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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	637	Press- Mis.
Dated	2.7.44	1894.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
-	1620	Jur	28.6.94				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	420	374/94			2810	Jur	
	50.585/94				21.11.94		
	5566/94						

When examined _____

When signed _____

100

No. 70.

City Police Office.

Madras, 28th June 1894.

From

Colonel. H.W. H. Fox,
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

G.O. 1620
28.6.94

In continuation of my letter to you No. 66 dated 15th June 1894 I have the honor to forward copies of my letter to the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay, and of their replies. I send also the Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1893 referred to in the letter from the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta. The letter from the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta is not very explicit but

I gather from it that the
immediate control of the
Agents of the Society rests in
the Committee and that the
Commissioner of Police does not
interfere with the action of
these Agents unless it is
absolutely necessary to do so.

3 — In Bombay the
Secretary of the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
appoints Agents and exercises
full control over their action.

4 — I am not prepared
to recommend that the same
freedom should be exercised
by the Committee or by the
Secretary of the London Society
but I think that they should
nominate Agents, control the
details of their work, receive
reports from them, have power
to inflict punishment or
of dismissal for
misconduct or
repeated neglect of duty
and to recommend dismissal
for misconduct or
neglect of duty.

3
should have power to refuse
to appoint an Agent nominated
by the Secretary and to cancel
the Certificate of an Agent
already appointed, for reasons
to be recorded.

5 — I think that so
far as Police control over the
details of Agents' work is
concerned it will suffice if
when an Agent is detailed for
duty on any particular
Beat he reports himself with
the Secretary's order, to the local
Inspector of Police before
exercising his powers, and if
in every case of making an
arrest he takes the prisoner
and the Animal in, respect
of which cruelty is alleged,
to the Police Station within
the limits of which the
Offence has been committed.
No charge under Section 53,
which should be
made first through the
local Police and by means

of the Police ("Night Case") Charge
Sheet.

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

Wm. C. Colwell,
Commissioner of Police.

Done

Letter from Colonel - H. H. K. H.
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
to the Commissioner of Police, Ben-
dub 14th June 1894, No. 818.

I have the honor to re-
gret that you will inform me whether
the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals selects and nominates
the Agents of the Society, and
whether he exercises any, and
as what, control over their
action as regards details of
their work or their work

Yours faithfully,
Wm. C. Colwell.

Similar letter to the Commissioner
of Police, Calcutta, dated 14th June
No. 818.

Letter from Sir John Lubbock, B.C.S.,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the
Commissioner of Police, Madras,
dated 19th June 1894, No. 6037.

In reply to your letter
No. 819 of the 14th instant, I have
the honor to inform you that the
enclosed report of the Calcutta
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals gives the names of the
Committee, who issue orders
through the Secretary.

Letter from the Commissioner of
Police, Bombay, to the Commissioner of
Police, Madras, dated 19th June 1894, No. 4267.

In reply to your letter No. 818
dated 14th instant, I have the honor
to inform you that the Secretary and
Treasurer of the Bombay Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
appoint Agents and exercise full
control over their action in the
Commissioner of Police's jurisdiction.
under Section 21 of the Bombay Police Act
for the purpose of legalizing the action
taken by the Agents under Section
21 of the Police Act of 1800.

(True copy)
H. L. S.

4-⁴/₃ 71
CALCUTTA
30 APR 94
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
25 JUN 94
REPORT
OF THE
CALCUTTA SOCIETY
TY POLICE

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
For the Year 1893.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
Shakespeare.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 111, RADHA BAZAR.
1894.

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REPORT
OF THE
CALCUTTA SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

For the Year 1893.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
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Shakespeare.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 111, RADHA BAZAR.
1894.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Vice-President :

THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

President :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORRIS.

Vice-President :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BANERJEE.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BHADUR OF DURGHA, K.C.I.E.
MAHARAJAH BHADUR SIR JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.
THE HON'BLE NAWAB AHMEDULLAH KHAN BHADUR.
KUMAR DEBENDRA MULLICK BHADUR.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
THE MASTER OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.
THE HON'BLE MR. C. C. STEVEN.

Committee :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORRIS, <i>President.</i>	
R. A. LYALL, Esq.	E. TRELAWNY, Esq.
J. O'B. SAUNDERS, Esq.	J. H. APJOHN, Esq.
F. H. CUMBERLEGE, Esq.	KUMAR DEBENDRA NARAIN ROY.

Finance Sub-Committee :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORRIS.	
E. TRELAWNY, Esq.	KUMAR DEBENDRA NARAIN ROY.

CALCUTTA :

PRINTED AT THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN PRESS.

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Honorary Veterinary Surgeons :

R. SPOONER HART, Esq., F.V.M.A., M.R.C.V.S.
T. AMERTON SMITH, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.
GEO. HENDERSON, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

Secretary :

BABU AMRITA LALL MITTRA.

Bankers :

THE BANK OF BENGA.

Superintendent :

MR. P. SWEENEY.

City Agents :

MR. E. BISHOP.	MR. R. O. WILLIAMS.
" J. R. BELCHAMBERS.	" P. C. BANERJEE.
" A. GRINDALL.	" A. L. BISWAS.
" H. GRINDALL.	" B. L. DEY.
" G. R. JONES.	" J. B. DEY.
" J. A. OLSEN.	

Suburban Agents :

MR. J. C. BANERJEE.	MR. R. N. MITTER.
" R. K. CHATTERJEE.	" A. C. MITTER.
" S. B. CHATTERJEE.	" K. D. MOOKHERJEE.
" R. L. DUTT.	" N. G. MOZOONDAR.
" G. C. MITTER.	" N. C. PAULIT.

Urban Agents :

MR. T. ANDERSON. | MR. C. J. NAYLOR.

Communications should be addressed and subscriptions and donations sent to the Secretary, Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 111, Radha Bazar.

HISTORY AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THIRTY-SEVEN years after the establishment of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a provisional Committee was formed in Calcutta, mainly through the exertions of the late Mr. Colesworthy Grant, to consider the desirability of establishing a like Society in this country. The barbarous and wanton acts of cruelty towards the lower animals, then daily seen in the streets of Calcutta, had greatly impressed some of the leading Members of the European and Indian community. Accordingly, in consultation with the Royal Society in England, the Calcutta Society was established in the year 1861, being the first Society of its kind in Asia. Lord Elgin, then Viceroy of India, lent the newly-formed Society his powerful support by consenting to become its first patron. To the sympathy and co-operation which the public has accorded to it, the Society is indebted for the success which has attended its efforts from the very beginning. The number of convictions obtained by the Society in the first year of its existence amounted to no less than 506 and the fines imposed amounted to upwards of Rs. 1,300.

Although the vigilance of the Society's Agents stamped out to a considerable extent some of the more flagrant forms of cruelty towards draught bullocks, yet it was found that the existing law was inadequate. The over-loading of vehicles was not covered by the Police Acts. Accordingly a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council by the late Babu Peary Chand Mittra, who was an active Member of the Society from its foundation. The Bill with slight modifications afterwards became Act I of 1869. Another Act (known as Act III of 1869) was passed in the same year giving power to arrest without warrant offenders against the Act (vide Appendix VII, page 30). Several other Acts followed in the same direction. A new Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (known as

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Act XI of 1890, which will be found in Appendix VII, page 44) was passed by the Viceregal Council in the year, 1890, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has extended the provisions of this Act, with effect from the 15th January 1891, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, repealing sections 1, 4 and 5 of Act I of 1869 (B.C.)

The object of the Society is not merely to prevent cruelty towards dumb animals by the deterrent influence of legal punishment, but also to encourage and foster those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity. This the Society has striven to attain by disseminating pamphlets bearing on the treatment of domestic animals, by erecting cattle-troughs in the streets and by various other means. But, unfortunately, the people who are guilty of cruelty belong as a rule to the illiterate classes whom educational influences have hitherto failed to reach and who can only be deterred by the pains and penalties of the law.

The Society confidently appeals to all classes of the community for pecuniary aid and hearty co-operation, believing that it has claims on the generosity of men of all religions and creeds. For, as was truly said by Her Gracious Majesty, "No civilization is complete which does not include the dumb and defenceless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy."

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

1. The Committee have much pleasure in laying before the Members of the Society and the public a report of the work of the Society during the past year.

2. The last Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall on 20th March 1893. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding. A report of the proceedings will be found in Appendix I (page 9).

3. At the Annual Meeting the President suggested that it would be a wise step to appoint a Superintendent who should under the Committee have the undivided control of the Agents, and the arrangement of their beats. One of the earliest steps of the new Committee was to give effect to this suggestion. They determined to appoint a Superintendent at a liberal salary, Rs. 250 a month. Advertisements were inserted in the local and up-country papers, and the Commanding Officers of all the British Cavalry Regiments in India was written to asking if a time-expired non-commissioned officer was available for the post. Nearly two hundred applications were received, six candidates were selected to appear before the Committee, whose choice ultimately fell upon Sergeant Sweeney of the 7th Hussars, who was strongly recommended to them by Colonel Hunt, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. The Committee are glad to be able to bear testimony to the value of the Superintendent's services.

4. During the past year the Society employed twenty-three Agents. The total number of convictions obtained was 7,415 as against 7,255 in the year 1892. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 18,622-1-9 as compared with Rs. 13,530-4-0 in the previous year. Full particulars of the convictions obtained will be found in Appendix II (page 18).

5. An account of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1893 will be found in Appendix III (page 19).

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6. The Committee are thankful to be able to report a marked increase in the funds of the Society from Donations, and a trifling increase in the amount of subscriptions. Whilst offering their grateful acknowledgement to subscribers and donors the Committee would earnestly plead for more funds; they are anxious to increase the number of Agents, and to pay those already employed such a salary as shall place them beyond temptation.

7. Special attention was called at last year's meeting to the want of water troughs in various parts of the city; the call has been most generously responded to. The liberality of eight donors has enabled the Committee to erect eight new troughs.

8. His Excellency the Viceroy has graciously accepted the position of Patron of the Society, a position first held by his distinguished father who was Viceroy when the Society was founded.

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APPENDIX I.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Society held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 20th March 1893.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 20th March 1893 in the Town Hall, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India presiding. Amongst those present were, Lady Lansdowne, Mrs. and Miss Norris, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, Sir Mortimer Durand, K. C. S. I., Mr. Pugh, the Hon'ble Sir John Lambert, C. I. E., Reverend Father Lafont, C. I. E., Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, K. C. I. E., the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Rustonji, Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Rai Shew Bux Bagla Bahadur, and several other ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Justice Norris proposed the first resolutions:—"That the report for the past year be adopted and the accounts passed as correct."

Sir Mortimer Durand said that he had some hesitation in accepting the invitation to second the resolution, for he felt that he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. He had never studied the operations of the Society nor had he supported it very generously. But since he had read the report of the Society, he was convinced that it was doing very good work, and was deserving of the sympathy of everybody whether fond or otherwise of animals. They all felt that much of their comfort and happiness depends upon animals, and they should be grateful to the Society which looks after the welfare of those animals. He hoped that there would be many who like him, would acknowledge that it was better late than never to come forward to support the Society.

The resolution was then put to the meeting passed.

Mr. R. D. Metha proposed the next resolution and in doing so he said that it gave him very great pleasure to join his voice with others in pleading for the dumb creatures in God's creation. Every day of our lives we plead for ourselves.

It was a relief, comfort and even he would add, a high and holy duty occasionally turn from man and his works to think of the good which we might confer upon those who could not plead for themselves. The pleasure he felt in performing the duty assigned to him was enhanced by the consideration that it was performed under the auspices of the illustrious representative of Her Majesty in India, assisted by many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen. After the erudite address from the President, it would be presumption on his part to delay the meeting longer. He would therefore read the resolution to them. It ran thus—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed President and Vice-Presidents of the society for the ensuing three years.—
President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris. Vice-Presidents, the Hon'bles Justices Macpherson, Trevelyan and Guru Dass Banerjee, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhunga, K. C. I. E., Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. L., Nawab Ahsunnollah Khan Bahadur, Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Kumar Debendra Mullick, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association."

The Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder Chunder, in seconding the resolution, said that it must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who take an interest in the well being of dumb animals, that the efforts of those managing the Society had been so successful. The Society was now a permanent institution. It had started as a private institution, but afterwards the Government of Bengal had recognised its worth, and legislated on its behalf. The Hindoos of Calcutta were specially thankful to the Society for it was doing much to suppress the cruel practice of *phuka*, which was a standing reproach on the country. In the treatment of dumb animals, the Marwaris were far ahead of any other of the races of this city. They were not only abstainers from flesh, but they had established a *pingrapole* at Sodepore, where old animals were fed and otherwise cared and had founded a hospital at Belgachiah, where sick horses were looked after. Attention had been drawn to the falling off in the fines realised and it was

stated that that was due to a less number of prosecutions. This ~~letter~~ could arise out of one of two causes. Either an account of the remissness of the agents, or because of diminution of offences. The President had said that there had been no remissness, and in the strike of the *gharri wallahs* it had been said that the Society's agents had been unduly hard. If this was true there was no remissness but over-zeal, and therefore the only conclusion to be drawn was that the falling off was due to the fact that ill-treatment of dumb animals was on the decrease. The Society may therefore be fairly congratulated upon the good work it has done. It was not the Government alone that supported the Society, but the general public also gave both money and services. The Viceroy was its patron, the Lieutenant-Governor and distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, were its vice-patrons and supporters and its Committee was composed of distinguished men. Its present President had held that office for five years and he had worked with such earnest interest in the matter, and had been ably assisted by others, whose names appear on the Committee, that he felt that the resolution would be agreed to unanimously. The resolution was then put to the meeting and passed.

Mr. L. P. Pugh in proposing the next resolution said that he had to propose the appointment of the Committee upon whom the actual work of managing affairs would devolve during the coming year. There was wide scope for the work of the Society in Calcutta. It had done excellent work in the past, and that was appreciated a very good deal more than the scanty attendance at the meeting that evening would lead one to suppose. It seemed idle in a city so full of Hindoos like Calcutta to plead for the objects of the Society. Reference had been made to holy writ, and he would say that next to the great book, which the Christians revered there was no book which laid down the duty of kindness to dumb animals more emphatically than the sacred books of the Hindoos. The work of the Committee would undoubtedly be arduous, but he hoped they would succeed in working up to that high standard, which the

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President hoped to obtain. He had much pleasure in proposing the resolution which ran thus:—

"That the following gentlemen constitute the Committee of the Society for the ensuing three years, the Hon'ble Justice Norris, President, and Messrs. J. H. Apjohn, F. H. Cumberlege, R. A. Lyall, J. O'B. Saunders, E. Trelawny and Kumar Dinendra Narian Roy."

The Rev. Father Lafont in seconding the resolution said that when requested to attend the meeting he had accepted the invitation without the least hesitation for he considered that the work of the Society, although it was ridiculed in certain quarters, had a religious tendency. He sometimes heard it asked why so much energy and money was expended on dumb animals when poor children were starving in numbers. His conviction was that while a good deal more should be done for the latter, the dumb animals should not be neglected. Men were kings of creation, kings of dumb animals, and in exercising their sovereignty they should be careful that they do so in a magnanimous way. We should remember that animals are sensitive, and as such are not inferior to ourselves. We had a keen sense of appreciating our own sufferings and we should not neglect those of God's dumb creatures. A human being who could unconcernedly witness animal suffering is cruel man, and he would be cruel to his own flesh and blood. He could not be a good man. A man who was cruel to his horse or cattle could not possibly be kind to his wife and children. He hoped the agents would take their cue from this remark and discharge their duties with a higher view than the mere realization of fines. They have a civilising mission to perform and he hoped the Committee would find them efficient in the discharge of their duties. The motion was then put to the meeting and agreed to unanimously.

In preparing the next resolution, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to His Excellency for his kindness in presiding on this occasion," Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna said

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that it was superfluous for him to say that His Excellency had laid the society and the public of Calcutta under a deep obligation by presiding on the occasion.

Baboo Sewbux Bogla seconded the resolution which was put to the meeting by Mr. Justice Norris and carried by acclamation.

His Excellency then addressed the meeting as follows:—

MR. NORRIS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

It gives me much pleasure to preside over the meeting of this Society, and to testify by my presence to the interest which I take in its proceedings.

I think we may safely say that, in so far as its aims and objects are concerned, the most complete unanimity exists amongst all classes. No one, whether he be a European, or a Native of this country, whether he be Christian, Hindu, or Mahomedan, will contend that cruelty to animals is anything but detestable, or that it is not right to endeavour to save them from suffering, and to discourage by all means at our command those who would inflict it upon them.

That feeling of compassion is, I am glad to say, universally present in all thoughtful and civilised communities. It is absent only where either extreme ignorance prevails, where the finer feelings of humanity have never been developed, or where a vicious and selfish form of luxury has depraved the human mind and rendered it callous, or even ready to find a perverse enjoyment in the spectacle of suffering. Neither of these conditions prevail, I am happy to say, in this great city, and I am glad to find that for more than 30 years your Society has been at work within it, and has received a fairly satisfactory measure of support. (*Applause.*)

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, if there is no room for difference as to the objects to be aimed at, there is ample room for conscientious divergence of opinion as to the means which should be adopted. The question is not what we should like to do, but what we can do, given the conditions by which we are surrounded, given the resources at our command, given the manner in which our action is likely to be regarded by those whom it will affect,

Now it is clear that there are two lines along which it is possible for those who think with us to operate. We can ~~Cy~~ either upon private effort, upon precept and example, or we ~~On~~ invoke the law to our assistance and rely upon the pains and penalties which it is able to inflict.

Let me say a word first about legislation on the subject of cruelty to animals. You may remember that, soon after my arrival in India, we passed an Act, for the initiation of which I feel some personal responsibility, an Act under which persons convicted of various kinds of cruelty to dumb brutes were rendered liable to certain kinds of punishment. Other Acts, local and general, having similar objects, were already in operation, but I think I am right in saying that the Act of 1890 was a much more complete and comprehensive measure than any which preceded it, and particularly in this respect, that whereas the earlier Acts were framed only for the protection of draught animals, the Act of 1890 contains a clause in which the word "animal" is defined as including "any domestic or captured animal." The Imperial Legislature has, therefore, laid down, once and for all, the great principle that from the moment that any beast or fowl has been domesticated, or taken prisoner for our convenience, we are bound to treat it in a humane and merciful manner. One result of this enlargement of the scope of the Bill has been to bring under its operation the whole tribe of tame and wild birds which are carried about the country, or exposed for sale, before they find their way to our tables. There are probably no victims upon which greater or more wanton cruelty is perpetrated than these miserable little sufferers. I am under a special obligation to mention this matter, because a kind-hearted lady wrote to me about it two or three days ago. This is what she says—"I want to ask you not to forget the poor little birds: as you have probably never taken an early walk in the market, I will explain to you that the small game birds are in many cases brought in wounded and kept alive for several days. They are tied by the legs and left to flap about upon the floor. It is a sight that has quite haunted me." I am sure you will think with me that my correspondent deserves

credit for the feelings which she has expressed so pathetically. (*Applause.*) I cannot help expressing some surprise at the fact that in the list of cases taken up by the Society during the past year, whereas no less than 8,004 animals are reported to have been concerned, the total number of "birds concerned" is only 6.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Act of 1890 was, as you are probably aware, only a permissive Act, one which did not come into operation except within those areas where the local Governments thought it desirable to apply it. Now, to many persons all legislation which is not compulsory is contemptible. In this case I am bound to say that I should myself have been extremely glad if we could have seen our way to pass a compulsory Act of universal application, but the evidence before me satisfied me that such an Act would upon the whole, have done more harm than good. I would ask you to remember this, that it is always a very serious thing in any country to resort to legislation, the effect of which is to make a new sort of crime, and in no country is it more necessary to bear this consideration in mind than in India. Whenever in this country you resort to penal legislation, you have to bear in mind, not only the good results which it is possible to obtain, if your law is used as you mean it to be used, but the bad results which are likely to follow, if your law is dishonestly, ignorantly, or brutally enforced.

Now it is clear that legislation for the protection of animals lends itself very easily indeed to abuse. Unless you enforce such legislation with sufficient precaution, and under adequate supervision, it is, from the nature of things, likely to be used for purposes very different from those for which it was intended. It offers, for instance, facilities for intrusions into the privacy of domestic life, which would be deeply resented. We have provided against this danger by enacting that offences shall be punishable only when they are committed in the streets, or in places to which the public has access, not because such acts are more venial when committed secretly, but because we could not run the risk which would be involved by encouraging anything approaching to inquisition into the private conduct of individuals. Again,

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it opens a door to legal proceedings instituted upon information which may have been given for vindictive purposes, or with a view to extortion. Last, and not least, it may possibly bring prosecuting authority into conflict with the religious scruples—and we know how deep-seated these scruples are—of certain classes of society.

And, Ladies and Gentlemen, whilst an indiscriminate resort to the use of the law would involve the whole of these risks, it would probably be ineffectual in achieving the desired results. In remote and sparsely populated places, a hundred acts of cruelty would probably be perpetrated out of sight for one that would attract attention and lead to the prosecution of the offender.

For these reasons we preferred that our Act should be a permissive one, and we left it to the local Governments to bring it into effect only in places where the conditions were deemed sufficiently favourable to render the experiment worth trying.

I am glad to say that, although the Act has not been set in motion quite so generally as we might have wished, it has been largely resorted to. In Bengal it has been extended to Calcutta, to all Municipal towns, and to 64 other towns where there are Magistrates to work it. In the Punjab it has been extended to Municipalities and Cantonments. In Burma it has been extended to all the whole of Upper Burma and to 12 towns in Lower Burma. Elsewhere the Act has been more sparingly adopted. In Bombay it has been introduced only in the city of Bombay and in 4 other large towns. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the essential provisions of it have been introduced in Allahabad and 7 other large towns. In Madras, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Act has, I am sorry to say, not been brought into operation at all, but I am bound to add that of these three Provinces, Madras and Assam have in general operation local Acts which the Administration probably prefer to retain instead of replacing them by our Act of 1890. It should also be remembered that of the Provinces where the Act has been introduced sparingly, Bombay, like Madras, has what

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is probably an effective law against cruelty to animals. We may, moreover, I think, hope that, even where the Act has not been in operation, it has indirectly done some good in so far as that the Government of India has by such legislation expressed directly its abhorrence of conduct which is punishable wherever the Act has been brought into operation.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should be sorry if we had to rely upon legislation only. It is not by pains and penalties alone that we can hope to ensure for our dumb friends the security with which we would provide them against their oppressors. Much can be done by educating the public mind, by precept, and, above all, by example. I should be inclined to say that the object of this Society is mainly educational. To quote the words used in the opening Chapter of the Report, you desire "not merely to prevent cruelty towards dumb animals by the deterrent influence of legal punishment, but also to encourage and foster those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity." We do not want to come down with ruthless severity upon offenders who may have offended from mere ignorance, but we do desire to preach far and wide this gospel of kindly feeling and sympathy with the whole race of dumb animals. If we can propagate sound public opinion upon this matter, we shall achieve more than can be attained by any number of successful prosecutions.

I hope, therefore, that this Society will be well supported, and I believe that, in connecting myself with it, I am furthering a movement which has the good-will of all who are not thoughtless and indifferent, and who believe that a share of the compassion and sympathy which we feel for our human fellow-creatures is due also to those other fellow-creatures whom we regard as occupying a lower position than ourselves in the animal kingdom, but who are none the less entitled to our friendly and merciful consideration. (Applause.)

APPENDIX II.

Details of Prosecutions during the year 1893.

Number of—	Number.	TOTAL
Prosecutions	...	...
Persons charged	...	...
" convicted	7,779	7,779
" warned and discharged	7,788	7,788
" discharged for want of proof	7,415	7,415
Animals concerned	205	205
Birds concerned	168	168
	7,974	7,974
	77	77
DETAILS OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS CONCERNED IN THE ABOVE PROSECUTIONS.		
<i>Horses—</i>		
Worked while wounded	...	...
" " lame	814	814
" " ill-conditioned	2,418	2,418
Suffering from Glanders and Farcy	52	52
Cruelly-beaten	10	10
	2	2
	3,296	3,296
<i>Bullocks—</i>		
Worked while wounded	...	...
" " Lame	3,446	3,446
" " ill-conditioned	863	863
Suffering from cow pox	136	136
Overladen	1	1
Cruelly-beaten	67	67
	5	5
	4,518	4,518
<i>Cows—</i>		
Milked by Phoka	...	...
	73	73
<i>Donkeys—</i>		
Tortured	...	...
Worked while lame	11	11
	1	1
	12	12
<i>Goats—</i>		
Cruelly-carried	...	...
Skinned alive	...	...
	65	65
	1	1
	66	66
<i>Pigs—</i>		
Cruelly-carried	...	...
	2	2
<i>Buffaloes—</i>		
Cruelly-treated	...	...
	7	7
...-tied and cruelly-carried	...	...
	77	77

APPENDIX V.

List of Subscribers and Donors during the year 1893.

Names.	Subscrip- tions.		Donations.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Lansdowne, G. C. M. G., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India	...	100	...	
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (for 1892)	...	20	...	
His Highness the Hon'ble the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhangah, K. C. I. E.	...	1,200	...	
His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Dhounuggur, G. C. S. I.	...	200	...	
Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E.	50	...	...	
His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Pudukota	...	50	...	
His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Hutwa, K. C. I. E.	...	50	...	
Maharajah Bahadur Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.	...	20	...	
The Most Reverend E. R. Johnson, D. D., LL. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India	50	...	...	
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.	10	...	5	...
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K. C. I. E., C. J. Lyall, M. A., LL. D., C. I. E.	...	20	...	5
The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. T. Princep, Kt.	...	10	...	...
" " L. R. Tottenham	...	100	...	...
" " J. F. Norris	...	10	...	...
" " W. Macpherson	...	10	...	...
" " E. J. Trevelyan	...	20	...	...
" " C. M. Ghose	...	5	...	...
" " H. Beverley	...	10	...	...
" " G. D. Bannerjee	...	10	...	...
" " Amir Ali, C. I. E.	...	10	...	...
" " C. H. Hill	...	16	...	...
Carried over	401	1,560		

Names.	Subscrip- tions.		Donations.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward	401	1,560		
The Hon'ble Justice S. G. Sale	...	10	...	...
" Dr. Rash Behary Ghose	...	10	...	...
" W. C. Bonnerjee	...	10	...	...
" Gonesh Chunder Chunder	...	5	...	...
" Maulavi Abdul Jubber Khan Bahadur	...	...	2	...
Sir Mortimer H. Durand, K. C. S. I.	...	50	...	...
" Romesh Chunder Mitter	...	5	...	...
Maharajah Durga Churn Law Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	10	...	...
Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, C. I. E.	...	10	...	...
" Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., C. I. E.	...	10	...	...
Nawab Wazoor Mirza Bahadur	...	...	10	...
" Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	10	...	...
" Syed Amir Hossein Bahadur, C. I. E.	...	5	...	...
Prince Mahomed Baharam Shah Bahadur	...	...	20	...
Kumar Debendra Mullick Bahadur	...	24	...	...
" Dinendra Narian Ray	...	5	...	...
" Manmatha Nath Mitter	...	10	...	...
Rai Bunsilall Abirchand Bahadur	...	12	...	...
" Budridass Mookim	...	10	...	...
" Surju Mall	...	5	...	...
" Shib Chandra Bannerjee	...	5	...	...
" Shew Bux Bogla	...	5	...	...
Babu Kally Kissen Tagore	...	30	...	...
Brigade-Surgeon G. King, C. I. E., F. R. S.	...	32	...	...
" D. O'Connell Raye, M. D.	...	10	...	...
Surgeon-General D. D. Cunningham, M. D., C. S. I.	...	5	...	...
Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. Crombie (Rs. 30 half yearly)	...	60	...	...
" Major J. Scully	...	5	...	...
" J. F. P. McConnell	...	5	...	...
Dr. L. Salzer	...	5	...	...
" J. R. Wallace	...	5	...	...
" Mahendralall Sirkar, C. I. E.	...	5	...	...
" W. T. Woods	...	10	...	...
" W. Forsyth	...	...	6	...
" J. H. T. Walsh	...	5	...	...
Col. H. G. Pritchard (for 1892)	...	5	...	...
" F. J. Home	...	...	5	...
" H. R. Thullier	...	...	5	...
" Lord William Beresford, Kt. K. C. I. E., V.C.	...	5	...	...
Lt.-Col. C. Stahan, R. E.	...	5	...	...
Carried over	804	1,818		

(24)

Names.	Subscrip- tions.	Donations.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	804	1,618
Lt.-Col. F. W. Joseph ...	...	5
Major L. W. Christopher ...	...	5
Captain W. J. Currie ...	...	10
" J. Dallas, R. E. ...	...	5
" W. J. Bythel ...	...	2
" W. M. Reaks ...	...	5
J. M. C. Stienbelt, Esq. ...	...	...
H. M. Kisch, Esq. ...	...	30
W. J. Cunningham, Esq. ...	...	5
H. W. Gordon, Esq. ...	...	10
A. Phillips, Esq. ...	...	10
P. G. Militus, Esq., C. S. I. ...	...	5
C. P. Hill, Esq. ...	...	20
F. J. Maraden, Esq. ...	...	10
W. Garth, Esq. ...	...	10
T. R. Strokoe, Esq. ...	...	10
A. M. Dunne, Esq. ...	...	10
G. S. Henderson, Esq. ...	...	5
K. M. Chatterjea, Esq. ...	...	5
A. C. Acworth, Esq. ...	...	5
H. Lee, Esq. ...	...	5
R. Belchambers, Esq. ...	...	5
M. Cammell, Esq. ...	...	10
E. Upton, Esq. ...	...	10
A. B. Miller, Esq. ...	...	10
A. St. John Carruthers, Esq. ...	...	10
C. O. Dutt, Esq. ...	...	10
R. A. Lyall, Esq. ...	...	2
J. O'R. Saunders, Esq. ...	...	50
F. H. Cumberlege, Esq. ...	...	100
E. Trelawny, Esq., (for 1892 and 1893) ...	...	25
J. H. Apjohn, M. A., M. I. M. E. ...	...	82
The Rev. A. F. Rodulf Hornle, Ph. D. ...	...	50
" E. F. Brown ...	...	5
" H. Whitehead ...	...	10
" David Reid, M. A., B. D. ...	...	5
" Alex. Forrior, M. A. ...	...	5
" J. Hector, M. A. ...	...	5
" R. Robinson ...	...	5
Vidya Vaskar Pundit Lalchandra ...	...	2
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	...	5
" Gladstone Wyllie & Co. ...	...	50
Carried over	1,213	1,842

(25)

Names.	Subscrip- tions.	Donations.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,213	1,842
Messrs. George Henderson & Co. ...	...	50
" Macneil & Co. ...	...	50
" F. W. Heilgers & Co. ...	...	50
" Lyall Marshall & Co. ...	...	50
" Kilburn & Co. ...	...	50
" Anderson Wright & Co. ...	...	50
The Calcutta Tramways Company ...	...	50
Messrs. Apcar & Co. ...	...	82
" King Hamilton & Co. ...	...	82
" Barry & Co. ...	...	32
" Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ...	...	32
" Bird & Co. ...	...	30
" Kerr Dods & Co. ...	...	25
" Mackintosh Burn & Co. ...	...	25
" Begg Dunlop & Co. ...	...	25
" W. Haworth & Co. ...	...	25
" Kerr Tarruck & Co. ...	...	25
" Thomas Duff & Co., "Ld." ...	...	25
" E. S. Gubbay & Co. ...	...	25
" Ralli Brothers ...	...	20
" Grindlay & Co. ...	...	20
" Barlow & Co. ...	...	20
" Halford Smith & Co. ...	...	20
" Francis Harrison Hathaway & Co. ...	...	20
" Burrows Thomson and Mylne (Beheca) ...	...	20
" William Moran & Co. ...	...	20
" Ernsthansen & Co. ...	...	20
" Lawrence and Mayo (for 1892 and 1893) ...	...	20
" Harman & Co. ...	...	10
" Cook and Kelvy ...	...	16
" Carlisle Nephews & Co. ...	...	16
" Digman Robertson and Sparks ...	...	16
" Burn & Co., ...	...	16
" Huber & Co. ...	...	10
" R. Scott Thomson & Co. "Ld." ...	...	10
" Burjorjee Framjee & Co. ...	...	10
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. ...	...	10
" Whitney Brothers ...	...	10
" R. B. Rodda & Co. ...	...	10
" Rankeen & Co. ...	...	10
" Gregory and Jones ...	...	10
" Horne Dunlop & Co. ...	...	10
Carried over	2,152	1,940

(26)

Names.	Subscrip- Dona-	
	tions.	tions.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,153	1,940
Messrs. Dykes & Co.	...	...
" T. E. Thomson & Co., "Ld."	...	...
" Watts & Co.	...	...
" Manton & Co.	...	...
" Thacker Spink & Co.	...	...
" Francis Ramsay & Co.	...	...
" Hamilton & Co.	...	...
" Obhoy Churn Law & Co.	...	...
" Durst & Co.	...	...
" Brault & Co.	...	...
" Ahmuty & Co.	...	...
" Bourne and Shepherd	...	...
" Song Moh & Co.	...	...
" Kristodas Law & Co.	...	...
" Khetter Mohun Day & Co.	...	...
" Child & Co.	...	...
R. E. Hamilton, Esq.	...	...
W. O. Bell-Irving, Esq.	...	...
C. L. Johnstone, Esq.	...	...
J. D. Nimmo, Esq.	...	...
W. T. Burn, Esq.	...	...
G. Cheetham, Esq.	...	...
W. Orrell, Esq.	...	...
A. J. Kerr, Esq.	...	...
J. D. West, Esq.	...	...
C. W. Wallace, Esq.	...	...
J. G. Dickson, Esq.	...	...
W. H. Cheetham, Esq.	...	...
H. M. Percival, Esq., M. A.	...	...
J. C. MacGregor, Esq.	...	...
A. F. Simson, Esq.	...	...
W. H. Mackewan, Esq.	...	...
H. E. Abbot, Esq.	...	...
P. Knight, Esq.	...	...
A. McVicar Smith, Esq.	...	...
Dudley B. Myers, Esq.	...	...
L. Daniell, Esq.	...	...
R. D. Mehta, Esq.	...	...
H. M. Rustonjee, Esq.	...	...
W. J. M. McCaw, Esq.	...	...
E. Bertram, Esq.	...	...
P. V. Luke, Esq.	...	...
Carried over ...	2,428	1,992

(27)

Names.	Subscrip- Dona-	
	tions.	tions.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,428	1,992
T. D. Beighton, Esq.	...	...
J. Ghosal, Esq.	...	...
J. Shrager, Esq.	...	...
K. Euler, Esq.	...	...
R. Harley, Esq.	...	...
Thomas Lang, Esq.	...	...
H. Robinson, Esq.	...	...
R. N. Duncan, Esq.	...	...
W. H. Ryland, Esq. (for 1892)	...	...
R. Murray, Esq.	...	...
A. Moll, Esq.	...	...
H. H. Hopkins, Esq.	...	...
G. Norman, Esq.	...	...
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.	...	...
L. B. Hamilton, Esq.	...	...
T. Edwards, Esq.	...	...
G. Pickford, Esq.	...	...
D. Panloty, Esq., C.I.E.	...	...
James Taylor, Esq.	...	...
A. McD. Clark, Esq.	...	...
H. Drummond, Esq.	...	...
N. S. Watkins, Esq.	...	...
H. C. Begg, Esq.	...	...
Babu Greender Chunder Ghose	...	...
" Sree Gopal Mullick	...	...
" Gouri Sanker Dey, M.A.	...	...
" Gopal Lall Seal	...	...
" Norendra Nath Mookerjee (erpara)	...	...
" Pran Nath Paul	...	...
" Brajendra Nath Mullick (for 1892 and 93)	...	...
" Hem Chunder Goswain	...	...
" Shewram Khosal Chand	...	...
" Obhoy Churn Goho	...	...
" Charn Chundra Mullick	...	...
" Nobin Chand Bural	...	...
" Kunjo Behary Mullick	...	...
" Kali Prosonno Ghose	...	...
Miss C. M. Adams	...	...
" M. Woodhall	...	...
Mrs. Geo. Dickson	...	...
" S. T. A.	...	...
Chevallier T. Gallein	...	...
Carried over ...	2,629	2,019

(28)

Names.	Brought forward	Subscriptions.		Donations.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
M. H. Oung, Esq. ...	...	2,629	2,019		
W. R. Collins, Esq. ...	...	8	...		
G. M. Dickson, Esq., M. I. M. E. ...	...	3	...		
C. S. Madge, Esq. ...	...	3	...		
H. Hensman, Esq. ...	...	2	...		
G. O. Zieldfilder, Esq. ...	...	...	2		
Dr. Brajendra Nath Bannerjee	...	...	2		
" Doyal Chundra Shome	...	...	2		
Babu Nahat Ray Jaulanath	...	...	1		
" Luchmichand Radhakissen	...	5	...		
" Hunsoraj Sookdeudas	...	5	...		
" Kunjolall Biswaswardas	...	5	...		
" Rajroop Premsookdas (for 1892)	...	5	...		
" Chaturbhoojnarian Gobinnarian	...	5	...		
" Madhumandas Dwarkadass	...	4	...		
" Purno Chandra Mookherjee (for 1891)	...	4	...		
" Dharendra Nath Dutt	...	...	2		
" Berendra Nath Mullick	...	...	2		
" Ashutosh Chakrabutty	...	...	2		
" Ramawarup Soorjoprasad	...	2	...		
" Mangilall Puranchand	...	2	...		
" Jaharmal Sookhani	...	2	...		
" Boicuntho Nath Sen, (2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 1892 and 1st and 2nd quarters of 1893 at Rs 1-4 per quarter)	...	1	...		
" Krishna Kamul Bhattacharjee (being the balance of his Bill for 1893)	...	6-4	...		
		2	...		
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	2,688-4	2,032			

(29)

Donations towards Cattle-trough during the year 1893.

	Donations.	
	Rs.	As.
Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, for a trough at Alipur	140	0
His Highness Rasoolkhanji Nawab Sahib of Janagadh, for a trough at the East side of the Government House	140	0
Babu Rajkrishna Dutta, for a trough near 79-3 Cornwallis Street	140	0
Babu Purna Chandra Mookherjee, for a trough in the Upper Circular Road	142	0
C. O. McLeod, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Paper Chases, for a trough in the New China Bazar	140	0
Babu Nobin Chand Bural, for a trough in Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipur	137	3
Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, for a trough near Judge's Court, Alipore	136	1
Babu Rajendra Mohun Dey, for a trough in Pathuria-ghata Street	135	10
TOTAL Rs.	1,110	14

AMRITA LALL MITTRA,

Secretary.

APPENDI XVI.

The following Rules of the Society were adopted at an Annual General Meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute, on the 28th March 1889, Sir Stuart Bayley, K. C. S. I., then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presiding.

Rules of the Society.

Title of the Society.

1. The Society is called "The Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals."

Objects of the Society.

2. The objects of the Society are to prevent the cruel treatment of, and to secure the welfare of animals, throughout India.
—The Society especially endeavours to realise these objects within the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and places adjacent thereto.

Means by which the objects of the Society are sought to be secured.

3. The Society seeks to secure the objects it has in view by the following means :—
 - (a) By the employment of paid agents charged with the duty of watching, cautioning, and if necessary, prosecuting all persons guilty of offences against any Acts for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or for the Prevention of Glanders and Farcy among horses, in force in British India, or against any Acts in furtherance or extension of, or in *pari materia* with, such Acts or any of them.

- (b) By the distribution of papers and pamphlets in English and the various vernacular languages, inculcating kindness to animals, and furnishing useful information as to the treatment of domestic animals, and containing information as the law, with regard to cruelty to animals, in force in India.

Members of the Society.

4. The Society consists of three classes of members :—

- (a) Ordinary Members.
- (b) Life Members.
- (c) Honorary Members.

Ordinary Members.

5. All annual subscribers of Rs. 5 or upwards to the funds of the Society shall be Ordinary Members.

Life Members.

6. Donors of Rs. 500 or upwards in one or more than one sum to the funds of the Society shall be Life Members.

Honorary Members.

7. Persons who have evinced marked and active sympathy with the objects of this, or any kindred Society, may be elected Honorary Members by the Committee.

Officers of the Society.

8. The officers of the Society consist of a Patron, a Vice-Patron, a President, such number of Vice-Presidents as the Committee may from time to time determine, and a Secretary. No one shall be eligible for the office of President or Vice-President unless he be an Ordinary or Life Member of the Society.

Patron of the Society.

9. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall ordinarily, if willing to accept the office, be the Patron of the Society.

It shall however be competent for the Committee on any vacancy occurring in the office of Patron to request some other person of distinction to accept the office.

Vice-Patron of the Society.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall ordinarily, if willing to accept the office, be the Vice-Patron of the Society.

It shall however be competent for the Committee on any vacancy occurring in the office of Vice-Patron to request some other person of distinction to accept the office.

President of the Society.

11. The President of the Society shall be elected by the Members of the Society at an Annual General Meeting ; he shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election ; if a vacancy occurs in the office of the President during the currency of the term for which such President was elected, the Committee shall elect one of their own number to fill the office for the unexpired period of such term.

Vice-Presidents of the Society.

12. The Vice-Presidents of the Society shall be elected by the Members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting ; they shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election ; if a vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-President during the currency of the terms for which such Vice-President was elected, the Committee may elect some suitable person to fill the office for the unexpired period of such term.

Secretary of the Society.

13. The Secretary of the Society shall be appointed by the Committee who may pay him, from the funds of the Society, such salary or remuneration as they think proper.

The Secretary shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Committee.

Duties of Secretary.

14. The Secretary of the Society shall attend all Meetings of the Society, of the Committee and of the Finance Sub-Committee, and shall take minutes of all such Meetings ; he shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, in communication with the President, and under the supervision of the Committee ; he shall have the custody and care of all Books, documents and other property of the Society ; except such as are in the custody of the Bankers of the Society ; he shall prepare a monthly return of the operations of the Society, and an annual report for the same to be laid before the Members of the Society ; he shall be authorised to dispose of, in communication with and under the direction of, the President, all questions arising in the management of the Society which do not involve an expenditure exceeding Rs. 50 ; and he shall be authorised to make petty disbursements on account of the Society, to the extent of Rs. 20, on his own responsibility.

The Secretary shall also collect all subscriptions to the funds of the Society, and give receipts for the same, and for all donations to the funds of the Society.

Committee of the Society.

15. The business of the Society shall be managed by a Committee of not more than six members of the Society, exclusive of the President who shall *ex officio* be a Member and Chairman thereof.

The Committee shall be elected by the Members of the Society at an Annual General Meeting; they shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

No one shall be eligible to be a Member of the Committee unless he be an Ordinary or Life Member of the Society.

If a Member of the Committee die or resign or become disqualified from continuing to be such Member during the currency of the term for which he was elected, the remainder of the Committee shall elect a duly qualified person to fill his place for the unexpired period of such term.

The business of the Committee shall ordinarily be conducted by the Secretary entering in a book, to be kept for that purpose, a list of the matters upon which he seeks the instructions of the Committee, and circulating the same among the Members of the Committee.

The Members of the Committee shall enter their views on such matters in the book, and the Secretary shall carry out the views of the majority of the Committee as therein recorded.

If the Committee are equally divided in opinion on any matter, the Secretary shall carry out the view adopted by the President.

The President may at any time, and upon written requisition of not less than three Members of the Committee, shall summon a meeting of the Committee; provided that not less than three days, notice of the time and place of such Meeting shall be given.

Finance Sub-Committee.

16. The Committee may from time to time nominate from among their own number a Finance Sub-Committee, consisting of two Members, exclusive of the President. Such Sub-Committee shall be charged with the duty of making all payments on behalf of the Society exceeding Rs. 50, and of regulating the method of such payments, and generally with the control and administration of the finance of the Society.

Auditors of the Society.

17. The Committee may from time to time appoint a person or firm to audit the accounts of the Society and may fix the remuneration to be paid to such person or firm.

Bankers of the Society.

18. The Bank of Bengal shall be the Bankers of the Society.

Annual General Meeting of the Society.

19. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of March in each year.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society.

20. The President shall summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society upon the receipt of a written requisition signed by not less than twenty Members of the Society; provided that such requisition shall state the business proposed to be brought before such Meeting, and provided that no business other than that proposed shall be discussed at such Meeting.

Alteration of Rules.

21. No alteration or amendment of, or addition to, these rules shall be made except at an Annual General or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society.

Notice of any proposed alteration, amendment, or addition shall be given, in writing, to the Secretary at least one week before the date of such Meeting.

APPENDIX VII.

ACT III OF 1869 OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th July 1869,
and of the Governor-General on the 13th August 1869.)

An Act to enable Police Officers to arrest without Warrant persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Police Officers in certain places to arrest without warrant any person committing, within their view any offence against Act I of 1869, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;" It is enacted as follows:—

1. Every Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing, in his view, any offence against the said Act I of 1869.

2. This Act shall apply to the Town of Calcutta, as defined in Act IV of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and in the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta as the same may from time to time be defined by any Notification to be from time to time published by the said Lieutenant-Governor in pursuance of the provisions of Act II of 1866, and save as hereinafter is provided, to such Town and Suburbs only.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by a Notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to extend this Act to and Town, Suburb, District, or tract of country, to be mentioned and defined in such Notification; and from and after the publication of such Notification, this Act shall extend and apply to the Town, Suburb, District, or tract of country therein mentioned and defined.

ACT VIII OF 1880 OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th September 1880, and of the Governor-General on the 28th idem.)

An Act to provide against the spreading of certain Contagious and Infectious Diseases among Horses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide against the spreading of certain contagious and infectious diseases among horses; It is hereby enacted as follows;
I. This Act may be called "The Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880."

It applies to the Town of Calcutta as defined by Bengal Act IV of 1866 and to the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta as defined by the Notification of the 10th September 1877 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 26th September 1877;

and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. In this Act—

'Diseased,' means glanders, farcy, or any dangerous epidemic disease among horses, which the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be a disease for the purposes of this Act:

'Horse' includes ponies, asses, mules, and jennets:

'Inspector of Police' includes any Police Officer not under the rank of an Inspector of Police:

'Section' means a section of this Act:

'Veterinary Surgeon' means a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner appointed to be a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any horse which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with the disease shall, as far as practicable, keep such horse separated from horses not so affected, and shall send intimation of the fact to the Officer then in charge of the nearest police-station within twenty-four hours from his knowledge of the same, and in default of so doing, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Five Hundred Rupees*.

4. On receiving this intimation, the Officer in charge of the police-station shall have the horse examined by a Veterinary Surgeon, and if the Surgeon certifies that the animal is affected with disease, shall cause it to be forwarded to the hospital established, under section 5, or, if no such hospital has been established, to be slaughtered forthwith.

An Inspector of Police may exercise the powers of an Officer in charge of station under this section.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make, and Government may make when made, revoke, add to, and alter rules in relation to the following matters or any of them:

- (1) for establishing and maintaining a hospital for the examination and detention of horses affected with disease;
- (2) for prescribing and realizing from the owner of any horse detained in such hospital a reasonable sum to meet the expenses connected with the conveyance, detention, and disposal of the animal;
- (3) for determining a proper place for the burial of horses affected with disease;
- (4) for generally carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Notice of the making of any such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

6. Whenever such hospital is established in Calcutta, the expenses of the same shall, so far as may be necessary, be a first charge on the surplus of the fees levied on the registration of hackney carriages under Bengal Act V of 1886.

7. An Inspector of Police may, at any time, enter any place where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any horse affected with disease is, or has lately been, and may cause such horse, if found, to be dealt with in the manner laid down in section 4, and whether such horse be found in the place or not, may, upon the certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon, cause all articles that have been in contact with, or used about, any such horse to be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

The Inspector shall, if required, state in writing the grounds on which he has so entered.

If any person refuses admission to such Inspector, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Five Hundred Rupees*.

8. An Inspector of Police entering any premises in accordance with the last preceding section may take with him one or more Police Officers and any Veterinary Surgeon.

9. Every owner or person in charge of any place as aforesaid shall be bound, if required by an Inspector of Police acting upon the certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon, to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the same, and on his failing to do so within twenty-four hours from the requisition, the Inspector of Police shall cause the said place to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected;

And the expenses of so doing, if not paid by the owner or person in charge within seven days from the incurring of the same, may, with all costs, be recovered as a fine adjudged by any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the place.

10. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any horse that has died of glanders, or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with glanders, shall cause the same to be buried as soon as possible in its skin, which shall be slashed before burial, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, or to be disposed of in such other manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and in default of so doing, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Two Hundred Rupees*.

11. Whoever voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any horse affected with disease to be worked, driven, or led on any public road or street, except for the purpose of being taken to a Veterinary Surgeon or hospital for examination or to be slaughtered in accordance with this Act, or voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any such horse to be turned loose or to stray or escape into any place whence such horse can escape into any public road or street or any private premises, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *Three Months*, or with a fine which may extend to *Five Hundred Rupees* or with both.

12. An Inspector of Police who vexatiously or frivolously enters or searches any place, seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is affected with disease, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *Three Months*, or with a fine which may extend to *Five Hundred Rupees*, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of two months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

13. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct that any portion, not exceeding one-half, shall, if realized, be paid to the Police Officer on whose information the offender has been convicted.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend this Act to any town or place.

ACT XX OF 1879.

Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council. Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th November 1879.)

An Act to provide for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of glander and farcy among horses; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879."

It extends to the whole of British India, except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets:

"Diseased" means affected with glanders or farcy.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act, or any provision of this Act, to any local area, to be specified in notification, within the territories administered by it, and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any local area, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within the whole of such local area, or such

portions thereof as it may from time to time prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act on such Officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, is diseased.

6. For the purpose of making such seizure, such Inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place where he has reason to believe that any such horse is to be found.

7. On any such seizure, the Inspector shall cause the horse so seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Surgeon as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

8. If such Surgeon certifies in writing that such horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed; but if such Surgeon does not so certify, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

9. When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of such building, shed, place or lines, or the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected, and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe, destroyed.

On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person to comply with such notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause

such building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected, and such fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or other person as if it were a fine.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of such horse being diseased to the Inspector or to some Officer of Police.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place, or in contact with a diseased horse, shall move such horse, except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of such license.

12. Any Inspector who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches any field, building or other place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *Six Months*, or with fine which may extend to *Five Hundred Rupees*, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

13. Any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under section nine, or who moves any horse in contravention of section eleven, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to *One Month*, or fine which may extend to *Fifty Rupees*, or with both.

14. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) For regulating entries and searches by Inspectors under this Act;

(b) for regulating the destruction of horses certified under section eight to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcasses of such horses;

(c) for regulating the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been and for prescribing what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed;

(d) for regulating the grant of licences under section eleven and the conditions on which such licences shall be granted;

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Any person breaking a rule made under this section shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to *One Month*, or with fine which may extend to *Fifty Rupees*, or with both.

15. All diseased horses destroyed under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government in the districts of Rawalpindi and Peshawar, previous to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been destroyed in accordance with law.

ACT NO. XI OF 1890.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st March, 1890.)

An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

(2) This section extends to the whole of British India; and the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the whole or any part of the rest of this Act to any such local area as it thinks fit.

(3) When any part of this Act has been extended under sub-section (2) to a local area, the Local Government may, by notification

in the official Gazette, direct that the whole or any part of any other enactment in force in the local area for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall, except as regards anything done of any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in the local area, and such whole or part shall cease to have effect accordingly until the Local Government, by a like notification, otherwise directs.

(4) The Local Government may cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (3).

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "animal" means any domestic or captured animal; and

(2) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have access.

3. If any person in any street or in any other place, whether open or closed, to which the public have access, or within sight of any person in any street or in any such other place,—

Penalty for cruelty to animals in public places and for sale in such places of animals killed with unnecessary cruelty.

(a) cruelty and unnecessarily beats, overdrives, overloads or otherwise ill-treats any animal, or

(b) binds or carries any animal in such a manner or position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering, or

(c) offers, exposes or has in his possession for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation or other ill-treatment, or any dead animal which he has reason to believe to have been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.

4. If any person performs upon any cow the operation called *phika*, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty for performing *phika*.

5. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

6. (1) If any person employs in any work or labour any animal which by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound, sore or other cause is unfit to be so employed, or permits any such unfit animal in his possession or under his control to be so employed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) The Local Government may, by general or special order appoint places to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) have been committed.

(a) The Magistrate before whom a prosecution for such an offence has been instituted may direct that the animal in respect of which the offence is alleged or proved to have been committed shall be sent for treatment and care to an infirmary and be there detained until it is in his opinion, or in the opinion of some other Magistrate, again fit for the work or labour on which it has been ordinarily employed.

(4) The cost of the treatment, feeding and watering of the animal in the infirmary shall be payable by the owner of the animal according to such scale of rates as the District Magistrate, or, in the case of an infirmary in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police may from time to time prescribe.

(5) If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such cost and to remove the animal within such time as a Magistrate may prescribe, the Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold and that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of such cost.

(c) The surplus, if any, of the proceeds of the sale shall, on application made by the owner within two months after the date of the sale, be paid to him, but the owner shall not be liable to make any payment in excess of the proceeds of the sale.

7. If any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the

Penalty for permitting diseased animals to go at large or to die in public places.

owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

8. (1) If a Magistrate of the first class, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, upon information in writing and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence against section 4, section 5 or section 6 is being or is about to be or has been committed in any place, he may either himself enter and search or by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter and search the place.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as those provisions can be made applicable, apply to a search under sub-section (1).

9. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

10. When any Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police has reason to believe that an offence against this Act has been committed in respect of any animal, he may direct the immediate destruction of the animal if in his opinion its sufferings are such as to render such a direction proper.

Saving with respect to religious rites and usages.

11. Nothing in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious rites and usages of any race, sect, tribe or class.

Provision supplementary to section 1 with respect to extent of Act.

12. Notwithstanding anything in section 1, sections 9, 10 and 11 shall extend to every local area in which any section of this Act constituting an offence is for the time being in force.

APPENDIX VIII.

List of Cattle-troughs erected by the Society.

SITUATIONS.	No.
Alipur ...	2
Aga Kurbola Lane ...	1
Bankshall Street ...	1
Banstola Street ...	1
Barrackpur Road ...	1
Beadon Street ...	1
Buttola Street ...	3
Canning Street ...	1
Chitpur Road ...	2
Chowringhee Road ...	3
Circular Road ...	1
Olive street ...	6
Colootola Street ...	1
College Street ...	2
Cornwallis Street ...	1
Dalhousie Square east ...	1
" " west ...	1
Dhurruntollah Street ...	2
Durmahatta Street ...	1
Eden Garden west ...	2
Esplanade west ...	1
Ezra Street ...	1
Government Place west ...	1
Hare Street ...	1
Harrison Road ...	1
Hospital Road ...	1
Jackson Ghat Street ...	2
Lindsay Street ...	1
Manicktola Street ...	1
Mirbohur Ghat Street ...	1
Mooktaran Babu's Street ...	1
Mullick Street ...	1
New China Bazar ...	1
Nimtola Street ...	1
Park Street ...	1
Pathuria Ghat Street ...	1
Puddapukur Road ...	1
Raja Nobokissen's Street ...	1
Roopchand Roy's Street ...	1
Schalch Street ...	1
Sovabazar Street ...	1
Strand Road ...	1
Wellesley Square ...	3
Wellington Square ...	1
...	1

Total No. of Troughs ... 61

APPENDIX IX.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

- GEORGE T. ANGELL, Esq., President Massachusetts S. P. C. A., Boston.
- SIGNOR GIANELLE ANTONIO, President of the Executive section for the Protection of Animals, Trieste.
- J. P. HAINES, Esq., President, American S. P. C. A., New York.
- SIGNOR MATTEO CHINCHELLA, Direttore Segretario Generale della Società Zoolofila Triestina.
- MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE, London.
- J. COLAM, Esq., Secretary, Royal Society P. C. A., London.
- M. EUGENE DE BUDE, Secrétaire de la Société Genevoise pour la Protection des Animaux, Genève.
- BARON DE PASCOTINI, Presidente della Società Zoolofila Triestina.
- HIS GRACE THE DUKE DE BROLO, President, Sicilian S. P. C. A. of Palermo, Sicily.
- CHARLES D. FIELD, Esq., M. A. L. L. D., late President of the Society.
- ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, Esq., President, New York S. P. C. Children.
- SIGNOR ARRIGO HORTES, Doctor of laws, &c., &c., Trieste.
- Dr. KURTON, Secrétaire des Berliner Thierschutz-Vereins, Berlin.
- HERR CARL PAQUET, Secrétaire K. K. Strafhans Director, Graz, Austria.
- W. H. PATTERSON, Esq., Secretary, Belfast S. P. C. A. Belfast.
- SIGNOR LUCCA PELLEGRINI, Captain Inspector of Commerce, Trieste.
- Dr. PICHLER, Secy. of the S. P. C. A. of Vienna.
- COUNT LUIGI SCAMINARI, Sicily.
- THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN, late President of the Society.
- M. VALETTE, President Société Protectrice des Animaux, Paris.
- J. E. C. VAN MANEN, Esq., Secretary, S. P. C. A. at the Hague.
- Dr. WARBURG, Secrétaire des Thierschutz-Vereins, Hamburg.
- JAMES SEWELL WHITE, Esq., late President of the Society.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those benevolent persons who may be disposed to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form of Bequest is suggested:—

"I give and bequeath the sum of _____ Rupees to be paid out of my estate to the Secretary for the time being of a Society, called or known as THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, to be at the disposal of the President and Committee for the time being of the said Society, in aid of its objects; and I do hereby direct and declare that the Receipt of the Secretary for the time being of the said Society, for the said legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same."

N.

Order 2 July 1894. No 1627
misc.

Com? in original to the
Hon. Sec! to the Society
for the P. C. A., Madras,
in continuation of G.O.
25 June 1894, No 1620,
Ind!

6/2/7

DESPATCHED

8 JUL 94.

To the Hon. Sec.
S.P.C.A. in original
to be returned

Specd 10
6/7/7-

The Commissioner of Police,
Madras,

To the Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

No. 70.

dated 6 June 1894.
Recd!

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 JUL 1894
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To await reply
28.6.94 No 1620, Ind.

Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals.

Submitting with several
copies of correspondence
the Commissioner of Police
Calcutta and Bombay
giving the duties of
the Agents of the —