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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Judicial

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

362-363

Press.
Mis.

Confidential

Dated

15. 2. 1894 197.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

Press
Mis.

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

191

Dated

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives 1-2-806-54-5-58

[Strictly Confidential.]

No. 79

SECRET
22 JAN 94
RECEIVED

FROM

J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department.
Public.

Calcutta, the 17 January 1894.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 1460—64, dated the 4th October last, on the subject of the agitation against the slaughter of ~~the~~ ^{me}, I am now directed to communicate the following conclusions at which the Government of India have arrived after full consideration of the correspondence connected with the question.

2. It appears to the Governor General in Council in the first place to be necessary that each Local Government should carefully consider the means for controlling the agitation which are furnished by the existing law, and should give those means a full trial. To assist in the consideration of this subject, I am to enclose a copy of a letter, No. 912 J.-D., dated the 8th November 1893, addressed by the Bengal Government to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, indicating certain measures which appeared to that Government to be practicable and advisable. It is understood that this letter was issued by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal after taking legal advice; but it is left to ~~the Government of Bengal~~ ^{the Government of Bengal} after considering it to take such action in the directions indicated as may be thought desirable.

I am specially to commend to the attention of the Government of Madras that portion of the letter (paragraph 7) which deals with itinerant propagandists of the movement, all of whom should be closely watched. Wherever their addresses appear to contain incitements to violence or language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, suitable restraining action should be taken under the Criminal Procedure Code.

It may eventually be found necessary to resort to further legislation in order to bring the agitation under complete control; but the Government of India are of opinion that the powers already granted by the law should first be adequately tried, and that no further legislation should be undertaken unless it is found, after sufficient trial, that those powers do not enable the authorities to cope with the agitation and the disturbances consequent upon it. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with brief monthly reports as to the progress of the agitation, and the action taken in compliance with the above suggestions.

3. I am to state that the Government of India propose to take measures to amend section 15 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and section 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the manner suggested by Sir Charles Croftwaite; and that they will also amend sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to include offences under sections 143 (unlawful assembly) and 147 (rioting) of the Indian Penal Code among those of the commission of which, or the intention to commit which, village headmen, landholders, and others shall be bound to give information.

The Governor General in Council desires that in all Municipal towns sustained efforts may be made to restrict the slaughter of kine otherwise than for prescribed slaughter-houses, to prohibit the sale of beef except in the shops, and to regulate the mode of conveyance of beef from slaughter-houses to shops or private houses so as to obviate any cause of offence therefrom. The various Municipal Acts in force in the different provinces of India have been examined with a view to ascertain how far they provide a legal basis for such action, and I am to enclose a conspectus which is believed correctly to summarize the provisions on the subject. If in any province the legislation in force is found to be insufficient, proposals for the amendment of the law should be submitted to the Government of India without delay. I am, however, to observe that in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, while Municipal Acts or bye-laws might provide rules for regulating the slaughter of animals for sale, the removal of the beef and its sale, the enforcement of these provisions and the punishment of breaches of them, in places where religious feeling on the subject is active, should ordinarily be reserved by the executive in its own hands, and not left to Municipal Commissioners acting as Honorary Magistrates. It is possible that in parts of the country where there is much religious excitement, the business of licensing shops for the sale of beef might also with advantage remain in the hands of the executive.

5. The Government of India are further of opinion that, wherever an opportunity offers, in Municipal towns efforts should be made to arrive at an amicable understanding as to the premises in which the private slaughter of kine for sacrificial purposes has been customary and may be allowed to continue with due precautions to avoid publicity. In such efforts the initiative, it is scarcely necessary to remark, should rest with the executive, and this matter should be wholly reserved by the Magistrate for regulation by himself, and not left in any way under the control of the Municipal authorities. In rural villages, on the other hand, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will rarely be desirable to take action of this nature. Much may, possibly, be done by enlisting the assistance of the local landlords, and the establishment of a good understanding between the two creeds in Municipal towns may have a beneficial influence on public feeling in rural villages; but in the latter places it will not ordinarily be practicable to provide for the due enforcement of rules, and in such circumstances it seems better that rules should not be made.

6. Lastly, I am to say that the Government of India have considered the question whether any measures, such as the use of a particular road and the avoidance of others, should be taken to regulate the means of conveyance or manner of transport of cattle intended for slaughter to slaughter-houses or other places set apart for this purpose, and have decided that it is not expedient to take action in this direction. But in cases where large droves of cattle intended for Commissariat use are traversing a district it may often be useful for the District Magistrate to ascertain the route to be taken and the places where the cattle are to rest or halt, and then to take such measures in communication with the local landlords (or the police occasionally) as may tend to obviate any obstruction to the free passage of the cattle to their destination.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. M. J. Hall

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 912J.

FROM H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., C.S.I.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th November 1893.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has attentively perused your report, dated 27th October 1893, on the agitation regarding kine-killing, and that he desires me to thank you for the care and labour you have bestowed in preparing it. The enclosures to the report are valuable and useful documents.

2. From the perusal of these papers His Honour has formed the following opinions:—The first opinion is that this agitation did not arise spontaneously in Bihar, but was started by propagandists from outside the Province; that these propagandists commenced operations by speaking at fairs and markets; that afterwards they created or stimulated the extension of associations in towns and villages; that the objects of these associations were at first unobjectionable; that many associations have adhered to the original blameless religious objects; that without doubt many more have degenerated from these objects; that most, if not all the foreign agents, and many of the local men, have gone beyond the primary object of the movement, and have incited to creed-antagonism and a general resolve to violently prevent kine-slaughter in any circumstances; that these propagandists and their confederates have sought to enforce this prohibition by temporal and spiritual terrorism; that among Muhammadans in certain localities there are symptoms of a counter-agitation; and, lastly, that Muhammadans have here and there grossly outraged Hindu feeling.

3. The second important opinion His Honour has formed is that, although the local officers were from the beginning to some degree aware of the existence of this agitation, they yet abstained from taking any active steps to obtain information of a precise and accurate character regarding the propagandists, and from adopting effectual measures to restrict or stop the illegal developments of the movement. It is stated in the Saran report, for example, that a notorious propagandist from Ballia made a preaching excursion into the Saran district with a gang of 200 or 300 disciples last May, without effective supervision from the district authorities. It is stated in the Darbhanga report that inflammatory pamphlets were in circulation without even copies having been procured for the Magistrate's inspection; that police officers were well aware of the dissemination of such incitations to violence; and that even cattle were forcibly rescued without report being made to the Magistrate.

4. The last opinion, I am to notice, as having been formed by His Honour from a perusal of these papers, is that the chief or among the chief local agents for promoting this movement were Government officials, connected with the local courts, schools, and post-offices. The organization of the Civil Government has in fact been used by the propagandists for the dissemination of their opinions and the enforcement of their objects, without any questionings from the district authorities.

5. The explanation of the quiescent attitude on the part of the district authorities is suggested by Mr. Williams, Collector of Darbhanga. As the movement was supported by so many gentlemen of position and respectability, it was thought that the movement should be free from interference, even in its more questionable developments. Practically the only measures taken by District Officers appear to have been the collection of some information of an imperfect character for the Special Branch Office, the punishment of a few rioters, and the quartering of additional police in some disturbed localities.

2
 view of the line which this agitation has now developed, and of the methods by which it has been carried on, District Officers will see that this attitude of quiescence can be no longer maintained. The religious sentiment on this subject, there can be no doubt, is such that the methods which have in many cases been enforced are illegal; and while District Officers should not interfere with, but on the contrary assist, associations which keep within the letter and spirit of the law, and whose own blameless intentions, the inflammatory propaganda, and the exhortations which stir up animosity, and ill-will, and have already led to bloodshed, wherever they are found to exist, be forthwith checked. The same treatment must be meted out to Muhammadan as to Hindu agitators. To this His Honour calls attention to the following points, and desires that they (the Officers) shall receive the immediate and continuous attention of district executive authorities.

7. *First.*—As it is shown that the cattle fairs and markets are among the localities selected by inflammatory propagandists for their operations, care must be taken to depute to every fair or market frequented by such persons a force of police sufficient to maintain order. If the language of any speaker is inflammatory and likely to lead to a breach of the peace, his words should be recorded, and the police officer may then, if necessary, proceed under Chapters V and XIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and section 23, Act V of 1861, to disperse the audience and arrest any person, if this be necessary for the prevention of an offence or of the abetment of an offence.

Secondly.—As it is shown that some itinerant propagandists have been forward in exciting the passions of people throughout the villages, and endangering the public peace, persons who make such inflammatory appeals or who can give no satisfactory account of themselves should be dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

Thirdly.—As it is shown that some societies have at meetings adopted resolutions which have directly produced creed animosity and led to breaches of the peace, the Magistrates should inform themselves of the existence, objects, ramifications and membership of all such societies, and of their methods of working. If evil results seem likely to again accrue from the action of such societies, the Magistrate should remonstrate with the leading members, and endeavour to induce them to remove the causes of dissatisfaction and dismiss any offending agents. If such remonstrances fail of effect, action should be taken in regard to such societies under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code; or for offences under Chapter XXII of the Penal Code. As there are reasons to believe that in certain cases foreigners (being Marwaris and others) have been prominent in instigating and fomenting disturbances, attention is drawn to section 3, Act III of 1864, as an alternative procedure. District Officers may move for the removal from British territory of any such persons whenever there is good and substantial reason for believing that such persons are either disturbers of the peace or instigators of such disturbances.

Fourthly.—In cases of criminal intimidation, or when coercion is used to force men into unlawful ways, and they through fear or other cause will not complain to the Magistrate, the police should act upon the powers vested in them by sections 23 and 24, Act V of 1861, and apply for legal process against the offenders.

Fifthly.—It is shown by these documents that inflammatory propagandists have been supported by societies of which Government officials were members; it is even stated that Government officials have harboured men of this class. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor condemns the connexion of officials with associations leading to proceedings of an inflammatory character, and if henceforward any officer is found to be a member of a society or association which foment or countenance inflammatory proceedings, he should be at once required to resign his connexion with the society. In the present excited state of public feeling, District Officers should exercise their power of forbidding, whenever they consider it right, any public officer from having connexion with societies of a character tending to disturb the public peace: such connexion seriously weakens his usefulness as a public servant.

8. You will perceive that the preceding instructions, which are not meant to exhaust the field of executive action in this matter, imply that special energy

and activity must be brought into district work, and that the District Officers rely on the District Officers, whose status is considerably enhanced, to exercise an intelligent control over this activity, and to employ the most reliable subordinates on duties requiring tact and judgment.

9. From the remarks made in the Report on the Bihar Division, and in the Gazette of the 1st instant, you will notice the importance His Honour attaches to holding landlords strictly to such responsibility as the law places on their position. It is to be hoped that District Officers during their touring will not lose sight of that important matter. In the same connection it was stated that "the Hindus of Bihar *** may be assured of the support of Government in all legitimate efforts to restrict within the customary limits the slaughter of kine by non-Hindus, if these limits have been transgressed, and to ensure that kine-slaughter shall not be effected, no matter what past practice may have been, in a way to outrage Hindu feeling." District Officers should lose no opportunity of giving effect to the principles thus laid down. They should, where kine-slaughter has been usual in any village and is now objected to, endeavour to make the best arrangements possible, having due regard to custom and the necessities of the case. This may often be effected by appointing a particular place or places for kine-slaughter—an arrangement which may be enforced under Chapter XI of the Criminal Procedure Code or under the municipal law.

10. If effect be adequately given to the instructions now enjoined on District Officers in connexion with this agitation—and His Honour's remarks are applicable to Muhammadan as to Hindu agitators and propagandists,—it is to be hoped that the excitement which exists will be mitigated. In particular, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor expects from it good effects in removing the proximate incitements to illegal coercion and riots. In your letter under notice, you seem to regard the quartering of additional police as the chief means of repressing disturbances. It is no doubt an efficient means of preserving the peace, but its employment is an admission of the inability of the ordinary district executive power to cope with an emergency; and though recourse must be had at times to that measure, its use ought not to be the chief means of the executive for the preservation of the public tranquility.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your most obedient servant,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Provisions relating to the sale of meat.	Provisions relating to the conveyance of meat from slaughter-houses to shops, etc.
Prohibits the use of any place for selling or storing for sale the flesh of any animal intended for food without a license from the Chairman. [Section 191 (a) of Madras Act IV of 1884.]	Gives power to make rules for securing cleanliness and order in streets. [Section 355 (1) (IV) of Madras Act IV of 1884.]
Prohibits the use of any place for selling or storing for sale the flesh of any animal intended for food without a license from the President. Also gives power to make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of places used for the sale of the flesh of animals, for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping them in a cleanly and proper state. [Sections 346 and 413 (A) of Madras Act I of 1884.]	Gives power to make rules for securing cleanliness and order in the streets. [Section 355 (1) (IV) of Madras Act IV of 1884.]
Prohibits the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat except the municipal markets or such other markets as may have been licensed by the municipality. Gives power to make rules for the regulation of and the proper and cleanly conduct of business in the markets. [Section 66 of Bombay Act VI of 1878 and section 33 (a) of Act II of 1884.]	
Prohibits the sale in a municipal market of any animal or article without a license from the Commissioner, and the establishment of any new private market for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing for sale, animals intended for human food or any other article of human food, except with the Commissioner's sanction. Forbids the sale or the exposition for sale, without a license from the Commissioner, of any four-footed animal or any meat intended for human food in any place other than a municipal or private market. [Sections 401, 402, 410 and 412 of Bombay Act III of 1883.]	
Prohibits the use of any place as a shop for the sale of meat without a license from the Commissioner, and empowers them to order the closure of such shops if they prove a nuisance to the neighbourhood. [Sections 261 and 262 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.]	
Prohibits the use without a license from the Commissioner of any place as a shop for the sale of fresh meat except in a municipal, registered or licensed market. [Section 356 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.]	
Prohibits the use within the municipality as may, in the opinion of the Board, cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or nuisance, or may, in its opinion, be prejudicial to the public convenience.	
Prohibits the sale of beef except subject to rules to be prescribed by the Local Government.	
Rules regulating and restricting the slaughter of animals and the sale of beef or other meat.	

333
Judicial Dept

From

The Govt of India
Home Dept.

no 99

Of 17 } Jan'y 1894
of 22 }

Encl. 2

Communicating the conclusions
arrived at by the Govt. of India
as regards the agitation against
the slaughter of kine.

From

No. 733

the G. of I.

Dated 17 Jan

1894

FOR ORDERS.

The original proposals were as
follows:-

(1) to insert in the Penal
Code two sections dealing
with conspiracy;
(this proposal was approved by
the Madras Govt.)

(2) to amend sec. 505 I.P.C.
so as to cast the burden
of proof of good faith
on the person circulating
the malicious report
& so as to slightly extend
its scope;

(this too was approved by the
Madras Govt.)

(3) to amend section 46 C.C.P.
so as to enable District
Magistrates to require the
persons specified therein
to supply information
on any matter;

(to this also the Madras Govt.
had no objection though the
form of the proposed amendment
did not meet altogether
with its approval)

(4) to amend the Police Act
V of 1861 so as to throw
the cost of maintaining the
act.

of disturbed districts but
also upon absentee landlords
& so as to empower Govt.
to throw the said cost
upon any given class &
so as to enable Govt. to
recover from the inhabitants
& absentee landlords com-
pensation for damage caused
by unlawful assemblies;
This group of proposals was
also approved by the Madras
Govt. which, however, suggested
that as Act V of 1864 is not
in force here, the G. of I. should
take steps to pass a General
Act on the subject of
punitive police instead
of amending Act V of 1864)

(5) to amend the Cattle Trespass
Act so as to prohibit the
establishment of private
cattle-pounds & of 80 dallas
or asylums for cattle;
regarding this the Madras Govt.
observed that the measure
proposed was too drastic &
that the prohibition ought to
be limited to the establishment
of private pounds)

2. His Govt. further reported
that the proposed amendment
of section 505 I.P.C. seemed
sufficient to restrain the
undue license of the Press &
that it would not advocate
more stringent measures,
that the anti-cow-killing
movement has not attained
any magnitude in Madras &
no law has been

Principal beef slaughter-
houses but (iv) that it might
be useful to possess the
power to prohibit Kine-
killing & the sale of beef
except in accordance with
rules to be framed by the
Local Govt.

3. With Indian letter of 20 Nov.
1893, No. 2417, this Govt. forward
a note on the progress of the
anti-cow-killing movement
in this Presidency & their note
attention is invited.

4. In Govt. letter of 23 Dec. 1893,
No. 182 (Conf.), this Govt. finally
reported that no rule as to
whatsoever is felt in a
movement in Southern
India & that no difficulty
has been experienced in
regard to Municipal beef
slaughter-houses.

5. It appears from the G. of
I. letter, now under consideration,
that the G. of I. has abandoned
the intention of

(i) adding provisions
regarding conspiracies
to the Penal Code.

(ii) amending sec. 505 I.P.C.
so as to limit the license
of the Press,

(iii) amending the Cattle
Trespass Act.

On the other hand the G. of I.
has decided

(i) to amend sec. 45 C.P.
as provisionally proposed.

(ii) to amend the Police
Act, & as to the Criminal

proposed,
 (iii) to amend sec. 44 & 45
 C.P. as to revive
 village officers, etc. to
 give information regarding
 the commission of, or
 intention to commit, the
 offences of unlawful
 assembly & rioting.
 amendment of sections 44 &
 C.P. is not likely to
 be much effect & as
 regards the amendment of
 Police Act V of 1861, it
 is observed that the
 G. of I. makes no reference
 to proposal of this kind.
 General Act on the
 part of Punitive Police
 could be passed. It has
 now to be decided whether
 Madras Police Act of 1852
 Punitive Police Act, III of 1852,
 should be amended in the
 manner in which the G. of I.
 proposes to amend Act V of
 1861 or whether the G. of
 I. should be again moved to
 pass a general Act on the
 subject. Perhaps the best
 plan will be to wait until
 a Supreme Legislative Council
 is passed the ~~Amendment~~ Act
 amending Act V of 1861 &
 then bring in a Bill in the
 Local Legislature for the
 amendment of Madras Act
 of 1852 on the same
 lines.

I think we may safely wait
 to see what India does. By then
 time the agitation may have quieted
 down & it may be seen not to be
 necessary to do anything
 W
 1/2/94
 As regards the cow-killing agit.
 this alteration is not wanted here. I
 think it is desirable to brush it
 general grounds, but there
 is no immediate necessity.

I think it will be with sufficient
 time to D. W. to keep their
 eyes open. This might be done by
 D.O. which they might be told
 to destroy. But I am not sure
 that even this is necessary.
 I am quite sure that the G. of I.
 will make the matter, whatever may
 be judged advisable in other
 parts of India.
 W
 1/2/94

End to new in this W. K. W.
 spirit of present
 W

India's letter which calls for
 consideration.
 (1) In the first place the G. of I.
 suggests that all Local Govts
 should carefully consider
 the matter & report to the
 G. of I. as to the
 result of their
 consideration.
 As there is no action
 this President
 is necessary to
 on this suggestion
 If necessary the G. of I.
 should be asked to
 send a circular to the
 Local Govts. for
 information to India's
 Govt. for info.
 to St. Insp. the D. of Po.
 & the Comd. of Police, Madras
 but if such a course is
 adopted it is only too
 likely that the matter will
 be lost out & it seems advisable
 that as little publicity as
 possible should be given
 to this correspondence.
 (2) The G. of I. specially urges
 that itinerant propagandists
 should be carefully watched &
 suitable action taken against
 them when necessary under
 (Chapters V & VIII of ?) the Criminal
 Procedure Code.
 Perhaps the best plan will
 be to bring this portion of
 the letter to the notice of
 Special Branches which
 can correspond D.O. with
 St. Insp. & Supts of Police
 on the subject.

business of the eighth
the subject taken in
to it.

These reports in
the House

of the
for

to
to
to
to

the slaughter
houses
made of
beef so as

Had begun to say that
take legislation as we happen
to have the amendment of the
District Municipalities Act
in hand. But when I read
India's letter I at once formed
precisely the opinion which
is expressed in the letter,
namely, that (whatever may
be the case elsewhere) to make
any such moves here as India
suggests would be a very
great mistake. The only
result would be that an agi-
tation would be aroused, which
does not at present exist
regarding I feel sure there
is no fear - It would rather
the celebrated case of the
other the learnt from his
friend to go on the basis.
But would be actually putting
seditions & seditious ideas
into the heads of peaceable,
well-conducted people.

W
/ 4/2/94

entire offence;
the amendment of
various Municipal Acts
could be undertaken if
their provisions regarding
the slaughter of animals are
not sufficiently stringent;
(iii) that the enforcement of
legal provisions regarding
cattle-slaughter should be
reserved to the Executive
first left to Members of
Magistrates;
(iv) that, in places where
excitement is intense, the
business of licensing ^{beef} shops
should be left in the
hands of the Executive.
It seems probable that these
agitations, if complied
with, will do more harm than
good in Madras. As the Municipal
acts stand, it is impossible
for the Executive to undertake
licensing of beef-shops
effortless of the

other way than by
punishments for breach of
their provisions. Possibly
the Acts might be amended so
as to authorize the framing
of by-laws to regulate the
manner in which & the
by which animals shall be
taken to & meat brought
away from the Municipal
slaughter houses but even
such an amendment would
be open to objections for
(i) it would give rise to a
lot of discussion & possibly
create a difficulty when
in fact it presents (ii) Income
Council where the ^{caste} Hindus are
in an overwhelming majority
are hardly capable of
dealing fairly with such
a question. On the whole
it seems unnecessary to
take any action on para
& except, perhaps, to inform
~~the~~ all District
Magistrates, & semi-officially
that, if any cases arise
in which the question of
the slaughter of cattle is
involved, they should be
disposed of by salaried
Magistrates first by Benchers.
(5) In para 5 of the letter the G.
of suggests that the Executive
authorities should endeavour
to arrive at an amicable
arrangement in regard to the
places in Municipal Towns
private slaughter cattle

I don't think we should do
anything of this sort till the
necessity arises. There is no
agitation as far as Madras,
but an agitation might be easily
aroused

W
/ 4/2/94

In this Presidency at all events this is a matter in which the magistrates cannot legally interfere. The Municipal Act prohibit the slaughter of animals except with a license from the Municipality & this seems all that is necessary. Cattle are rarely, I believe, slaughtered in this Presidency for sacrificial purposes; goats are commonly the victims.

(6) It seems hardly necessary to take any action on para 6. I will in this paragraph refer only to Localities in Municipal Towns & it is observed that the G. of I. does not think it expedient that any steps should be taken to prescribe the manner in which & routes by which cattle should be conveyed to their destination. The last part of this para. might perhaps be communicated to the Dist. Mag. of Bellary.

The G. of I.'s letter does not seem to contain a very satisfactory solution of the dangerous problem which has arisen.

25/1/94
The letter of the G. of I. appears to be mainly calculated to cause trouble & agitation where none now exists.

It will be observed [Sec. 346 Act of 1854 & sec. 191 Act 10 of 1859] that in India the President & also the Chairman may, on special occasions, authorize the slaughter of animals at places other than licensed slaughter houses. If India's views are to be carried out it will be necessary to substitute the Commissioner of Police & the Dist. Mag. for the authorities by whom such special licenses shall be granted; but such an amendment seems advisable. Attention is also invited to the proviso to sec. 347 of Act I of 1859; this too would require alteration to give effect to the suggestions of the G. of I.

Respectfully
Yours
H. H. ...

We must tell India how far we intend to act on their letter, and give our reasons for not going so far as they wish in certain directions - because we feel it best "quietly" move - but that we shall keep a strict look out in all districts in case any agitation should spring up. I notice that the B. is asking anxiously for information.

Agree C.O. dated 27 Oct
Agree N.O. dated 20 Nov
Current No. of 18 dated

1893, No. 233
1893, No. 241
1893 - 255

Current No. 333 of 1874, dated

from the G. of I.

Order: 15. Feb 1894 No. 362

The following letter will be sent. (Traditioners)

Letter No. 362

To the G. of I., ...

Sir,
I am directed to make the following observations upon your letter dated 17th Jan 1894, No. 79. Public, on the subject of the agitation against the slaughter of Kine.

* dated 27 Oct. 1893, No. 2227, sub.
" 20 Nov. 1893, No. 2417, sub.
" 23 Dec. 1893, No. 2615, sub.

2. The Govt. of India will have observed from my previous letters noted in the margin that the movement has made no progress in this Presidency, that no disturbances have occurred & that no complaints have been made about the killing of cattle in Municipal Slaughter-houses; in short, the people appear to be absolutely indifferent. How long this state of affairs will last it is, of course, impossible to predict; but the G. in C. is convinced

in this Presidency at least,

tempt to prescribe ... for an evil which ...

the same

Vol. 182 of 1894
Jan 19 4 44 PM

Dear Sir,
I send you for your
information the notes &
views of the members on
Judicial Committee No 335 of
1894. Please note the remarks
of the G. of I. on the subject
of itinerant propagandists.
You should correspond ~~directly~~
officially with Mr. Mag. &
Capt. of Police on this matter
& ^{instruct} them ^{to} ~~watch~~ ^{the necessity for} ~~carefully~~
such individuals & where
~~necessary~~ ^{proceed} against
them under the Criminal Procedure
Code. You will also observe
that the G. of I. desires to be
furnished with brief monthly
reports as to the progress
of the anti-Kino-Killing
movement. These are to be
prepared & submitted in the
Special Branch.

Kino-Killing

W. C.
Mason

In
6 Feb.
JH
8/2/94

F.S. Mullaly Esq.

Confidential No. 23
1894

Indica DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 15-2-94
No. 362
363
Series. mis

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First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Kine killing. Making certain
notations upon letter from the
Govt. of India on the subject of
the agitation against the slaughter
of kine.*