S. G.
dated 11th April
1860 No. 14

Statement showing
the result of the
working of Act
III of 1857

Lost/Sold
Rs 599.

4. A concise abstract of Act III of 1857 containing the necessary rules for the guidance of the Pound Keepers, has been furnished, to the Pound Keepers, with instructions to prepare their Registers, and Returns, in the form received with Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 993, dated 23rd July 1858.

5. Moreover a Notice embodying important information, such as, the rates of fine to be levied on the Cattle impounded, the period, after the expiration of which, the unclaimed Cattle are to be sold by public auction, and the punishment for opposing the legal seizure of stray Cattle, was published throughout the District.

6. The expenses, incurred in constructing each pound, were, in the first instance, advanced from the public Treasury, and eventually re-imbursed from its fund, consisting of the fines, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed Cattle.

7. Some of the pounds have been built with mud walls, and others with rough stones. They are generally 20 feet

square

square, and their cost varies from 1½ to 10 Rupees, the average being Rupees 7¼.

8. The rate of expense of feeding impounded Cattle is as follows.

	Per head per day A.	P.
Cows, Bullocks, Buffalos and Horses	1	"
Colts, and Calves	"	8
Sheep, and Goats	"	4

9. It has been arranged that if a large number of Cattle are impounded, they should be taken out for grazing, in which case, half of the above rates is levied for feeding them at nights in the pounds.

10. Some of the Tahsildars having reported the necessity of raising the above rates, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the season, I have accordingly done so in a few localities.

11. The District Moonsifs of this District have been invested with the power of receiving, and hearing complaints against seizure of Cattle; but such cases have been very rare.

12. The Pound Keepers are remunerated by a fee of ¼th of the fine levied

on each animal. In Bellary it is paid to a person, who is specially nominated to keep the Accounts connected with the pound, under the superintendence of the Deputy Magistrate.

13 I beg to enclose a Statement (No. 2) shewing the result of the working of Act III of 1857, from which it would appear that 9657 Cattle were impounded, of which 9206 were released on payment of fine &ca, and the rest (Viz: 422) were sold by public Auction, in default of the owners having claimed them, and paid the fine &ca

14. The aggregate sum, realized on the impounded Cattle, is Rupees 4498-3-2. Out of this, Rupees 543-11-2 were paid as remuneration to the Pound Keepers, and Rupees 618-15-3 for feeding the Cattle, Rupees 268-10-4 were repaid to the Treasury in adjustment of the advance given for the construction of the pounds, & Rupees 116 were returned to the owners of the Cattle, who established their Claims after the sale thereof.

15. There was therefore left a balance of Rupees 2950-14-5 in favor of Government

Government, which has enabled me, at the recommendation of the Tahsildars, to sanction the construction of 21 additional pounds, in localities where they were much needed.

16 The working of the Act has, I believe, been found very beneficial by the people at large; their only complaint being that the period, allowed for owners to reclaim their Cattle, is too brief.

17 I am of opinion however, that as they find the provisions of the Act strictly carried out, they will be more careful to prevent their cattle straying.

18 I may add, that the Act was brought into full operation in this District in March 1859, and that during the past year, 11 charges of forcible resistance to the seizure of Cattle were preferred, all of which were dismissed for want of proof Viz: 8 on preliminary examination in the Taluks, 1 by the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, and 2 by the Subordinate Judge.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed Sert

Magistrate

Judicial 1860 Deptt.

From
The Magistrate
of Bellary
To
The Chief Secy.
to Govt.
F. S. G.

SO-705
SC 706

Dd. 11th
Recd. 16 } April 1860

No. 14

No. 599 2 enclo:

Reports on the working of Act III of 1857.

Cgmay
R16

From No. 1.

J. Thornhill Esqr.
Ag. Magistrate of Kurnool.

To

T. Pycroft Esqr.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to report upon the working of Act III of 1857 in the District of Kurnool.-

2. The operation of the Act commenced in January 1859 in the 8 old Talooks and in Punchapollem lately transferred from the Bellary District, but in Cumbum, Doopaud and Coilgoontlah Talooks, transferred from Cuddapah, it was brought into force in 1858 though no pounds had been erected.-

3. The total number of pounds erected in the 12 Talooks of this District is 80 at a cost of Rs. 1216-12 of these 78 were built anew and 2 old ones repaired- the average cost of each pound being about 15 Rupees

the lowest cost of a pound was 6 Rupees and the highest 28 Rupees. In most of the Talooks the enclosures were constructed with stone.-

4. From January to December 1859 the total receipts of cattle trespaſs money were Rupees 3747-7-7 or nearly three times the outlay for building the pounds after deducting all charges.-

5. No pound-keepers have hitherto been entertained on hire in this District the duties being discharged by the Village Servants, I have however now appointed a pound-keeper for the Town of Kurnool on a salary of 5 Rupees as I find one requisite for the proper management of the pound as there are no Village Servants available.-

6. Before the Act was brought into force in this District the practice of impounding cattle did not exist except in the large towns. The owners of the stray cattle were however obliged to reimburse any loſses caused by them by payment in grain.-

7. In a few instances Village

Servants

Servants have been charged with embezzling the Pound Money and on conviction have been punished but, on the whole, the Act seems to have worked well and beneficially for the interests of the agricultural community

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.,

Ag. Magistrate.

Kurnool
Magts. Office
10th April 1860.

Sd Robt. W Blake
Head Clerk

G.O. No 7
216.

Judicial 1860
Department
From
the Magistrate
of Canara
To
the Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George
Dated 10th April 1860
Recd 16
S.O. No. 705
Sd. No. 706
No 1
No 600
Reporting upon the
working of Act III
of 1857 in the Canara
District.

No. 12

Magistrates' Kacherie
Mangalore 5th April 1860

From,
J W Fisher Esqre
Magistrate of South Canara
To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir

With reference to the instructions contained in the concluding para of orders of Government dated 20th January 1860 No. 92, I have the honor to state that I am unable to report to any good purpose on the working of Act III of 1857 (relating to trespasses of cattle) up to the end of 1859, owing to the very short period during which the provisions of the Act have had full effect in this District.

2. It was only in September 1859 that Pounds were fairly established and people could be appointed to take charge of them. Even then no Pounds had been erected in the Talug of Soopa, owing to the disturbed state of the Country, and a

The

difficulty about a site had prevented the completion of the Pound at Huldipoor near Honore.

3. I may however report that the total outlay on the Pounds erected amounts to Rs 1296. 7as 2p the average cost of each Pound being Rupees 35 and that this sum is very nearly met by the amount credited to the Cattle fine Fund from February 1859 when it was formed to Decr of the same year. + Rs 1223. 6as 5p

4. The pay at present allowed to Pound Keepers is only 2 Rupees per mensem Mangalore, Hallial, Dy Sonda excepted where Rs 3 & Rs 3½ are the monthly stipends.

5. On the sufficiency of this allowance, the actual working of the Act, and the possibility and advantage of increasing the number of Pounds, I shall be better able to judge of in the course of a few months, and would therefore request permission to report again in September next when the Act will have been

in full operation for twelve months.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
Wm Fisher
Magistrate.

The

Judl. 1860 Department

From
William Fisher Esqr.
Collector of S. Canara
To The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

dated 5th }
Recd. — 12 } April 1860

No. 12

S.O. 705
S.C. 706

Enclosure none

No. 570.

Reporting on the working of Act III of 1857.

C 9 May
R 16.

No. 167

Godavari District
Magistrate's Office
Amalapur 19th April
1860

From,

A. Purvis Esqre.
Magistrate of the
Godavari District

To,

J. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 19th August 1858 and directed to be submitted after the close of the past year, on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relating to trespasses by cattle

The

2 The operation of the Enactment has, in my opinion, been on the whole benificial. It has, even in it's present form, gone far towards protecting the careful agriculturist from the damage done by the cattle of his negligent neighbour, and has given him if he thinks fit to avail himself of it, a summary and lawful means of redress for the injury sustained, but certain of it's provisions appear to me to require modification before it will be thoroughly effectual in it's working.

3 The relief which it is intended to secure by the act for damage done is, owing to the Magistrate and his Assistants being the only authorities through

whom

whom summary redress is to be obtained, attainable only after so much trouble that the injured parties are deterred from seeking redress. I can hardly call to mind an instance in which compensation has been sought for under the provisions of the Act. I think it therefore very desirable that the District Munsifs and Heads of District Police should be invested with the power of awarding compensation to the extent of the fine levied for the trespass.

4 Another hardship connected with the Enactment was the necessity of the Police officers forwarding every case of forcible rescue to the Criminal Court. Under the provisions of Section 11 Act V of 1860 this course is no longer imperative.

I

I should however be inclined to extend the power of disposing of trivial cases of this nature to the Heads of District Police.

5 As is the case with almost every law enacted for the general good of the community, the enactment under observation is no doubt some times made use of to gratify private malice, though I do not believe instances of the kind are of frequent occurrence. At the same time I venture to think it is to be regretted that under Section III of the Act lately passed, Heads of Police are prohibited from enquiring into complaints preferred under Section XIV of the original Act.

X 6 The frequent impounding of cattle by the subordinates of the Public Works Department for trespassing on the banks of the canals, intersecting the Delta of this Province

in

in all directions, was, particularly when the Act first came into operation, the cause, in some localities, of a good deal of complaint. The Officers of the Department have in some of the ranges lately adopted the plan of renting out these embankments, and the land within them, for grazing, and thus the necessity of their subordinates guarding them against trespass no longer exists, the Ryots of the village in most cases taking the rent. I am of opinion that the fund derived from the sale of such tracts should be expending in fencing in the canal banks. At present they are quite unprotected and trespass is some times almost unavoidable.

7 Since the Act had been in operation pounds have been

established at every District Police station and in the larger and more important villages in the District. The total number constructed up to the end of 1859 is 195; the average cost of each being Rs 6-0-0, which has been defrayed from the funds realized.

8 The total amount realized under the Act in the late Rajahmundry District was, up to the close of 1859, Rs 9028-12-1, and the balance on hand, after deducting the outlay for constructing pounds and incidental expences, was Rs 7510-11-4. On the subject of the remuneration of certain of the pound keepers I propose addressing you immediately in a separate

Communication

communication

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
A. Purvis
Magistrate

Ex^{d} [illegible]

38 to 40

9 May
16.

Judicial 1860 Departt
From, 16
The Magistrate of the
Godávari District
To,
The Chief Secry to Govt
Fort Saint George
SO-705
SC. 706
Dated 20th } April 1860
Recd 27 }
No. 167
Enclosure
none
No. 694
Submitting the
report called for
on the practical
working of Act III of
1857.

No. 161. Kistna District Magistrate's
Court at Masulipatam
23rd April 1860.

From
W. Knox Esqre
Magistrate of the Kistna District
To T. Pycroft Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

1. I much regret the unavoidable delay which has occurred in submitting my report on the practical working of the cattle-trespass Act III of 1857 - It would have been submitted at the end of last year 1859, as directed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
No. 1138. dated 19th August 1858, but (just at that time, and ever since) for the excessive current work in the Office owing to the amalgamation of the two Districts and my being now without any Sub Collector,

The

2. The Act was brought into operation simultaneously both in the Guntoor and Masulipatam from 1st May 1857 - It was, no doubt like all other innovations, disliked by the natives in the beginning, chiefly owing to the supposed heaviness of the fines and severity of punishments, but on the other hand, they all agreed that it was a more efficacious safe-guard against loss and injury so constantly suffered by Cultivators from damage done to Crops by the trespass of Cattle, than the old rules, and it may be said that, as the object of the Act is now better understood by the people, & it has found more favor in their Eyes -

Section 3.
Masulipatam 698
Guntoor 177
Total 875

3. As exhibited in the margin, 875 pounds have been erected both in Guntoor and Masulipatam Districts up to the close of the last year at a cost of Rs. 4,139-3-7- of this, the sum of Rs. 2,957-1-6 expended for the Masulipatam pounds, was sanctioned by the Government in Extract Minutes of

No. 336.

Consultation dated 27th April 1858, & defrayed from the Collections of the cattle fines - The Cost for the Construction of the Guntoor pounds was Rs. 1182-2-1; of which, Rs. 915-"-3 was advanced and the rest is still due to workmen. I have issued orders to debit the whole cost to "Cattle funds" under the authority granted in the said Extract Minutes of Consultation 27th April 1858 - It will be observed that the number of pounds in the Guntoor District is very small, and complaints are constantly made by the ryots of one Village that they are put to much trouble by having to drive the cattle to another Village some times no less than 8 miles distant - I am inclined to think that there should be at least 100 more pounds in the Guntoor District, which contains at present no less than 1027 Villages - The number of the new Villages proposed is 810 and there will then be one pound for every 3 Villages - The number of pounds already erected in the

100
177
277

the Masulipatam portion is, in my opinion, quite sufficient; but some of them should be enlarged - Many require repairs every year; and I beg to propose that a Covering or a shade may be erected in each pound to protect Cattle from the rain in one season & the heat in another, provided that this extra expenditure does not exceed the amount of the Collections.-

4 Section IV of the Act provides that the Heads of Villages shall be Ex-officio, the Keepers of Village pounds.- From the Correspondence noted in the margin, it appears that the necessity of paying monthly salaries to these men has been already mooted - I now submit that as, in future, 2 or 3 Villages will be united into one, and Consequently the Moonsiffs and Curnums of the Villages thrown in will be discharged, and the Emoluments of their offices will be given to the office holder, it will be very advisable to separate this office from the Moonsiff, who is already too much

From the Collector
dated 12th April
1858. No. 1678.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated
27th April 1858
No. 536-

taxed

taxed by his other important Revenue and Police duties, and to employ the thrown out Curnums or Moonsiffs as pound-keepers, until there is a greater value placed on public opinion and a new race of more intelligent Moonsiffs springs up; it is not good policy to vest in any one man the whole authority in the Village -

5. Just in the beginning, the accounts alluded to in Section V, were not properly kept in the Villages, but since the receipt of the instructions from the Foujdari Adalut, returns in the prescribed forms have been opened in the Villages as well as in the Talugs, and the accounts are properly examined in the Huzur -

6. The fines prescribed in Section VI are, in my opinion, sufficient and equitable, except in the case of Buffaloes and Cows - It is true the Buffaloe is a very destructive Animal,

but it comes very hard on a poor ryot who keeps only 1 or 2 pairs of Buffaloes to have to pay such large fines as are now charged on account, perhaps, of the childish forgetfulness of his little son or daughter, who is apt when set to watch the cattle, to join in some Village sport, and the same may be said of his Cows. I would therefore, strongly urge the reduction of the fines on Buffaloes and Cows to 4 & 2 Annas each respectively. Another reason why the pound-keepers should be distinct from the Village Moonsiffs is, that it appears absolutely necessary that the Moonsiff should enquire into the propriety or otherwise of impounding the Cattle and dispose of the case. For, in the enlarged Talugs, it will be hereafter very difficult for a poor ryot to go 20 or 25 miles to the Tahsildar to have his cow released from the pound or to obtain justice if he thinks he has been wronged. There he must also

wait

wait some days all the while incurring the expense of batta for himself at the Tahasildar's Cusba and the charge for feeding the cow while in the pound. In most cases, if he is able to pay the fine at once, he will do so, rather than take the trouble to go all the distance, and to wait a number of days to get one quarter rupee refunded. Much injustice will, therefore, be done to poor people if this is not corrected.

7. Cattle are not fed, as well as they ought to be, for the sum charged, but this is very difficult to check & can only be done by punishing parties very severely when it is found out.

8. The time allowed for the sale of stray Cattle is generally considered too short and in my opinion 3 weeks, should be allowed instead of one after the notice is posted and before they are sold. There should be a daily report of Cattle impounded & of the

money collected; & this will be some check against misappropriations of the fines by the Moonsiff -

9. In my opinion, the poundkeepers should all be able to write and send in the daily & periodical reports - In future, if the Curnums thrown out by the amalgamation of the Villages, or Moonsiffs, who can write, be appointed poundkeepers, there will not be the necessity of paying the keeper of the pound, as well as the clerks. - The Vetty men watch the pounds, and their case should be kept in view in fixing their emoluments -

10. Section XIII enjoins that every person who shall forcibly oppose the seizure of the cattle or rescue them after seizure, should be committed to the Criminal Court - This is a very heavy punishment particularly for a poor illiterate Cowherd watching cattle, who opposes the seizure from fear

fear of his Masters punishing him for carelessness - The modification of this Section by the ruling of the Foujdari Adalet that a Head of Police is competent to punish the offence within the general authority vested in him, was taken by the people in the light of a great boon, and I submit the alteration in Section II Act V of 1860 was not for the better -

Pro: 4th Novr. 1857

11. There have been some instances of what appeared to me undue severity on the part of the subordinate servants of the Public works and Electric Telegraph Departments in seizing Cattle on embankments and near the Telegraph posts, tho' they fail to prove that the slightest damage is done - To prevent this and the clashing between the Tahasildars and the Officers of those Departments, I have pointed out to the District Engineer and the Electric

Telegraph Officer that the seizor must prove the damage done to such public works.

12. The number of complaints of illegal seizure and forcible rescue of Cattle during the period under review is noted in the margin.

Years	Illegal Seizure	Forcible Rescue of Cattle.
1857	18	32
1858	23	32
1859	52	111
Total	93	175

13. I think Section XVIII ought to be repealed. and every Pig should be charged with 8 annas as it roots up the young plant and does much mischief to the Crop; and it should be provided not only in the case of Pigs, but of all other cattle, that, when damage is done, tho: not wilfully, the authority disposing of the case may give the whole or any portion of the Cattle-fine to the sufferer to make amends for the loss.

14. It should also be provided that, when the seizor has illegally and maliciously seized cattle and is unable or unwilling to pay the fines on their release, it should be realized by distraint and sale of his property and where there is no property he should be imprisoned for a short period.

Kistna District
Magistrate's Court
Masulipatam
23d April 1860.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.

Magistrate

Compd

29 May
1860

Legl. 1860 Depart.

From
The Magistrate
of the Kistna Dt.
to
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

S.O.-705
LL 706

Dated 23rd April
Received 27 Do. 1860

No. 161.

No. 993.

Submitting a report on the practical working of the Cattle Trespass Act III of 1857 and offering some suggestions on the subject.

Translation of a letter addressed on Sunday the 12th Crescent of the Month Phaulgoonum of the year Sithoodey (4th March 1860) by the Zemindar of Bobili.

With reference to my letter dated Monday the 4th of the Decreasing moon, month Mawgham of the Year Raulayookty (21st February 1859) to the address of the late Agent. I beg to express my desire that the Government of Bengal will reconsider the subject matter of Act No. III of 1857 for the following reasons.

1. The rayats whose sole means of support is agriculture, have full regard for the improvement of their crops, and of course watch them carefully, so that they may not be injured by cattle.

2. When cattle either by getting loose, or from other causes, trespass on the cultivated lands, it is forthwith seized and delivered by the Cultivators to its owner. Sometimes the Owner of the cattle, upon being informed of his cattle having trespassed on the fields, goes immediately and brings his cattle back to his house.

3. As the Cultivators alternately watch their crops, stray cattle seldom trespass on them, and if the Crops are slightly grazed upon, every cultivator, being liable to such risk, generally makes up matters amicably

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average cost of Rupees 14 - „ - 3 each, - and there are amicably, but claims no compensation for such trifling loss. If the Cultivator claims, which is seldom the case, the owner of the cattle allows him Compensation, which is below 3 annas.

4. In this Country, during the period of four months, from Maughum, February, to May in every year, the cattle are usually left to themselves but not watched.

5: When the owner of the cattle being informed of the Circumstance, comes and claims; the Cultivator who might take possession of the Stray cattle, restores them to him. As during the time he has had them in his possession, he could keep the bullocks and he-buffaloes at work, and milk the cows and she-buffaloes, he claims no other remuneration for his care of them.

6 Stray Cattle seldom trespass on the sides of public roads, and embankments, and for the trifling loss done by them, the village Moonsiffs and watchers are the proper parties to repair.

7. The foregoing has been the usage from a length of time, It preserves the peace of the public, as is evident from the fact of no Complaint relating to stray cattle having frequently come before the Magistrate, or the Court; and it is therefore a matter for deliberate Consideration, whether it

it is the usage hitherto obtained, with regard to such cattle, or the Act No. III of 1857 can safely be had recourse to.

8. If the Act is enforced, it will I can assure tend to increase Complaints, and occasion loss of money to the parties interested, on account of batta &ca which are not recoverable. And I request therefore that you will kindly take the foregoing facts into your consideration, and make a reference on the Subject, supported with your recommendation to the Government of Madras.

(True Translation)

G. Lane
Magistrate

C. Watson

average cost of Rupees 14 - „ - 3 each - And There are

1860
Judicial Departt.

In a letter from the
Magistrate of Vizaga-
patam dated 19th April
1860 No. 148. To the
Chief Secretary to Govern-
ment Fort St. George

28

Translation of a
Petition from the
Zemindar of Bobbili
concerning Cattle
pounds.

Nellore,
No. 11 Magistrate's Office,
19th May 1860.

From,
J. W. B. Dykes Esquire
Magistrate of Nellore
To,
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 26th January last, No. 92. I have the honor to report on the working of the Cattle Trespass Act, in this District, from July to December 1859, the result of previous operations having been duly reported by my predecessor, Mr. Elton, in his letter to your address under date the 26th July 1859, No. 21.

2. When Mr. Elton wrote, the total number of pounds in use was 215, of which 210 had been newly erected at an average cost of Rupees 13 - 9 - „ each, and 5 were old pounds that had been repaired. Since then 29 new pounds have been erected at an average cost of Rupees 14 - „ - 3 each. - And there are

at present therefore 244 pounds available in this District for the due enforcement of Act III of 1857.—

Total no. of pounds when Mr. Elton wrote.—	215
Since erected	29
	244

3. From September 1857 to the 30th June 1859, the sum realized from the pounds then in operation was Rupees 9,709,[×] which, supposing all the 215 pounds to have been in operation the whole time, would give Rupees 2 - - 10 (As. P.) per mensem per pound.— Whilst for the six months now under report the total sum realized has been Rupees 8,489, which, on the 244 pounds in operation during the latter period gives an average of Rupees 5-13-„ (As. P.) per pound per mensem.

4. As stated by Mr. Elton, the salaries assigned to the Village Munsiffs, who are ex officio, the poundkeepers, vary from 2, to 3, Rupees per mensem,— with the exception of the poundkeeper of Nellore, whose salary is similarly fixed at 5 Rupees, and, thus paid, the total monthly cost of Establishment for December last was Rupees 327, which gives a cost of establishment at the rate of 23 per Cent, of the average collections of the six months, and shows that the enforcement of this Act is no loss to Government

[×] Letter from Mr. Elton Para. 5

5

	Rs. As. P.
Balance outstanding as per last Report	6,004 - 10 - 11
Collections from July to Decr. /59.	8,489 - 11 - 8
	14,494 - 6 - 7
Deduct disbursements for the erection of pounds	569 - 12 - 9
Pay of Poundkeepers	878 - 4 - 5
Amount refunded to parties who claimed Cattle sold by Auction	129 - 8 - 2
	1,577 - 9 - 4
Balance remaining on the 31st Decr. 1859	12,916 - 13 - 3

5. In the margin, I beg to submit a brief ~~an~~ Abstract Statement of the total receipts and disbursements, during the six months under report, showing a total balance to the credit of the pounds on the 31st December 1859, of Rupees 12,916 - 13 - 3 (As. P.)

6. In these returns the whole District is included without reference to tenure, and taking the total area of the District to be 8,388 Square Miles, and the present total number of pounds at 244, this gives 34 23/61 Square Miles per pound, which is an extent of area as manifestly opposed to the convenient working of the Act, as it is, I have reason to believe, distasteful to the people.

7. Mr. Elton and Mr. Minchin, whose long experience of this District give great value to their opinions, have both expressed their belief that it will be ultimately necessary to establish a pound in every Village.— How far this may prove to be literally correct, I am not prepared to say.— But from the figures given in the preceding paragraph

it is clear that more pounds are required; and steps are being taken for supplying the want in accordance to the instructions contained in Minutes of Consultation, Judicial Department, under date the 23rd July 1858, No. 993.

8. The cost of building pounds, it will have been observed, varies in this District from Rupees 13-9-„$^{\text{As. P.}}$ to Rupees 14-„-3$^{\text{As. P.}}$.- In the monsoon last year, the pounds suffered considerable damage from the heavy and prolonged rains, which, being built for the most part of mud, they were wholly unable to resist. And it seems to be very desirable, now we have so large a balance in hand, that, in future, a more substantial style of building should be adopted.

9. No use has been made yet of so much of the provisions of Act V of 1860, as permit the surplus proceeds of this Act to be devoted to other purposes than the repair of pounds, &c.; but I look to being able to avail myself, before long, with great advantage, of this most valuable concession.- The means are thus given of directly providing for the comfort of small Village communities, and the effect must be good.

10. The working of the Act has been

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singularly easy; and Act V of 1860, has removed the only feature in it, that threatened trouble, by cancelling so much of the original Act, as vested the disposal of all cases of forcible resistance in the Courts. But there is another defect still, which has recently come to my notice, and to which I would now respectfully call attention.- In Section XIV sufficient provision is not made for the return of the fines when a complaint has been made, and the seizure in the first instance adjudged illegal.- The Officer by whom the enquiry is made is empowered to award damages and direct that the fines and expenses leviable shall be paid by the party who made the seizure, but nothing is said of what is to be done when the party who made the seizure is a pauper.- And as it is evident, that, by a discreet use of agents, in the present state of the Act much loss might be inflicted on respectable men, and they be left entirely without redress, I beg to recommend that a further change be made in the provisions of the Act and power given under Section XIV, where necessary, to return the fines that have been so levied.

11.

11. The urgent necessity for Act III of 1857, in a country like Nellore, where cattle are bred in great numbers and pasturage is most valuable, might easily be conceived, and is fully shown by the amount of the collections alone. - Whilst the eagerness of the different Villages for the establishment of pounds, where they have not yet been established, is also convincing proof that the working of the Act is as generally acceptable, as salutary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J W B Dykes
Magistrate

1860 – Judicial – Sept
From
The Magistrate of Nellore
To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George
S.O. 705
S.L. 706
Dated, 9th May
Despd, 29th May } 1860.
Recd, 23rd May
In Cir.
No Enclosure. No. 11. L.o 859.
Reporting on the working of the Cattle Trespass Act (No. III of 1857) in the Nellore District for the six months from July to December 1859.

Judicial –

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read reports of the
Zillah Magistrates
on the practical work-
ng of Act III – 1857 –
lating to Trespasses
Cattle, up to 31st De.
r. 1859 ——— Enter Precis –

Order – 4th June 1860. No. 705.

In Ex: Mins: Cons: 23rd July 1858 No. 993, the Magistrates of districts were directed to report on the 1st July 1859 on the operation of Act III – 185 relating to Trespasses by Cattle. The Govt. of India having shortly afterwards, on the requisition of the Home Govt., called for a report on the practical working of the Act — the Magistracy were requested to send in their reports at the expiration of the year 1859.

2. From seven districts two reports have been received one up to 1st July & a second in continuation to 31st December 1859. From each of the other districts, a single report ~~to the latter date~~ has been furnished.+ The substance of these reports is given in the Precis recorded above. The report from Canara comprehends the Northern & Southern division of that ~~country~~ Province — & that from the Kristna district includes Masulipatam & the old collectorate of Guntoor.

Chingleput.
Madura.
Malabar.
Nellore.
Tanjore.
Tinnevelly.
Trichinopoly.

+ for the whole year

3. In their reports, the Magistrates have for the most part stated the number of pounds established in their respective districts — the parties on whom the duties of poundkeepers have been imposed — the rates of remuneration granted to them — the collections & disbursements of these Cattle Fines Funds — the nature of the cases adjudicated under the Act — & the effect of the measure on the population. ~~These various points will now be briefly noticed — & the necessary orders passed.~~

4. The number of Pounds established in the different districts varies from 698 in Masulipatam to 27 in North Arcot & 23 in Vizagapatam. Between 200 & 300 have been constructed in Malabar, Nellore, & South Arcot. There are upwards of 100

each in the Cuddapah, Guntoor, Madura, & Godaveri districts — & less than that number in the other districts, excepting Ganjam, where no pounds have been erected. The reason assigned by the Officiating Magistrate, viz. the restriction on general expenditure, is no reason for pounds not having been provided. The fines levied & the proceeds of unclaimed cattle, which have been improperly carried to acct., should have been applied for this purpose as far as they would go.

5. With 293 pounds in South Arcot, the Magistrate proposes adding to their number. In Trichinopoly, 54 pounds are considered sufficient. The Govt. have already signified their wish that a pound should eventually be provided in every town & considerable village, as well as for every cluster of hamlets. No further sanction is, therefore, necessary for adding to the number of pounds as solicited by some of the Magistrates. The limit to the extension of the system of pounds will be the amount available for the outlay in the "Cattle Fines Fund of the district. — The same remark applies to the erection of Sheds, wherever wanted, for the shelter of the impounded cattle from sun or rain.

6.

6. Pounds have been erected in the zemindary tracts of the Presidency – In Vizagapatam, the Rajah of Bobily is averse to the establishment of a pound at the Police station in Pultair – preferring the usage of that part of the country, whereby the seizure of stray cattle & the compensation for damages are amicably settled between the cultivator & the owner. The Agent will explain to the zemindar that the Act merely propounds a summary remedy ~~[illegible]~~ by the aid of the Police and Magistracy for a species of trespass, for which it is practically impossible to obtain redress by civil suit – & further that as + the Act is not compulsory, it will be optional with the population of the villages on his estate, or elsewhere, to avail themselves of the means sanctioned by law, or to ~~come~~ settle among themselves ~~pound~~ as heretofore ~~for~~ to the damages which any may sustain from the stray cattle of their neighbors.

resort to

in regard

7. The duties of poundkeepers have been, throughout the Presidency, imposed on the Village authorities, wherever they were available. At the towns, where no village servants exist, poundkeepers have been employed on salaries

on salaries not exceeding Rs. 5 a month. In most of the districts, no extra remuneration has been given to the village servants. In Canara, where the "Cattle Fines Fund" exhibited no surplus ~~balance~~, & in Nellore, where there is a large balance at credit, salaries, Rs. 3 & 2, have been allowed to the Village officers for their services. In Bellary, 1/4 the fines levied have been paid as fees.— In Chinglepet + " 10 ℘ Cent ℘ quarter or 40 ℘ Cent ℘ annum on the collections" whether on fines alone, or including the sale proceeds of cattle, is not specified. + In South Arcot where 293 pounds have been completed, a vettyman, subordinate to the Village Munsif, is

+ the Village servants are allowed

+ In respect to some of both these Districts the Govt consider the mode of remuneration adopted or one varying with the number of cattle impounded to be open to obvious objection as tending to annoyance and oppression & they would wish it to be altered —

no general order can be laid down on this head — the Govt will be content to leave it to the discretion of the Magistrates —

is attached to each pound on a monthly pay of Rs. 2. Some of the Magistrates hesitate to recommend that remuneration should be given for the charge of pounds. The Magistrates of Madura & North Arcot propose to employ on pay a sweeper or watcher for each pound. ~~These seems to [illegible] doubt- ful necessity — & the Ma- gistrates [illegible]~~

8. The Fund created by Act III of 1857, consists of fines levied on impounded cattle, & the unclaimed proceeds of such as are sold. This fund is liable to charges, which, as appears from the accounts furnished by the Magistrates, may be classified into—

1º. Outlay on pounds.
2º. Stationery & incidental expenses.
3º. Fees or salaries to poundkeepers — &
4º. Refunds to owners of the surplus proceeds of cattle sold.

In Malabar alone, the

sum of Rs. 464..15..11 was paid as "Compensation for damages." — The only cases, it should be remarked, in which compensation

~~8~~ is avoidable are those falling under Sect XVII - XVIII of the Act —

9. In the accounts from many of the districts "Feeding charges" are exhibited as an item of expenditure — & credit is taken for sums recovered under that head. This appears to be unnecessary and useless. Feeding charges are merely petty daily advances, fully adjusted on the release or sale of the cattle — & need not be exhibited in the accounts. Judging from the statements from some of the districts — Tanjore, as an instance, where the amount debited for feeding cattle, is Rs. 1,690..3..8, against which the set-off at credit is only Rs. 1,274..4..2 — the course prescribed in Section XI of the Act does not appear to have been strictly followed. On the sale of unclaimed cattle, the amount to be held in deposit for three months, before being carried to credit of the "Cattle Fines Fund", is not the full proceeds derived from the sale — but the "surplus proceeds", after deducting therefrom "the fines leviable "& the expenses of feeding "together with the expenses "of sale, if any." The expenses of feeding are to "be paid over to the "pound keepers, who shall "*also* retain & appropriate all sums received "by them on account of "such expenses under "Section VII." Under this arrangement, the collections coming under the head of "Fines" will

comprise the fines chargeable on all cattle, whether released or sold — the sums carried to account as "Unclaimed Proceeds" will be the "surplus proceeds" arising under section XI. — while the sums expended & recovered as Feeding Charges will ~~be altogether eliminated~~ ~~from~~ not appear in the accounts.

10. With the exception of Canara & Viragapatam where the receipts have barely sufficed to cover the outlay — the fund in all the other districts, as far as the accounts have been furnished, possesses large sums at credit. These accounts of the Cattle Fines Fund, are shown in the following table.

Districts.	No. of Pounds	Fines			Unclaimed Proceeds.			Outlay			Surplus Balances		
Bellary	60	2,174	6	8	1704	13	3	928	5	6	2,950	14	5
Canara, North & Sth	37	1,223	6	5	"	"	"	1,296	7	2	"	"	"
Chingleput	85	6,588	9	"	516	11	9	975	10	"	6,129	10	9
Coimbatore	28	4,141	4	2	3,123	6	4	32	11	"	7,231	15	6
Cuddapah	129	3,075	8	5	"	"	"	1,559	"	"	1,516	8	5
Ganjam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Godavari (Rajahmundri)	195	9,028	12	1	"	"	"	1,518	"	9	7,510	11	4
Krishna (Guntoor & Masulipatam)	875	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kurnool	80	3,747	7	7	"	"	"	1,216	12	"	2,530	11	7
Madura	146	5,313	12	"	539	8	1	2,224	"	"	3,629	4	1
Malabar	276	5,837	2	4	2,442	6	3	4,651	4	3	3,628	4	4
Nellore	244	18,199	6	1	"	"	"	5,282	8	10	12,916	13	3
North Arcot	27	2,913	11	11	1,804	7	4	37	12	2	4,680	7	1
Salem	79	7,860	9	7	"	"	"	3,220	12	7	4,639	12	9
South Arcot	293	11,156	7	3	"	"	"	227	15	4	10,928	7	11
Tanjore	43	10,969	2	1	3,335	3	2	4,609	12	4	9,694	8	11
Tinnevelly	89	3,852	1	1	"	"	"	891	8	10	2,960	8	3
Trichinopoly	54	8,560	1	6	"	"	"	1,210	9	11	7,349	7	7
Viragapatam	23	151	4	4	"	"	"	400	"	"	"	"	"
	2763	1,04,793	"	6	13,466	8	2	30,283	2	8	88,298	2	2
		104793	"	6	13466	8	2	30283	2	8	88298	2	2

Under Section I Act V-1860, the surplus of the Fines Fund after making full provision for the payment of the salaries allowed to Pound-keepers & the expenses incurred for the construction & maintenance of pounds & other purposes connected with the execution of Act III-1857," may be "applied to the construction & repair of roads & "bridges & other works of "a like nature." The Magistrate of Coimbatore has made advances, (which the Govt. sanction) to the extent of Rs. 200 out of the "Fines Fund" for the construction, in his district, of Bandypettahs or enclosed halting places for traffic Carts. The Magistrates of South Arcot & Tanjore request authority for transferring the surplus collections to the "Local Funds" for the purpose of being laid out on works of public utility to be determined on in communication with the District Engineer. The Govt. approve of this measure, & authorise its adoption, under the conditions of Section I - Act V - 1860, in every district, whenever a clear surplus is available. The Acct. Genl will submit an annual statement of the "Cattle Fines Fund", exhibiting the income & expenditure ~~under the distinct heads enumerated in para 8 above~~, ~~& also the~~ of R Fund & the surplus sums transferred in each district to the credit of the Local Funds during the year.

11. In some districts, the collections under the Act have been carried to the credit of Govt. This proceeding, it will be observed, was

unauthorised – & the Govt. direct that, in every instance where it has been done, the entry be reversed.

12. The number of offences cognizable under the Act, have been few in most of the districts. In the Krishna district, however, since the Act was brought into operation, there were 93 cases of illegal seizure & 175 of forcible rescue. The inconvenience & hardship arising from the course prescribed by Section XIII – Act III – 1857, has been ameliarated by Section II of the later enactment, V – 1860. The Magistrate of Coimbatore

Coimbatore raises the question, who should be poundkeeper, when the new Police are introduced. This is provided for in Section IV – Act V – 1860. The extracts from the reports noted in the margin, relative to the impounding, by Subordinates of the Pub. Wks. Dept., of Cattle trespassing on the embankments of Canals, will be communicated to the Pub: Wks: Dept:

From the Magistrate of the Godavari district – para 6.
do – Krishna do – para 11.

13. The general impression is that the Act is working favorably. In North Arcot, however, it seems to have been very imperfectly carried out, & it is not popular, because the people

the people do not understand it. More pounds should be built, as proposed — & the Magistrate should use his exertions to extend its operation, & make the provisions of the Act fully comprehended.

14. The Magistrate of the Godavari district represents that, owing to the Magistrate and his Assistants being the only authorities, thro' whom summary redress is to be obtained, relief for damage done is attainable only after so much trouble, that the injured parties are deterred from seeking redress. He thinks it desirable that the District Munsifs & Heads of Police should be invested with the power of awarding compensation to the extent of the fine levied for the trespass. It will be pointed out to Mr. Purvis that District Munsifs have been specially invested with the power of receiving & tryings complaints under Section XIV of the Act. In regard to extending this power to Heads of Police,

Notif. – 10th Augt: 1858. Gazette p. 299.

it is observed that the Member [illegible] Madras reported that the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act III–1857, which has become law, were of opinion that the Act never contemplated that the offences against it ~~are~~ were to be treated as trivial — & they were, therefore, unwilling to recommend to the Council any alteration

Proceedings – 17th Feby '60 No. 193.

alteration of the Act in
that respect.

JP

The Magistrates of all
districts.
" Audi. Genl.
" Pub. Wks. Dept.
" Inspector General
of Police

Disp. 7th

10th June 1860

Judicial 1860 Department

No. 705

Proceedings of Govt.

Dated 4th June 1860.

Fe No. 1414
— " 1559/61.

Reviewing the reports of the Zillah Magistrates on the practical working of Act III of 1857 relating to the Trespasses of Cattle up to 31st December 1859 and forwarding Copy of a Precis Containing the substance of the reports to the Govt. of India

C 9 May
2 16.

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