M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	935	Press Mis.
165-166		
Dated	25-7- 19 1860	

9/10

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
25th July 1860.

No. 165. Read the following Proceedings of Government, in the Military Department, dated 14th June 1860, No. 2,185.

Communicating the Order passed on a letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army, submitting for sanction and publication in G. O. the annexed Table of Public Cattle to be maintained in this Presidency at certain Stations. (Vide Proceedings, Military Department, dated 14th June 1860, Nos. 113 @ 117.)

No. 166. ORDER THEREON, 25th July 1860, No. 935.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Ex. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

Extract from a Report from the Military Finance Commissioners to the Government of India, dated 30th April 1860, No. 5, paras. 37 @ 41, Head "Public and Hired Cattle."

PUBLIC AND HIRED CATTLE.

Para. 37. The increase of expenditure in the Commissariat Department in the year 1858-59, as compared with 1855-56, on account of the Public Cattle of Madras proper, would appear, according to the amounts entered in the disbursement Statements of the Commissariat Department (as shown in the margin) to have been comparatively small, namely Rupees 2,30,017; but it must be observed that this does not include the total charges for the cattle, such as attendants, which are entered under other heads. The outlay entered under the head of "Public Cattle Department," may be expected to be smaller during the next few years, as the large purchases of stock cattle made in 1858-59, will not require to be continued at the same rate; and there will also be a diminution in the outlay for Artillery draught cattle, as these are now being replaced by Horses. The charges for the maintenance of cattle of all descriptions will also admit of reduction, by careful management on the part of the Commissariat in laying in supplies of grain and forage; and the posting of the different kinds of cattle respectively, at stations where the rates of the articles of forage required for them are low, and the facilities afforded for grazing will also materially affect the outlay: but as we understand that the distribution of the cattle is made under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it appears to us that the supervision of these arrangements rests rather with the Quarter Master General, than with the Commissary General.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Public Cattle Department..	21,390	24,783	50,896	1,48,651
Artillery Draught Cattle....	35,601	33,954	39,470	39,410
Maintenance of Elephants, Camels, and Bullocks...	3,28,101	3,27,633	2,93,682	4,27 048
Total Rs...	3,85,092	3,86,370	3,92,112	6,15,109

Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59, Rs. 2,30,017

38. The Quarter Master General however informs us, "that the fixed localities of public "cattle are authorised by Government, but the money bearing of the question has not, so far as "this Department is concerned, been taken into recent consideration, as no important changes "have been made for years;" adding, "that all changes are effected in concert with the Commissary General, previous to obtaining the sanction of Government, and he has always the opportunity if desired, of bringing this matter to my notice." And from communications with the Quarter Master General we also learn, that this Officer considers that his Department "has only "the distribution and application of the services of the Public Cattle Establishment, the immediate charge and interior economy of the Establishment being vested in the Commissariat "Department."

39. The extent of control over the Public Cattle of the Army by the Commissariat Department, is described by the Commissary General as follows:—"From the letters under reply it would "appear that the Public Cattle in Bombay and Bengal are in some measure at the disposal of the "Commissary General; in this Presidency, further than providing and feeding the Cattle and "paying their attendants, this Department has "no control whatever over them; the Quarter "Master General orders them whenever and on "whatever service he deems fit, subsequently "intimating to this Department having done so. The draught Cattle required for the Siege Train "with General Whitlock's Force were purchased, consequent on the application to this Department for them. The Commander-in-Chief through the Quarter Master General, is solely res-

From Commissary General, Madras, No. 5339 16th March 1860.

" ponsible for the manner in which the public and permanently hired cattle are used. All arrange-
" ments for the conveyance of the Sick, Camp Equipage, Soldiers' Kits, Regimental Stores, trans-
" port of Guns, Platform Carts, &c., rest with the Quarter Master General of the Army. Officers
" make their own arrangements for the conveyance of their baggage. The Inspector General of
" Ordnance is answerable for the correctness of all Indents made upon the Commissariat for hired
" Carts or Cattle, and in like manner I am responsible for all cattle required for departmental pur-
" poses ; no public cattle are employed in the conveyance of Commissariat Stores." And as it appears by the above extracts, that the responsibility for the expenditure incurred in the Commissariat branch on account of public cattle, is divided between three separate heads of Departments, we think that it would be advisable for Government to require each to make an annual report of the charges proposed and incurred on account of his Department, with a Statement of the services performed.

40. The strength of the Cattle Establishments of the Madras Army, maintained on the 1st May 1857, and 1st May 1859 respectively, as entered in a Return in detail, furnished (on 23rd December 1859, by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, is shown in the marginal abstract statement. We understand both these Establishments to include the Cattle required for the Pegu Provinces ; but as an illustration of the difficulty of obtaining any reliable information connected with this branch of public expenditure, we subjoin another Statement (furnished by the Commissary General) representing the established allotments of Cattle at the same dates (May 1857 and 1859,) and apparently intended similarly to include Cattle for Pegu as well as for the Madras Provinces, but which, as will be seen, contains widely different entries as regards every description of Cattle, in both years.

Cattle Establishment.	On the 1st May.	
	1857.	1859.
Elephants...	254	310
Carriage Camels	716	971
Draught Bullocks	3,943	4,675
Pack do.	2,484	3,193
Forage do.	235	216
Dooly Bearers	2,755	2,983

Cattle Establishments maintained on 1st May 1857 and 1859, with particulars.

	Public Cattle.					Permanently hired.	Purchased for Siege Train with Genl. Whitlock's column, and for service in Bengal & Burmah.		Temporarily hired.
	Bullocks.								
	Elephants.	Camels.	Draught.	Carriage.	Forage.	Carriage Bullocks.	Draught Bullocks.	Forage Bullocks.	Carriage Bullocks.
Established Allotment, in May 1857.	416	802	4,470	940	306	1,610	.....	.....	...
Do. do. 1859	550	2,000	4,570	940	306	1,810	2,437	75	2,500
Numbers in excess in May 1859..	134	1,198	100	..	..	200	2,437	75	2,500

41. The cost of the Cattle Establishment entered in the above, as " Established allotment in May 1859," is given in detail, both for the month and the year, in the following statement dated 10th December 1859, furnished by the Commissary General ; but it must be observed that the sum therein entered as exhibiting the total annual cost for the Public Cattle (Rs. 11,53,218) does not represent the whole charge to which Government are liable on that account, since the cost of periodically replacing a portion of the Cattle must also be taken into consideration. The rate at which casualties occur amongst Public Cattle is calculated at 7 per cent. per annum for Elephants, 21 per cent. for Camels, and 14 for Bullocks ; and calculating at the estimated rate of Rs. 600 for Elephants, 123 for Camels, and Rs. 50 for Draught or Carriage Bullocks, we think that with this addition, and the charge of Rs. 1,89,747 on account of Hired Cattle, the total annual outlay for the scale of Establishment, would not fall far short of 15 lacs of Rupees, even with the reductions that we learn have been made in the Pegu Cattle Establishment.

Statement of cost of Cattle Establishment maintained in May 1859 with particulars.

Description of Cattle.	Established Allotment.	Monthly cost per head of each description of Cattle for each description of Officers and attendants.						Monthly cost per head of each description of Cattle.						Remarks.
		Feed.		Attendants.		Total.		Feed.		Attendants.		Total.		
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Public Cattle.	Nos.													
Elephants.	550	231	5 6	10,134	0 0	23,316	13 0			18	6 9	42	6 3	
Camels	2000	410	5	11,219	9 4	20,521	10 8			5	9 9	10	4 2	
Draught Bullocks...	4570	214	9	13,888	8 0	27,241	7 6			3	0 8	5	15 5	
Carriage do.	940	29	3	2,331	8 0	4,754	6 0			2	7 8	5	0 11	
Forage do.	306	...	...	...	...	No Charge.	...			...	...	...	...	
Young Draught Bullocks of Training Depôt Hoonsoor not posted...	1828	3	4 5	833	0 0	6,821	9 8			0	7 4	3	11 9	
Purchased Draught Bullocks.	2437	214	9	6,325	0 0	13,445	9 9			2	9 6	5	8 3	
Forage Bullocks..	75	...	...	...	...	No Charge.	...			...	...	...	...	
Hired Carriage Bullocks... ...	4310	...	...	...	...	...	...			Average of 5 Stations.			3 10 8 3	
Total monthly cost Rupees...		51,369	15 3	44,731	9 4	96,101	8 7	Hired.		Monthly Rs.		15,81[illegible]	5 0	
Total annual cost, Rupees...		6,16,139	7 0	5,36,779	0 0	11,53,218	7 0	Bullocks.		Annual Rs.		1,89,747	12 0	

From the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 18th May 1860, No. 167 ; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the orders and consideration of Government, the subject of abolishing or of reducing the present Cattle Breeding Establishment and the Public Cattle Depôt at Hoonsoor.

II. The question has arisen as follows ; in the course of correspondence with the Finance Commission, the relative number of Draught Bullocks for Artillery purposes allowed in Bengal and in Madras were compared, and the Commission was requested to turn their attention to the cause of the disparity. They did so, and replied as follows : " as we understand the Madras mini-

" mum height of the Bullocks is 46 inches as compared with 52 inches in Bengal, the difference in " allotment may at once be accounted for," with this information, the President forwarded copy of a letter from the Bengal Commissary General in which this passage occurs."

" Price not to exceed Rs. 60 ; it varies from Rs. 30 @ 60, the average prices paid, during " the 3 last years for which the annual accounts of the Department have been made up were.—

1855-56....45....10.....7¼
1856-57.....47.... 2.....1¾
1857-58....40....12..... 2

" There is no restriction as to breed, all Cattle considered fit are taken indiscriminately. For- " merly Bullocks for the Artillery were drawn chiefly from the Hurrianah District, they " were either the produce of the Government Farm at Kissar which was attached to the Commis- " sariat or were purchased for the Department by the Superintendent of the Farm, who alone was " authorized to do so. But, since the transfer of the Farm to the Stud Department in the year 1855, " the Commissariat Department has had to purchase for itself to replace deficiencies which the " Farm could not supply."

III. The Horsing of all the European Artillery, and the gradual abolition of the Golundauze of this Presidency, coupled with the perusal of the foregoing extract, suggested the possibility of either doing away with the Public Cattle Establishment of this Presidency, or of modifying it, so as to reduce its cost to Government—accordingly, preparatory to submitting the subject to Government, I was desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to address the Commissary General. This I did in the following terms.

" In a letter I addressed to the FinanceCommission on the 14th December last, the following passage occurs.

" My first Statement gave to you the Commander-in-Chief's last view as to the extent to " which Siege Trains should be maintained, but he is induced to modify it, on the score of the " enormous and unexpected cost of the Cattle ; and consequently, he will be content with the Train " above described."

" His Excellency desires me to bring to the notice of the Commission, the extraordinary " difference that exists between the number of Cattle that is required for Ordnance in this Presi- " dency, and in Bengal, and he thinks it a subject well deserving the attention of the Commission."

In reply to this, the Commission have forwarded the enclosed documents. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requests you will favor him with your remarks on them.

" In connection with Artillery Karkhanas, I am directed by His Excellency to inquire, whe- " ther in your opinion the Breeding Establishment and the Depôt at Hoonsoor, raised and main- " tained for supplying Cattle to the whole of the Foot Artillery of this Presidency, are not suscep- " tible of modification, or, if their services cannot be now dispensed with ? In the course of a very " short time, there will be no Bullocks to Guns, as the European Artillery is being horsed, and is " now nearly entirely so provided for, while the Golundauze is being done away with altogether. " There will still be Public Cattle to be maintained for the Siege Train and other Public Draught " purposes, but the description of Cattle for that purpose has hitherto been those beasts found " unfit for other Artillery Draught. This class of Cattle can, it is presumed, be had without main- " taining any Establishment for that purpose. The country is available for such purposes, and " indeed of late years, the country has, as you know, supplied many Bullocks of this sort."

" It appears by Colonel Jameson's letter, that Cattle larger and better, and cheaper are to " be had in Bengal than in Madras. This being the case, it seems to the Commander-in-Chief " that it might be economy, that Bengal Bullocks should be provided for the service of this Presi- " dency just as Camels are, and Elephants used to be."

" By way of presenting the subject in a practical shape, I am desired to subjoin the number " of Bullocks required by the following pieces in Bengal and in Madras.

	Bengal.	Madras.
24 Pounder (Iron)...	31	58
18 do.	26	50
10 Inch Howitzer...	31	58
8 Do.	26	32
10 Inch Mo...	7	21

" The same Officer writes again on the 11th July 1850.

" The largest and finest Bullocks we have are said by the attendants to have been bred at " Hissar, the rest are said to have been purchased in different parts of the country, they are " larger, and heavier, but not so active as the Mysore breed, and though their height and weight " would tell, when they had good footing, I would prefer the Mysore Bullock if their labour " were properly apportioned to their height and strength."

" Captain, (now Major) Gardner, writes regarding the Bullocks at Saugor on the 31st July 1851.

" The Bengal Bullock is an expensive animal, requires high feed to keep him in condition, " there is apparently little or no difference in size between the two descriptions."

" As the expense of keeping this breed of Cattle is great, I would beg to suggest that the " whole of the Carriage Establishment transferred, and hired Cattle employed as being in every " way the most economical for Government."

10. " To the above I have to add, that last year 32 large Bengal Bullocks arrived here " from Banda. They cost from 50 to 60 Rupees each, and with every care and feeding which " would have kept three Mysore Bullocks in condition—they never did a day's work, and those, " able to walk as far were sold at Bangalore—notwithstanding every care they, with one or two " exceptions, lost condition, and several of them were carried off by Moorepauzar, a disease never " fatal to the Mysore bred Bullocks."

11. " These Cattle were sluggish, tender hoofed, and delicate constitutioned animals, and " although of great height and weight would be perfectly useless in this Presidency, as they could " barely move an ordinary march out of yoke."

12. " The cost of keeping one of them at Hoonsoor per month, when standing idle was Rs. 3-10-2 the feeding expenses of the Mysore Bullock being for the same period Rs. 0-13-9."

13. " There is the high testimony of the late Duke of Wellington to the invaluable service, " qualities of the Mysore Bullock which has proved himself to be efficient in the Deckan, in " Burmah, and in Affghanstan, where his superiority over the Bengal Bullocks is recorded by an " impartial witness, Captain Davidson, and that the authorities in Bengal appreciate the breed " may be concluded from the fact of 300 Amrut Mahal Cows having been sent a few years ago " to one of the Farms to improve the breed."

14. " The strength of this Department has hitherto been sapped by the withdrawal of its " best Cattle for the Foot Artillery, this has now ceased, the Cattle have under Sir M. Cubbon's, " experiment improved in height and the Department will now, it may be safely counted on, attain " its former state of efficiency, at such time, therefore, I humbly submit that it appears to be a " measure of questionable policy to allow a breed of acknowledged excellence, indigenous to the " Presidency to disappear, to substitute for Cattle possessing blood speed spirit and endurance, " animals which against these qualities have but height and weight to recommend them, evidently " delicate in constitution, and particularly susceptible to change of climate, slow, and much more " expensive to keep than the Mysore Ox.

15. " The average price during the last 8 years of the Cattle on transfer to the Public " Cattle Department at 7 years of age is Rupees 26-9-2. To this must be added Rs. 7 per head " at which I believe they are valued when given over from the Breeding Establishment. This " would make the price of each animal Rs. 33-9-2, a sum for which in the present day, only a very " inferior Bullock could be purchased."

16. " In the event of the produce exceeding the demands, the surplus Stock could be sold, " and it would fetch a good price, as the Cart owners place a high value on the blood of these " animals."

17. " I would in conclusion point out with reference to the remarks in Colonel Jameson's " letter, that in the Minutes of Consultation dated 6th July 1855, No. 1952, the standard height of " Ordnance Draft Cattle was fixed at 50 inches, and for Ordinary Draft Cattle 48 inches."

18. " The Bullocks for the Artillery were never passed into the service until approved of " by a Committee of Officers of that branch of the Army, in whose presence all selected Cattle " were branded with the last two numbers of the year and the letter A."

VI. In the foregoing papers the Government has been presented to it the entire correspondence, and the question to be solved is this—Can the Government obtain sufficiently good Cattle in this Presidency, or from Bengal, or Malwa, or Berar, for the draught of the Siege Train and other public purposes, without maintaing a separate Establishment for those purposes ?

VII. The Commissary General has not furnished the Table he was asked to do, comparing the cost of Bullocks in Bengal and Madras for the different pieces referred to in my letter to him. But I am able out of Captain Loudon's information to do so myself. The number of Bullocks to each piece including spare, I have copied from the late Military Board's Report page 52, dated 21st June 1854, addressed to Government—save that in that Table, the Bengal allotment excludes spare. I have added them at the Bengal rate of 1 to 6 to make the comparison with Madras, a just one. It may be remarked by the way that this Report is itself upon the subject of the Mysore Cattle Breeding Establishment, and the advisability of substituting Horses for Bullocks, for Light Field Artillery.

	Bengal.				Madras.				Difference.		
		Cost.				Cost.					
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
24 Pounder (Iron)	31	1,263	9	2	58	1,947	3	8	683	10	6
18 do. do.	26	1,059	12	4	50	1,678	10	4	618	14	0
10 Inch Howitzer.	31	1,263	9	2	58	1,947	3	8	683	10	6
8 do. do.	26	1,059	12	4	32	1,074	5	4	14	9	0
10 do. Mortar.	7	285	5	2	21	705	0	6	419	11	4

That is, to equip a 24 Pounder Iron Gun with Bullocks, it would cost nearly 700 Rupees more in Madras than in Bengal, the cost of a Bengal Bullock being 40-12-2 and of a Madras 33-9-2. This value is elsewhere stated to be 35 Rupees, and 39-0-11. See Military Board's Report page 48.

VIII. Captain Loudon says that there would still (after the abolition of the Artillery Karkkanas) be 350 Bullocks to supply annually—but surely 350 Bullocks can, His Excellency thinks, be had from the country (say Ongole and Nellore,) without maintaining an Establishment to do it ? or if not from this country from Bengal, Berar or Malwa. General Showers observes in his Minute dated 9th February 1837, that in the Nizam's Territory any number of fine cattle can be purchased at from 30 to 35 a Carriage Bullock, and from 70 to 80 for a Draught Bullock. But these prices are for the latter sort far above the Bengal limit, which is 60 Rupees. The Mysore is certainly of inferior weight and size, and therefore not so well suited for heavy draught as the large breed of Bullocks in Bengal. In the words of Lord W. Bentinck, quoted in the Military Board's Report, " the Mysore Bullock is not adapted for heavy weights, in which respect he looks as in-
" ferior to the Bullock of the Hissar breed as the ordinary husbandry horse of England does to
" the drag horse," and this opinion appears by the same Report to have been concurred in by General Cullen, then Commissary General, himself an Artillery Officer, and other Officers of the Madras Artillery, and yet the Cattle on which His Lordship founded this opinion were 49 inches in height."

Captain Loudon remarks that now that the best stock is not to be taken, the Public Cattle of this Presidency could surmouut all difficulties, but whether this is the case in Bengal, is not stated. On this His Excellency remarks, that the Cattle that dragged a Siege Train from Agra through the mountain of Affghanistan and Cabul and Candahar must needs have been of the best description, and this service was nevertheless performed by the Bengal Bullocks.

IX. If, as Captain Loudon contends, the Mysore Bullock is equally well suited as the Bengal Bullock for the Draught of heavy Siege Ordnance, whoever has been accessary to keeping up the Madras allotment of animals to each piece has much to answer for. If Captain Loudon is right, by all means, His Excellency thinks, should we keep up the breed of the Madras Bullocks, but let the allotment be forthwith reduced to the Bengal scale.

X. Height and weight it is, that are required for Draught, and this it is in which the Bengal Bullock so surpasses the Madras beast. No one disputes that the latter is of far better blood, and therefore more enduring, more active and better fitted for Field Artillery—but he is not now

" and His Excellency will feel obliged by your adding a column to the above, for Bengal and
" Madras, showing what is the aggregate cost of Bullocks in the one Presidency and in the other,
" of the number required as above for each piece, taking for Bengal the average price of a Bullock
" in 1857-58, at Rupees 40, Annas 12 and Pies 2, and for this Presidency what was the average
" price at the same period."

" If the maintenance of Siege Trains is sanctioned, the stations selected by the Commander-
" in-Chief for that purpose, are, Kamptee and Secunderabad, both of which are comparatively
" close to the Bengal Frontiers and could therefore be easily supplied from that quarter, if it
" were found that by doing so, economy would be promoted."

" Under any circumstances whether Siege Trains are maintained or not, it cannot be contro-
" verted that the use of the Establishment for breeding and maintaining Cattle, is under the new
" Artillery organization, to a great extent, if not wholly superseded, and His Excellency would
" like to hear from you, as early as convenient, what your views are on this subject."

IV. The Commissary General in reply forwards a report from the Officer in charge of the Farm at Hoonsoor, adding to the report, that Captain Loudon's " opinion completely coincides with his own, that he has little else to say than that he deprecates the abolition of the Establishment that yields us so superior a Breed of Cattle at such a little expense, and which has been pronounced on various occasions of active service to be more enduring and more active than the heavier animal from Bengal more economically fed, now attaining a height and solidity equal " to any work," Colonel McCally concludes by saying, " that he is persuaded that with good training " in time of peace, the number allotted to the different pieces of Ordnance might be greatly reduced, " and the abolition of the Artillery Karkhanas now admits of the very best being selected to be " in readiness for Ordnance purposes."

V. Captain Loudon's opinion are couched thus.

1. " I have the honor to return the documents received with your letter No. 6009 of the 17th ultimo."

2. " In these papers the question is asked whether in consequence of the Artillery Karkha-
" nas having been broken up, the Breeding Establishment and Public Cattle Depôt, which are
" represented to have been raised and maintained for the supply of Cattle for the Foot Artillery,
" might not be abolished, and in the event of Siege Trains being sanctioned, it is proposed to pro-
" cure Bullocks from Bengal which the President of the Finance Commission mentions, are larger,
" cheaper and better than in Madras, on these points any observations I may have to offer are re-
" quested."

3. " The Breeding Establishment and Public Cattle Depôt were not raised and maintained
" for the supply of Bullocks for the Foot Artillery alone, but for the equipment of the Army
" generally. It was only in 1825 that separate Karkhanas were formed for the use of the Foot
" Artillery, and as the finest Cattle only were selected for these Karkhanas, the Public Cattle
" suffered accordingly in the character for efficiency which it had always borne. By the breaking
" up of these Karkhanas, the Public Cattle Department will revert to the same condition it was in,
" prior to 1825."

4. " Although Artillery Karkhanas are no longer necessary, there is still the present allot-
" ment of 2550 Draught Cattle to be maintained, these will require 350 fresh Bullocks annually
" and a much larger number, if purchased Cattle take the place of the Government Breed—more
" especially should epidemics prevail."

5. " Thus, were the Breeding Establishment to be abolished, the country would have to
" provide annually at least 350 Cattle, and if really serviceable Bullocks only were purchased, the
" aggregate cost of the whole would even, at the present prices of Cattle, equal the cost of the
" Government Establishments and in the course of a few years exceed it. The State in return
" would by this change possess a much inferior description of Cattle, and lose a breed which has
" long stood unrivalled, for it would speedily become extinct if confided to the inhabitants of the
" country."

6. "The breaking up of Artillery Karkhanas will leave finer Cattle for Siege Trains or other "purposes, and these animals will not fall much "short of the minimum height for Bengal, as "the measurements of the Cattle reserved for "the Artillery since General Sir Mark Cubbon's "experiment has commenced will prove—with "the same attention paid to organizing Kar- "khanas as was formerly given, and with the "same amount of practice in heavy draft, this "Breed will never cause disappointment."

Year.	No. of Bullocks.	Average height.
1850	178	$48\frac{1}{2}$
1851	41	$49\frac{1}{2}$
1852	290	$49\frac{7}{8}$
1853	122	$49\frac{1}{2}$
1855	207	$50\frac{1}{3}$
1856	264	$51\frac{1}{3}$
1857	218	$51_{2}^{60}_{10}$
1858	20	52
Reserved....	200	$52\frac{1}{4}$

7. "The allotments of Bengal Cattle and Madras, for Ordnance, vary much and from this it "is to be inferred that Madras Cattle are inferior, but satisfactorily to prove this, it would be "necessary to test them both over the same country. The allotment for the Madras Ordnance "would enable the Public Cattle, now that their best stock is not taken, to surmount all difficul- "ties, whether this is the case with the Bengal is not stated, but that the Public Cattle Depart- "ment even as at present constituted, is capable of moving considerable weights, the following cir- "cumstances will show."

8. "The shaft of the Buff Mill having broken, it was necessary to get a Teak leg to replace "it. Two were ordered. The weight of one was about 67 cwts., of the other 60. They were brought "upwards of 35 miles and crossed the broad and deep sandy bed of the Cupny River, and over a "road most of which is very bad indeed, and intersected by nullahs by 9 pairs of Draught Bullocks "in 6 days, including one day lost, in putting the loads right, they having shifted. The weight of "an Iron 18 Pounder is 73 cwts. and the allotment in Bengal is 18 Bullocks, so that considering "that they were not picked Cattle, which brought in these logs, the difference in reality between "the capabilities of the Bengal and Madras Cattle cannot be so great."

9. "To enable you to form an opinion as to the advisability of recommending that Bengal "Cattle should be purchased for Siege Trains in this Presidency, I here insert extracts from reports "which I have found among the records of this Office."

Captain, now General Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B., in a letter dated 6th December 1818, writes "of upwards of 1000 fine Guzerat and Hindustani Bullocks captured with Scindias Ord- "nance in the Mahratta war, and delivered to the Public Cattle Department, there was scarcely "one living at the end of 4 years. On the return of the Cattle to Mysore, they suffered so much "from the change, that no common degree of care or quantity of food would suffice to keep them in "condition, and no pampering whatever would enable them to go through the ordinary work."

Captain, now General Prescott, writes from Nagpore in July 1857. "The Cattle used by the "Bengal and Bombay Presidencies are, I am informed, generally of the Malwah breed, the keep "of which is much more expensive to Government than those of the Madras Presidency, and I "have been informed by those who have travelled with them, that they are slow, dull, and lazy, "and not unfrequently refuse draft in ascending Ghauts and crossing the beds of rivers, an evil "never yet complained of in the Mysore breed of Cattle."

"Captain Davidson, of the Bombay Commissariat in writing on Commissariat affairs during "the first Affghan Campaign, mentions the following:—

"No Draft Cattle in either Army was so efficient as 230 Mysore Bullocks which accom- "panied the Bombay Troops to Affghanstan. It was entirely from the very superior description of "these Cattle, that no part of the Bombay Park was required to be abandoned when the Troops "were returning to India over the almost impracticable roads through the Tobah Mountains. "These Cattle were frequently upwards of 16 hours in yoke."

"The Draft Bullocks in the Bengal Army were the property of Government, but were not "in my opinion so fine animals as the Mysore Bullocks. All the platform Carts were drawn by "six Bullocks."

"Captain Robertson writes on the 24th May 1850, regarding the Bengal Cattle at Saugor.

"Never having been employed with these Cattle, I can only judge of them by appearance, "in which as regards height and weight, they are far superior to the Madras Cattle though their "activity is less, and their power of endurance may also prove to be so."

wanted for that purpose, and for the heavy Draught, or Siege Ordnance, weight and size are quite indispensable.

XI. In para. 11, Capt. Loudon observes that certain Bengal Bullocks which arrived last year from Banda were sluggish, tender-hoofed, and delicate constitutioned animals, and although of great height and weight, would be perfectly useless in this Presidency as they could hardly move an ordinary march out of yoke—Sir P. Grant in the statement asks, how comes it that Bengal Cattle have not failed in any of the Affghan or other of the numerous Campaigns in India during the last 38 years?

XII. The Military Board's Report, I have before adverted to, shews that the subject of the comparative merits of the Cattle of the two Presidencies has been already very fully entered into. One result of that Report has been accelerated by the Bengal mutinies, namely, that the Field Batteries are now horsed or are being horsed—another is that, whereas at that time, both the height of the Bullock and his general character had greatly deteriorated, both height and fitness have under the system, since adopted, greatly improved: the average height of 178 Bullocks in 1850, having been $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches—In 1860 of 200 Bullocks, the average is $52\frac{1}{4}$. The minimum height of a Bengal Bullock is fixed at 50 inches measured over the hip.

XIII. The investigation thus far instituted, has elicited these points—namely,

That the Bengal Bullock is a much cheaper animal, because, though individually more expensive, a smaller number is required for a team—that in height and weight he is much better fitted for heavy Ordnance Draught:—on the other hand, the Mysore Bullock is justly termed "the Arab of Indian Cattle," is more expensive and more active, but is not wanted for Light Field purposes.

XIV. But so important a subject cannot, His Excellency believes, be so well determined in correspondence, as by a Board of Officers assembled to consider it. The question to be subjected for enquiry being, would it, or would it not be, to the advantage of Government not financially only, but generally, that the Breeding Establishment and Public Cattle Farm should be abolished, the required number of draught Cattle being purchased from the country or bought from Bengal and Berar. The Board should consist of one Artillery Officer, one Commissariat Officer and two Cavalry or Infantry Officers.

XV. In estimating the relative proportions of Cattle to each piece in Bengal and Madras, one element of consideration is the weight to be dragged by each team. This has not been touched on in this letter, nor has the cost of the keep of the Cattle, because enough has been shewn without those items of enquiry, to exhibit to Government the expediency of taking measures to decide the question proposed once for all, the result of which may very seriously affect the Military expenditure of this Presidency.

XVI. The information contained in the Military Board's report, is of the highest value, and will go far towards facilitating the enquires of a Board. The following passage from a Minute by Major Balfour (now Colonel and C. B.) is worthy of particular attention as elucidating the very point to which this letter draws the attention of Government.

"For the draft of 78 pieces of the heavy Field Ordnance of this Presidency, we require "3,573 Bullocks on the existing Madras scale, (this even is considered insufficient) whereas with "a Bullock equal in power to that of Bengal, of 52 inches in height, 2,016 Bullocks will suffice "with this great advantage as stated by Colonel Noble, C. B., that an 18 Pounder Iron Gun with "22 Bengal Bullocks marched equally with a Madras 6 Pounder Gun drawn by Madras Bullocks, "a degree of efficiency not certainly attainable with the use of 50 Bullocks of the Mysore breed. "Assuming therefore the annual cost for feeding and pay of attendants at 103 Rupees per Bullock "as given above for the inferior Bullocks and on the Madras scale of draft, and that increased "rates or 150 Rupees for the pay of attendants and feed of Bullocks will be requisite for the Bul- "lock equal to draft according to the Bengal scale, then the pecuniary advantage is in favor of the "superior Bullock, and the Military advantages of diminished numbers of Cattle and attendants "in a Camp, may be valued by the expense of the powerful animal being taken at 3,02,000 Rupees "against 3,69,000 for the less powerful animal, and the Military advantages will be the care of "2,000 against 3,500 Bullocks, and probably 1,100 attendants against 1,800 of that class, thus "proving that efficiency may be obtained by economy."

XVII. The foregoing observations have been based on the supposition, that the authorized Establishment of Public Cattle continues in this Presidency what it was previous to the mutinies. But the scale then established (not including Artillery Karkhana Cattle) was utterly insufficient,

as was proved the moment we had to provide a Siege Train for Major General Whitlock's Force. And it is worthy of remark that the Bullocks purchased around Kamptee on this occasion were had without any difficulty, and were of a description which elicited the highest praise from all quarters for their excellence. Their average price was Rupees 38-11, and their average height was 51 Inches, and this be it remembered when the urgency of the occasion and the rapidity with which the Cattle had to be collected, may be naturally supposed to have enhanced the price. His Excellency's own personal observation of the Bullocks of Berar fully confirms the testimony borne to the quality of the Cattle above referred to. If Bullocks of so fine a quality are to be had in Berar, and the Cattle Fairs expressly instituted by Lord Harris for the purpose of improving the Breed of Cattle, can supply them elsewhere, the existence of the Government Establishment seems really superfluous.

XVIII. In conclusion, I am to state that His Excellency has proposed to the Finance Commission to maintain two Siege Trains, one at Kamptee, the other at Secunderabad, consisting of the pieces noted in the margin. For this including Cattle for Sick Carts, the enormous number of 10,787 Draught Bullocks including spare on the Madras scale would be required. How urgent then does it become that the number of Cattle and its cost should be reduced, and how impossible it would be that the Farm at Hoonsoor could supply it or even the half of it! The total number of Bullocks authorised in 1857, was as follows :—

Kamptee.	*Secunderabad.*
6-24 *Pounders.*	6-24 *Pounders.*
2- 8 *Inch Howitzers.*	2- 8 *Inch Howitzers.*
5- 8 „ *Mortars.*	5- 8 „ *Mortars.*
5- 5½ „ *do.*	5- 5½ „ *do.*

11 Artillery Karkhanas...	1,548
Public Draught Bullocks...	2,550
Total...	4,098

This number the Farm was never able to supply from its own resources. Now reduction of the Cattle Establishment would not accelerate the supply of Cattle, and consequently if it be found possible to purchase suitable and a sufficient numbet of Bullocks in the districts mentioned, so as that the cost to Government of the Establishment shall be less than it is, the total abolition of the Farm would seem to be the only corallary that could be arrived at.

From the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 7th June 1860, *No.* 196 ; *to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.*

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the sanction of Government, and for publication in G. O., the annexed Table of Public Cattle to be maintained in this Presidency at the several stations enumerated. The total is the same as that which was laid before Council the day before yesterday, except that at Cannanore, 12 Elephants have been substituted for 23 Camels for the Battery of Artillery, which it is intended should form part of that Force. Camels do not thrive on the Western Coast.

2. It includes the Extra Cattle which would be required to equip the Moveable Columns at Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, and Kamptee, in Camp Equipage, Tarpaulins, Regimental Stores, Small Arm Ammunition, Kits, Camp Kettles, Ordnance Ammunition for the Light Batteries of Artillery, and for the draught of the Siege Train Guns and Carriages as per margin, but not for the draught of Stores and Ammunition of the Siege Trains which are to be provided for on the spot out of the resources of the country. It includes also 50 Riding Camels at Bellary, 75 at Secunderabad and 75 at Kamptee.

KAMPTEE.	Draught Bullocks including spare.
6-24 Pounders....	406
2- 8 Inch Howitzers....	74
5- 8 „ Mortars....	62
5- 5½ „ do.	23
Total....	565
SECUNDERABAD.	
6-24 Pounders...	406
2- 8 Inch Howitzers...	74
5- 8 „ Mortars...	62
5- 5½ „ do.	24
Total... ..	566
Grand Total.....	1131

3. An Establishment of Cattle is laid down for Waltair, because that is to be the fixed post for a European Force, but it is stationed at Wellington temporarily until Waltair is ready to receive the Troops.

4. All the Carriage Cattle should be permanently hired on the reduced rate of hire, conditional on the production of Bullocks whenever wanted, on full hire, as is the present practice at some stations.

5. The number of draught Bullocks is by this statement so greatly reduced at all Stations where there are no Moveable Columns, that recourse must be had to hire whenever more are required than the established allotment provides for. But as this will be a measure of economy, it is not undesirable, as it will tend to check the demand for Bullocks for public purposes to a degree, which has long as public Cattle were to be had, may not have been the case.

6. The Cattle have been fixed at Stations where they have always been, because they are the cheapest at which Cattle can be maintained in due proximity to the Troops for whose use, they are designed.

7. The Moveable Columns which are to be formed and equipped at the Stations named will consist of the following Forces :—

		Established strength.	
		Europeans.	Natives.
Bangalore...	1 Troop European Horse Artillery	115	0
	1 Wing Dragoons...	353	0
	1 Wing European Infantry	539	0
	1 Regiment Native Infantry	2	841
	Total...	1009	841
Bellary... ...	1 Battery of Artillery	146	33
	1 Wing Light Cavalry	2	194
	1 Wing European Infantry...	539	0
	1 Regiment Native Infantry..	2	841
	Total..	689	1068
Secunderabad.....	1 Troop European Horse Artillery.	115	0
	1 Wing Dragoons	353	0
	1 Wing European Infantry...	539	0
	1 Regiment Native Infantry.	2	841
	Total...	1009	841
Kamptee...	1 Troop European Horse Artillery.	115	0
	1 Wing Light Cavalry...	2	194
	1 Wing European Infantry.	539	0
	1 Regiment Native Infantry.	2	841
	Total...	658	1035
	Grand Total...	3365	3785

Calicut and Malliapooram are always on Field equipments, and they are provided for accordingly. The allotment of Elephants required for these places is included in the Cannanore allotment.

8. There will now be a large surplus of Cattle (except of Camels, Carriage and Forage Bullocks) which may be disposed of as Government may be pleased to order. The numbers are as under

	Elephants.	Camels.	Draught Bullocks.	Carriage Bullocks.	Forage Bullocks.
Present on the Establishment.....	254	1757	6190	2184	184
Required.....	159	1785	2238	2403	269
Difference.....	+95	−28	×3952	−219	−85

9. His Excellency would strongly advocate the allotment of Elephants or Cattle to Public Departments (not Military) requiring them, as a permanent measure, but not to be drawn from the Military Establishment. There are at present 13 Elephants with the Agent in the Hill Tracts

of Orissa, and there are 8 with the Conservator of Annamallay Forests. Both of these requisitions are in fact permanent supplies, and to make these or others contingent upon the resources of the reduced Military Establishment, would embarrass it.

10. The allotment of Camp Equipage to the Pegu Division having also been ordered to be reduced by one-half, the Establishment of Public Cattle, Bearers, and Lascars, there will be reduced also, and Major General Bell shall be instructed accordingly.

11. Taking the rates of yearly maintenance of the several descriptions of Public Cattle at those laid down in para. 104, of the Finance Commission's Report, the cost of the new Establishment, including the Moveable Columns, will be as follows:—

159	Elephants	@ 700	Rupees	1,11,300	0 0
1785	Camels	@ 165	,,	2,94,525	0 0
2238	Draught Bullocks	@ 90	,,	2,01,420	0 0
2403	Carriage do.	@ 35	,,	84,105	0 0
269	Forage do.			Nil.	
			Rupees...	6,91,350	0 0

12. Under the arrangements proposed in this letter, the information sought in my letters dated 4th April and 18th May last, is now no longer required.

Revised allotment of Public and permanently hired Cattle to be maintained at the several Stations in India.

Stations.	Elephants.	Camels.	Draught Bullocks.	Permanently hired Carriage Bullocks.	Forage Bullocks.	Remarks.
Cauverypauk, for Madras	8	78	66	0	8	
Trichinopoly	8	78	75	0	9	
Waltair	8	64	82	0	10	E. C DB. FB.
Hoonsoor, for Bangalore	15	308	178	597	21	Including 8 41 28 3 temporarily to remain at Jackatálla for a Wing of European Infantry.
Cannanore	50	0	46	0	6	
Mangalore	0	0	9	50	1	
Málliapooram	0	0	0	70	0	
Calicut	0	0	0	108	0	
Bellary	16	346	177	500	21	
Secunderabad	30	465	803	597	97	
Jaulnah	8	75	60	0	7	
Kamptee	16	371	742	481	89	
Total	159	1785	2238	2403	269	

QR. MR. GENL'S. OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEOGE,
7th June 1860.

(Signed) F. H. SCOTT, Major,
Acting Quarter Master General of the Army.

ORDER, No. 2185, *14th June* 1860.

The Governor in Council approves of the arrangements reported in the foregoing letter dated 7th June, and sanctions the Establishment of Public Cattle exhibited in the Table annexed thereto, for the several Stations of the Army, which will be published in G. O.

2. In concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor in Council directs that all Carriage Cattle be permanently hired on the reduced rate of hire, conditional on the production of Bullocks whenever wanted, on full hire.

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3. The Cattle surplus to the allotment now sanctioned, will be disposed of to the best advantage, by the Commissary General, on account of Government, and with reference to the prospective Estimate of Commissariat expenditure now before Government, the amount realized will not be carried to the credit of Government in the Departmental accounts, but will be paid in Cash into the Treasury, and the duplicate receipt forwarded to Government through the Military Department. A similar course will be observed in Military Departments generally in future and all incidental and Departmental receipts will be paid without deduction direct into the Treasury instead of being brought to credit in aid of Departmental expenditure as heretofore.

4. The Governor in Council is of opinion, that the allotment of Elephants and Cattle to Public Departments, (not Military) requiring them as a permanent measure, should be considered in the Departments concerned, as it will be clearly beyond the power of the reduced Military Establishment longer to supply them.

5. The preceding para. will be referred to the Public and Political Departments, together with para. 9 of the Quarter Master General's letter of the 7th instant.

6. In consequence of the Horsing of all the Field Batteries attached to the European Artillery, and the gradual abolition of the Golundauze of this Presidency, Bullocks will cease to be required for Light Field Batteries. The Governor in Council therefore considers, that with a view to the reduction of expenditure as much as possible, the connection of Government with the Cattle Breeding Establishment heretofore maintained in Mysore, should be discontinued, and that the Hoonsoor Training Depôt should be abolished, the wants of the service in respect to Draught Cattle being met by purchase from the ordinary resources of the country.

7. Ordered that a communication to the effect of the foregoing paragraph be addressed to the Commissioner of Mysore, with a request that he will suggest to Government the date from which the above resolution may be conveniently carried into effect, and the mode in which the Stock on hand can be most advantageously disposed of, and the accounts finally closed.

8. The Tanning Establishment at Hoonsoor may be maintained under its European Superintendent for the present, the requisite arrangements for its efficient control being provided for by the Commissary General, who will report the same for the approval of Government.

9. On the whole of the foregoing orders being carried into effect, the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts will, in communication with the Commissary General, prepare and submit to Government a complete statement of the immediate and prospective reduction of expenditure which they involve, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and to the Government of India, to whom meanwhile special Reports of these Proceedings will be forwarded without delay. A copy of the foregoing Proceedings will also be furnished to the Military Finance Commissioners.

To the Commissioner, Mysore.
To the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Here enter 14th June 1860, No. 2186.
,, 14th ,, 2187.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
,, Commissary General.
,, Inspector General of Ordnance.
,, Military Auditor General.
,, Accountant General.
,, Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.
,, Colonel T. McGoun.
,, Public Department.
,, Political Department.
,, Military Finance Commission.
,, Judicial Department Recd 21st July 1860.

Exd. W. D'Arachy.

Ind. Pro. 7 July 1860 Dept.

Pros: of Govt in the Milty Dept. No. 2185.

Df. 14th June
Rf. 23rd July } 1860.

No. 1182.

Copy the order passed on a letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army submitting for sanction & publication in Gl. the annexed Table of Public Cattle to be maintained in the Presidency at certain stations

No. 935 - 25th July 60.

Recorded. JP

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read Proceedings, 19th & 14th June '60 Nos. 2,243 & 2,185 in the Military Dept.

Order.

Communicated to the Commissioner of Police

The Commr. of Police.