Government do agree. Powers
to consider

L. & M.
9,000-3-1-96.

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1053 L

DATED 8th June 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Wild Animals.

Recording G. O., Revenue Department, reviewing the Board's report on the measures adopted for the distruction of ---- during the calender year 1895.

A
abol
1896
notif
Distr

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.
G.O., DATED 8-6-96
No. 10532.

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Wild animals.

Recording G.O. P.D. reviewing Board's report on the measures adopted for the destruction of ——— during the calendar year 1895.

Back Papers, No. of 189 .

Further Papers, No. of 189 .

Read again Order of Government, dated 189 , No. , Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

N.B.—
A — Copy in full
B — Not to be copied
P — Copy abstract only
Q — Copy heading only

Copied by

Examined by

Nos. 195, 195A, Revenue, 13th May 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals, &c., during the calendar year 1895.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 1713, dated 14th April 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 28th March 1896, D. No. 771-Accts. :—

With reference to my remark in the wild animals' statement submitted for the year 1895, promising particulars of the species of wild animals that killed three persons, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Tahsildar of Vissannapet reports that the entry of the three persons under "Wild animals" is an error, and it should be under "All other causes." This figure will, therefore, have to be deducted from the total number of human deaths caused by wild animals.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1713, dated 14th April 1896.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

2. The necessary alterations have been made in the revised copies of the Board's Proceedings, which are herewith forwarded, with the request that they may be substituted for the copies already submitted.

3. The Collector is requested to report the months in which the three deaths occurred.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copies of Board's Proceedings, No. 116,
dated 25th March 1896.

,, the Collector of Kistna.

Enclosure.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 116, dated 25th March 1896 :—

Read—Collectors' reports on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes and for the removal of prickly-pear from village-sites during the year 1895.

Resolution—No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

With reference to Government Orders, No. 726, Revenue, dated 13th May 1875, and No. 7766, Revenue, dated 2nd December 1889, the Board submits to Government statements showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the calendar year 1895.

2. The subjoined abstract compares the results attained during the year with those of the previous year :—

	1894.	1895.	Difference.
1. Number of persons killed—			
(*a*) by wild animals	279	277	— 2
(*b*) by snakes	1,612	1,646*	+ 28
Total ..	1,891	1,923*	+ 26
2. Number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes.	14,325	14,167	— 158
3. Number of wild animals destroyed	1,038	973	— 65
4. Amount of rewards paid	rs. 23,217½	rs. 20,822	— rs. 2,395½

* Corrected with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896.

3. The following statement furnishes particulars of the animals by which human deaths were caused during the past two years :—

	1894.	1895.
By elephants	2	4
„ tigers	180	177
„ leopards	81	64
„ bears	7	12
„ wolves	1	10
„ hyenas	1	2
„ others	7	8
Total ...	279	277

Elephants.—Two of the four deaths caused by elephants occurred in the Nilgiris and in Malabar. The remaining two deaths were brought about by a temple elephant in the Tinnevelly district which became unusually excited during a festival and which was shot by the Police.

Tigers.—The two northernmost districts, as usual, show the largest number of deaths, Ganjám returning 85 and Vizagapatam 73, against 47 and 110 respectively in the previous year. The increase in Ganjám was due to the presence of two man-eating tigers. A reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of one of these animals appears to have been offered under Government Order, Mis. No. 437, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1892, but in vain. An application for the grant of a special reward of Rs. 150 for the destruction of the other tiger seems to have been made to Government direct by the Collector. The decrease in the Vizagapatam district is accounted for by the destruction during the year of the man-eater for which a special reward of Rs. 400 had been sanctioned in Government Order, No. 3417, Revenue, dated 1st September 1894. The reward was earned by Mr. H. D. Taylor, I.C.S.

Leopards.—Over two-thirds of the deaths caused by leopards occurred in four districts, Vizagapatam 14, Gódávari 12, Salem 11 and Coimbatore 10. The total number killed by leopards was 64 against 81 in 1894.

4. *Deaths by snake-bite.*—As usual the number of deaths from this cause was heaviest in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem—these six districts together having contributed 962 deaths or a little over 58 per cent. of the total mortality from snake-bite in the Presidency.

5. With reference to the Resolutions of the Government of India in Government Orders, Nos. 59 and 1087, Revenue, dated 28th January and 14th November 1891, the Board submits that the importance of taking measures for the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation from village-sites, as well as from the neighbourhood of inhabited villages, was not lost sight of. The attention of land-holders was frequently called by Collectors to the necessity of removing under-growth from lands in the vicinity of human habitations and in several cases where public pathways had been encroached upon, the trespassers were prosecuted. Expenditure was also incurred by Government and by local boards as shown in column 4 of Appendix C, which exhibits in tabular form * the number of villages in which rank undergrowth was removed, the expenditure incurred and the human deaths from snake-bite in these villages as distinguished from those that occurred in other villages. Owing, however, to the necessarily limited scale of operations, no useful inference can be drawn from these figures as regards the immunity enjoyed by villages in which rank undergrowth was removed.

* Prescribed by Board's Proceedings, No. 294, dated 15th August 1895.

6. *Mortality among cattle.*—The following statement furnishes particulars of cattle mortality caused by the different species of wild animals and by snake-bite in the years 1894 and 1895 :—

	1894.	1895.	Difference.
	no.	no.	no.
1. Elephants	8	9	+ 1
2. Tigers	3,080	2,825	— 255
3. Leopards	7,675	7,361	— 314
4. Bears	18	55	+ 37
5. Wolves	925	1,040	+ 115
6. Hyenas	345	350	+ 5
7. Other animals	203	215	+ 12
Total ..	12,254	11,855	— 399
8. Snakes	2,071	2,312	+ 241
Grand Total ..	14,325	14,167	— 158

The heaviest mortality caused by tigers and leopards was in the two West Coast districts, which returned 4,532 deaths out of a total of 10,186 for the Presidency. The deaths in North Arcot and Coimbatore were also large being 918 and 826 respectively. The destruction of cattle by wolves appears to be on the increase, the largest number of deaths in 1895 being reported from Cuddapah and Kurnool. The question of granting rewards for the destruction of wolves is under consideration.

7. The following statement compares the number of wild animals destroyed and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction during the past two years :—

	1894.		1895.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Rewards.	Number.	Rewards.	Number.	Rewards.
		rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.
1. Elephants	..	..	1	..	+ 1	..
2. Tigers	141	7,641 8 0	116	6,323 0 0	— 25	— 1,318 8 0
3. Panthers and leopards ..	803	15,181 0 0	783	14,166 13 4	— 20	— 1,014 2 8
4. Bears	91	395 0 0	72	329 5 4	— 19	— 65 10 8
5. Wolves	1	..	..	..	— 1	..
6. Hyenas	..	..	1	3 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0
7. Other animals	2	..	..	..	— 2	..
Total ..	1,038	23,217 8 0	973	20,822 2 8	— 65	— 2,395 5 4

The largest number of wild animals destroyed was as usual in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the figures being 197 and 260 against 224 and 312, respectively, in 1894. The Collector of Ganjám is unable to furnish an explanation for the decrease in his district. In the latter district the decrease is apparently due to the fact that in 1894 there was special inducement in the shape of rewards sanctioned for the destruction of man-eaters. The single elephant destroyed in the Tinnevelly district was shot by the Police as already explained in paragraph 3 and no reward was granted on this account. No rewards are paid in this Presidency for the destruction of hyenas and the Collector of Salem is requested to explain why a reward of Rs. 3 was paid for a hyena in his district.

8. *Disposal of the skins of wild animals.*—The statement given below shows the expenditure incurred in the payment of rewards, the amount realised by the sale of their skins and the net cost to the State of the operations for the extermination of wild animals :—

Districts.	Amount paid as rewards in the year 1895.	Amount realized by sale of skins in the same year.	Net cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	3,447	444	3,003
Vizagapatam	6,191	692	5,499
Gódávari	1,933	379	1,554
Kistna	372	111	261
Nellore	131	7	124
Cuddapah	369	52	317
Anantapur	168	41	127
Bellary	318	74	244
Kurnool	770	388	382
North Arcot	741	109	632
South Arcot	463	160	303
Trichinopoly	47	2	45
Madura	60	..	60
Tinnevelly	43	3	40
Coimbatore	806	161	645
Nilgiris	676	117	559
Salem	1,039	256	783
South Canara	1,735	283	1,452
Malabar	1,513	567	946
Total ..	20,822	3,846	16,976
Calendar year 1894	23,218	4,034	19,184

9. The Board regrets that this report is submitted 10 days after the prescribed date. The delay was due to the late receipt of Collectors' reports, of which only five reached this office in time, *i.e.*, before 31st January. There was excessive delay in the four districts noted on the margin, of which the last but one was specially singled out in the reports for the two previous years. The Collector of Nilgiris has severely reprimanded his Deputy Tahsildars who mainly contributed to the delay in his district. The remaining Collectors have not furnished any explanation.

	Date of receipt in Board's office.
Ganjám	24th February.
Kistna	22nd "
Salem	21st "
Nilgiris	13th March.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Collectors' reports in original (to be returned).
" all Collectors.

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Number of cattle killed											Number of persons killed										
	By wild animals.											By wild animals.										
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand total.	Grand total.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand total.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám ..	..	37	31	..	..	14	..	85	66	151	147	..	85	6	3	..	..	1 (a)	95	52	152
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	180	80	..	5	2	26 (c)	362	36	398	179	..	73	14	9	..	2	1 (a)	100	79	179
3. Gódávari ..	..	425	86	1	154	2	2 (d)	538	242	780	101	..	1	12	..	..	..	2 (b)	15	86	101
4. Kistna ..	..	109	75	..	98	..	2 (d)	341	174	515	78	..	..	..	..	1	..	2 (b)	3	75	78
5. Nellore ..	..	5	120	27	386	63	1 (k)	251	63	314	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	24	25
6. Cuddapah ..	..	47	409	6	15	..	..	911	34	946	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
7. Anantapur ..	..	..	220	..	53	..	..	235	5	240	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
8. Bellary ..	..	..	156	..	269	..	4 (d)	209	21	230	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	13
9. Kurnool ..	..	232	336	..	..	..	..	841	134	975	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	60	70
10. Madras ..	..	2	18	..	2	..	3 (e)	25	452	477	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	918	..	..	..	..	918	313	231	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	109
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	28	..	2	5	..	35	46	81	222	..	..	1	..	..	..	(g) 1	2	149	151
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) 11	11	205	216	178	..	..	1	..	..	..	(f) 1	2	(o) 220	222
14. Tanjore ..	..	196	60	..	..	2	(j) 112	147	63	210	152	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	178	178
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	59	108	..	35	..	(k) 2	260	127	387	56	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	(o) 143	152
16. Madura ..	..	238	588	15	..	..	..	167	132	299	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56
17. Tinnevelly ..	1	324	265	6	9	..	..	860	48	898	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	43
18. Coimbatore ..	..	2	203	..	..	..	..	595	9	604	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
19. Nilgiris ..	4	366	1,851	..	1	3	(l) .. 1	210	45	255	174	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
20. Salem ..	5	603	1,712	..	..	5	(m) 3	2,229	22	2,251	59	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	163	165
21. South Canara ..					11	254	(n) 60	2,635	75	2,710	56		1	2		1	1		5	58	63
22. Malabar ..																				51	51
Total ..	9	2,825	7,361	55	1,040	350	215	11,855	2,312	14,167	1,917	4	177	64	12	10	2	8	277	1,640	1,917

(a) By a wild boar.
(b) By mad jackals.
(c) Ten by mad jackals, six by rachus and two not known.
(d) By crocodiles.
(e) Two by foxes and one by a jackal.
(f) By a swine.
(g) Information not furnished.
(h) Two by jackal and information promised for the remaining one.
(i) Nine by crocodiles, one by a jackal and information promised for the remaining one.
(j) Wild dogs.
(k) By a jackal.
(l) Two by wild dogs, species not known for the remaining one.
(m) One by a jackal, one by a crocodile, information not furnished for the remainder.
(n) One by a jackal, information not furnished for the remainder.
(o) According to particulars furnished in the special reports for the removal of prickly-pear, the correct figures for these districts are 217 and 149, respectively.

APPENDIX A—*cont.*

Districts.	Number of animals destroyed and the amount of reward paid for their destruction.																		Licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in Form XI free of cost for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops.		
	Wild animals.																				
	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Amount of reward.	Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.			
1. Ganjám	..	..	15	510 0 0	154	2,807 8 0	28	130 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	3,447 8 0	..	105	105
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	27	2,650 0 0	202	3,396 0 0	31	145 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	6,191 0 0	..	5	5
3. Gódávari	..	..	9	515 0 0	76	1,390 0 0	6	28 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	1,933 0 0	..	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	4	120 0 0	15	252 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	372 0 0	223	162	385
5. Nellore	..	..	..	..	7	121 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	131 0 0	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah	..	..	3	90 0 0	16	279 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	369 8 0	20	779	799
7. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	10	168 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	168 0 0	1	1	2
8. Bellary	..	..	..	..	16	318 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	318 0 0	2	4	6
9. Kurnool	..	..	6	200 0 0	29	570 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	770 0 0	..	7	7
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot	..	..	..	..	41	741 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	741 0 0	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	19	462 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	462 8 0	..	..	..
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	3	47 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	47 8 0	..	..	..
16. Madura	..	..	..	20 0 0	3	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	60 0 0	1	..	1
17. Tinnevelly	..	1	..	17 8 0	4	25 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	42 8 0	..	1	1
18. Coimbatore	..	..	2	17 8 0	4	25 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	806 0 0	52	331	383
19. Nilgiris	..	..	6	195 0 0	34	608 0 0	1	13 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	675 10 8	164	406	570
20. Salem	..	..	9	245 8 0	25	416 13 4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1,039 0 0	406	1,195	1,601
21. South Canara	..	..	1	50 0 0	51	986 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	56	1,735 0 0	977	1,361	2,338
22. Malabar	..	..	13	300 0 0	43	935 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,513 0 0	10	585	595
	..	..	21	910 0 0	35	603 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Total	..	1	..	116	6,323 0 0	783	14,166 13 4	72	329 5 4	..	..	1	3	..	..	973	20,822 2 8	1,856	4,942	6,798

APPENDIX B.

Monthlywar statement showing human deaths by wild animals and snakes in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1895.

Districts.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Ganjám	..	8	..	2	1	2	..	4	3	8	6	12	11	8	12	14	4	14	6	8	8	7	1	8	..	95	52
2. Vizagapatam	..	5	3	10	1	11	1	8	3	7	10	6	9	11	9	11	9	10	14	6	9	9	10	6	1	100	79
3. Gódávari	..	2	2	..	..	2	5	1	4	2	..	1	12	..	6	1	21	1	9	1	7	2	12	2	8	15	86
4. Kistna	..	..	4	..	4	4	4	2	9	..	8	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	4	..	11	6	75
5. Nellore	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	24
6. Cuddapah	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	23
7. Anantapur	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
8. Bellary	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	11
9. Kurnool	..	..	4	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	5	..	12	..	8	..	10	1	7	4	3	2	4	1	..	10	60
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
11. Chingleput	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	6	..	16	..	9	..	15	..	14	..	13	..	8	..	9	..	109
12. North Arcot	..	..	7	..	3	1	10	..	12	..	12	1	13	..	18	..	13	..	24	..	19	..	11	..	7	2	149
13. South Arcot	..	1	13	1	12	..	19	..	16	..	21	..	18	..	18	..	26	..	18	..	29	..	18	..	12	2	220
14. Tanjore	..	..	14	..	6	..	14	..	13	..	14	..	7	..	19	..	15	..	18	..	19	..	28	..	11	..	178
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	8	1	10	..	11	1	17	3	12	..	6	1	13	..	13	1	17	2	14	..	11	..	11	9	143
16. Madura	..	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	9	..	8	..	15	..	1	..	4	..	56
17. Tinnevelly	..	..	5	..	2	..	4	..	6	..	4	2	4	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	1	2	41
18. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	13	..	2	1	3	5	6	4	10	1	5	1	4	..	8	..	..	18	53
19. Nilgiris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Salem	..	..	1	4	..	12	1	14	..	10	3	17	1	11	1	11	2	15	..	26	1	19	..	14	1	10	11	163
21. South Canara	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	12	..	8	1	3	1	58
22. Malabar	..	..	..	4	2	7	1	8	1	4	..	6	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	3	5	57*
			16	72	27	111	20	136	24	135	26	140	26	150	32	174	28	182	23	193	21	158	19	95	280	1,646*

* Six deaths not included in the monthlywar returns have been added to the total with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896.

APPENDIX C.

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which rank undergrowth was removed.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In the year of report.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In previous years.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In villages referred to in column 3.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In other villages.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In the neighbourhood of rank undergrowth.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In open fields, roads and houses.	Human deaths from snake-bite. Particulars not furnished.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Ganjám	4,292	78	452 15 0	1,723 0 0	1	51	..	..	52	Almost all deaths occurred in open fields.
Vizagapatam	2,668	141	437 7 11	1,280 0 0	5	26	4	27	..	The figures relate to ordinary tracts only.
Gódávari	2,603	11	332 2 0	235 0 0	2	70	24	40	8	
Kistna	1,862	36	1,176 0 0	882 0 0	1	74	..	66	9	
Nellore	1,426	85	1,778 4 6	1,513 7 0	* 4	* 83	* 57	* 30	..	Most of the deaths occurred in open fields and houses.
Cuddapah	1,265	96	358 0 0	606 12 2	5	18	..	.. 7	23	
Anantapur	977	12	170 8 0	233 13 4	..	7	..	* 32	..	
Bellary	962	8	207 .. 0	..	..	* 32	..	69	..	
Kurnool	799	10	329 0 0	548 0 0	..	69	1	2	..	
Madras	17	4	4,350 3 7	2,191 0 0	..	2	2	..	..	
Chingleput	2,072	122	350 2 0	1,671 7 9	.. 7	102	56	53	134	
North Arcot	3,554	401	459 10 0	2,450 4 6	17	132	2	13	2	
South Arcot	2,685	862	88 14 8	579 8 9	71	146	2	99	116	
Tanjore	2,565	77	4,432 8 4	673 2 9	* 28	* 355	..	..	* 383	Do.
Trichinopoly	987	237	83 12 0	1,192 0 0	9	140	15	45	89	do.
Madura	4,103	85	389 14 7	733 0 0	* 2	* 181	..	..	* 188	
Tinnevelly	1,623	97	355 9 4	564 6 3	* 15	* 157	.. 16	* 81	* 75	
Coimbatore	1,521	117	.. ..	..	..	53	9	39	5	
Nilgiris	48	10	992 11 4	1,418 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem	3,492	295	.. ..	..	10	153	16	147	..	
South Canara	1,284	475	45 0 0	68 0 0	39	19	22	36	..	
Malabar	385	87	.. ..	..	25	32	20	33	..	
Total ..	41,170	3,346	17,289 11 3	18,563 6 8	242	1,592	246	807	1,077	

* Deaths of cattle are also included. † Entry made with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896. Information available only in the case of 53 deaths.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 1257 (Routine), dated 5th May 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government certain information in connection with the report on the destruction of wild animals for 1895.

Order—No. 195, Revenue, dated 13th May 1896.

Miscellaneous.

In the first of the papers read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the calendar year 1895, and with the second, a revised and corrected copy of the same.

2. The Government notes with dissatisfaction that its remarks contained in previous reviews regarding the necessity for the punctual submission by Collectors of their reports to the Board of Revenue have again been ignored by some of these officers and that, as a consequence, the Board's consolidated report which was due in the Government office on the 15th of March was received only on the 1st of April, a revised and corrected copy following on the 20th idem. The Collector of the Nilgiris has already submitted an explanation and the Government now desires that the other officers concerned, viz., the Collectors of Ganjám, Kistna and Salem, should be called upon to explain the delay in the submission of their returns to the Board and the steps that they propose to take to prevent similar delays in the future.

3. The numbers of persons (277) and cattle (11,855) killed by wild animals during the year under review show a decrease of 2 and 399, respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year; on the other hand the mortality caused by snakes rose from 1,612 in 1894 to 1646 in 1895 in the case of human beings and from 2,071 to 2,312 in that of cattle. A noticeable feature in the year's return is the large increase observable in the deaths caused by wolves as exhibited below:—

	1894.	1895.
Persons killed	1	10
Cattle ,, ...	925	1,040

The number of persons killed by wolves was distributed among the districts of Vizagapatam (2), Kistna (1), Trichinopoly (5) and Coimbatore (2), while as regards cattle the larger number of the deaths occurred as in the previous year in the three districts of Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The figures furnished appear to show the desirability of resuscitating the system of granting rewards for the destruction of wolves which was abolished in 1890. The Board should expedite the submission of the report on the subject called for in paragraph 2 of G.O., Mis. No. 3101, dated 3rd August 1895.

4. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the measures adopted for the removal of noxious vegetation from and around village-sites, the reported mortality from snake-bites should continue to rise. No explanation of the increase is forthcoming, except possibly more careful registration. Little improvement can be expected from precautionary measures, confined as they are to exceedingly limited areas, but the Government notes with satisfaction that increased attention appears to have been paid to the matter in the year under review. So far as statistics show, the additional outlay does not seem to have been attended with any improvement in results, for from Appendix C of the Board's report it would appear that in 1895 deaths from snake-bite were more frequent in villages in which attempts at removing rank vegetation were made than in villages where no such measures were taken. As the Board points out, however, inferences drawn from these figures are of little or no value owing to the limited scale of operations. Moreover, inferences drawn from the number of villages and not from their areas are likely to be fallacious. An explanation may possibly be found in the fact that the removal of noxious growth, as a rule, takes place in villages situated near large towns or the head-quarters of Revenue Divisional officers or Tahsildars, where the registration of deaths is carried on in a more complete and accurate manner than in outlying villages.

5. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year under review was 973 as against 1,038 in the previous year, while the amount of rewards granted for their destruction fell from Rs. 23,217 (in 1894) to Rs. 20,822 (in 1895). The amount realised by the sale of skins being Rs. 3,846, the net cost to Government on account of the rewards granted was Rs. 16,976. Besides this amount, about Rs. 17,290 were spent in removing undergrowth from village-sites, &c.

6. The sudden fall in the number of free licenses in form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, from 9,443 to 6,798 has not been commented upon by the Board. It appears to be chiefly due to a mistake in the figures relating to the district of South Canara. In column 39 of Appendix A, the number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force in that district is shown as 1,361, which was the number of licenses issued in 1894. Licenses in Form XI are, the Government believes, invariably issued for a term of five years. Consequently all the licenses granted in South Canara in the years * 1891, 1892 and 1893 must have been in force in 1895 as well as those issued in 1894; this would raise the total number of licenses in force in South Canara to 8,477 instead of 2,338. Similar mistakes appear to have been made in the case of other districts. The Government further notes that the figures relating to the grant of licenses in previous years do not agree with those shown in the annual reviews of the working of the Indian Arms Act. The Board will be requested to issue instructions requiring Collectors to satisfy themselves that the figures contained in their future returns correspond with those furnished by them when reporting in their capacity of District Magistrates on the working of the Arms Act.

* 1891	2,893
1892	1,508
1893	1,738

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with reports.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Endorsement No. 195A.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim

60 Copies.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., Nos. 195, 195A,
13th May 1896.

MAY.

Wild Animals.

Reviewing Board's report on the measures adopted for the destruction of — during the calendar year 1895.

Nos. 195, 195A, Revenue, 13th May 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals, &c., during the calendar year 1895.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 1713, dated 14th April 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 28th March 1896, D. No. 771-Accts. :—

With reference to my remark in the wild animals' statement submitted for the year 1895, promising particulars of the species of wild animals that killed three persons, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Tahsildar of Vissannapet reports that the entry of the three persons under "Wild animals" is an error, and it should be under "All other causes." This figure will, therefore, have to be deducted from the total number of human deaths caused by wild animals.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1713, dated 14th April 1896.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

2. The necessary alterations have been made in the revised copies of the Board's Proceedings, which are herewith forwarded, with the request that they may be substituted for the copies already submitted.

3. The Collector is requested to report the months in which the three deaths occurred.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copies of Board's Proceedings, No. 116,
dated 25th March 1896.

,, the Collector of Kistna.

Enclosure.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 116, dated 25th March 1896 :—

Read—Collectors' reports on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes and for the removal of prickly-pear from village-sites during the year 1895.

Resolution—No. 116, dated 25th March 1896.

With reference to Government Orders, No. 726, Revenue, dated 13th May 1875, and No. 7766, Revenue, dated 2nd December 1889, the Board submits to Government statements showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the calendar year 1895.

2. The subjoined abstract compares the results attained during the year with those of the previous year :—

—	1894.	1895.	Difference.
1. Number of persons killed—			
(*a*) by wild animals	279	277	— 2
(*b*) by snakes	1,612	1,646*	+ 28
Total ..	1,891	1,923*	+ 26
2. Number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes.	14,325	14,167	— 158
3. Number of wild animals destroyed	1,038	973	— 65
4. Amount of rewards paid	Rs. 23,217½	Rs. 20,822	Rs. — 2,395½

* Corrected with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896.

3. The following statement furnishes particulars of the animals by which human deaths were caused during the past two years :—

	1894.	1895.
By elephants	2	4
„ tigers	180	177
„ leopards	81	64
„ bears	7	12
„ wolves	1	10
„ hyenas	1	2
„ others	7	8
Total ...	279	277

Elephants.—Two of the four deaths caused by elephants occurred in the Nilgiris and in Malabar. The remaining two deaths were brought about by a temple elephant in the Tinnevelly district which became unusually excited during a festival and which was shot by the Police.

Tigers.—The two northernmost districts, as usual, show the largest number of deaths, Ganjám returning 85 and Vizagapatam 73, against 47 and 110 respectively in the previous year. The increase in Ganjám was due to the presence of two man-eating tigers. A reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of one of these animals appears to have been offered under Government Order, Mis. No. 437, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1892, but in vain. An application for the grant of a special reward of Rs. 150 for the destruction of the other tiger seems to have been made to Government direct by the Collector. The decrease in the Vizagapatam district is accounted for by the destruction during the year of the man-eater for which a special reward of Rs. 400 had been sanctioned in Government Order, No. 3417, Revenue, dated 1st September 1894. The reward was earned by Mr. H. D. Taylor, I.C.S.

Leopards.—Over two-thirds of the deaths caused by leopards occurred in four districts, Vizagapatam 14, Gódávari 12, Salem 11 and Coimbatore 10. The total number killed by leopards was 64 against 81 in 1894.

4. *Deaths by snake-bite.*—As usual the number of deaths from this cause was heaviest in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem—these six districts together having contributed 962 deaths or a little over 58 per cent. of the total mortality from snake-bite in the Presidency.

5. With reference to the Resolutions of the Government of India in Government Orders, Nos. 59 and 1087, Revenue, dated 28th January and 14th November 1891, the Board submits that the importance of taking measures for the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation from village-sites, as well as from the neighbourhood of inhabited villages, was not lost sight of. The attention of land-holders was frequently called by Collectors to the necessity of removing under-growth from lands in the vicinity of human habitations and in several cases where public pathways had been encroached upon, the trespassers were prosecuted. Expenditure was also incurred by Government and by local boards as shown in column 4 of Appendix C, which exhibits in tabular form * the number of villages in which rank undergrowth was removed, the expenditure incurred and the human deaths from snake-bite in these villages as distinguished from those that occurred in other villages. Owing, however, to the necessarily limited scale of operations, no useful inference can be drawn from these figures as regards the immunity enjoyed by villages in which rank undergrowth was removed.

* Prescribed by Board's Proceedings, No. 294, dated 15th August 1895.

6. *Mortality among cattle.*—The following statement furnishes particulars of cattle mortality caused by the different species of wild animals and by snake-bite in the years 1894 and 1895 :—

—	1894.	1895.	Difference.
	No.	No.	No.
1. Elephants	8	9	+ 1
2. Tigers	3,080	2,825	— 255
3. Leopards	7,675	7,361	— 314
4. Bears	18	55	+ 37
5. Wolves	925	1,040	+ 115
6. Hyenas	345	350	+ 5
7. Other animals	203	215	+ 12
Total ..	12,254	11,855	— 399
8. Snakes	2,071	2,312	+ 241
Grand Total ..	14,325	14,167	— 158

The heaviest mortality caused by tigers and leopards was in the two West Coast districts, which returned 4,532 deaths out of a total of 10,186 for the Presidency. The deaths in North Arcot and Coimbatore were also large being 918 and 826 respectively. The destruction of cattle by wolves appears to be on the increase, the largest number of deaths in 1895 being reported from Cuddapah and Kurnool. The question of granting rewards for the destruction of wolves is under consideration.

7. The following statement compares the number of wild animals destroyed and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction during the past two years :—

—	1894.		1895.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Rewards.	Number.	Rewards.	Number.	Rewards.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Elephants	..	..	1	..	+ 1	..
2. Tigers	141	7,641 8 0	116	6,323 0 0	— 25	— 1,318 8 0
3. Panthers and leopards ..	803	15,181 0 0	783	14,166 13 4	— 20	— 1,014 2 8
4. Bears	91	395 0 0	72	329 5 4	— 19	— 65 10 8
5. Wolves	1	..	..	..	— 1	..
6. Hyenas	..	..	1	3 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0
7. Other animals	2	..	..	..	— 2	..
Total ..	1,038	23,217 8 0	973	20,822 2 8	— 65	— 2,395 5 4

The largest number of wild animals destroyed was as usual in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the figures being 197 and 260 against 224 and 312, respectively, in 1894. The Collector of Ganjám is unable to furnish an explanation for the decrease in his district. In the latter district the decrease is apparently due to the fact that in 1894 there was special inducement in the shape of rewards sanctioned for the destruction of man-eaters. The single elephant destroyed in the Tinnevelly district was shot by the Police as already explained in paragraph 3 and no reward was granted on this account. No rewards are paid in this Presidency for the destruction of hyenas and the Collector of Salem is requested to explain why a reward of Rs. 3 was paid for a hyena in his district.

8. *Disposal of the skins of wild animals.*—The statement given below shows the expenditure incurred in the payment of rewards, the amount realised by the sale of their skins and the net cost to the State of the operations for the extermination of wild animals :—

Districts.	Amount paid as rewards in the year 1895.	Amount realized by sale of skins in the same year.	Net cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	3,447	444	3,003
Vizagapatam	6,191	692	5,499
Gódávari	1,933	379	1,554
Kistna	372	111	261
Nellore	131	7	124
Cuddapah	369	52	317
Anantapur	168	41	127
Bellary	318	74	244
Kurnool	770	388	382
North Arcot	741	109	632
South Arcot	463	160	303
Trichinopoly	47	2	45
Madura	60	..	60
Tinnevelly	43	3	40
Coimbatore	806	161	645
Nilgiris	676	117	559
Salem	1,039	256	783
South Canara	1,735	283	1,452
Malabar	1,513	567	946
Total ..	20,822	3,846	16,976
Calendar year 1894	23,218	4,034	19,184

9. The Board regrets that this report is submitted 10 days after the prescribed date. The delay was due to the late receipt of Collectors' reports, of which only five reached this office in time, *i.e.*, before 31st January. There was excessive delay in the four districts noted on the margin, of which the last but one was specially singled out in the reports for the two previous years. The Collector of Nilgiris has severely reprimanded his Deputy Tahsildars who mainly contributed to the delay in his district. The remaining Collectors have not furnished any explanation.

	Date of receipt in Board's office.
Ganjám	24th February.
Kistna	22nd "
Salem	21st "
Nilgiris	13th March.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
" ollectors. with Collectors' reports in original (to be returned).

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Number of cattle killed												Number of persons killed											
	By wild animals.												By wild animals.											
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand total.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand total.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám ..	147	..	37	31	..	..	14	..	85	66	151	1. Ganjám ..	..	85	6	3	..	..	(a) 1	95	52	147
2. Vizagapatam ..	179	..	180	180	..	..	2	..	362	36	398	2. Vizagapatam ..	..	73	14	9	..	1	(a) 1	100	79	179
3. Gódávari ..	101	..	425	89	..	5	2	(c) 26	538	242	780	3. Gódávari ..	..	1	12	..	..	..	(b) 2	15	86	101
4. Kistna ..	78	..	109	75	154	..	..	(d) 2	341	174	515	4. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	(b) 2	3	75	78
5. Nellore ..	2	..	5	120	98	63	..	(k) 1	251	63	314	5. Nellore ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	24	25
6. Cuddapah ..	..	..	47	409	386	..	..	..	911	34	945	6. Cuddapah ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
7. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	220	15	..	..	..	235	5	240	7. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
8. Bellary ..	13	..	..	156	53	..	..	(d) 4	209	21	230	8. Bellary ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	13
9. Kurnool ..	76	..	232	336	269	..	..	..	841	134	975	9. Kurnool ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	60	61
10. Madras ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
11. Chingleput ..	109	..	2	18	2	..	3	(e) ..	26	452	477	11. Chingleput ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	109
12. North Arcot ..	151	..	..	918	..	..	..	..	918	313	231	12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	149
13. South Arcot ..	222	..	..	28	..	2	..	..	35	46	81	13. South Arcot ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
14. Tanjore ..	178	..	..	..	..	..	5	(i) ..	11	205	216	14. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 1	1	220	(o) 220
15. Trichinopoly ..	152	..	..	..	35	..	..	(j) 112	147	63	210	15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	178	178
16. Madura ..	66	..	196	60	..	2	..	(k) 2	260	127	387	16. Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	(o) 143
17. Tinnevelly ..	43	..	59	108	..	..	..	..	167	132	299	17. Tinnevelly ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56
18. Coimbatore ..	71	..	238	588	9	..	..	..	850	48	898	18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	41	43
19. Nilgiris ..	1	..	324	265	1	..	3	(l) ..	595	9	604	19. Nilgiris ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	53	71
20. Salem ..	174	..	2	203	..	3	..	..	210	45	255	20. Salem ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
21. South Canara ..	59	4	366	1,851	..	5	(m) 3	2,229	22	2,251	21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	163	163
22. Malabar ..	56	5	603	1,712	..	264	(m) 60	2,036	75	2,710	22. Malabar ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	58	58
Total ..	1,917	9	2,825	7,361	55	350	215	11,855	2,312	14,167	Total ..	4	177	64	12	10	2	8	277	1,640	1,917

(a) By a wild boar.
(b) By mad jackals.
(c) Two by foxes and one by a jackal.
(d) Two by wild dogs, species not known for the remaining one.
(e) Ten by mad jackals.
(f) By a swine.
(g) Information not furnished for the remaining one.
(h) Nine by crocodiles, one by a jackal and information promised for the remaining one.
(i) Foxes and jackals.
(j) Wild dogs.
(k) One by a jackal, one by a crocodile, information not furnished for the remainder.
(l) By a jackal.
(m) Two by wild dogs, species not known for the remaining one.
(n) One by a jackal.
(o) According to particulars furnished in the special reports for the removal of prickly-pear, the correct figures for those districts are 217 and 149, respectively.

APPENDIX A—*cont.*

Districts.	Number of animals destroyed and the amount of reward paid for their destruction.																Licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in Form XI free of cost for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops.		
	Wild animals.																		
	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Amount of reward.	Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.			
1. Ganjám	..	..	15	510 0 0	154	2,807 8 0	28	130 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	3,447 8 0	..	105	105
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	27	2,650 0 0	202	3,396 0 0	31	145 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	6,191 0 0	..	5	5
3. Gódávari	..	..	9	515 0 0	76	1,390 0 0	6	28 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	1,933 0 0	..	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	4	120 0 0	15	252 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	372 0 0	223	162	385
5. Nellore	..	..	..	..	7	121 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	131 0 0	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah	..	..	3	90 0 0	16	279 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	369 8 0	20	779	799
7. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	10	168 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	168 0 0	1	1	2
8. Bellary	..	..	..	..	16	318 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	318 0 0	2	4	6
9. Kurnool	..	..	6	200 0 0	29	570 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	770 0 0	..	7	7
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot	..	..	..	..	41	741 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	741 0 0	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	19	462 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	462 8 0	..	..	..
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	3	47 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	47 8 0	..	..	..
16. Madura	..	..	..	..	3	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	60 0 0	1	..	1
17. Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	4	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	42 8 0	1	..	1
18. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	116	6,323 0 0	783	14,166 13 4	72	329 5 4	..	..	1	3	..	..	973	20,822 2 8	1,856	4,942	6,798

APPENDIX B.

Monthlywar statement showing human deaths by wild animals and snakes in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1895.

Districts.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Ganjám	8	..	2	1	2	..	4	3	8	6	12	11	8	12	14	4	14	6	8	8	7	1	8	..	95	52
2. Vizagapatam ..	5	3	10	1	11	1	8	3	7	10	6	9	11	9	11	9	10	14	6	9	9	10	6	1	100	79
3. Gódávari	2	2	..	..	2	5	1	4	2	..	1	12	..	6	1	21	1	9	1	7	2	12	2	8	15	86
4. Kistna	..	..	..	4	4	4	2	9	..	8	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	4	..	11	6	75
5. Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	24
6. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	23
7. Anantapur	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
8. Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	11
9. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	7	4	3	2	4	1	..	10	60
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	13	..	8	..	9	..	109
12. North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	16	..	9	..	15	..	24	..	19	..	11	..	7	2	149
13. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	13	..	18	..	13	..	18	..	29	..	18	..	12	2	220
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	18	..	18	..	26	..	18	..	19	..	28	..	11	..	178
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	19	..	15	..	17	2	14	..	11	..	11	9	143
16. Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	13	..	13	..	8	..	15	..	1	..	4	..	56
17. Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	9	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	1	2	41
18. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	8	..	..	18	53
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	19	..	14	1	10	11	163
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	11	1	11	2	15	..	2	..	12	..	8	1	3	1	58
Total ..	18	94	16	72	27	111	20	136	24	135	26	140	26	150	32	174	28	182	23	193	21	158	19	95	280	1,646*

* Six deaths not included in the monthlywar returns have been added to the total with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896.

APPENDIX C.

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which rank undergrowth was removed.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In the year of report.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In previous years.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In villages referred to in column 3.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In other villages.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In the neighbourhood of rank under-growth.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In open fields, roads and houses.	Human deaths from snake-bite. Particulars not furnished.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Ganjám	4,292	78	452 15 0	1,723 0 0		1	51	..	..	62	Almost all deaths occurred in open fields. The figures relate to ordinary tracts only.
Vizagapatam	2,668	141	437 7 11	1,280 0 0		5	26	4	27	8	
Godávari	2,603	11	332 2 0	235 0 0		2	70	24	40	9	
Kistna	1,862	36	1,176 0 0	882 0 0		1	74	..	66	..	
Nellore	1,426	85	1,778 4 6	1,613 7 0		4	* 83	67	* 30	..	Most of the deaths occurred in open fields and houses.
Cuddapah	1,265	96	358 0 0	616 12 2		1	18	..	..	23	
Anantapur	977	12	170 8 0	233 13 4		5	7	..	7	..	
Bellary	962	8	207 .. 0	.. .. ..		..	* 32	1	* 32	..	
Kurnool	709	10	329 0 0	548 0 0		1	59	2	69	..	
Madras	17	4	4,650 3 7	2,191 0 0		..	2	..	..	..	
Chingleput	2,072	132	850 2 0	1,671 7 9		..	102	66	53	124	Do.
North Arcot	3,554	401	459 10 0	2,450 4 6		..	132	2	13	116	
South Arcot	2,685	862	86 14 8	679 8 9		..	146	2	99	* 383	
Tanjore	2,565	77	4,432 8 4	673 2 9		..	* 355	..	..	89	Do.
Trichinopoly	967	237	83 12 0	1,192 0 0		..	140	15	..	* 183	
Madura	4,103	85	389 14 7	733 0 0		..	* 181	* 16	45	75	
Tinnevelly	1,623	97	395 9 4	564 6 3		..	* 147	9	* 81	5	
Coimbatore	1,521	117	992 11 4	1,418 8 2		..	53	..	39	..	
Nilgiris	43	10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	
Salem	3,492	295	45 0 0	68 0 0		..	153	16	147	..	
South Canara	1,284	475				..	19	22	36	..	
Malabar	385	87				..	82	20	33	..	
Total ..	41,170	3,846	17,389 11 3	18,563 6 8		10	1,892	246	807	1,077	

* Deaths of cattle are also included. † Entry made with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896. Information available only in the case of 53 deaths.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 1257 (Routine), dated 5th May 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government certain information in connection with the report on the destruction of wild animals for 1895.

Order—No. 195, Revenue, dated 13th May 1896.

Miscellaneous.

In the first of the papers read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the calendar year 1895; and with the second, a revised and corrected copy of the same.

2. The Government notes with dissatisfaction that its remarks contained in previous reviews regarding the necessity for the punctual submission by Collectors of their reports to the Board of Revenue have again been ignored by some of these officers and that, as a consequence, the Board's consolidated report which was due in the Government office on the 15th of March was received only on the 1st of April, a revised and corrected copy following on the 20th idem. The Collector of the Nilgiris has already submitted an explanation and the Government now desires that the other officers concerned, viz., the Collectors of Ganjám, Kistna and Salem, should be called upon to explain the delay in the submission of their returns to the Board and the steps that they propose to take to prevent similar delays in the future.

3. The numbers of persons (277) and cattle (11,855) killed by wild animals during the year under review show a decrease of 2 and 399, respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year; on the other hand the mortality caused by snakes rose from 1,612 in 1894 to 1646 in 1895 in the case of human beings and from 2,071 to 2,312 in that of cattle. A noticeable feature in the year's return is the large increase observable in the deaths caused by wolves as exhibited below:—

	1894.	1895.
Persons killed	1	10
Cattle ,, ...	925	1,040

The number of persons killed by wolves was distributed among the districts of Vizagapatam (2), Kistna (1), Trichinopoly (5) and Coimbatore (2), while as regards cattle the larger number of the deaths occurred as in the previous year in the three districts of Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The figures furnished appear to show the desirability of resuscitating the system of granting rewards for the destruction of wolves which was abolished in 1890. The Board should expedite the submission of the report on the subject called for in paragraph 2 of G.O., Mis. No. 3101, dated 3rd August 1895.

4. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the measures adopted for the removal of noxious vegetation from and around village-sites, the reported mortality from snake-bites should continue to rise. No explanation of the increase is forthcoming, except possibly more careful registration. Little improvement can be expected from precautionary measures confined, as they are to exceedingly limited areas, but the Government notes with satisfaction that increased attention appears to have been paid to the matter in the year under review. So far as statistics show, the additional outlay does not seem to have been attended with any improvement in results, for from Appendix C of the Board's report it would appear that in 1895 deaths from snake-bite were more frequent in villages in which attempts at removing rank vegetation were made than in villages where no such measures were taken. As the Board points out, however, inferences drawn from these figures are of little or no value owing to the limited scale of operations. Moreover, inferences drawn from the number of villages and not from their areas are likely to be fallacious. An explanation may possibly be found in the fact that the removal of noxious growth, as a rule, takes place in villages situated near large towns or the head-quarters of Revenue Divisional officers or Tahsildars, where the registration of deaths is carried on in a more complete and accurate manner than in outlying villages.

APPENDIX C.

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which rank undergrowth was removed.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In the year of report.	Amount spent in removing undergrowth. In previous years.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In villages referred to in column 3.	Number of human deaths from snake-bite. In other villages.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In the neighbourhood of rank undergrowth.	Human deaths from snake-bite. In open fields, roads and houses.	Human deaths from snake-bite. Particulars not furnished.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjám	4,292	78	Rs. A. P. 452 15 0	Rs. A. P. 1,723 0 0	1	51	..	..	52	Almost all deaths occurred in open fields. The figures relate to ordinary tracts only.
Vizagapatam	2,668	141	437 7 11	1,280 0 0	5	26	4	27	..	
Godávari	2,603	11	332 2 0	235 0 0	2	70	24	40	8	
Kistna	1,862	36	1,176 0 0	882 0 0	1	74	..	66	9	
Nellore	1,426	85	1,778 4 6	1,513 7 0	4	*83	*57	*30	..	
Cuddapah	1,265	96	358 0 0	616 12 2	5	18	..	..	23	Most of the deaths occurred in open fields and houses.
Anantapur	977	12	170 8 0	233 13 4	..	7	..	7	..	
Bellary	962	8	207 0 0	.. .. ..	1	*32	1	*32	..	
Kurnool	709	10	329 0 0	548	..	59	2	69	..	
Madras	17	4	4,350 3 7	2,191 0 0	..	2	..	..	..	
Chingleput	2,072	122	850 2 0	1,071 7 9	7	102	56	53	53	
North Arcot	3,554	401	459 10 0	2,450 4 6	17	132	2	13	104	
South Arcot	2,685	862	85 14 8	679 8 9	17	146	2	99	116	
Tanjore	2,565	77	4,432 8 4	673 2 9	71	*355	..	..	*383	Do.
Trichinopoly	967	237	83 12 0	1,192	28	140	15	..	89	do.
Madura	4,103	85	389 14 7	733 0 0	9	*181	*16	*46	*183	
Tinnevelly	1,623	97	356 9 4	664 6 3	2	*157	9	*81	*76	
Coimbatore	1,521	117	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15	53	..	39	6	
Nilgiris	48	10	992 11 4	1,418 8 2	..	153	16	..	..	
Salem	3,492	295	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0	19	22	147	..	
South Canara	1,284	475	45 0 0	68 0 0	9	32	20	36	..	
Malabar	385	87	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2	..	..	33	..	
Total ..	41,170	3,346	17,289 11 3	18,563 6 8	242	1,892	246	807	1,077	

* Deaths of cattle are also included. † Entry made with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1257 R., dated 5th May 1896. Information available only in the case of 63 deaths.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 1257 (Routine), dated 5th May 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting to Government certain information in connection with the report on the destruction of wild animals for 1895.

Order—No. 195, Revenue, dated 13th May 1896.

Miscellaneous.

In the first of the papers read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the calendar year 1895; and with the second, a revised and corrected copy of the same.

2. The Government notes with dissatisfaction that its remarks contained in previous reviews regarding the necessity for the punctual submission by Collectors of their reports to the Board of Revenue have again been ignored by some of these officers and that, as a consequence, the Board's consolidated report which was due in the Government office on the 15th of March was received only on the 1st of April, a revised and corrected copy following on the 20th idem. The Collector of the Nilgiris has already submitted an explanation and the Government now desires that the other officers concerned, viz., the Collectors of Ganjám, Kistna and Salem, should be called upon to explain the delay in the submission of their returns to the Board and the steps that they propose to take to prevent similar delays in the future.

3. The numbers of persons (277) and cattle (11,855) killed by wild animals during the year under review show a decrease of 2 and 399, respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year; on the other hand the mortality caused by snakes rose from 1,612 in 1894 to 1646 in 1895 in the case of human beings and from 2,071 to 2,312 in that of cattle. A noticeable feature in the year's return is the large increase observable in the deaths caused by wolves as exhibited below:—

	1894.	1895.
Persons killed	1	10
Cattle ,, ...	925	1,040

The number of persons killed by wolves was distributed among the districts of Vizagapatam (2), Kistna (1), Trichinopoly (5) and Coimbatore (2), while as regards cattle the larger number of the deaths occurred as in the previous year in the three districts of Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The figures furnished appear to show the desirability of resuscitating the system of granting rewards for the destruction of wolves which was abolished in 1890. The Board should expedite the submission of the report on the subject called for in paragraph 2 of G.O., Mis. No. 3101, dated 3rd August 1895.

4. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the measures adopted for the removal of noxious vegetation from and around village-sites, the reported mortality from snake-bites should continue to rise. No explanation of the increase is forthcoming, except possibly more careful registration. Little improvement can be expected from precautionary measures confined, as they are to exceedingly limited areas, but the Government notes with satisfaction that increased attention appears to have been paid to the matter in the year under review. So far as statistics show, the additional outlay does not seem to have been attended with any improvement in results, for from Appendix C of the Board's report it would appear that in 1895 deaths from snake-bite were more frequent in villages in which attempts at removing rank vegetation were made than in villages where no such measures were taken. As the Board points out, however, inferences drawn from these figures are of little or no value owing to the limited scale of operations. Moreover, inferences drawn from the number of villages and not from their areas are likely to be fallacious. An explanation may possibly be found in the fact that the removal of noxious growth, as a rule, takes place in villages situated near large towns or the head-quarters of Revenue Divisional officers or Tahsildars, where the registration of deaths is carried on in a more complete and accurate manner than in outlying villages.

...agree. Govt.

...PAPERS.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

REVENUE.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 1521

Issued

Recd. 29 MAY. 96

Encl. 45

G.O., Nos. 195, 195A,
13th May 1896.

MAY.

Wild Animals.

Reviewing Board's report on the measures adopted for the destruction of — during the calendar year 1895.

Ord. No. 1053 Lmi. dated 8th June 1896.

Recorded.

Ayth

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.