

Judicial Department

G.O. 1645

9 27-10-1890

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—The Report of the Agricultural Committee, appointed by G. O., dated 25th September 1888, No. 686, Revenue.

ORDER—dated 4th July 1890, No. 515, Revenue.

Towards the end of 1888, His Excellency the Governor in Council appointed a Committee, consisting of the gentlemen noted on the margin, with the subsequent addition of the Director of Public Instruction, to institute a comprehensive inquiry into the past working of the Agricultural Department and the College of Agriculture and to make suggestions for the conduct of operations in the future.

Miscellaneous.

W. Wilson, Esq., M.A., C.B., *Chairman*.
Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I.
Hon. P. Chentass Row, C.L.E.
J. Gross, Esq., M.A., C.B.
F. A. Nicholson, Esq., C.B., *Secretary*.
J. Adam, Esq., M.A.
Rai Bahadur A. Sabapathi Mudaliar Avergal.

The Committee held eighteen meetings, examined many witnesses orally and received numerous replies to sets of interrogatories issued by it; it considered notes of suggestions from various gentlemen connected with agriculture or interested in the improvement of agricultural methods and knowledge; and its investigations were further assisted by two valuable papers contributed by Messrs. Nicholson and Benson. The result of its labours is a most interesting report, in which all the various branches of the question of agricultural progress in India have, it is believed for the first time, been brought together and thoroughly discussed.

2. The report, however, contains no summary of the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, and owing to this defect it is desirable to recapitulate here at greater length than would perhaps otherwise have been necessary the opinions which the Committee has formed regarding the results that have hitherto been obtained and the lines on which the Administration of the Department should proceed in the future.

3. In order to indicate to the Committee the matters upon which its opinion was desired the Government suggested in the order appointing it that attention should be directed to the following points:—

Lines of inquiry.

- (1.) What benefit has accrued or is likely to accrue to the cultivating classes from the Agricultural Department as at present constituted?
- (2.) What improvement it has effected or is likely to effect in seeds, implements, breeds of cattle, sheep and horses and methods of cultivation throughout the Presidency?

- (3.) What inducements does it hold out to ryots to improve their stock and mode of agriculture?
- (4.) Its operations in regard to cattle disease, and the benefits resulting from those operations.
- (5.) The operations in connection with, and the benefits derived from, the stock farm administered by the Department, with financial results.
- (6.) Whether the breeding of stock can be properly or economically carried on by Government.
- (7.) The duties of the officers employed under the Department.
- (8.) The best means of increasing the efficiency of the Department, having special reference to the benefit of the agricultural community.
- (9.) The course of study pursued at the College of Agriculture.
- (10.) The class of students at the College and the conditions under which they come to it.
- (11.) Whether the students engage in agriculture after leaving the College?
- (12.) Whether the College ought to remain under the control of the Director of Public Instruction?
- (13.) Whether the Agricultural Department ought to continue to be administered by the Board of Revenue?
- (14.) Whether the Agricultural Department ought to be restricted to matters connected with agriculture?

4. As regards the past the Committee has very little that is favourable to report. Large quantities of seeds have been distributed and some new varieties introduced, but the practical results to the ryots have as yet been but trifling.

Operations in the past.

Many varieties of ploughs have been brought to the notice of the cultivators, but though numbers have been bought they are very little used and have not found general favour with the farmer. The introduction of the Beheca sugar-mill, however, has met with greater success, and its superiority to the old wooden mill is now generally recognised by the ryot. The efforts made by the Department towards the improvement of the breeds of cattle, sheep and horses have been insignificant and spasmodic. The attempts to induce the ryots to breed a better class of pony, which have been made in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, by giving the services of good sires free of charge, have been fairly successful, and the prospects of this undertaking are encouraging. A few bulls and rams have been distributed and a cross-breed of sheep was established at the Saidapet Farm, but without any appreciable result so far as the ryots are concerned, and it is more than doubtful whether these bulls and rams were better or more suitable for the ryots than animals taken from many very good breeds which exist in the Presidency. A stock depôt was established in December 1887 with the intention that it should form a centre for the distribution of bulls and rams. The Government is of opinion that the establishment of such a stock depôt is a mistake and that if it were considered desirable to provide bulls and rams for distribution, (which it is not) that object would be obtained more economically by purchase in the open market. The Government further ascertained that the system of breeding going on upon this stock depôt was calculated to lead rather to the deterioration than to the improvement of stock. The depôt was accordingly closed after it had been in existence for about a year. The experiments conducted at the Saidapet Farm with the object of showing how the agricultural methods of the country could be improved are reported by the Committee to have been fairly

successful, and the demonstration of the value of deep tillage and the possibility of growing fodder crops is adduced in support of this statement. But the advantages were not shown to the ryot and the practical results have, therefore, been inconsiderable. The Committee finds that the Department has been able to hold out very little indirect inducement to the ryots to improve their stock and mode of agriculture. The most important of the measures taken with this object in view are the agricultural exhibitions that have been held from time to time, but strong doubts have been raised as to their success and usefulness. Private enterprise has to some extent been fostered by the encouragement accorded to the efforts of the late M. R. R. Krishnaswami Mudali of Shiyali to introduce better systems of farming, by the gift of stock and implements to the Mission Farm at Karur, and by a grant-in-aid to the Madura Farmers' Club. It is, however, clear that the few endeavours which the Department has made to indirectly induce improvements have been as little fruitful in practical results as its more direct efforts.

The work of the Cattle Disease Department will be dealt with at greater length below, but it may be noted here that while the Committee considers it has done appreciable good, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Shaw describes the subordinate staff as insufficient and inefficient, and several witnesses state that the Stock Inspectors are useless and command no confidence.

In the province of agricultural education also the results are similarly disappointing though indirect good has possibly been effected. The only agency that has been at work is the College of Agriculture at Saidapet, and the Committee was asked to report upon the class of students that attend it, the conditions upon which they come to it, and whether they engage in agriculture after leaving the College. The Committee finds that a very great majority, possibly 90 per cent., of the students are either landholders or members of landholding families; there are, however, few sons of large landholders and in Appendix E. there is an overwhelming mass of evidence that the sole object with which most of the students join the College is to obtain employment or promotion in the Government service. Out of 187 Saidapet graduates regarding whom information has been collected, only 39 are engaged in farming; but though the College must be held to have somewhat failed in directly influencing agriculture, the Committee considers that it has nevertheless given a fair return to the country for the money spent upon it, while the attention it has excited throughout India and the undoubted good it has done during the time it has been in existence, imperatively demand its continuance.

5. It will be seen from the foregoing summary of the Committee's investigations that the amount of real good secured by all the efforts of the past has been infinitesimal and that the greater part of the money which has been spent on agricultural improvement and education has been wasted. With the best intentions on the part of various Governments, all endeavours to advance practical agriculture have failed and the only result of the operations of the Department has been the awakening of an interest which possibly might have sprung up independently. But the causes of the general want of success which has hitherto attended nearly all the measures undertaken by the Agricultural Department are very clearly

shown in the Report and its appendices, especially in the Note by Mr. Nicholson, who gives the following excellent recapitulation of what has been done and of the reasons of failure:—

"The original idea of 1863 was that the ryot wanted complete teaching; his practices and implements were all to be altered; a farm, originally model, was started to teach him his business; example gave way to experiment; experimental farms required superintendents, and superintendents required education; experiment gradually gave first place to education; education turned out book-men for whom no farms were ready, nor were they ready for

farms: experiment was subsequently entirely abandoned in favour of inquiry; inquiry has largely dwindled to the collection of statistics; positive improvement barely exists; the only considerable operations are those against cattle disease; even this latter organization is described by Dr. Shaw as insufficient and inefficient and a disgrace to a civilized country. There has been no planned out design, no foundation of inquiry, no continuity of structure; the organism of 1865, conceived in error, born by chance, bred by accident, developed in starvation, guided by change, never had any vigorous vitality. There was in fact no real department till 1882: the Saidapet Farm was in some ways a department, but it lacked the necessary machinery and organization; it was isolated and wanting in almost all means of access to and by the people; only by occasional correspondence and by casual visits from the public, and by its reports, could it have any outside influence, in the way of disseminating, through precept and practice, the information it had gained or of suggesting and inculcating new ideas. The Department was, moreover, wholly under-manned; its three experts—Messrs. Robertson, Benson, and, for a time, Schiffmayer—were chiefly occupied with farm and college duties, and could not work continuously and closely at the numerous investigations suggested or thrust upon them from time to time, and which required the organized staff of a department. After the change in 1882, the staff was practically confined to one officer (Mr. Benson) since Mr. Schiffmayer had retired, and Mr. Robertson was entirely occupied with college work. Even the graduates trained for agricultural work at the college were in the end not of much use, for they were not of the ryot class; they had no definite and assigned future; they had no farms on which to demonstrate what they had learnt; and had there been farms, they, as for the most part the theoretically trained, could not have worked them. There was no organization reaching from the Government through the Board and the Director to the districts and villages; there was not, and is not to this day, any attempt to carry out what in the opinion of the Government of India should be 'the earliest ambition of the Agricultural Department,' viz., 'to secure the active aid of those members of the native community who are sincerely interested in agriculture.' There has been no effort to organize associations in every district in touch with the central bureau and ramifying into every important village, so as to provide the means of obtaining and disseminating information, and of carrying out well-chosen experiments usefully and successfully; experiments otherwise than on the farm were casual and fitful; they were seldom carried out in ultimate fact by experienced hands or interested brains; they were not properly supervised; they were conducted in an amateur half-hearted way; the experiments whether with seeds or implements were often ill-chosen and doomed to failure either from want of intrinsic suitability or from want of knowledge of indigenous practices and conditions which rendered unsuitable experiments otherwise well-chosen; they were too occasional and seldom repeated; frequent failure caused indifference and suspicion. These were all faults of ignorance either in the suggesters of the experiments or in the experimenters; they would not have occurred had there been a department of wide knowledge and full experience of native and especially local practice and conditions properly organized to devise and carry out well-chosen experiments, either direct or by suitable experimenters. The great fault was not that there was incessant change, but that there was no decided plan of operations, so that change was a necessity; that there was no organized department to carry out such a plan and hence that there was discontinuity and feebleness of purpose."

6. To ensure success, then, in the future it is of paramount importance that

Requirements for success.

a definite policy should be carefully worked out and authoritatively laid down, and that this policy should be steadily adhered to, or at least should not be condemned until it has had a fair trial. It is obvious that measures of this kind, intended as they are to modify systems crystallized by the habits of centuries in a people never quick to adopt innovations, must of necessity be slow in their operation, and His Excellency in Council cannot too strongly deprecate any hasty forming of adverse conclusions because no demonstrable results are forthcoming for record in an annual report. There can be no doubt that Indian agricultural methods are susceptible of improvement, but the efforts to this end must be long continued, and unless the officers entrusted with their conduct have the cordial support and confidence of the Government, nothing but failure can be expected.

7. The first matter for consideration, therefore, is the nature of the policy

Recommendations of Committee.

which should now be adopted, and His Excellency in Council will accordingly proceed to discuss the recommendations which the Committee has made for the

future administration of the department. These are grouped in the Report under the following six main heads:—

- (a) The improvement of all aids, and the removal of all hindrances, to the stability and efficiency of agriculture;
- (b) inquiry and research;
- (c) experiment and demonstration;
- (d) the introduction of positive improvements;
- (e) a proper staff and organization;
- (f) a developed system of education both as regards school and college tuition and as regards the general stimulation of the agricultural public.

Each of the above heads is expanded in considerable detail, but the chief features of the policy proposed are (1) the institution of a careful and definite system of inquiry into existing practices, (2) the inauguration of experiments under the control of trained agriculturists, and the demonstration of the results to the ryots, and (3) a comprehensive scheme of agricultural education.

8. The importance of inquiry as an essential preliminary to any original endeavours to improve Indian agriculture has been strongly insisted upon by the

Inquiry and research.

Government of India, but the analysis of districts which was in consequence undertaken in this Presidency consisted mainly of the compilation of statistics which had no direct bearing upon agricultural methods. The Committee, therefore, suggests that the duty of collecting this information should be entrusted to a special account staff, and proposals with this object in view have already been submitted to the Supreme Government. If these are accepted, the Agricultural Inspectors will be available for other work, and it is recommended that a certain number of them should be employed on a careful and minute study of agricultural practices, their work being carefully directed and supervised by European experts. The latter would also be required to prepare detailed reports on agriculture and rural economy, and the work of inquiry will be further prosecuted by issuing sets of questions to trustworthy sources of information, the answers being collated and published in the form of monographs.

9. The Committee proposes that experiment and demonstration should be

Experiment and demonstration.

carried on at special farms, "to be established whenever and wherever suitable superintendents, thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of the country can be obtained." It is pointed out that such farms would not be expensive as they need not exceed 30 acres in extent and it would not usually be necessary to acquire the land outright. The Committee is informed that five or six farms could be started at once and that it would be possible to have one in every accessible district within two or three years. For experiments with special crops, such as cotton and tobacco, the Committee recommends distinct experimental stations, and though it is not at present in favour of a Central Farm, it considers that it may eventually be advisable to utilize one of the district farms for such further research and experiment as would ordinarily be carried out at a central institution.

The Committee further urges that Local Boards, Associations and private individuals should be encouraged to conduct experiments and demonstrations; and it concludes this portion of its Report by recommending the wide and persistent publication of successful results.

10. The question of education is dealt with at great length in the Report,

Education.

and the importance of it as a means towards agricultural improvement is strongly insisted upon. Dealing first with indirect education, the Committee

recommends the abolition of the present system of exhibitions and the substitution of prizes for fields or farms or specific items of farm management, a subject on which much interesting information is contained in Mr. Nicholson's Note. It is also recommended that the diffusion of practical agricultural knowledge should be further stimulated by publishing the results of successful experiments and other useful information or suggestions in a popular form, by means either of a Departmental Journal or casual papers.

But it is to school and college education that the Committee attaches most importance, and more than half of the Report is devoted to this subject.

School and College Education

With reference to the Saidapet institution, the Committee lays down the proposition that a Central College is absolutely essential for the training of

A Central College.

the necessary agricultural experts and teachers and the provision of veterinary education. It recommends that there should be two courses in agriculture, corresponding to the two tests under the Technical Education Scheme; that a separate branch of the College should be established for providing veterinary instruction; and that *Forestry* should be added to the list of subjects which are now taught. It suggests the revision of the present course of study and recommends that the system of working the farm annexed to the College should be radically altered so as to make the practical instruction more varied and complete and allow of more individual attention being given to the students.

Turning next to the more difficult problem of school education, it is pointed

Agricultural instruction in schools.

out that *Agriculture* is already an optional subject in Standards IV, V, VI, and VII and in the Primary, Special Primary, Middle School and Upper Secondary Examinations; but, owing to the want of teachers, it is taught in very few schools, and even in these the instruction given must be far from satisfactory. The Committee does not recommend that the subject should be made compulsory but suggests that the efforts of the Government should be directed to encouraging the study of it and providing facilities for the training of teachers. In order to secure this object the Committee considers that special scholarships must be instituted and full advantage taken of the Grant-in-Aid Code, which provides for special assistance being given to persons sent for training as technical teachers; and that *Agriculture* must be taught as an optional or compulsory subject in all District Normal Schools. The Committee acknowledges that the provision of qualified teachers can only be made very gradually, but it is of opinion that if the policy sketched above is pursued steadily for a few years, marked progress will be made in the spread of agricultural instruction; and in support of this view the Committee refers to the rapid extension of the teaching of *Hygiene* since that subject has been regularly taught in elementary Normal Schools.

11. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the Committee in giving education a prominent place amongst the desiderata for a generally

Views of the Government.

improved agricultural system, and this is being supplied as fast as circumstances will permit; but the long established usages of the cultivating classes, partly founded on ignorance, partly on poverty, and partly on custom to which they adhere with the tenacity of religious conviction, can only be changed or removed when desirable by special teaching and demonstration, and by instructors who can plainly show the people, that new methods are real improvements adapted to Indian agriculture, apart from systems sanctioned by Western theories and Western practice. Special instruction in agriculture, however, is almost non-existent owing to the want of men competent to give it. The Committee proposes the system which has been described above, but although a scheme of this kind may become possible in the remote future, it is not practicable now and must

be replaced by something which, though less ambitious, is more in accordance with existing means and yet not inadequate to existing requirements. The scheme which, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, fulfils these conditions will now be briefly sketched.

12. At or near the head-quarter station of five representative districts there should be established a combined agricultural school and farm. The school

Combined Schools and farms.

should afford general instruction up to the Upper Secondary grade and special agricultural teaching up to the standard of the present junior department of the College of Agriculture. The farm should be worked principally in the interests of the school, but should also be available for experiment and demonstration. It should be under the management of the headmaster of the school, who, as well as the second master, should be a graduate of the Saidapet College and capable of personally working farm implements and handling cattle. These farm schools will be educational institutions, managed by the Director of Public Instruction, but the Director of Agriculture and his Assistant must be freely consulted as to their working, and the farms, so far as they are institutions for inquiry, experiment and demonstration, will be under the exclusive control of the Agricultural Officers. The necessary funds will be provided in the budgets of the two departments, the charges common to both being distributed in such proportion as may seem suitable. It will in time become possible to connect these schools with the District Normal institutions and by this means a class of teachers specially trained in agriculture will become available for supplying agricultural instruction in ordinary Primary and Middle schools.

The Board of Revenue should carefully consider the question of the location of the schools and submit a statement of its views on the matter to the Government. The institutions must be within easy distance of a railway station so as to allow of frequent inspection by the Assistant Director, and for this reason, if it is decided to locate one in the Kistna district, it will be better to have it at Guntur or Bezwada instead of at the Collector's head-quarters. In determining what five districts should be selected special regard must be paid to the importance of obtaining conditions of soil, climate and agricultural practices that are representative of a considerable area, and each farm should, so far as is possible, represent a different set of conditions.

13. The Committee has reported strongly in favor of the continuance of the College of Agriculture and the Government fully accepts the conclusion that

The College of Agriculture.

some such institution is an essential feature in any system of agricultural education. But with the establishment of schools in the interior providing the same instruction as the junior department, the retention of that branch, which is said to be an impediment to the higher work of the College, is no longer necessary, and it will accordingly be closed. The Government is further of opinion that the instruction afforded should be confined to agricultural and veterinary science and that the necessary knowledge in other subjects should be secured by raising the standard of the entrance examination. The First-in-Arts Examination of an Indian University would probably be a sufficiently high test, but on this subject and on the questions of the length of the course, the nature of the curriculum, &c., it is not possible to pass orders at present, for, as is pointed out in the report, these are matters for the consideration of a committee of experts. The Director of Public Instruction should appoint such a committee at an early date, and after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, he should submit proposals for the orders of the Government. It seems very desirable that the instruction given should be much more practical than it is at present, and limited to subjects directly connected with Agriculture. In order to secure this object the farm attached to the College should be extended, and the Director of Agriculture must have an important share in the management of the institution.

The Government is not in favor of any attempt being made to teach *Forestry* at the College. The subject is only remotely connected with agriculture and the means for affording instruction in it at Saidapet could never be satisfactory.

Forestry.

14. Having now provided for schools and a college, the next matter is to connect them by means of a system of scholarships. The Directors of Public

Scholarships.

Instruction and Agriculture should accordingly consult and submit proposals for this purpose. The present scholarship scheme is not a very satisfactory one, and it must be considerably modified to suit the altered conditions. Probably the best plan will be a system of district stipends tonable at the five farm schools, and a number of college scholarships to be awarded by competition among the students of these schools, but it is unnecessary to come to any decision on this point until the proposals of the two Directors are before the Government.

15. The operations in regard to cattle disease are dealt with, in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the report, and in paragraphs 41, 42 and 43 the difficulties

Cattle Disease.

which have been met with are graphically described. The Committee says that "in dealing with diseases which, owing to the customs of cattle management and the conditions of the country, spread with immense rapidity and find a victim in every stall we deem it hopeless for many years to attempt directly preventive and curative work over the whole area of the country, and we are absolutely convinced that the present method of placing solitary Inspectors, themselves insufficiently educated and trained, in charge of a whole district with but little supervision, and no possible chance of obtaining local influence over so vast an area is radically wrong. We look forward to a time when there will be a highly-trained Stock Inspector with a staff of Salustries subordinates in every taluk, when the sense of the country will be actively on the side of the preventive and curative staff and when better stock management will remove the predisposing causes of epidemics. This is not yet within measurable distance, but we consider that the Department should at once bend its efforts to obtain as quickly as possible a considerably strengthened staff of Stock Inspectors."

In the judgment of His Excellency in Council, such a policy as this is utterly impracticable. It would require a whole

Committee's proposals impracticable.

army of Stock Inspectors and Salustries, and even then little could be done, in the present state of opinion, unless the members of this huge staff were given wide and stringent powers of compulsion; and when regard is had to the classes from which these men would be drawn, the comparatively low pay they would receive and the great opportunities for oppression that they would possess, there can be little doubt that the authority entrusted to them would be so gravely abused that the remedy would be infinitely worse than the disease. The present Act in fact has been tolerated only because it has never been put fully into operation, and to endeavour to give real effect to it would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be an unwise and mischievous measure.

Moreover the Government doubts whether the effects of disease are so serious as is generally represented, and the report contains some remarkable

Effect of disease exaggerated.

opinions to this effect. Mr. Benson considers that the losses from cattle disease are not really great on the whole, and Mr. Robertson maintains that they result from the impoverished condition into which the stock too frequently get and not from the severity of the diseases that prevail. The number of cattle that die of disease is undoubtedly large, but it is admitted that the rate of mortality is far from a high one, and the cases in which the ploughing cattle or the more valuable

animals are completely swept away, or even seriously affected, are comparatively few. As Mr. Benson has pointed out, cattle must die of something; in this country they are not, to any appreciable extent, slaughtered for food, and if epidemics were entirely stamped out, the result, under present conditions, would be that cattle would multiply far beyond the means of subsistence, so that besides further deteriorating in quality, they would perish from starvation in no less number than they do now.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council also that sufficient

Attitude of the ryots.

weight has not been given by the Committee to the attitude of stock owners towards the operations of the department. The dealing with cattle disease is a most difficult operation even in a highly civilized country, requiring a very large number of highly skilled persons and the co-operation of thoroughly organized local authorities, as well as the hearty support of the farming class. But the evidence which is contained in the Board's report of the 23rd March 1889, and in all similar reports, conclusively establishes the fact that such conditions exist nowhere, and are not likely to be found until after the lapse of a very considerable period of time. The ryots not only will not co-operate but they offer passive or active obstruction to all efforts to assist them. In the latest report of the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, which the Government has seen, that officer writes as follows:—

"The ryots generally look upon us with dislike; they do not desire our help; they are caused a certain amount of trouble by the erection of a pound and the impending of their cattle, and they do not like the trouble and do not think the removal of the sick from the healthy any use. At Agnigundala a great resistance was made to the sick cattle being removed to the pound and some cases have been brought to the notice of the Magistrate."

It is this state of feeling on the part of the farming classes that has been the chief cause of failure in the past. The staff has no doubt been insufficient and proper supervision has been impossible; but even with this imperfect organization appreciable good would have been done if it had not been for the opposition, religious scruples, apathy, and ignorance of the ryots. It is admitted on all hands that to continue on the present lines is utterly useless, and there is a general consensus of opinion that no improvement can be effected unless a very expensive staff is entertained and invested with wide and summary powers. But for the reasons set forth above His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the grant of such authority would be fraught with grave danger to the people and

Operations must be suspended.

that the expenditure of so large a sum as would be required cannot be justified.

It may also be remembered that all attempts to deal with rinderpest in England, without the power of slaughter, are considered useless, and such slaughter in India is not to be thought of, even though provided for in Act. II of 1866. His Excellency in Council is constrained, therefore, to accept the conclusion that the money hitherto expended upon attempts to cope with cattle-disease has been practically wasted, and that until the spread of education has effected a change in the attitude of the ryots, it would be wiser to suspend the attempts to directly combat the evil. Operations in this direction must, therefore be discontinued and this branch of the Agricultural Department, will accordingly be abolished for the present. The Act will not be repealed, but the notifications applying it indefinitely to certain localities will be cancelled, and in future its provisions will be put into force only on the occasion of large cattle fairs, which are especially dangerous as foci of disease.

16. The changes in policy which have been described above will necessitate

Organization of the Department.

considerable modifications of the existing staff of the Department. The present Assistant Director of Agriculture will be chiefly employed in organizing and supervising the new Farm-schools, and will

have little time for conducting inquiries into the methods of agriculture followed in the various parts of the Presidency. It has already been stated that such inquiries seem to the Government to be essential and His Excellency in Council has therefore resolved to apply to the Secretary of State for a second European expert, who will be primarily employed in investigations of this nature and will also be available to take Mr. Benson's place when required to do so. Two of the Agricultural Inspectors can be attached to this officer, and employment can no doubt be found for the others in connection with the new Farm-schools.

The abolition of the post of Inspector of Cattle-diseases will set free a Veterinary officer, but his services will be required as Vice-Principal of the College of Agriculture and for the supervision of Veterinary matters connected with the farms. There should be a small Veterinary hospital attached to each of the five district farms, and for the charge of these the best of the Stock Inspectors should be selected, the services of the others being dispensed with. The usual notice should be given to them at once, but they will be retained in their present posts until the sanction necessary for the abolition of the appointment of Inspector of Cattle-diseases has been obtained. The Deputy Inspector will remain in charge of pony-breeding operations which should be persevered with. There remains only the Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, and the Director will report how he proposes to employ him. The Board and the Director of Public Instruction should draw up an estimate showing clearly the total cost both of the agricultural establishment proper and of the college and new schools. The Government desires that this estimate may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

17. The foregoing scheme provides only for a beginning being made in the task of improving the agricultural methods of the country and is neither so

Summary.

elaborate nor so costly as that put forward by the Committee. What the cost of that scheme would be is nowhere stated and it is difficult to frame even an approximate estimate of it. The amount would, however, undoubtedly be very large and on this account alone it would be impossible to accept the proposals in their entirety, for the necessary funds cannot be found, and even if the money were available, it would be most unwise to disregard the lesson taught by past failures and rashly embark on any extensive and costly policy until experience had shown that action was being taken on proper lines. The measures which the Government has ordered to be carried out will involve only a slight increase in the total expenditure on agriculture, as the saving produced by the abolition of the cattle disease establishments will be almost sufficient to meet the extra charges due to the changes in other branches of the department. The Government scheme, however, is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and if it is found, after a sufficient trial, that the work of reform is proceeding in the right direction and that the degree of success obtained is sufficient to justify further expenditure, it will be easy to extend the field of operations without making any change in the general character of the policy.

18. There remain a number of recommendations which His Excellency in Council has not yet dealt with, and the more important of these will now be noticed.

Minor recommendations.

19. The Committee has recommended that "Irrigation" (including the control of minor Irrigation works), "Forests" and the operations under the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act should be dealt with by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement instead of by the Land Revenue Commissioners. The Government is opposed to the transfer in the case of "Forest,"

Redistribution of work of Board.

but it sees no objection to the suggestion so far as the other subjects are concerned. The Board will be requested to report upon the matter.

20. The recommendation that legislation should be undertaken for the purpose of defining authoritatively the status of the ryot need not be noticed at

Legislation to define status of ryot.

length for it is made under a misapprehension of the real facts. The ruling in *Fakir Mahomed vs. Tirumalachariar*, upon which much stress is laid by one of the witnesses before the Committee, has not been followed by the High Court, (See Indian Law Reports (Madras) V, 163, and VI, 303), and as a matter of fact the Government never has treated ryots as tenants-at-will. Nor has the Government any intention of revising the classification of soils. This principle has been repeatedly laid down and is very clearly stated in the Settlement Manual. The statement to the contrary in the Manual of Administration is incorrect and the re-classification of the Chidambaram taluk is not a violation of the assurances of Government, as this taluk has never been settled on the system now followed throughout the rest of the Presidency.

21. The Committee reports that there is a general disbelief in the success of exhibitions and shows conducted on the lines which have hitherto been followed and in the following passage it recommends that they be abandoned.

Exhibitions

"The evidence before us, which gives both official and non-official experience, is almost unanimous in rejecting exhibitions of the present class, as a means of educating ryots who do not possess the competitive and commercial spirit, and of whom not one in a thousand hears of the show. There is also much evidence that the prizes are, in the majority of cases, taken not by the producers, but by mere purchasers of samples; the prizes themselves are, moreover, too insignificant, the chance of winning one is far too small, and the connection with improvements in cultivation is too indistinct to afford the smallest inducement towards improvement. In the matter of stock, the inducement afforded even by local shows, as in Nellore, is doubtful; most excellent cattle have been bred there from time immemorial, and we cannot say that the breeds have been improved by the local shows. We are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the present system of exhibitions has had and will have no result, owing to its inability to excite the interest of the ryot, to stimulate his hopes and desires, or to arouse competition; and we recommend therefore that it should cease."

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs generally in the view taken by the Committee and exhibitions of the nature hitherto attempted will be discontinued, the money being diverted to more useful modes of aiding the cause of agriculture. The Government considers, however, that shows for cattle and ponies will prove useful, and these should continue to be held, but the expenditure on them must not be great.

22. The Committee is of opinion that a knowledge of agriculture would be of great advantage to a Revenue Inspector and it recommends the gradual intro-

Agricultural test for Revenue Inspectors.

duction of a rule restricting such posts to persons who have obtained the preliminary group certificate in agriculture. A somewhat similar proposal was made by Mr. Grigg in 1884 but was negatived by the Government, and His Excellency in Council sees no reason to modify that decision now. He does not attach the same importance to a knowledge of agriculture in a Revenue Inspector as the Committee does, and unless a considerable addition is made to the salaries it would be impossible to get men with this special knowledge.

23. His Excellency in Council believes he has now noticed all the matters of importance which are dealt with in the report and it only remains for him to express his cordial thanks to the members of the Committee for the valuable assistance which their inquiries and suggestions have afforded him in the

Conclusion.

settlement of a difficult and complex question. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to the gentlemen who favored the Committee with their views upon the matters submitted to them; and lastly, His Excellency in Council desires to specially mention the excellent work done by Mr. Nicholson, whose great interest in, and extensive knowledge of, the subject must have been of incalculable advantage to his colleagues.

(True Extract.)

C. C. M.
Secretary to Government.

To

The Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)
Do. do. (Land Revenue.)
Do. Director of Public Instruction through the Educational Department.
Do. Public Department.
Honorable J. Grose, M.A., C.S.
F. A. Nicholson, Esq., C.S.
Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I.
Honorable P. Chettiar Row, C.I.E.
J. Adam, Esq., M.A.
Rai Bahadur A. Sabapathi Mudaliar, Avargal.
Copy to the Financial Department.
Do. Accountant General.

The Judicial Department

also that the pound-keeper tried to prevent certain ryots from giving him information by means of signs. This letter and the Board's reference having been referred to the Sub-Collector, that officer has inquired into the pound-keeper's conduct and suspended him from office for three months for remissness in his duty and for throwing obstacles in the way of Mr. Hazelton's inquiries in the village.

3. I may also mention that on 11th November 1888, the Stock Inspector complained to the Sub-Collector that the pound-keeper had taken no steps to erect the hospital pound up to 31st October, although he had been supplied with money so far back as the 21st of that month. On this the pound-keeper was awarded a black mark in the Sub-Collector's Proceedings of 23rd November 1888.

4. As regards the complaint against the pound-keeper of Udayargudi in the Chidambaram taluk, referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Inspector's report, his conduct was first brought to my notice by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases in his letter of 16th January 1889, No. 11, and I immediately issued orders to the Head Assistant Collector to warn the pound-keeper strictly and to see that he does his duty.

5. As regards general remarks on the subject, I entirely agree with Mr. Arundel's suggestions, though I think in most cases one Stock Inspector to a taluk would be sufficient. The real want we have felt here has been a sufficiency of trained men to go about and look after the hospital pounds. For the greater part of the time that cattle disease has prevailed in this district, we have had only one Stock Inspector, and it is perfectly hopeless for him to produce any satisfactory results when he has to rush almost from one end of the district to another. If he could have remained in one taluk and gone round time after time to the different pounds and the infected villages in that taluk, he would have done much more good than he has done. I am not in the least wishing to blame our Inspector, Setu Row. On the contrary, I think he worked very hard and does his best; but I maintain that it is physically impossible that he or any one man can single-handed look after a large district with cattle disease prevailing on all sides. If the village officers were men of light and leading and merely required instruction as to what they ought to do, it would be a very different matter. At present the only remedy that I can suggest is to increase the number of Stock Inspectors very largely and to give them small ranges to look after.

RESOLUTION—dated 21st June 1889, No. 309.

Recorded.

2. In December last, the Board drew the attention of the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to the fact that cattle disease in a severe form had been prevailing in South Arcot for nearly two years, and requested him to visit the district and to report on the long continuance of the disease and the measures taken to combat it. Mr. Hazelton in his letter, No. 148, dated 8th February 1889 (printed in the second Proceedings read above) reported on these matters, and his report was forwarded to the Collector of South Arcot for such remarks as he desired to offer. The Collector's attention was also called to the conduct of certain pound-keepers reported by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases (paragraph 15 of his letter).

3. Mr. Hazelton was also called upon (Board's Proceedings, No. 136, dated 23rd May 1889) to explain what he had done during his tour to secure the co-operation of the local Revenue authorities.

4. Mr. Hazelton's visit of inspection in January last lasted for ten days only, during which time he visited twenty villages in the Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks and made inquiries from the ryots and officers of the villages he visited regarding the outbreaks of disease that had occurred during the previous two years, and also regarding the working of Act II of 1866. The last-named matter was disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd March 1889, No. 136.

5. Mr. Hazelton reports that the disease which has caused so much loss in South Arcot is rinderpest; anthrax and 'Foot-and-mouth' having only prevailed to a slight extent. Besides the ordinary causes favoring the spread of infectious diseases,

viz., communal grazing, want of or a precarious supply of grazing and fodder, bad water-supply, improper disposal of the carcasses of animals which have died of disease, and indifference to ordinary sanitary precautions in the management of stock and the conservancy of villages, it appears that in South Arcot the following are auxiliary and potent causes of the spread of disease, viz., the practice of picketting cattle in the streets with little or no shelter, the fact that the district is a main thoroughfare for the cattle traffic from North Arcot, Salem and Mysore to the Southern districts, and the practice of bringing in stock from the neighbouring districts to pasture in the Tiruvannamalai jungles. Mr. Hazelton mentions a local prejudice against the use of salt for cattle, and suggests that this may to some extent account for the very great prevalence of disease in this district.

6. The Board are glad to observe that both the Collector and the Inspector of Cattle Diseases speak highly of the efforts of the Stock Inspector of the district. Both officers strongly urge that only one such officer in a whole district is practically lost, as it is impossible for one man to deal effectively with such enormous areas. The Board appreciate the position most fully, but regret that, owing to the want of funds, it is impossible at present to increase the staff beyond its present strength.

7. The Collector reports that the pound-keepers alluded to by Mr. Hazelton in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of his report have both been punished, and it is to be hoped that this may serve as a warning to others, but the difficulty, in the present day, of providing really competent pound-keepers is one which cannot easily be overcome.

8. It has been noted in paragraph 4 *supra* that Mr. Hazelton spent only ten days in South Arcot, but he has explained, in his letter, No. 508, dated 18th May 1889, that his movements were rapid and his stay short, because he had to collect the information called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 28th December 1888, No. 4188, as quickly as possible, and because other engagements towards the end of January prevented his remaining in the district longer than he did. He explains also that he had personal interviews with the local Revenue authorities in both the Chidambaram and Villupuram taluks. The explanation is satisfactory, but the Board desire to impress on Mr. Hazelton the importance of so regulating his movements as to allow of his seeing for himself how his advice is followed by those to whom it is offered, and also of fully explaining and demonstrating to the local Revenue authorities the methods which he advises them to urge upon the ryots.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

„ Collector of South Arcot.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ to all Collectors.

Ed. W. J. Lewis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

W. WILSON, Esq., M.A., C.S.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th September 1888, No. 528.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating, with instructions, Government Order, Revenue Department, requiring information in respect of the working of the Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, and calling for reports on the subject.

READ—the following G.O., dated 25th January 1889, Mis. No. 506, Revenue:—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th January 1889, Mis. No. 261.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 483, dated 8th September 1888, passing orders on papers containing proposals for adopting measures for the repression of cattle mortality and for the better utilization of the services of Stock Inspectors.

Order—dated 25th January 1889, Mis. No. 506, Revenue.

Recorded, pending receipt of a complete reply to G.O., dated 15th September 1888, No. 5502, which should be expedited.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the
Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

READ—letter from the Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 19th December 1888, No. 3794-P.

ABSTRACT.—Reports that Act II of 1866 (Cattle Disease Act) was extended to Malabar by notification of 1876, but has remained a dead letter.

READ—letter from the Collector of Nilgiris, dated Ootacamund, 25th October 1888, No. 461.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the Cattle Disease Act was introduced and is still in force in this district; that no recourse was had to the provisions thereof for the last two years; that a Stock Inspector visited and treated the diseased cattle; and that there are no hospital pounds, &c., for the cattle.

READ—letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, dated Masulipatam, 24th November 1888, No. 6982.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the provisions of Cattle Disease Prevention Act II of 1866 were extended to this district towards the close of 1882, and that no action has been taken under it during the last two years.

READ—the following letter from S. H. WYNNE, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Beltangady, 20th November 1888, No. 4215 :—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September 1888, No. 528, I have the honor to state that the Cattle Disease Prevention Act II of 1866 was enforced in this district for the first time only during the last year 1887.

2. It was put into operation in the hamlet of Kulgunda of Kukke village in the Uppinangadi taluk during the great cattle fair which takes place in that village every year on the occasion of the Subramanyajathra or car festival, and at which the whole agricultural population of the district purchase their farm stock. As cattle disease was already prevailing in the district and it was known that it also prevailed largely in Mysore, from which the cattle chiefly come, it was thought advisable to enforce the Act at the aforesaid fair to which the introduction of cattle disease had directly been traced on former occasions. It was accordingly put in force for about twenty-two days, or from 30th October to 20th November in the said hamlet under the notification of Government, dated 25th October 1887, No. 2409, Judicial Department.

3. The operation of the Act having been restricted to the aforesaid hamlet of Kulgunda, it was not found necessary to open more than two hospital pounds for the treatment of sick cattle. These temporary rough thatched sheds are reported to have cost Rs. 3-8-0 each. One of these pounds was set apart for the admission of cases of foot and mouth disease, and the other was reserved for the treatment of cattle affected with rinderpest.

4. The local Stock Inspector was appointed keeper to these pounds and was present at the fair during the whole time it lasted.

5. Besides publishing the Government notification in the District Gazette, the enforcement of the Act had been duly proclaimed beforehand by beat of tom-tom for three consecutive days throughout the fair grounds, and hand-bills were widely distributed so that it was well known by all concerned. Measures had also been taken to check the indiscriminate admission of cattle to the fair by stationary policemen at the passes or routes leading to the fair grounds to prevent diseased cattle, or cattle suspected to be diseased, being introduced into the market. These precautions had a most beneficial effect, as out of about 35,000 head of cattle that were brought to it, the police were able to detect only ten sick cattle that had been suffering from foot and mouth disease. These animals were impounded and treated at one of the pounds with success.

6. Owing to this fact and to the careful arrangements that had been made for the accommodation of, and supply of food to, the cattle on the fair grounds, the cattle brought to the fair kept their health and no disease of any kind broke out amongst them. The arrangements made appear to have pleased both buyers and sellers. The chief advantage, however, of the introduction of the Act was its deterrent effect, as I have certain information that many cattle dealers on hearing of the fact turned back and did not visit the fair. It may be presumed they had diseased cattle with them and the fact that, at a time when cattle disease was so rife in Mysore, 10 only were found sick out of 35,000, is practically conclusive of the effect in this direction.

7. The operations of the Act were personally watched and supervised by the Taluk Magistrate who was effectively aided by the Police Inspector.

8. There were only two prosecutions under the Act, in one of which a cattle dealer was charged under section 13 of the Act, and being convicted was fined in the sum of Rs. 2. In the other, complaint of an illegal seizure was made under section 16, and the accused having been found guilty, was made to pay Rs. 2 as damages to the complainant.

READ—the following letter from E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nattam, 29th November 1888, No. 205 :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 528, dated 25th September last, and in continuation of this office letter, No. 168, dated 28th September 1888, I have the honor to state that the Madras Act II of 1866 was temporarily put into operation in the Madura taluk on the occasion of Chittra festival for the first time in 1886, and then in 1887-88 with the sanction of Government, and to submit, herewith, a statement giving the information required therein.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the information regarding the number, nature and cost of hospital pounds, &c., called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September 1888, No. 528 (Revenue Settlement, &c.).

Taluk.	Year.	HOSPITAL POUNDS.			Number of cattle treated.	Measures taken to supervise the operation.	Prosecution, if any, instituted under the Act, with their results.
		Num-ber.	Nature.	Cost.			
Madura taluk.	1886 ..	1	Shed erected temporarily.	Rs. A. P. 18 2 9	..	Stock Inspector was appointed as pound-keeper, who visited the cattle market and had sick cattle removed to the pound, and some assistants and peons appointed temporarily were given to him to help.	Nil.
	1887 ..	1	Do. ..	28 8 6	11	Do. do. do. ..	Nil.
	1888 ..	1	Do. ..	29 2 0	13	Do. do. do. ..	Nil.

* No information as to number of cattle treated in 1886 is available and the Stock Inspector is not here. The District Medical and Sanitary officer says that he has not got any information on the point.

READ—the following letter from E. GIBSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Vallam, 14th November 1888, No. 694 :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 528, dated 25th September 1888, I have the honor to report that Madras Act II of 1866 has not been in force in this district during the past two years. The Act was introduced in three taluks, viz., Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Shiyali by notification, No. 273, published at page 419 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1888. Since then preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the hospital pounds which are now in course of construction have been made. On this subject I beg to refer the Board to my letter, No. 600, dated 6th October 1888.

READ—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Coimbatore, 10th November 1888, Reference on No. 1937-Mis. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September last, No. 528, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. Madras Act II of 1866 was introduced in the Kollegal and Bhavani taluks of this district in the month of May 1888 (*vide* G.O., Judicial Department, No. 1046, of 4th May 1888); but the Act was actually brought in force only in the former taluk.

3. Only one hospital pound at the Palayam village in the Kollegal taluk was constructed at a cost of Rs. 52-11-6 for the use of that village and the adjoining six villages named Uginiam, Gundegalam, Kummalipuram, Karianpuram, Chickinduvadi and Jinakanhalli. It is a thatched shed with bamboo mat walls measuring 25 yards by 7 and capable of accommodating 50 animals.

4. Eighty-four cattle were admitted in the pound, of which 51 were discharged as cured and the remaining 33 died. The Stock Inspector remarks that the mortality would have been much less had the sick animals been brought to the pound for admission at earlier stages of the malady.

5. The village munsif of Palayam was appointed pound-keeper and the revenue monigars and village magistrates of the six adjoining villages above-named were also empowered under section 15 of the Act to seize and impound all animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases in their respective villages. The hospital pound was under the general supervision of the Stock Inspector. Two coolies on a monthly pay of Rs. 6 each were also engaged to perform the menial duties connected with the hospital pound.

6. No prosecutions have been instituted under the Act up to date.

Reference on the above, dated 11th December 1888.

The Collector is requested to state the name of the disease from which the animals referred to in paragraph 4 of his letter were suffering.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Coimbatore.

READ—letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 13th December 1888, Reference on No. 2210-Bd.

ABSTRACT.—Stating, in reply to Board's Reference on General Register No. 6078, dated 11th December 1888, that the disease was "rinderpest."

READ—the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Mettathur, 24th January 1889, Indexed No. 82:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 528, dated 25th September 1888, I have the honor to submit a report on the working of the Cattle Disease Act II of 1866 in this district touching on the several points noted in Board's Proceedings, dated 28th September last, No. 2853.

2. The notification for introduction of the Act in this district was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 31st July 1888; but the Act came into regular working order only from the 22nd August; so it has been in force for five months up to date.

3. *The nature and extent of the outbreak.*—The outbreak was one of rinderpest in its severe form. The total number of attacks reported up to December was 8,513, of which 4,305 proved fatal.

4. *The extent of the infected area.*—The disease was raging most severely in the taluks of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam. It was also prevalent, though in a comparatively less severe form, in some isolated localities in other taluks.

5. There were seven pounds erected in the beginning in the taluks of Villupuram, Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam. The number has since been raised to eleven. The disease having disappeared in some villages, the Stock Inspector has

recommended the abolition of two of the pounds. In the case of unused pounds, i.e., pounds in which diseased cattle have not been picketed at all, the materials have been ordered to be sold at auction and the sale-proceeds to be credited to Pound Fund. In the case of sheds that have been used, the materials have been ordered to be burnt lest their sale should spread the infection.

6. *The character of the functions assigned to Stock Inspectors in working the Act.*—The Stock Inspector has been ordered to visit the pounds as often as possible and give necessary instructions to the keepers who are village magistrates and also to check the daily returns submitted to him by the keepers in the given form (*vide* copy of instructions forwarded with my letter, No. 86, dated 18th September 1888). He is to see to hospital pounds being erected wherever necessary; to cause notices to be given to all the adjacent village officers and the cattle-owners within the radii of five miles from the pounds advising them to send affected animals to the pounds; to teach them personally the advantages derivable therefrom and the punishment they will be subject to by refusing or neglecting to obey directions; and to take every precautionary step calculated to arrest the progress of the disease. Two Probationary Stock Inspectors also have been working from October last. They were authorized to exercise the powers under the Act in the Villupuram taluk.

7. *The number of villages visited by Stock Inspectors and the duration of each visit.*—The total number of villages visited by the Stock Inspector was 100 and those visited by the Probationers 34. The duration of each visit by the former was one day generally. Whenever possible he visited more villages than one in a day. He had to be away from this duty for a fortnight in November on account of the festival at Tiruvannamalai where large cattle fair was held at the time. Fortunately there was scarcely any disease at this fair. Sheds were erected and all due precautions taken.

8. The subjoined statement shows the number of sick animals treated and the results of such treatment:—

	Number of animals admitted into the hospital pounds.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS				Number of animals treated outside the hospital pounds.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS		
		Cured.	Died.	Destroyed.	Number remaining sick.		Cured.	Died.	Remaining sick.
By the Stock Inspector ..	49	28	13	..	8	114	32	42	40
By the two Probationers ..	..	..	..	..	..	149	31	27	81
Total ..	49	28	13	..	8	263	63	79	121

Only one prosecution was instituted against one person for failing to send affected animals to the hospital pound. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, or in default to suffer four days' imprisonment.

9. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases came here once last year on the 23rd September and left this place on the 25th idem. He did not visit any of the hospital pounds as they were then very recently opened. He, however, visited one infected village, as appears from the report of the Stock Inspector.

10. *General Remarks.*—The Stock Inspector, Setu Row, has been doing all that he could towards arresting the spread of the cattle disease and has done good work on the whole.

11. The principal difficulty with which he has had to contend has been the very strong objection evinced by cattle owners to send their sick cattle to the pounds. More than once it has happened that a pound has been constructed in an infected locality, and the disease has then suddenly disappeared, or I should rather say been suppressed. I was unwilling at first to prosecute largely those who had rendered themselves liable to penalties under the Act, hoping that people will be convinced of the utility of sending their sick cattle to the pounds. Stricter orders, however, have recently been issued to Divisional officers to prosecute cases of disobedience to the Act.

12. Another serious difficulty in working the Act has been the small number of Inspectors. For a long time there was only one for the whole district, whereas I consider there should be at least one for each taluk in order to produce any real impression.

READ—the following letter from E. IL HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 8th February 1889, No. 148:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4188, dated 28th December 1888, I have the honor to submit a report on the condition of cattle diseases in the South Arcot district, and the measures taken by the Stock Inspector to control them, as well as some remarks on the introduction of the Act for the prevention of cattle diseases.

2. During the month of January 1889 I visited portions of the taluks of Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tindivanam, the two former taluks having suffered severely from the ravages of rinderpest among the cattle, and the latter being one of the taluks which has been visited in a minor degree by the same disease; and firstly, I beg to state that this disease is the only one which has caused any widespread mortality in the district during the past two years, anthrax and foot and mouth disease having prevailed but slightly in comparison with it.

3. In 1887 the taluks of Villupuram and Tindivanam suffered most from rinderpest. The Stock Inspector was working during the months of July and August 1887 in Tindivanam and the plague subsiding considerably, he was sent to Villupuram in September of that year; he worked there for four months and as the taluk became much less infected he was moved into the Cuddalore taluk where rinderpest was prevalent, and during 1888 he has been working in Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks in addition to frequent visits to other taluks.

4. Chidambaram taluk is almost entirely devoted to wet crops, there being, as a rule, a plentiful supply of water from the Coleroon river and Viranank tank. There is hardly any land left uncultivated and the grazing lands for village cattle are ridiculously inadequate. In the hot weather cattle find very little to live on; the herds of two or more villages graze together over the dry paddy fields or wander along the road-sides picking up a scanty subsistence; while during the wet season and colder weather the land is occupied by the crops; consequently during the greater portion of the year the cattle are wretchedly poor and therefore offer much less resistance to the onset of disease than they would under more favorable conditions.

5. During the dry weather, generally from January to August, there is frequently a great scarcity of water throughout the district, the Chidambaram taluk not experiencing this to so great an extent as the others, and at most villages pits or small tanks are met with which become filled during the rains and which form the only water-supply for the remainder of the year. These tanks from use and evaporation gradually get lower and lower, and as they are contaminated from the first by men and animals, they become stagnant pools impregnated with animal and vegetable impurities; not only do these form the only drinking supply for cattle, but sometimes for human beings as well.

6. During my inspection I made every possible enquiry from ryots and village officers as to the source of the outbreaks of rinderpest from which nearly every village I visited had suffered severely at some time or other during the past two years, and in nearly every instance I found the outbreak attributed to infection or contagion from a previously infected village through the intermingling of the village herds on the grazing lands.

7. Cattle are picketed outside the owners' houses, which usually border the main street of a village during fair weather, and during the rains they are taken inside, or a "jham" or "tattie" is constructed so as to partially protect them. Cattle sheds are sometimes seen belonging to the more wealthy ryots, or enclosures in which the

animals are picketed close together or tied to one long rope pegged down. Some cattle sheds I saw were very good buildings and all that could be desired, but they are not commonly met with.

8. The taluks of Villupuram and Tindivanam are like the Chidambaram taluk in every respect save the water-supply, that is, the same remarks apply to all, and everywhere the same free communication is seen between the cattle of adjacent villages.

9. From what I was able to gather from ryots and village officers and from my own observation I think that the causes operating in the South Arcot district to favor the spread of communicable diseases among the cattle are—

- (1) The free communication between the cattle of two or more villages.
- (2) The practice of picketing cattle in the main street and thoroughfares.
- (3) The precarious food-supply and want of pasture lands.
- (4) Bad water-supply.
- (5) Improper disposal of carcasses of animals which die from communicable diseases.
- (6) The general indifference of cattle owners to the observance of the most ordinary sanitary precautions both in the management of their animals and in the conservancy of their villages.

I believe that most of the practices I have alluded to prevail more or less in the other districts, but I think they are more prominent in South Arcot than in any district I have visited.

10. The district is being constantly traversed by herds of cattle from North Arcot, Salem and Mysore, en route to Tanjore and Trichinopoly for sale. Cattle are also sent from neighbouring districts, and from the other taluks of South Arcot into the Tiruvannamalai jungles for pasture during the hot weather, and I heard of a few instances in which disease had been contracted there and brought back with the cattle when they returned home.

11. A peculiar circumstance which came to my notice, and which may be significant, is an idea generally prevalent in the district among the ryots that common salt if given to cattle causes them to lose their coats or "moult;" the Stock Inspector states that this objection to the use of salt is constantly met with throughout the district, and certainly I did not meet any men who were in the habit of giving salt to their animals. I also heard that it had never been the custom to use salt for cattle for the above reason. I am not prepared to say that the absence of salt has any connection with the prevalence of disease among the cattle of the district, but it is believed that salt when given to animals assists in maintaining them in a state of health and renders them less liable to contract disease.

12. As regards the precautions taken by the ryots to prevent the spread of rinderpest, I regret to say that I did not meet with a single instance in which they had tried to help themselves. I made many enquiries and was often told that they had done everything that was to be done, and still the disease continued; this statement proved on analysis to consist of a few acts of mistaken piety or the removal of the sick to one side of the shed or enclosure, and the healthy to the other side, thus leaving a few yards between them. Of themselves they will never build a shed at a distance and there isolate their cattle; they very often have a difficulty in finding a site for one, but they don't trouble very much about it, and this is not the result of ignorance in most cases, for they know, as a general rule, that the disease is a contagious one, and they find it too irksome to carry out the precautions they have been advised so often to adopt. When the loss has occurred and the damage is done, the cry for compensation arises, and I am constantly asked to recommend their cases to Government for compensation. Often, when the disease is at its height, they remove their unaffected cattle to another village for a time, which disseminates it still further, or all the sick are not excluded, and the disease continues.

13. During my inspection I visited several hospital pounds, and I regret to say that they are practically useless as they are being worked at present. The pound-keepers are the village magistrates and they take no trouble to carry out the provisions of the Act; they do not enforce the impounding of diseased animals for

fear of incurring the ill-will of their fellow villagers; or they say that owing to their many duties they have no time to spare for other work. At a village called Odayargudi in Chidambaram taluk, a hospital pound was opened on 6th January 1889, to be used also by the adjacent village of Mannargudi. I inspected it on 14th January; there were no cattle in it, and it was very clean and presented no appearance of having been used at all. I inspected the village and found a number of cases of rinderpest. I inspected the registers and found the figures entered as under—

November 1888	...	...	11 attacks, 8 deaths.
December "	...	...	35 " 12 "
January 1889	...	...	67 " 31 "

Since 7th January (the pound had been opened on 6th) 58 attacks and 21 deaths had been recorded.

14. The pound-keeper stated that 17 animals had been impounded, and that 8 recovered and the rest died; but I am certain that this statement was untrue. The pound-keeper knew very little about the Act, and had apparently taken no trouble to try and make it operative. The Stock Inspector had visited this village during the previous month, and had left medicines and instructions with the pound-keeper and selected a site for the pound.

15. At the village of Olakai, Villupuram taluk, I inspected the hospital pound and found that it also did not look as though it had been occupied to any extent. It was empty, but there was no rinderpest in the village at that date (18th January). I found from the register that 11 animals had been impounded during the recent outbreak (the pound had been opened on 2nd November 1888). The register showed the figures as below:—

October 1888	...	...	111 attacks, 49 deaths.
November "	...	...	126 " 76 "
December "	...	...	10 " 5 "

So that out of a total of 247 attacks only 11 animals had been segregated. The pound-keeper had taken no trouble to carry out the orders he had received from the Collector, the Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture and the Stock Inspector. The above two cases were reported to the Collector of the district.

16. The Stock Inspector has had a very large infected area to visit, for practically the whole district has been involved, and the number of infected villages has been very great; work as he will he cannot get through work which should be divided between many men. His endeavours are directed to improving the condition of villages from a sanitary point of view, seeing that carcasses are buried, that pasture lands are not contaminated, disinfecting cattle sheds, segregating sick animals, treating them, and instructing cattle owners in the nature of the disease prevalent, and the recognised methods of prevention. He manages very well, so long as he remains at a village, but when he leaves, the old customs prevail. He is not well known to the ryots of many villages, but on the other hand he is to others. He obtains but little help in the performance of his duties, and meets with obstacles on every side, for the mass of ryots are very unwilling to depart from long-established customs and prejudices. Medicines have been freely distributed, and in many villages I visited I found that they were thought of great efficacy, but advice is not much appreciated as yet.

17. The Act has not been of much practical benefit, for very few animals have been treated in the pounds erected; but I am not hopeful of much improvement in this direction until the pounds can be placed under the management of pound-keepers who are competent to treat sick animals. I am of opinion that the conditions of the different taluks are very similar, and I could find no special causes for a greater mortality in one than in another.

18. I inspected 20 villages in three taluks, taking with me the Stock Inspector and a Probationer. I did not remain long enough at villages to treat the sick, but I took every opportunity that offered to lecture to the ryots on rinderpest and its prevention, and I left medicines and instructions wherever possible.

READ—the following letter from J. LEE-WARNER, Esq., Magistrate of the Chingleput District, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 6th December 1888, Ref. on No. 413-Govt.—S.L.R. of 1888:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 628, dated 25th September 1888 (Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), I have the honor to report that the Cattle Disease Act No. II of 1866 was first introduced on account of the cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount into the Saidapet taluk of this district in 1882 *.

2. The Act was extended to the whole of this district under G.O., No. 3261, dated 30th December 1883 (Judicial).

3. The sick cattle are treated by the Stock Inspector wherever he finds them, but no regular hospital pounds have been opened.

4. During the past two years, i.e., in 1887, there were two prosecutions for failing to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector regarding the impounding of affected cattle, an offence punishable under section 14 of the Act. Copies of the judgments in these cases are enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

JUDGMENT in calendar No. 39 of 1887, on the file of the 2nd-Class Magistrate, Conjeeveram taluk.

File No. 70 of 1887.

PRESENT:

N. PICHAI PILLAI, 2nd-Class Magistrate.

Devarajulu Mudali Complainant.
Ammathal Accused.

Offence.—Having failed to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector, punishable under section 14 of Act II of 1866.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, in default to suffer two days' simple imprisonment.

The prisoner is charged under section 14 of Act II of 1866 with having failed to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector as regards impounding her diseased cattle.

The 1st witness, village munsif of Magaral, stated that cattle disease having made its appearance in the village, the Cattle Disease Inspector directed that all the diseased cattle should be impounded in a tope outside the village. This direction was published by beat of tom-tom. The prisoner notwithstanding this direction had tied her two diseased kine in the village street close to her house.

The 2nd, witness, Votti, corroborated the evidence of the first.

The 3rd witness, Talayari, said that he did not know whether the prisoner's kine had been attacked with any disease.

The prisoner said that three of her kine had been attacked with the disease and that she had impounded them.

She had no witness to prove her plea. I find that the prisoner failed to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector as regards impounding her diseased cattle, convict her accordingly under section 14 of Act II of 1866, and sentence her to pay a fine of Rs. 2, in default to suffer two days' simple imprisonment.

CONJEEVERAM,
30th September 1887.

(Signed) N. PICHAI PILLAI,
2nd-Class Magistrate.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

JUDGMENT in calendar No. 40 of 1887, on the file of the 2nd-Class Magistrate, Conjeeveram taluk.

File No. 71 of 1887.

PRESENT:

N. PICHAI PILLAI, 2nd-Class Magistrate.

Devaraja Mudali Complainant.
Venkatachella Chetty Accused.

Offence.—Failing to impound diseased cattle according to the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector, punishable under section 14 of Act II of 1866.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Fined Rs. 3, in default three days' simple imprisonment.

The prisoner is charged under section 14 of Act II of 1866 with having failed to impound a head of diseased cattle according to the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector.

The 1st witness, munsif of Magaral village, stated that there has been cattle disease prevalent in the village for about three months, and that the Cattle Disease Inspector directed that all diseased cattle should be separated and impounded in a tamarind tope outside the village. This order was published in the village by beat of tom-tom. The prisoner notwithstanding this direction kept his diseased bullock in his own house and delivered the same to Pariahs after it died.

The prisoner admitted his having kept the diseased bullock in his house, but pleaded that he was not aware of the order requiring the separation of diseased cattle. He further admitted that the munsif had told him that diseased cattle should be buried when dead. He had no witnesses to prove his plea. I find the prisoner failed to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector as regards impounding his diseased cattle, convict him accordingly under section 14, Act II of 1866, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 3, in default to suffer three days' simple imprisonment.

CONJEVERAM,
30th September 1887.

(Signed) N. PICHAI PILLAI,
2nd-Class Magistrate.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th December 1888, Mis. No. 3971:—

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kurnool, 19th November 1888, No. 3428:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Proceedings of 25th September 1888, No. 528.

2. The Act has been in force in this district since May 1887 and was applied to all its eight taluks.

3. I asked the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to furnish me with an *economical* plan of hospital shed such as he approved of. He sent me one costing Rs. 40.

4. The total number of pounds erected on this plan was fifteen, costing Rs. 594-10-9. It was subsequently found that it was quite superfluous to incur such expenditure, and fourteen other sheds of an inexpensive nature were constructed by the ryots free of charge.

5. I regret very much to say that the results are by far from commensurate with the outlay, or indeed to be regarded as at all satisfactory. For only 31 head of sick were treated in the first fifteen pounds, and 93 in the ryots' sheds.

6. The causes of this are two: first that the disease in many instances subsided from the locality simultaneously with the completion of the pounds. I do not well see how this could have been foreseen. I gave very strict directions limiting construction to where and when it was found *absolutely necessary*. The other cause is the difficulty found in deporting the sick beasts from outlying villages to the central pounds.

7. And here I think is to be traced a practical failure in system (as under section 3 of the Act). I do not believe it is of any use trying to fix a central pound for a circle of villages, but think it would be better to simply run up a cheap shed in every village attacked.

8. Village Magistrates, Stock Inspectors, sometimes Revenue Inspectors were invested with the powers of pound-keepers, whilst Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were expected to exercise supervision under the general direction of their Divisional officers. I do not (I am sorry to say) think that any of them have exerted themselves as they should have done in trying to make the Act operative.

9. There have been no prosecutions under the Act. The inspecting staff was totally inadequate to supervise the area affected, and was subjected to constant changes in its personnel.

10. In fact, I do not think the introduction of the Act has been fraught with any good results at all. Segregation I believe to be the only practical remedy and we have not the means at our command to enforce this. The ryots themselves care only for their ploughing cattle. These they will keep away from the village in the fields, but will permit the rest of their stock to mix promiscuously with the village herd no matter how infected.

Resolution—dated 11th December 1888, Mis. No. 3971.

The report will be forwarded to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases for remarks. It is believed that some prosecutions were instituted at Nandyál last year by the Stock Inspector deputed to that place from Coimbatore. The Collector does not state what number of the animals admitted to the pounds died.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,

Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases,
Collector of Kurnool.

READ—the following letter from E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 22nd December 1888, No. 1378:—

With reference to the report of the Collector of Kurnool on the working of the Act for the prevention of cattle disease, I have the honor to make the following remarks.

2. In paragraph 3 of the report the Collector states that he asked the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to furnish him with an economical plan of hospital shed, &c.; this plan was sent by my predecessor in April 1887, but I can find no copy of the plan in this office. I entirely concur with the Collector that a shed costing Rs. 40 is quite superfluous; one costing Rs. 5 to 7 is quite sufficient for the purpose. It also appears from paragraph 5 of the report that only 31 sick animals were treated in these fifteen costly pounds; this I think is not to be wondered at, when the number of men working in the district competent to treat sick animals is taken into consideration: at the most two Stock Inspectors were working in the Kurnool district. The other pound-keepers were village munsifs and sometimes revenue inspectors—both with other duties to attend to—possessing absolutely no knowledge of the work required. I do not blame a ryot who refuses to let his animals be physicked by men who know nothing about the matter; it is a different matter if the owner treats them himself.

3. The number of animals treated in the ryots' sheds (93) is also small when the number of attacks is taken into consideration; but the same cause would operate here as in the case of the more elaborate hospital pounds. The difficulty found in deporting animals to hospital pounds at any distance from the village infected is a very real one and one which I have previously remarked upon in my No. 1055, dated 22nd September 1888, paragraph 4, and I quite agree with the remark that every infected village should have its pound and more than that. I am of opinion that every village should possess a hospital pound ready for the early segregation of infected animals.

4. With regard to paragraph 8, I think that it is useless to expect village magistrates or revenue inspectors to interest themselves in the prevention of cattle disease; they have their own duties to attend to and to do any good at all in the treatment of sick animals the whole time and energies of the pound-keeper must be devoted to them.

5. With reference to paragraph 9 of the report, I attach an extract from the annual report of the Stock Inspector of Coimbatore when on special duty in Kurnool in 1887.

"Regarding my tour in the Kurnool district, I visited the taluks of Nandyál, Sirvel and Márkápur.

Offence.—Failing to impound diseased cattle according to the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector, punishable under section 14 of Act II of 1866.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Fined Rs. 3, in default three days' simple imprisonment.

The prisoner is charged under section 14 of Act II of 1866 with having failed to impound a head of diseased cattle according to the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector.

The 1st witness, munsif of Magaral village, stated that there has been cattle disease prevalent in the village for about three months, and that the Cattle Disease Inspector directed that all diseased cattle should be separated and impounded in a tamarind tope outside the village. This order was published in the village by beat of tom-tom. The prisoner notwithstanding this direction kept his diseased bullock in his own house and delivered the same to Pariahs after it died.

The prisoner admitted his having kept the diseased bullock in his house, but pleaded that he was not aware of the order requiring the separation of diseased cattle. He further admitted that the munsif had told him that diseased cattle should be buried when dead. He had no witnesses to prove his plea. I find the prisoner failed to obey the directions of the Cattle Disease Inspector as regards impounding his diseased cattle, convict him accordingly under section 14, Act II of 1866, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 3, in default to suffer three days' simple imprisonment.

CONJEVERAM,
30th September 1887.

(Signed) N. PICHAI PILLAI,
2nd-Class Magistrate.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th December 1888, Mis. No. 3971:—

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kurnool, 19th November 1888, No. 3428:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Proceedings of 25th September 1888, No. 528.

2. The Act has been in force in this district since May 1887 and was applied to all its eight taluks.

3. I asked the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to furnish me with an *economical* plan of hospital shed such as he approved of. He sent me one costing Rs. 40.

4. The total number of pounds erected on this plan was fifteen, costing Rs. 594-10-9. It was subsequently found that it was quite superfluous to incur such expenditure, and fourteen other sheds of an inexpensive nature were constructed by the ryots free of charge.

5. I regret very much to say that the results are by far from commensurate with the outlay, or indeed to be regarded as at all satisfactory. For only 31 head of sick were treated in the first fifteen pounds, and 93 in the ryots' sheds.

6. The causes of this are two: first that the disease in many instances subsided from the locality simultaneously with the completion of the pounds. I do not well see how this could have been foreseen. I gave very strict directions limiting construction to where and when it was found *absolutely necessary*. The other cause is the difficulty found in deporting the sick beasts from outlying villages to the central pounds.

7. And here I think is to be traced a practical failure in system (as under section 3 of the Act). I do not believe it is of any use trying to fix a central pound for a circle of villages, but think it would be better to simply run up a cheap shed in every village attacked.

8. Village Magistrates, Stock Inspectors, sometimes Revenue Inspectors were invested with the powers of pound-keepers, whilst Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were expected to exercise supervision under the general direction of their Divisional officers. I do not (I am sorry to say) think that any of them have exerted themselves as they should have done in trying to make the Act operative.

9. There have been no prosecutions under the Act. The inspecting staff was totally inadequate to supervise the area affected, and was subjected to constant changes in its personnel.

10. In fact, I do not think the introduction of the Act has been fraught with any good results at all. Segregation I believe to be the only practical remedy and we have not the means at our command to enforce this. The ryots themselves care only for their ploughing cattle. These they will keep away from the village in the fields, but will permit the rest of their stock to mix promiscuously with the village herd no matter how infected.

Resolution—dated 11th December 1888, Mis. No. 3971.

The report will be forwarded to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases for remarks. It is believed that some prosecutions were instituted at Nandyál last year by the Stock Inspector deputed to that place from Coimbatore. The Collector does not state what number of the animals admitted to the pounds died.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,

Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases,
Collector of Kurnool.

READ—the following letter from E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 22nd December 1888, No. 1378:—

With reference to the report of the Collector of Kurnool on the working of the Act for the prevention of cattle disease, I have the honor to make the following remarks.

2. In paragraph 3 of the report the Collector states that he asked the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to furnish him with an economical plan of hospital shed, &c.; this plan was sent by my predecessor in April 1887, but I can find no copy of the plan in this office. I entirely concur with the Collector that a shed costing Rs. 40 is quite superfluous; one costing Rs. 5 to 7 is quite sufficient for the purpose. It also appears from paragraph 5 of the report that only 31 sick animals were treated in these fifteen costly pounds; this I think is not to be wondered at, when the number of men working in the district competent to treat sick animals is taken into consideration: at the most two Stock Inspectors were working in the Kurnool district. The other pound-keepers were village munsifs and sometimes revenue inspectors—both with other duties to attend to—possessing absolutely no knowledge of the work required. I do not blame a ryot who refuses to let his animals be physicked by men who know nothing about the matter; it is a different matter if the owner treats them himself.

3. The number of animals treated in the ryots' sheds (93) is also small when the number of attacks is taken into consideration; but the same cause would operate here as in the case of the more elaborate hospital pounds. The difficulty found in deporting animals to hospital pounds at any distance from the village infected is a very real one and one which I have previously remarked upon in my No. 1055, dated 22nd September 1888, paragraph 4, and I quite agree with the remark that every infected village should have its pound and more than that. I am of opinion that every village should possess a hospital pound ready for the early segregation of infected animals.

4. With regard to paragraph 8, I think that it is useless to expect village magistrates or revenue inspectors to interest themselves in the prevention of cattle disease; they have their own duties to attend to and to do any good at all in the treatment of sick animals the whole time and energies of the pound-keeper must be devoted to them.

5. With reference to paragraph 9 of the report, I attach an extract from the annual report of the Stock Inspector of Coimbatore when on special duty in Kurnool in 1887.

"Regarding my tour in the Kurnool district, I visited the taluks of Nandyál, Sirvel and Márkápur.

The disease, rinderpest, was prevailing and the mortality was very great; a few days after I joined the place I was empowered by the District Magistrate with the powers of a hospital pound-keeper under Act II of 1866. Regular working of the Act was not commenced. I beg to observe from the plan adopted for the construction of the hospital pounds at distant centres of the division and the staff (*i.e.*, village munsifs of the villages where pounds are erected) appointed to look after the individual pounds there was not much hope that it would end in success. A single prosecution against eight persons for improper disposal of the diseased carcasses at Kalva was conducted and obtained conviction, and a reward of Rs. 5 was also granted by the Magistrate to the informer, &c."

6. In paragraph 10, the Collector believes that segregation is the only practical remedy and pertinently remarks that we have not the means of enforcing this. I think he is right, but a great deal besides segregation is of the utmost practical importance; neglect of the ordinary principles of sanitation is a very frequent cause of an outbreak of disease; a lot may be done by treatment of sick animals, but thousands die from sheer neglect and starvation which would recover if looked after and nursed.

7. With regard to Board's Resolution on the report, and the remark that the number of deaths among animals admitted to the pounds is not stated, I am of opinion that this point is very difficult to ascertain. Directly the pound-keeper's back is turned the ryots remove their sick cattle to their own houses and will keep them there if they can. This I know is the case from my experience in the neighbouring district of Anantapur, and unless we can concentrate enough men in an infected taluk to supervise the pound and treat sick animals, no figures showing the number of cases treated and the mortality will be obtained that will be worth looking at.

8. The report shows that the Act was but slightly enforced, but what can be done unless the means to work it are at the disposal of the Collector. I am convinced that it is of no use setting Village officers and Revenue Inspectors to do the work of the Stock Inspectors; they don't like it and will not trouble to exert themselves. In a large district like Kurnool there should be a sufficient number of Stock Inspectors in each taluk to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out, and they will have to remain in the neighbourhood of the hospital pounds so as to be able to visit them daily or at very short intervals. I gave my views on this point in my report on the working of the Act in the district of Anantapur.

READ—letter from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, dated Bellary, 1st February 1889, No. 105:—

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the Section of Act II of 1866 under which the prosecutions were conducted in Kurnool was section 14.

READ—the following letter from H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 1st December 1888, Index No. 2103:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, No. 523, dated 25th September last, calling for a report on the working of the Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. At my instance the Government in their Order, Judicial Department, No. 2,607, dated 15th November 1887, sanctioned the introduction of the Act for one year as a temporary measure in 106 villages comprising the charge of the Taluk Magistrate, Bellary. It was put into force from 22nd November 1887 to 22nd November 1888 and discontinued from the latter date as the Government in their Order, No. 1816, dated 3rd September 1888, disapproved of my proposal to declare the Act to be in force throughout the district until otherwise notified.

3. Out of 35 villages visited by the disease, hospital pounds were constructed in 16 villages, one in each village, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 352-15-0. They were built of bamboos and mats with roofs covered with grass and cholam stalks. 910 cattle were treated in these pounds, of which 549 recovered and the remaining 391 died.

4. The Stock Inspector was deputed to see to the working of the Act and every possible assistance was given to him. The Tahsildar and Divisional officer were directed to supervise his work and the Revenue Inspectors of the ranges were also ordered to assist the Stock Inspector.

5. One reddy was warned, 2 of them and some of the menial village servants were departmentally fined for neglect of duty. The number of cases tried, persons involved and the results are as shown below —

Nature of offence. Section of law under Act II of 1866.	Number of cases.	Persons involved.	CONVICTED.		Nature of punishment.	DISCHARGED.	
			Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 13 of Act II of 1866..	9	9	8	8	Imposition of fine.	1	1
Sections 13 and 14 of do. ..	6	8	6	7		(a) ..	1
Section 14 of do.	10	27	9	20		1	7
Do. 15 of do.	2	3	2	3		(b) ..	1
Section 186 Indian Penal Code..	3	6	3	4		1	7
Do. 209 of do.	7	16	6	9			

(a) Included in the cases entered in column 4.

(b) do. do. in do.

Reference on the above, dated 19th December 1888.

The Collector is requested to state whether any pound-keepers were appointed under the Act, and, if so, who they were, and how they discharged their duties.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.

READ—the following letter from H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 22nd December 1888, Gl. Branch No. 1944:—

With reference to Board's General Register No. 6548, dated 19th December 1888, I have the honor to inform you that only one pound-keeper was appointed under the Act to the town of Bellary by name Dularsing and he has discharged his duties satisfactorily.

READ—the following letter from E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 7th January 1889, No. 20:—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, copy of a report on the working of the Act for the prevention of cattle disease received from the Stock Inspector of Bellary through the Collector of that district, and also to make the following remarks thereon:—

1. The Act appears to have been introduced only in one taluk (Bellary, not including Sirguppah division) and for one year only, from 15th November 1887. The Stock Inspector does not state whether the Act has been withdrawn or not.

2. Village Magistrates and the Stock Inspector were appointed pound-keepers.

3. The strict provisions of the Act were not carried out until 30th March 1888.

4. Sixteen hospital pounds were erected at a cost of Rs. 352-15-0, the shed in the town of Bellary alone costing Rs. 85. The average cost of hospital pounds was Rs. 17-14-0 (excluding the Bellary pound).

5. There was one paid pound-keeper employed at the Bellary pound on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem. He was entertained for nearly 3 months. The total cost of the establishment of the hospital pound in the taluk was Rs. 42-4-0. The amount spent in feeding, burying and watching carcases was Rs. 60-2-6, the heaviest items being burying (Rs. 28-10-0) and watching (Rs. 24-8-0). Thus the total cost of hospital pounds, establishment and miscellaneous charges was Rs. 455-5-6.

6. The Stock Inspector does not give the amount recovered from cattle-owners under section 11 of the Act, but Rs. 84-8-0 is the amount of fines levied, and this, I presume, has been credited to the Pound fund.

7. The report gives no details of prosecutions conducted under the various provisions of the Act and the nature of the offences, but, in addition to the fines levied, two persons were imprisoned for 15 days each.

8. The Stock Inspector states that the disease abated in the villages where the Act was in operation within three months and continued much longer in those in which it was not in force, and reports that advice alone was not sufficient to induce the ryots to segregate their stock.

9. The report dwells somewhat on the necessity of compelling cattle-owners to segregate their cattle, and points out the insanitary condition under which cattle are kept in the district. It also deals with a fact, which is common all over the Presidency, viz., the little attention paid by cattle-owners to the care and nursing of sick animals, and the Stock Inspector's remarks on this point are very true. The remark in paragraph 15 of the report "and more so the Revenue Inspectors have all expressed their opinion that they could persuade ignorant and obstinate ryots to segregate their cattle," I do not quite understand; probably the word "not" has been omitted between "could" and "persuade."

10. In paragraph 16, the Stock Inspector thinks the Act should be applied to cattle fairs to prevent contagious disease spreading. He does not define the rulings he would recommend.

11. With regard to the numbers treated in hospital pounds, I think the total number is fairly good. Out of 985 admissions, 403 are reported to have died, 582 animals were treated (see statement) and the percentage of deaths is very high, being 69 per cent., if all the cases which died were treated; but in paragraph 8 of the report the remarks on this subject explain the reason of the high death-rate.

READ—the following letter from W. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 3rd November 1888, No. 758:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September 1888, No. 528, I have the honor to state that Act II of 1866 has not been in force in this district for the last two years, but was only introduced in the latter part of June last with reference to notification, No. 272, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1888.

2. The Act scarcely got into full swing before its action was cut short. It was however found very effectual in cases where redds were stubborn in refusing to segregate such cattle. I gather that the detailed report is to be submitted by the Cattle Disease Inspector.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 30th October 1888, No. 606.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with Board's observations, report from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases on the measures taken to combat the serious outbreak of cattle disease in the Anantapur district.

READ—the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. MOORE, President, Municipal Commission, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 15th January 1889, H. No. 1411:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th October 1888, Mis. No. 3338, I have the honor to state as follows.

2. In December 1884, the erection of a cattle pound shed at Basin road near Salt Cotauro wall was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 371. This shed has never been used, there having been no case amongst the cattle in the town brought to notice.

3. About the end of January 1888, a form of cattle disease, subsequently diagnosed as rinderpest, broke out among the Municipal conservancy bullocks located in the Kistnampet Bullock depôt. All the attacked bullocks were at once removed to an isolated place near the Mylapore burial-ground, and two sheds were erected. Every attention was paid to segregation. Application was made to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases for the services of a subordinate of the Veterinary department, but none could be spared. The Deputy Inspector of Cattle Diseases visited the depôt and gave full instructions, which were carefully attended to.

4. About the middle of February, the services of a local cattle disease inspector were given by the Board of Revenue, who attended to the cattle on the 3rd March 1888, when he was directed to return to Trichinopoly. The inspector reported as follows: "Segregation and timely treatment have both acted favorably in arresting the disease, not having spread outside the depôt. During this outbreak, 41 animals were admitted into the temporary pound and 15 died."

5. On the 28th August 1888, the cattle in the Monegar Choultry depôt were attacked. They were at once removed to ground near the Washermanpettah cemetery and segregated. The services of cattle disease inspector were obtained and he remained in charge, but the disease subsided on the 31st October. During this outbreak 70 animals were attacked and 55 died.

6. There has been no disease since.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd August 1887, Mis. No. 1897.

Read—the following letter from C. BENSON, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Land Records and Agriculture, in charge, Cattle Disease Inspector, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 23rd July 1887, No. 1217-B:—

In reply to Reference, dated 21st July 1887, I have the honor to state that at present rinderpest is very prevalent in Bellary, and demands close attention, and for this reason alone, I think that an Inspector is more required there than in Vizagapatam, where there is no cattle disease at present. But, besides this, I think that it is a mistake to extend operations to so distant and inaccessible a district as Vizagapatam, before preventive operations have been put on a thoroughly sound basis in the districts which can be easily reached. I believe the proper policy to pursue for the prevention of cattle disease would be for the Inspector of Cattle Diseases to take up a small circle of districts; e.g., the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, and there, by continual touring for a season or two, to get the whole district staff, as well as his Inspectors, to understand thoroughly what should be done. Whilst this work was going on he might have a number of extra Inspectors with him, whom he could, as soon as the work in one circle of districts had been organized thoroughly, transfer and station in another circle, which he could then similarly organize. I am strongly of opinion that it is a mistake to spread operations over so large an area as has hitherto been attempted, and it is generally admitted that the Local Inspectors need a great deal more supervision than they at present get.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of the Board's Reference, I should rather, in my previous letter, have stated that Soobramania Iyer had returned to Bellary, where he has been on duty since the beginning of May, having been sent there by Mr. Mills. As he has now begun to learn something of the district, it would be the more inadvisable to move him to Vizagapatam.

3. In conclusion, I may, perhaps, be allowed to note that the published rules, of this branch of the department, contain no reference to the power of appointment and posting of Local Inspectors.

Resolution—dated 2nd August 1887, Mia. No. 1897.

The appointment of B. Subramania Iyer as Local Cattle Disease Inspector of the Bellary district is approved.

2. The question of taking some systematic action in regard to the prevention of cattle diseases must be deferred until the return of Mr. Mills from leave.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.
" Accountant-General (paragraph 1).

READ—the following letter from C. BENSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Assistant Commissioner of Land Records and Agriculture, in charge of Cattle Disease Inspection, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 31st October 1887, No. 1669-B:—

I have the honor to submit herewith letter received from the Collector of Ganjam relating to the customary manner of disposing of carcasses of animals dead of infectious and contagious diseases.

(Enclosure A).

2. The letter is a reply to a reference of mine asking for his opinion on a suggestion of the local cattle disease inspector of his district that the Cattle Disease Act should be put in force in order to prevent the practice, which undoubtedly is dangerous both to life and property, of utilising both the hides and flesh of such animals.

3. It will be seen that the Collector recommends that owners should be compelled by law to burn or bury the carcasses of all animals that die of such diseases. The present Act is not intended for general application, and we have not as yet the means for enforcing it everywhere. We have not a sufficiently large trained staff for the purpose, but I think that the Collector's suggestion, as far as the carcasses of animals dead of any kind of infectious or contagious disease are concerned, should be carried out. The hides of such animals are of but little value commercially, and on sanitary grounds, it is desirable to put a stop to the consumption of the flesh.

4. I also enclose for reference, in connection with the same subject, the marginally-noted letters received from the local cattle disease inspector, North Arcot. The practice which he also alludes to, the disposal of contaminated and diseased animals at public markets or fairs, could be dealt with by putting the Act in force at all such fairs or markets, but it may be desirable to consider whether some modification of the Act could not be made, so as to make it more applicable to cattle fairs generally, without reference to its general introduction in any locality.

No. 110, dated 20th September 1887, enclosure B.
No. 125, dated 26th September 1887, enclosure C.

To be returned

ENCLOSURE A.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, dated Chhatrapur, 3rd October 1887, No. 4536.

With reference to your endorsement (herewith returned), dated 13th ultimo, No. 1421-B, on letter from the local cattle disease inspector, dated 2nd idem, No. 335, I have the honor to observe that the local inspector refers to the practice prevalent, not only in this district, but I believe, in all other districts of the villages Haddia, Dandasis or Vettia claiming the skins and carcasses of dead animals, and suggests that the Cattle Disease Act be put in force to put a stop to the practice in the case of diseased cattle. It is clear from the wording of the Act that it is intended to be applied only in serious outbreaks of cattle disease, and I am totally unable, therefore, to support the inspector's recommendation. I think, however, that the Act ought to be amended and a provision introduced making it compulsory upon all owners to bury or burn the carcasses of all animals dying of anthrax and foot and mouth diseases.

READ—the following letter from C. BENSON, Esq., Assistant Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, in charge of Cattle Disease Inspection, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chepauk, 8th December 1887, No. 1924:—

I have the honor to submit herewith copy of remarks made by the local cattle disease inspector, Bellary, in a recent diary, with comments of the Collector thereon, in reference to this office letter marginally-noted. The compulsory burial of carcasses and disinfection, and better still destruction, of the hides of animals, dead of anthrax and rinderpest, is no doubt most desirable for many reasons, and, if it can be enforced, would confer a great boon on the ryots.

31st October 1887, No. 1669.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Copy of the diary of B. SUBRAMANIA AIYAIR, Local Cattle Disease Inspector of Bellary, from 24th to 26th November 1887.

Halted at Birsemudram, attending to the treatment of the patients (50). The sanitation is bad. There were no fresh attacks during my stay, but only deaths of old patients. The carcasses of animals that have died of rinderpest are scattered over the sweet pasture, and the hide that is removed is being washed in a small tank and canal that is adjacent to the village which the cattle mostly frequent for grazing and drinking. This should be firm source of spreading the contagion amongst the unaffected cattle. I am also informed that sheep and goats are also now being attacked with the disease. The reddi has been told of the necessity of burning the carcasses of contagious animals, which shall be the only source of preventing the future attacks amongst the animals. I am also informed that the Madigas of one village send the meat to another, which is also a fruitful source of spreading the disease in that village. There is a practice amongst the ryots of this district that they dispose of their deceased animals to the Madiga on a contract of returning half the skin of the animal. Unless this practice has been put down the disease cannot be stopped as soon as it breaks, and the only way will be by compelling the ryots to bury their animals that die of contagious diseases.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Copy of remarks made by the H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, on the diary of local cattle disease inspector for the week ending 26th November 1887.

It is a difficult question. In England the charge falls on the rates, but Local Funds will not help the farmer who destroys his cattle to prevent disease spreading. The Madigas can have no enforceable claim to a customary fee, if the fee be one which cannot be levied without invasion of the rights of other classes, and they cannot be allowed to commit acts likely to spread cattle disease. But who is to bury the carcass, if they do not. The unfortunate ryots must in practice employ them to do this service and pay them for doing it and see them do it, or it will not be done.

When the Cattle Disease Act is in force (and it is being enforced in Bellary taluk) these difficulties disappear, but it is probably an Act that occasions some friction in the working. The Deputy Collector will report on his experience after the Act shall have been in operation for 3 months.

READ—the following letter from E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 22nd December 1888, No. 1377 :—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, copies of correspondence with the Collector of Salem concerning a report and suggestions made by the Stock Inspector of that district on the subject of the traffic in diseased hides of cattle.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From G. McWATTERS, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, dated 10th December 1888, No. 3275.

In enclosing report, dated 30th November 1888, No. 339, in original (to be returned), from the Stock Inspector of Salem, offering certain suggestions in regard to the prevention of rinderpest, I have the honor to request the favor of your opinion as to the best thing to be done.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Report from HUSSAN ALY, Stock Inspector, Salem District, dated Hosūr, 30th November 1888.

In reporting as to the predisposing causes of rinderpest in Hosūr taluk, I beg to bring the following main causes of the outbreak and certain suggestions to your honor's kind consideration.

2. The cattle that die of contagious disease in Hosūr taluk are being purchased by hide merchants through a gang of chucklers employed for the purpose, who go through every village in the taluk and buy the carcasses of the cattle died of (rinderpest) contagious disease and remove the hides, leaving the remains intentionally to decompose on pasturage and in water nullas, knowing perfectly well about the highly contagious nature of the disease for furthering their prospects.

3. Denkanikōta is considered to be the centre of the hide trade in Hosūr taluk, where there was only one hide shop formerly, which is increased into 3 hide shops and a tannery.

4. The ryots now knowing about the highly contagious nature of the disease complain that this is one of the chief sources of contagion at Denkanikōta and its suburbs, where rinderpest breaks out frequently.

5. The hide shops are situated on the public road in the town (Denkanikōta) where cattle move freely; the sanitation of these shops is very bad; moreover, the stinking hides of carcasses died of contagious disease brought from different quarters are heaped on the road for salting, which I have personally seen during my inspection; consequently bringing the cattle in direct contact with the virus of the contagious disease.

Suggestions.

1. The carcasses of cattle that die of contagious disease should be cremated, if possible, or buried up on a high level where cattle have no access.

2. The peeling of the hides of carcasses that die of contagious disease and throwing the remains to decompose should be put a stop to and the traffic in such hides should be discouraged.

3. The hide shops should be isolated at a distance on the leeward side of the town.

4. The sanitation of the hide shops and the tannery should be carefully attended to.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Collector of Salem, dated Madras, 21st December 1888, No. 1376.

With reference to your letter, No. 3275, dated 10th December 1888, forwarding a report, in original (herewith returned), from the Stock Inspector of Salem district, I have the honor to state that all the suggestions of the stock inspector, numbered 1 to 4 inclusive, are sound and of practical importance, but unfortunately at present there is no means of stopping the practices complained of except by persuasion, and the traffic in hides being of considerable importance it is, I believe, quite impossible to put a stop to the inclusion of diseased among healthy hides unless there is some fresh legislation.

2. The Act for the prevention of cattle disease does not empower any one to prevent the removal of the hide of a diseased animal unless such animal is in the possession of the hospital pound-keeper (vide section 10, Act II of 1866), but under section 8 of the Act, the pound-keeper may cause to be destroyed any fodder, manure or refuse matter, &c. I should think that the term refuse matter would include the hide stripped from a diseased animal and the raw hide of an animal affected with rinderpest or anthrax will be liable to spread the contagion of those diseases, and in the case of anthrax an imperfectly cured hide can communicate the disease even to man. The disease known as malignant pustule in man is known also as "wool-sorters' disease," being contracted by those dealing with the pelts of sheep which have died from anthrax and in a form of anthrax (or charbon).

3. Under these circumstances if the Act II of 1866 be brought into operation so far as to allow the stock inspector to be invested with the powers of a hospital pound-keeper, he could deal with all the hides removed from animals which have died from an infectious or contagious disease under the said section of the Act (section 8).

4. As regards suggestion 1, the cremation or burial of carcasses of animals which have died from contagious disease can only be enforced when such animals are in the possession of the hospital pound-keeper. Also with the suggestion 2, unless the Act is in force this cannot be insisted on. The suggestion (No. 3) for the removal of the hide shops and their isolation is, I think, necessary, but it may be quite impossible to induce the hide merchants to take the same view of the matter. Suggestion No. 4 is manifestly important and I should think could be insisted upon by the village magistrates.

5. It is a great pity that the practices alluded to in paragraph 2 of the stock inspector's letter should prevail, but there is no doubt that they do to a large extent throughout the Presidency.

Endorsement No. 125.

Forwarded to the Stock Inspector with reference to his report, dated 30th November 1888, No. 339.

2. The Collector is not disposed to recommend the introduction of the Act as he learns from Mr. Benson that its working is rather impracticable without a proper staff.

SALEM,
25th January 1889.

(Signed) G. McWATTERS,
Collector.

READ—the following letter from A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chilakalurpetta, 7th February 1889, Extra No. 60 :—

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 523, dated 25th September 1888, I have the honor to state that my views on the working of the Cattle Disease Act in this district have already been reported to the Board and appear in Board's Proceedings, No. 483, dated 8th September 1888.

2. I do not think that cattle disease can be successfully combated by a single Stock Inspector with a range of over 8,000 square miles. Either fresh legislation or bye-laws under the existing law are required to compel owners *suo motu* to segregate sick animals and to destroy those that die of contagious disease. Even then it will be long before the habits of the ryots can be so changed as to make them abandon their fatalism and take intelligent measures for the safety of their cattle.

3. With regard to the view of the Board that the bye-laws I proposed require fresh legislation, I would observe that I drafted them in view of the very wide scope given for bye-laws in section 18 of the Act (II of 1866), viz., that "it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by notice published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to make and prescribe such bye-laws as may from time to time seem necessary for the more effectually preventing the spreading of infectious or contagious diseases among animals; provided that such bye-laws shall not be repugnant to the provisions of this or any other Act." It does not appear to me that the proposed bye-laws are in any way repugnant to the present Act.

4. The second proposed bye-law is necessary from the paucity of pound-keepers and authorized officers. Animals die of disease anywhere and the carcasses should be disposed of at once. Only the owner or person in charge is in a position to do this.

5. With respect to the position of the Stock Inspectors, who are under the Collector's supervision alone, the Inspector of Cattle Diseases demurs to their actions being supervised by Divisional officers or Tahsildars, and the Board approve of the present system. I beg leave however to represent that the isolation of the Stock Inspectors from the whole of the Revenue administrative agency except the Collector greatly diminishes their influence unless formally invested with legal powers, and places them practically out of control and in a position to do pretty much what they like. Thus isolated and independent I have felt it would be dangerous to entrust them with the large powers which the District Magistrate can confer upon them under the Act. In the absence of hospital pounds these powers are—

Section 8.—To cleanse and disinfect premises, and to destroy fodder or manure which the Stock Inspector may deem likely to propagate disease.

Section 10.—To destroy any animal when the Stock Inspector may think necessary to prevent the spread of contagion or infection.

Section 12.—The grant of licenses to remove suspected animals.

Section 14.—To prosecute for offences. This must be done by the Stock Inspector.

Section 15.—To seize and impound all animals suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

6. To entrust an officer of the grade of Stock Inspector with these powers and allow him perfect freedom to apply them anywhere within this great district, subject to the orders of the Collector alone, without supervision or control from any of the local officers, would be, I think, to ensure serious oppression and malpractices in the course of time. The power of destroying fodder for instance suggests a wide field for corrupt action. The Collector must to a great extent see and hear through his Divisional-officers and Tahsildars, and it seems to me foreign to our administrative machinery to discourage these responsible servants from taking an interest in the important work of checking cattle disease by isolating the Stock Inspector from their influence even when he is within their respective jurisdictions.

7. I agree with the Inspector of Cattle Diseases that one man is not much use alone in a district, and that several should be concentrated in infected localities. In such case I would invite the special attention of the Divisional officer and the Tahsildar to their work. But the difficulty is to obtain and pay the qualified men. As suggested in my former letter, village munsifs and other residents might eventually be trained to act as hospital pound-keepers, but this must be a work of time.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th March 1889, Mis. No. 966.

Read—the following letter from S. H. WYNNE, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Karkal, 16th February 1889, No. 569:—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings,* dated 25th January last, Mis. No. 341, I have the honor to state that the 28 prosecutions mentioned in para. 15 of the Stock Inspector's report on the late cattle fair at Subramania were instituted under section 13 of the Cattle Disease Act (No. II of 1866). The prosecutions resulted in the conviction of the accused in all but one case in which there was an acquittal, and the persons convicted were sentenced to pay small fines aggregating Rs. 52-12-0, a fourth of which was paid to the informers under section 17.

2. I was at the fair from 4th to 8th December, the last half of the feast, but the comparative number of cattle this year was so small that by the time I arrived the greater part had been sold and removed. What was left was of very poor quality, and they were all gone in two or three days. I was, however, very well satisfied with what I saw and heard of the management of the fair. I have already reported on another occasion that I do not think a good breed of cattle could be kept up in

Canara, the climate being unsuitable. The very existence of this fair (and one or two other smaller ones) is strong corroboration of this view. At the same time I think a better class of cows than those brought this year would find a ready sale, if sold for a reasonable price. Prices this year were very high. The Stock Inspector does not mean that the two parties at the gates of the fair did not work in harmony. He means that they were stationed there to watch the cattle and detect sickness, and that the others who had multifarious duties worked well together. By concealed disease, he means disease not reported as required by the Act. The refuse of the hospitals was burnt. The hospitals were at a distance in jungle and the rubbish had no value either before or after burning.

Resolution—dated 7th March 1889, Mis. No. 966.

Recorded.

2. It appears that 28 prosecutions were instituted under section 13 of the Cattle Disease Prevention Act for failure to give notice of disease, and in 27 cases conviction was obtained and small fines, aggregating to Rs. 52-12-0, inflicted. The Collector does not state the number of persons implicated in these cases.

3. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases should direct all Stock Inspectors to submit similar reports through the Collectors of their districts on all the large cattle fairs they visit, but these reports should give fuller particulars of the breeds, and numbers of different breeds of cattle brought to the fairs.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of South Canara.
" Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Resolution—dated 23rd March 1889, No. 136.

In their Order, dated 15th September 1888, Mis. No. 5502, the Government called for a full report on the working of the Cattle Disease Prevention Act (II of 1866) during the last two years, and the papers read above form the basis of the following remarks.

2. The Act has during the period in question been in force in the districts noted on the margin.

Malabar.	South Arcot.
South Canara.	Chingleput.
Nilgiris.	Anantapur.
Coimbatore.	Bellary.
Madura.	Kurnool.
Tanjore.	Kistna.

3. The provisions of the Act though in force were not put into operation in Malabar, Kistna nor Nilgiris during the two years under report. In South Canara and Madura the Act was only applied to very limited areas, the object in both cases being to ensure the effective control of large cattle fairs. In both these districts the Stock Inspector was appointed pound-keeper under the Act and in both one or more hospital pounds were established. At the Subramania car festival of 1887 in South Canara only ten animals were impounded out of the 35,000 cattle brought to the fair; there was one prosecution under section 13; a conviction was obtained. There was one complaint under section 16; the seizure was adjudged illegal. At the fair held in 1888, about 28,000 head of cattle are said to have been brought together; five cases of rinderpest and 92 cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported. Two hospital pounds were erected; of the five rinderpest cases admitted two died and of the 92 foot-and-mouth cases one died: 28 prosecutions were instituted under section 13 of the Act for failure to give notice of disease, and in 27 cases convictions were obtained and fines aggregating to Rs. 53-12-0 inflicted, but the number of persons implicated has not been reported. The Act was applied to Madura town in each of the two years during the annual Chittrai festival in the month of

April, but on neither occasion was there any prosecution under the Act. Eleven animals were impounded and treated in 1887 and 13 in 1888; no deaths were recorded in either year.

4. The Act was extended to the Shiyar, Māyavaram and Kumbakonam taluks of Tanjore in June 1888, but up to the date of report (14th November 1888) only preliminary arrangements for the starting of hospital pounds had been made. It was introduced in the taluks of Kellegil and Bhavani in the Coimbatore district in May 1888, but was put in operation only in the former. One pound was constructed to serve seven villages, the munsif of the village (Palayam) wherein it was situated being appointed pound-keeper and the revenue monigars and village magistrates of the other villages empowered under section 15 of the Act to seize and impound diseased animals. Two servants were employed at the pound to tend sick animals. The number of admissions was 81: of these 33 died and 51 were discharged cured. This pound was supervised by the Stock Inspector. No prosecutions were instituted.

5. In South Arcot the Act was only introduced in July 1888. Eleven pounds were opened, of which two have since been closed; only 49 animals were admitted to them. Of these animals thirteen had died and eight remained under treatment at the date of the report (21st January 1889). The village magistrates were appointed pound-keepers of the pounds opened in their respective villages, and the Stock Inspector appointed to visit the pounds and give the necessary instructions to the keepers and to check their daily returns. Only one prosecution was instituted under the Act; a conviction was obtained, and the accused fined Rs. 2 under section 13. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases visited the district for two days in September and again for ten days in January. On the second occasion he inspected 20 villages in the Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks, and submitted a special report on the conclusion of his tour. This report is included in the papers read at the head of these Proceedings, but it will be disposed of separately and specially, on receipt of the remarks of the Collector to whom it has been forwarded. This report points out the difficulties which Mr. Hazelton considers to lie in the way of the effective working of the Act. In his opinion they are:—

- (1) The inefficiency of the village magistrates as pound-keepers, owing to their—
 - (a) incompetence to treat sick animals.
 - (b) disinclination to enforce the impounding of the sick cattle of their neighbours.
 - (c) numerous other duties.
 - (d) disregard of orders and instructions.
- (2) The enormous area over which the Stock Inspector has to work.

Mr. Hazelton further states that the Act has not been of much practical benefit owing to the fact that but few animals have been impounded, and he has not, he says, much hope of improvement until the pounds are placed in charge of competent keepers. Mr. Hazelton's visits were both very brief and hurried, and he did not stop long enough in any village to be able to do more than lecture to the ryots on rinderpest and its prevention, and there is no evidence in his report that any efforts were made to secure the co-operation of the local Revenue authorities whose influence in helping him to carry out such measures as he considered desirable would have been great and would have helped his subordinates greatly in their efforts.

6. The Act was in force in the whole of the Chingleput district during the whole of the period in question, but no pounds were opened. It is not clear from the report whether any powers under the Act were granted to the Stock Inspector, but two prosecutions were instituted in 1887 under section 14 for failure to comply with his directions, and the accused were convicted and fined in both cases.

7. The Act was extended to and put in operation in all the taluks of Kurnool in May 1887. In the first instance, 15 central pounds, built in accordance with a design furnished by Mr. Mills, were erected at a cost of Rs. 594-10-9, but only 31 cattle were treated in them. Subsequently, 14 simple and inexpensive sheds were erected by the

ryots themselves and in these 93 animals were treated. The results of the treatment were not recorded in either case. The Stock Inspector, Village Magistrates and in some cases Revenue Inspectors were appointed pound-keepers under the supervision of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, controlled by the Divisional officers, but none of these officers, the Collector says, exerted themselves as they might have done in the working of the Act. The inspecting staff was, the Collector states, quite inadequate to the area to be dealt with, and there were constant changes in its personnel. These changes, the Board observe, were necessitated in some cases by the sickness of officers, in others were due to the retransfer of men who had been temporarily drafted to the district to their own proper circles where their services were more urgently required. When pounds are established there should, in Mr. Kough's opinion, be a separate one for each affected village. Central pounds for circles of villages he considers to be useless owing to the difficulty of removing sick cattle to them. The number and locality of pounds are, the Board observe, matters left by section 13 of the Act to the discretion of the magistrate. The Collector states that there were no prosecutions under the Act, but one of the Stock Inspectors on duty in the district mentions one in which 8 persons were convicted under section 14 on a charge of the improper disposal of diseased carcasses—a matter which does not appear to come within the purview of the Act.

8. The Act was extended to the Bellary district in November 1887 for one year and was applied to 106 villages in the Bellary taluk, of which 35 villages were affected. Seventeen pounds were established in 16 villages and in Bellary town, at a cost of Rs. 362-15-0. In these there were treated 940 cattle, of which 391 or 42 per cent. (not 69 per cent as stated by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases) died. The Collector will be asked to explain the difference between these figures of his and those given by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, viz., 985 admissions and 403 deaths. The village magistrates were appointed pound-keepers, except in the town of Bellary where a special keeper was appointed and the Stock Inspector was deputed to supervise operations with the assistance of the Revenue officers. There were 27 prosecutions under sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Act, involving 47 persons, and in 25 of the cases, 38 persons were convicted and punished by the imposition of fines.

9. A report on the working of the Act in Anantapur was submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th October 1888, No. 606. The operations were supervised by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases in person with the aid of 5 Stock Inspectors, 4 of whom were temporarily deputed for duty in the district during the outbreak in June, July and August 1888. Thirty-two hospital pounds were opened and put in charge of the Stock Inspectors, who also visited a large number of villages—371 in all—some of them oftener than once: 455 cattle in all were treated by the Stock Inspectors, and of these 140 recovered, 73 died and 26 were relieved. The result of treatment in the remaining 216 cases is unknown, for Inspectors could not always remain in the village long enough to ascertain the result of their treatment. There were 39 prosecutions under the various penal sections of the Act: in 19 of these convictions were had and fines aggregating Rs. 23-8-0 imposed. This is the only instance in which a systematic working of the Act with a trained staff working under a Veterinary Surgeon has been attempted, but the record of operations was meagre and incomplete, as remarked by the Board in their Proceedings noted above, and affords no data for judging the effect of the clinical treatment of diseased animals in the pounds under professional men.

10. Various suggestions have been made from time to time for the amendment and improvement of the Act. The most important of these are those made by Mr. Arundel; they were fully discussed in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1888, No. 483. They are briefly—

- (1) that hospital pounds should be opened wherever cattle disease appears, or in local centres;
- (2) to place the Stock Inspectors in charge of a circle of pounds situated within a limited and workable area, with the village munsiff or resident ryots as assistant keepers, and to confine their energies to those limits;
- (3) to place the Stock Inspectors under the orders of Divisional officers.

By these measures he hoped in the course of time to provide every important village in the district with hospital pounds worked by regular pound-keepers. The Board consider that these measures contain the germ of what may turn out a successful undertaking. A suggestion much on the same lines was made by Mr. Benson in 1887 for the concentration of the efforts of the superior officers of the department within a narrow circle of districts merits attention, and Mr. Hazelton has been called upon to report in what manner he considers these ideas can best be carried out, it being observed that he might take up one circle of districts, and the Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture another.

11. Mr. Arundel also suggested that the bye-laws to the following effect should be passed under the Act:—

- (1) To provide for the compulsory impounding by the owner of all diseased animals.
- (2) To compel owners to bury, or, as the Collector of Ganjam adds, *burn*, any animal dying of disease, and to prevent the removal of the skin or other part of the carcasses.

12. Both of these proposed bye-laws in the Board's opinion go beyond the scope of the Act and cannot therefore be passed as bye-laws. The Board consider, however, that when hereafter at any time the Act may be taken up for improvement and amendment both suggestions well deserve consideration in view to the incorporation of them in the substantive law.

13. In conclusion, the Board would draw the attention of Government to Mr. Hazelton's remarks, in his letters No. 1378, dated 22nd December 1888, and No. 148, dated 8th February 1889, regarding the causes of the great mortality among the cattle of this country and the means of preventing it. He points to the risks of promiscuous grazing on common pasturage and to the neglect and general indifference of stock-owners to the most ordinary sanitary precautions. Owing to faulty agricultural practice, fodder crops—though many kinds may be easily and economically raised in this Presidency—are grown hardly at all, and the cattle are too dependent on wild pasture and the dry straw of cereal crops. Both may be scanty and the cattle are starved for a season to be filled to repletion, it may be, with the next fall of rain.

A better system of stock management in this and other directions is required, but this must mainly depend on the adoption of an improved agricultural practice in the matter of fodder crops. When stock are better managed the mortality from the diseases that are now so fatal to it may be reasonably expected to diminish. With better care stock will become more valuable, and with the increase in their value the ryot will be more careful to keep his animals safe from contagion, that is, he will open his eyes to the necessity for and be induced to adopt precautionary measures on the principle that 'prevention is better than cure.'

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Ag. First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

" to all Collectors.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1889.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed April 30th.

Proceedings, 23rd March 1889, No. 136.

Submitting to Government a full report on
the working of the Cattle Disease Prevention
Act (II of 1866) called for by them.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), 21st JUNE 1889, No. 309.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MR. WILSON.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23th December 1888, Mis. No. 4188 :—

Resolution—dated 28th December 1888, Mis. No. 4188.

From the monthly and weekly reports received from the South Arcot district, the Board observe that cattle diseases in a severe form have been extensively prevalent in the district for nearly two years without intermission. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases is requested to visit the district at an early date and submit a full report on the long and continued prevalence of the diseases there and on the measures taken by the Stock Inspector to combat them. He will also report what portions of the district have suffered more than others from the disease, and whether there are any special causes to which the higher mortality in those places may be traced.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Copy to the Collector of South Arcot.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23rd March 1889, No. 136.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government a full report on the working of the Cattle Disease Prevention Act (II of 1866) called for by them.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 9th May 1889, Mis. No. 1829.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that certain remarks, with reference to Inspector of Cattle Diseases' report on cattle disease in South Arcot, made in Board's Proceedings, No. 136, dated 23rd March 1889, on the report on the working of the Cattle Disease Prevention Act, amount to nothing more than a call for explanation.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 29th May 1889, Mis. No. 2094 :—

Read—the following letter from E. H. HAZELTON, Esq., V.S., A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 18th May 1889, No. 508 :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1829, dated 9th May 1889, I have the honor to regret that I failed to attach the same meaning to the remarks of the Board as the Board desired to convey, and I have the honor to submit the following remarks in explanation as called for.

Jul 2905

2. On 4th January 1888, I received instructions from the Board "to visit the district (South Arcot) at an early date, and submit a full report on the long and continued prevalence of the diseases there, and the measures taken by the Stock Inspector to combat them, &c."—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 4188, dated 28th December 1888. I proceeded to the district on 10th January and made rapid journeys in order to be able to visit a number of villages and collect information for my report. I obtained the information I required and returned to Madras when I thought I knew enough about the subject. I went to the district for a special purpose, and I did not halt at villages for more than a day (in some cases two days), because, had I done so, I should have been unable to perform the duty I was then on for a long time; I had engagements at the end of January and in February. The remarks state that there is "no evidence in his report that any efforts were made to secure the co-operation of the local Revenue authorities." The Tahsildar and a Sub-Magistrate in Chidambaram taluk took great interest in my remarks about cattle diseases, and they said they would do all they could to assist the Stock Inspector, and to recommend segregation. The Tahsildar of Villupuram also appeared to take an interest in the matter. The Tahsildar of Tindivanam I did not meet. The local Revenue authorities at villages, such as village magistrates, who were many of them placed in charge of hospital pounds, I have already reported on in my report.

3. When I visited the South Arcot district in September (paragraph 5), and stayed two days, I did so for the purpose of examining the Stock Inspector for promotion and I had no intention of travelling in the district. I was on my way back from Tinnovely, where I had been on duty, and I had no camp with me. I think these facts should be noted, as it appears from the remarks that I had visited the district for two days on inspection duty, which was not the case. I inspected one village, adjacent to the town of Cuddalore, in which renderpest was prevailing; but I did this after I had done my work with the Stock Inspector.

Resolution—dated 29th May 1889, Mis. No. 2094.

Recorded.

2. The Collector of South Arcot is requested to expedite the report called for in Board's Reference on G.R. No. 762, dated 11th February 1889.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Copy to the Collector of South Arcot.

READ—also letter from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Madras Presidency, dated Madras, 7th June 1889, No. 603.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting to forward his explanation recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1889, Mis. No. 2094, to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 138, dated 23rd March 1889.

READ—also the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Cuddalore, 11th June 1889, No. 787-Indexed:—

In reply to the Board's Reference, dated 11th February 1889, on General Register No. 762 of 1889, and their Proceedings, dated 29th ultimo, Mis. No. 2094, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. On the 23th January 1889, the Inspector of Cattle Diseases addressed to me a letter complaining of the neglect of duty on the part of the pound-keeper of Olukkai, in the Villupuram taluk, referred to in paragraph 15 of his report to the Board, and

Govt. of {1890} Madras.

REVENUE.

Dated

Encl.

No. 4th July 1890, No. 515.

JULY.

Agricultural Committee.

Passing orders on the report of the—appointed
by G. O., dated 25th September 1888, No. 686.

125. 2901 90
1

1889.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed July 1889.

Proceedings, 21st June 1889, No. 309.

Recording, with remarks, Mr. Hazelton's report on cattle-diseases in South Arcot.

120. 2901
3

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

x copy attached.

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Settlement) of 22nd March 1889 No 136, 421st June 1889 No 309.

Order thereon - 5 July 1890 No 4401

A copy of S.O. No. 1100, dated 4 July 1890, will be communicated to the Judicial Department, with the request that the necessary action may be taken under the concluding clause of para 15 of the order.

(True Extract)

Secretary to Govt.

The Judicial Deptt.

with copy of S.O. No. 1100.

Commr. of the Dist. & Magistrate.

Encl.

Govt. of (1890) Madras.

REVENUE

To

The Judicial Deptt.

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

Mis. G.O., 17 July 1890, No. 4401

23 JUL 90

SUBJECT.

Communicating a copy of G.O. 516-Sr.
of 14 July 1890, re: reports on Cattle Disease
Prevention.

DEPARTMENT

No. 2907.

From The Rev. Secy.

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

A draft order is put up for
that the Cattle Disease Act II
1876 shall cease to be in force in
the localities to which it has been
applied indefinitely, as directed
in para 15 of G.O. 4/7/90 No. 575.

Orders are requested as to
the Act shall cease to be in force in
City of Madras also. The Act
ordered to come into force within
the limits of the City of
Madras of 3 Dec 1878 (G.O. 3.12.78)
This Act does not appear to have
been cancelled but on the paper
of Madras Act I of 1879 amendment
Act II of 1876 a second Act
issued (G.O. 20/10/79 No. 2926) 2/7/90

as amended
the Act to the City of Madras.
In 1882 a third notice was
issued (Gaz 19/2/02) applying
the Act to the Chingleput Dist.
within the limits of the City
of Madras again (v. to 18 September 1882).

The Cattle Disease Act,
with other Acts was extended
under Sec 5 of the Sch. Dist.
Act (1874) with the proviso same
of the G. & S. to the District
of Madras & Chingleput.
The Godown Bill & it is not
clear under what Section of
the Act it is intended that it can be

withdrawn & in order to withdraw
it will be necessary to legislate
apparently a thing which the Govt.
must do for the Districts but in a District
there are no prosecutions under
the Cattle Disease Act in Madras
1882 but it appears (I think)
in force there for the
introduction of it referred to
above does not seem to have
been cancelled.

The draft notification put up
into this note for orders
if it is submitted, be
made at once. The Revenue

approved
2/8
17/10/02

Department can then be
asked if it wishes the
Act withdrawn also from
Madras Town & the Godown
Agency Tracts. If the Revenue
Department do so wish
they a notification withdrawing
the Act from Madras Town
can be issued at once in
this Department & the Govt.
of India be addressed to
amend the Scheduled Districts
Act in such a way as
to allow of the withdrawal
of an enactment from
the Scheduled Districts by
a notification issued
subject to the approval
of the Govt. of India.

he

7 Oct.

I submit that with reference to the question
of the withdrawal of the Godown Agency
Agency Tracts from the operation of the Act
nothing much has been beyond telling the
Govt. of India to withdraw it. This
seems a more desirable course than
asking India to legislate a step which
is always uncertain.

2/8
2/8
17/10

9 Oct.

Again G.O., dated

18 , No.

Again G.O., dated

18 , No.

Current No.

of 18 , dated from

Current No. 2901 of 1890., dated 17 Feb. from

Order 27 October 1900 No. 1645.

The following notification will
be published in the Fort St. George
Gazette.

Ct/24/10

Notification

J. D.
17/10/00

Under the provisions of
Section 1 of Madras Act II of
1866 (An Act for the prevention
of the spread of disease among
cattle in the Presidency of
Madras) the Rt Hon the Gov.
in Council directs that the
said Act shall cease to be
in force in the districts &
talukhs below specified & that
the

the notifications published
in the Fort St. George Gazette
applying the Act to them
be cancelled.

District & taluk. Notification.

Malabar Hl. - Gaz. 21 Nov 1876. Part I page 131. -

Nilgeri Dist. - 20 Dec 1877. Part I page 870. -

Kutna Dist. - 12 Dec 1882 Part I - 739.

Chingelput Dist. - 11 " 1883 Part I - 813. -

Kurumb Dist. - 25 May 1887 Part I - 373. -

Kollegal & Bharami } 8 May 1888 Part I - 312. -
taluk Jomlatu Dist.

Kumbakonam, Mayan- } 19 June Part I - 419. -
-varan & Shijali taluk

Tanjore Dist. -

South Arcot. - 31 July Part I - 535. -

Gaz. 28/10

1/2
9 Oct. 90.

2. As regards the contents of
the 1st part of the
Provisional District to which
the operations of the cattle
disease act has been extended
the Govt desires that the Agent
will not in future enforce
its provisions. The act cannot
be actually withdrawn from
these districts without fresh
legislation, a step which Govt is
not inclined to recommend to
the Govt of India.

3. The Revenue Secy to Govt of India
has been directed to advise the
Govt of India on the subject of the
disease act.

ORDINARY, MS.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 27-10-90
No. 1645

When given for copying 22/11

[Despatch Abstract].

*Publishing a Notification
in the Fort St George Gazette
regarding the withdrawal
from certain districts
of the Cattle Disease*

*Recd
8/7/10*

8/7/12

8/7/14

22-1-18

27-6-18

27-11-18

8/1/25

17-5-27

16-7-49

Returned

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10

10/11/10