[L. & M. 2,000-5-4-26.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 21 L

DATED 6th January 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Civil Veterinary Department.

Recording G.O.Revenue Department Dec recording, with remarks, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue regarding the organization of a subordinate staff for the ----.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again G.O., No. 756, Revenue, dated 24th August 1893.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on proposals for a preliminary programme of work to be undertaken by the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency.

READ—again G.O., No. 255, Revenue, dated 13th April 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remarks, the proposals submitted by the Board in regard to the organization of the subordinate staff of the Civil Veterinary Department.

READ—again G.O., No. 486, Revenue, dated 9th July 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the proposals submitted by the Board for filling up the post of Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

READ—again G.O., No. 587, Revenue, dated 10th August 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Approving certain proposals for the institution of a special veterinary class, attached to the College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

READ—again Boards Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th March 1895, Mis. No. 1063.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Superintendent, C. V. D., &c., instructions regarding the conduct of pony-breeding.

READ—the following G.O., No. 705, Revenue, dated 28th October 1895:—

Read—the following extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration), No. 16—19-3, dated 17th September 1895:—

Read—

Government of India Resolution, No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893.
Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 41—47, dated 27th October 1893.

Read also—

Letter from Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No. 107-C., dated 5th December 1893.
Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 4277-I., dated 16th December 1893.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 227—IV–9, dated 9th March 1894.
Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 771, dated 26th March 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 256, dated 13th April 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2397, dated 28th April 1894.
Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 1671-I., dated 17th May 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, No. 113-S., dated 4th June 1894.
Letter from the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 214, dated 11th July 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 487, dated 9th July 1894.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.-614, dated 11th August 1894.
Letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 2395—52, dated 3rd September 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, No. 806-S., dated 8th September 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 588, dated 10th August 1894.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 448, dated 19th January 1895.
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 3368, dated 6th May 1895.

Resolution—

The establishment of a superior staff for the Civil Veterinary Department, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 18 (Revenue), dated the 18th February 1892, was intended only as the initial step towards the organization of a complete Veterinary Department for India. The consideration of the strength and constitution of the subordinate staff was, however, deferred until the Veterinary officers appointed should have acquired some practical experience of the requirements of their respective charges, and be in a position to advise Government on the subject. In September 1893 the question was discussed by a Conference of Veterinary officers, and their proposals were laid before the Agricultural Conference of October 1893, which adopted them practically as they stood. These proposals were forwarded with the Circular from this Department, No. 41—47, dated 27th October 1893, to all Local Governments and Administrations for opinion; and in that Circular, as well as in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893, certain information was called for and proposals invited regarding the strength and cost of the Subordinate Veterinary establishment, present and future, the duties to be assigned to them, and the course and system of veterinary instruction to be adopted. The replies from Local Governments have now been received and considered, and the following are the general conclusions which the Governor-General in Council has formed on the subject. It will be seen that it is proposed to modify the scheme as formulated in 1893 in some important respects; and it will be well to state the reasons for doing so with some fulness.

2. The subject falls naturally under the following main heads:—

(i) The Subordinate establishment;
(ii) The Inspecting establishment;
(iii) Schools and Colleges;

and it will be convenient to consider them in the above order. The question of strengthening the superior staff of the Civil Veterinary Department is one which may possibly have to be taken up at some future date, but it must await the further development of the present scheme, and need not therefore be discussed in connection with the proposals now under consideration.

3. The scheme as originally framed was open to the objection that it was too rigid, that it was not based upon the principle of requiring that local work should be paid

for out of local funds, and that it did not sufficiently recognise the necessity of adapting the proposals to local circumstances so as to make them acceptable to local bodies. It is undesirable to strive after absolute uniformity throughout India in a matter that concerns men on Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 a month, whose chief business is with the tillers of the soil. What is required for the subordinate staff is a body of fairly qualified men who will work in the districts and villages, and among the people, and whose principal charge, since arrangements have already been made for the care of Government animals, will be stock belonging to private persons, and chiefly cattle, the number of which far exceeds the number of horses, mules and donkeys. This being the case, it follows that the men should be paid from local funds, not only because the services they will render are essentially services which should be paid from that source, but also because, if they are Government servants, the people will be far less likely to get good work out of them than if their appointment, promotion, and dismissal rest solely with the local bodies. It is the main feature of the scheme, as now formulated, that the district staff should be paid by the local bodies whom they are to serve; Government undertaking to supply a body of trained men for the purpose, and only the inspecting establishment necessary for the supervision of their work being paid for from Provincial funds.

4. The scheme, therefore, must be one which local bodies will accept. The men to be appointed to the subordinate district establishments will have to make their way, indeed to learn their work by practice; and they will have to gain the confidence of the people. It is possible that not much good will result at first, but everything must have a beginning, and the good to be attained in the end is incalculable. In view of the great annual loss to India from deaths by cattle-disease which very moderate skill might prevent, the Government of India are of opinion that every legitimate means should be employed to induce local bodies to introduce the system. Where the people who pay and administer the local cess are themselves the cultivators, and therefore the cattle owners of the district, but little difficulty will probably be experienced in doing so; but where such difficulty is experienced Government might assist in the first instance either by grants-in-aid, as is done at present in Bombay, or even by employing a small staff wholly at its own expense, as it is proposed to do in the Central Provinces and Bengal. But it is believed that such aid will seldom be required; and even when it is given in the first instance, it should gradually be withdrawn as the system gains ground with the people. Government might also, in places where circumstances justify their doing so, make some small permanent contribution towards the cost of the subordinate establishment, on condition that all animals, the property of Government on an emergency, as well as branded mares and their stock by Government sires, are attended free, and that colts are castrated gratis. Subject to this exception, the ultimate object to be aimed at is the entire support of the subordinate establishments by local funds. Courts of Wards and Government Estates might also in many cases employ Veterinary Assistants. It is hoped that some day every Tahsil in India will have at least one itinerant Veterinary Assistant, every municipality of any importance a veterinary dispensary, to the cost of which the municipal and district funds should alike contribute, and every three or four districts a Senior Veterinary Assistant.

5. The question has been raised whether local bodies are legally competent to spend their funds on the maintenance of veterinary assistants and dispensaries. In some Provinces this difficulty has not arisen, and existing district establishments are paid either wholly or in part from local funds. It is probable that where objections have been raised on this ground they have been raised for the most part in order to evade expenditure. The matter is one of the utmost importance to the people, and if in any province the law does not cover expenditure of the kind contemplated, it should be amended. The Government of India will be glad to receive the proposals of Local Governments on this point wherever the law is held not to cover the object in view.

6. The Government of India do not propose to constitute, as in the case of the Medical Department, an organized pensionable service for the subordinate veterinary establishment. To do so might lead to difficulties when the men are employed by

local bodies; and in this matter the Government of India would prefer to follow the example of the Educational rather than that of the Medical Department. Local bodies are to be asked to spend money for a new and unfamiliar purpose, and it is essential to the success of the scheme that the proposals should be made as acceptable to them as possible. To ask them to pay a Government servant, which is what the scheme prepared by the Committee of Veterinary officers amounts to, would not, in the opinion of the Government of India, conduce to its acceptance by them. If any local body contributes for pension, all must do so, or the interchange of men which is sometimes advisable would become impossible; and there seems to be no sufficient reason for burdening local funds with claims for pension, when there is no likelihood of there being any lack of candidates for employment, even without any promise or prospect of pension. The existence of a pensionary claim not unfrequently makes it difficult for Government to get rid of inefficient men, and the Government of India are strongly opposed to local bodies being hampered in the same way.

7. As regards the district establishments to be employed, Government will provide for the training of qualified men; and having done so, will insist that public money, including local funds, shall not be spent on the employment of any others after due provision has been made for the cases of men already employed. The pay of the different grades proposed for establishment paid from Provincial revenues is shown in paragraph 9 below. As regards the subordinate establishments employed and paid by local bodies, the Government of India do not propose to prescribe a fixed rate of pay for each grade, as to do so would be to deprive individual Boards of the benefit of any local advantages (such as salubrity of climate, or the existence of good school) that they may enjoy, would condemn such Boards as have none to inefficient service, and would take away all inducement to good work which cannot be tested by examination. A *maximum* scale should however be fixed for each Province to prevent jobbery. The scale suggested in paragraph 9 below might be taken as a basis; but the Government of India leave it to Local Governments to fix the actual scales, as it is improbable that the same scale would be suited to the varying circumstances of different Provinces. Local bodies should be allowed to pay any of their employés who fulfil the conditions for promotion to a certain grade, up to but not beyond the pay of that grade, and any departure from this rule would require the special sanction of Government. In order, however, to offer some certainty of prospects to students appointed in the first instance to the lowest grade, it would be well to fix some such sum as Rs. 15 per mensem as the minimum pay after the first three years of service. No allowance need be given for a knowledge of English. The grant of pony allowance will be left to Local Governments to decide, subject only to the condition that if it is given in one district of a Province it should ordinarily be given in all and at the same rates, or it will be used as a means of evading the maximum. It will be necessary for Local Governments to frame rules under their District Board and Municipal Acts to enforce these principles.

8. In order to supervise effectually the work of the subordinate establishment, a more highly qualified staff will be required; and as the inspection will remain in the hands of Government, even if District Boards ultimately contribute towards its cost, the same objections to the organization of a pensioned service do not apply as in the case of the subordinate establishment. For the work of inspection picked men are required, and as the inspecting staff will be recruited from the Bombay and Lahore Colleges only, a uniform scale of salaries can be prescribed, it being left to the Local Government in such places as Burma and Baluchistan to propose any local allowances that may be considered necessary.

9. As regards the scale of pay proposed by the Veterinary Conference, the Government of India are of opinion that it has been fixed too high. The amount of work to be done is so large that it will be better to have three men on lower pay in a district than one on higher. Moreover, they do not think it advisable that veterinary officers should receive higher pay than officers in the medical service now receive. Hospital Assistants are under training for four and Assistant Surgeons for five years, while the course prescribed for Veterinary Assistants is two and for Senior Veterinary Assistants three years only. Again, it is not desirable that the pay of the subordinate

and inspecting establishments should be made continuous, as the latter will be of altogether superior standing and qualifications. The scale which the Government of India consider generally appropriate for Veterinary Assistants and Senior Veterinary Assistants is shown in the following table, and is compared with the corresponding scale for the Medical service and with that proposed by the Veterinary Conference:—

Medical.		Veterinary. —	Proposed by Conference.	Approved by the Government of India.
Assistant-Surgeons.	Rs.	*Senior Veterinary Assistants.*	Rs.	Rs.
After 14 years' service	200	1st grade ..	200—250	175
7—14 do.	150	2nd ,, ..	150—200	135
Up to 7 do.	100	3rd ,, ..	100—150	100

With pension, but 10 per cent. to be deducted for ignorance of English.

Hospital Assistants.	With English. Rs.	Without English. Rs.	*Veterinary Assistants.*	With English. Rs.	Without English. Rs.	
After 14 years' service	55	35	1st grade ..	75—100	70—95	40
7—14 do.	35	25	2nd ,, ..	50— 75	45—70	30
Up to 7 do.	25	20	3rd ,, ..	25— 50	25—50	20
	With pension, local allowances, and personal allowances for good service in special cases with sanction.			With pension and pony allowance.		No pension; pony allowance doubtful.

A deduction of 10 per cent. should be made from the pay of every Senior Assistant who has not passed in English. The question of granting extra allowances for long and approved service may be considered hereafter. The opinion of Local Governments upon this scale is desired by the Government of India together with proposals for local allowances where they are considered necessary.

10. Promotion from grade to grade should be made dependent on two conditions, viz.:—

(1) seven years' service in the next lower grade; and

(2) passing an examination.

The examination for grade promotions should be held annually, that for Senior Veterinary Assistants being conducted by the staff of the Provincial school, while that for Veterinary Assistants, *which will be almost entirely practical*, would be held by the Superintendents of the various Provincial Civil Veterinary Departments. The question of private practice is one which is intimately connected with the subject of pay. The Veterinary Conference proposed that Veterinary Assistants should be allowed to engage in private practice unless specially debarred therefrom by the orders of the Local Government, but the Government of India doubt whether such practice would be compatible with the due performance of their duties by inspecting officers or itinerating assistants. On the other hand, it will probably be undertaken whether forbidden or not; while it may help the growth of confidence in the skill of the men. On the whole, they would make it a rule that members of the Provincial service should not be allowed to engage in private practice, and would leave local bodies to make their own rules in the matter for their Veterinary Assistants, it being understood that the following kinds of work should always be performed gratuitously:—

(*a*) Attending all animals, the property of Government, on emergency, *e.g.*, in the absence of the Government salutri;
(*b*) attending branded mares and their stock by Government sires;
(*c*) the castration of colts.

These are the proposals which commend themselves to the Government of India; but they will be glad to receive any criticisms or suggestions from Local Governments.

11. Turning now to the question of schools and colleges, the Government of India agree to the proposal of the Punjab Government that the school at Lahore should add a third year to its course and rank as a college. The length of the course for a college diploma will be three years, and for a school certificate two years; a school certificate being obtainable at the Bombay and Lahore Colleges as well as at the schools already established at Calcutta, Rangoon and Ajmere. It is not thought advisable at present to add to the number of schools until the permanent demand increases with the extension of the subordinate service. The curricula at the schools need not be identical so long as the standard is fairly uniform, but the course should conform as far as possible with the two years' course in the colleges. The question of the curriculum to be followed at both schools and colleges should be separately considered, and a Board should, as proposed by the Veterinary Committee, be constituted to advise Local Governments in the matter. The examinations for diplomas and certificates should be held annually by a Board locally appointed for the purpose, consisting of one or more officers of the Army Veterinary Department, an officer of the Civil Veterinary Department when one is available and, in order to secure uniformity of standard, the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. No one will be appointed a Senior Veterinary Assistant unless he has obtained a college diploma, or a Veterinary Assistant unless he has obtained a school certificate; and this condition will apply equally to all subordinates appointed by the Court of Wards or by local bodies. But as regards these matters also the criticisms and suggestions of Local Governments will be welcome.

12. As regards the school and college staff, the Government of India are of opinion that they should be kept separate and distinct from the inspecting and subordinate services; otherwise, if an appointment of a particular grade is sanctioned in a school or college, the officer holding the appointment will wish to leave as soon as he qualifies for the next grade. The circumstances of capital towns differ greatly from place to place and from those of districts; and it would therefore seem preferable to sanction definite appointments for schools and colleges, as at present, quite distinct from the new service to be created. The Government of India will be glad to receive the opinions of the various Local Governments on this suggestion.

13. The foregoing paragraphs explain the general principles upon which the Government of India, as at present advised, desire to organize the subordinate Veterinary service which it is intended to create, and it remains for Local Governments to make definite proposals for giving effect to these principles in their several Provinces. In paragraph 6 of the Circular of the 27th October 1893, Local Governments were asked for a return showing the existing subordinate veterinary establishments as they stood on the 1st October 1893, as well as the cost and strength of the establishment which they proposed to adopt if the system of grading advocated by the Veterinary Conference was carried out. The required information has in the majority of cases been supplied, but the proposals that have been made will now have to be revised in accordance with the general principles formulated above. Moreover, the proposals framed by many Provinces relate rather to what may be hoped for in the distant future than to what is possible within the next few years. With a view therefore to the settlement of the question for the present, the Government of India desire to be furnished with definite proposals by the several Local Governments and Administrations in order to give early effect to the general scheme; and especially as to the additional establishment which they propose to employ. So far as Provincial expenditure is concerned, the proposals should represent the maximum up to which the Provinces will be prepared to work within the next five years. As regards charges debitable to local funds, the proposals will merely indicate the establishment which in

the opinion of the Local Government they may reasonably hope to work up to within that period, without, however, limiting the local expenditure to any fixed amount.

No. 16—19-3.

The Government of Madras.
" " of Bombay.
" " of Bengal.
" " of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " of the Punjab.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Ajmere.
" Resident at Hyderabad.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and favour of submission of the opinions and information called for.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agents, Governor-General, Rajputana and Baluchistan, for information and favour of submission of the required opinions and information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Finance Departments and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Read—the following letter from DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 17th September 1895, No. 1434—19-4:—

In Government of India Resolution in this Department No. 16—19—3 of to-day's date, the general principles which the Government of India desire to see followed in the organization of a subordinate Veterinary establishment in India are fully explained, and I am now to convey the following supplementary remarks with special reference to your letters noted in the margin.

No. 256, dated 13th April 1894.
" 487 " 9th July 1894.
" 588 " 10th August 1894.

2. In the concluding sentence of paragraph 3 of your letter of the 13th April 1894 a doubt is expressed whether under the existing law District Boards in Madras can legally be required to contribute towards veterinary measures. In other Provinces, with the exception of Bengal, the difficulty has not arisen, and I am to invite your attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Resolution referred to above, in which the importance which the Government of India attach to this question is dwelt upon. If any doubt exists as to whether local bodies can legally contribute towards veterinary establishments, the law should be amended to enable them to do so; and I am to ask that the question may receive the careful consideration of the Government of Madras, and that a report may be furnished to the Government of India on the subject.

3. It is stated in the same paragraph that the existing Veterinary staff in the Province is sufficient for all purposes that the Local Government can undertake at present, and that funds are not likely to be available for a long time to come for the entertainment of such a large staff as is contemplated by the Government of India; and in paragraph 2 of your letter of the 9th July 1894 you submit, for sanction, a proposal to reduce the pay of the Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and to appoint an additional Senior Veterinary Assistant by the promotion of one of the existing Stock Inspectors after the latter has undergone a year's training in the Bombay Veterinary College. With regard to this I am to point out that the proposal of the Local Government amounts to entertaining a staff of Inspecting officers before appointing any subordinate establishment to work under them, and this, in the opinion of the Government of India, is beginning at the wrong end. Of

the thirteen Stock Inspectors, only two, who are at present in training at the Bombay College, will apparently be fitted to carry out such duties as should be performed by Senior Veterinary Assistants, and opportunity should be taken to give the remainder similar training.

The proposed amendment of the law, if on reconsideration it is considered necessary, will render local funds available; and the Government of India consider that the preferable course would be to appoint Veterinary Assistants as they become available to each district, utilizing the best of the Stock Inspectors after they have received the necessary instruction at the Bombay College to inspect the work of the subordinate district staff. The terms as regards pay upon which the Stock Inspectors have been engaged will stand unaltered until a diploma has been obtained, when the holder may be appointed a Senior Veterinary Assistant under the new scheme. It will probably be possible to utilize some of them, as suggested, in connection with the proposed experimental farms, but any appointments attached to the establishments of these farms will be outside the scheme now under discussion. Pony-breeding has already been brought under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the post of Deputy Superintendent should apparently be abolished. I am to ask that if these suggestions commend themselves to the Governor in Council, revised proposals in accordance therewith may be forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, together with the information asked for in paragraph 13 of the separate Resolution of to-day's date.

4. With reference to the proposals contained in your letter of the 10th August 1894, regarding the institution of a special veterinary class attached to the Saidapet College of Agriculture, I am to invite your attention to the last sentence of Sir Edward Buck's letter No. 1351—98, dated 31st May 1894, in which the subject of Veterinary education in Madras is discussed. The proposal to establish a separate class for veterinary instruction is, in the opinion of the Government of India, premature at present; and they would prefer to postpone the consideration of the question until the Local Government have taken the necessary steps for the entertainment of a subordinate Veterinary staff in the Province. They are also inclined to think that it would be better if any class or school that may be established were kept distinct from the Agricultural College at Saidapet, on the grounds stated by Mr. Benson in his memorandum, without date, which forms one of the enclosures to your letter under reference. It might, they think, be more properly attached to the Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet; but this is a point for the consideration of the Local Government.

Order—No. 705, Revenue, dated 28th October 1895.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Local and Municipal Department and to the Board of Revenue.

2. The remarks of the Government of India on the subject of the amendment of the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts in view to empowering local bodies to expend money on veterinary establishments will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department, and a report furnished in due course for transmission to the Government of India.

3. The other points referred to in the papers read above should receive the very early attention of the Board of Revenue. Detailed proposals with reference to the several observations made by the Supreme Government should be submitted.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
Copy to the Legislative Department.
„ „ Educational Department.

Resolution—dated 16th November 1895, No. 369.

In its Order of 24th August 1893, first read above, the Government, after mature consideration, stated the conclusions it had come to as to the measures that should be adopted in connection with veterinary matters in this Presidency; observing that it had finally decided not entirely to abandon all attempts to combat the evils of cattle disease as had been resolved in 1890, but that the existing staff of Stock Inspectors would suffice for all purposes, and should be chiefly employed in the collection of information for the Bacteriological survey, though they were also to treat sick cattle and to endeavour to prevent the spread of epizootics, where their co-operation was voluntarily invited by the people themselves. The Government also decided to establish a veterinary class in connection with the College of Agriculture for the instruction of veterinary subordinates and others desirous of obtaining a knowledge of veterinary science: the special object being to stimulate private enterprise and to train a class of private native practitioners.

2. In G.O., No. 255, Revenue, dated 13th April 1894, the Government accepted generally certain proposals made by the Board regarding the organization of a Subordinate Veterinary Department designed to give effect to the policy laid down, with the exception that it did not adopt a suggestion to enlarge the subordinate staff, reiterating its opinion that the existing staff was sufficient for all the work that can be at present undertaken, and that funds are not likely to become available to provide such a staff as the Government of India then indicated as desirable. The staff originally proposed was two Veterinary Assistants for each district, under the supervision of a Senior Assistant for a group of districts.

3. In June 1894 the post of Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, having fallen vacant, the Board proposed to substitute therefor two posts of Senior Veterinary Assistant on the scale originally suggested by the Government of India; viz., one, second grade, on Rs. 150–10–200, and one, third grade, on Rs. 100–10–150. This proposal was approved by Government in its Order, No. 486, Revenue, dated 9th July 1894, and the second-grade appointment was filled up at once under the old designation, as the services of such an officer were required urgently to look after the stallions maintained for pony-breeding operations. Two selected Stock Inspectors were, under the same order, deputed to undergo one year's training in the Bombay Veterinary College, whence they have since returned after obtaining the diploma of that institution. Both are now qualified for the post of Senior Veterinary Assistant.

4. To carry out its decision to establish a class for secondary veterinary education in connection with the College of Agriculture, the Government in its Order, No. 587, Revenue, dated 10th August 1894, directed that a scheme prepared by the Board in communication with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Educational Department, should be brought into force in April last, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

5. In its letter, No. 1434—19-4, dated 17th September 1895, communicated with the paper last read above, the Government of India deals with the several proposals of the Madras Government, and refers it to a general Resolution No. 16—19-3 of the same date, embodying the general principles which it desires to see followed in the organization of subordinate veterinary establishments. These papers are referred to the Board for early report.

6. The Government of India apparently objects to the appointment of any Senior Veterinary Assistants in this Presidency until a staff of lower subordinates is provided, and suggests that the present post of Deputy Superintendent (Senior Assistant), Civil Veterinary Department, should be abolished, and that to increase the number of such posts, as proposed by the Government, would be to begin at the wrong end. It also is of opinion that it is premature to establish a veterinary class at Saidapet, and desires this matter to be postponed until a lower subordinate staff is provided for the province.

7. The general design of the Government of India is that, some day, every taluk should have at least one itinerant Veterinary Assistant, and every municipality, of any importance, a veterinary dispensary, to the cost of which Local and Municipal

funds should contribute, whilst estates in charge of the Court of Wards should also employ similar officers, and that over every three or four districts there should be a Senior Veterinary Assistant as an inspecting officer paid from Provincial revenues. The Government is to provide for the training of the staff required, the Senior Assistants being trained at Lahore or Bombay, and the Assistants apparently at local secondary veterinary schools; but this latter point is nowhere clearly stated, whilst from the objection of the Government of India to sanctioning the establishment of a secondary veterinary class at Saidapet, until a lower subordinate staff has been provided in this Presidency, it would appear that some other source of supply is to be looked to. The Board knows of no other that exists, or could be developed. There is, as the Government pointed out in 1893, an absolute dearth of private native practitioners qualified in veterinary science, and the first requisite to the carrying out of the scheme would, the Board considers, be the establishment of such a class as that proposed by Government. It would, the Board considers, be the most economical and advantageous method of training men to a standard such as might be accepted for Veterinary Assistants. What the two-year course, which is said to have been laid down for the school certificate, may be, the Board is not aware, but the establishment of a secondary veterinary class in Madras would appear to be in consonance with the policy under which veterinary schools have been established at Rangoon, Calcutta and Ajmere, whilst there is a school course also at Bombay and Lahore. The starting of such a class also seems necessary in the light of the concluding paragraph of Sir Ed. Buck's letter, dated 31st May 1894, No. 1351–98, for without providing some means of training locally, it will be impossible to provide a staff of Veterinary Assistants in the numbers desired by the Government of India. The Board would note here that the objections alluded to by the Government of India, which were put forward by Mr. Benson in his note printed in B.P., dated 9th January 1894, No. 12, had reference entirely to a proposal then under discussion, to attempt to teach veterinary science at Saidapet up to the diploma standard. That idea has been negatived by the Madras Government, and the objections raised would not apply in the case of a class which is only to be taught up to the intermediate standard.

8. The proposals and scheme of the Government of India proceed on the assumption that there is a great annual loss of cattle from disease which very moderate skill might prevent, and it desires that "every legitimate means" should be taken to induce local bodies to provide subordinate veterinary establishments to deal with these diseases. It expresses the opinion that where the cultivators pay and administer the Local cesses, little difficulty will be found in attaining the end in view; and that, where difficulty is felt, Government grants-in-aid might be given, or a small Government staff might be employed. The Board would respectfully submit that the assumption aforesaid is not in harmony with past experience. The plan of visiting and prescribing for individual sick animals was found to be totally unavailing, though the Stock Inspectors, who used to be deputed for the purpose, were men drawing much higher pay, and therefore presumably better trained, and of more influence, than the staff which it is now proposed to entertain. Judging from past experience, the only hope of stamping out epizootics lies in compulsory segregation, compulsory burying of diseased carcases, and the power to destroy and bury diseased animals. So cordially do the cultivators detest the upsetting of all their methods and arrangements which the working of the Cattle Diseases Act involves, that they will gladly pay something to be left alone, and will subscribe together to raise a sum sufficient to induce any officer on Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 a month to pass on to the next village.

9. It is not the Board's province to remark on the extent to which Local funds are already inadequate to meet the growing demand for communications, education and sanitary improvements; but in so far as the cost of the new veterinary establishment will fall on Provincial funds, the Board would desire that it should be considered whether the relief of the over-burdened taluk establishments is not a more pressing requirement.

10. There are in this Presidency 158 Government taluks and 56 zemindari divisions, including 15 in the agency tracts, whilst there are 36 towns with a population of 20,000 and upwards. If the views of the Government of India be given effect to,

about 250 Veterinary Assistants will be required to be paid for out of Local and Municipal funds. These appointments are to be non-pensionable, and the holders are not to be eligible for promotion to higher grades. The rate of pay suggested is—

	Rs.
Up to 7 years' service	20
From 7 to 14 years' service	30
After 14 years' service	40

These rates of pay are compared by the Government of India with those of Hospital Assistants who are, however, for the most part, stationed at fixed points, who receive personal allowances in addition to their pay, and whose service counts for pension. The Veterinary Assistants will, for the most part, be itinerant officers, and but rarely able to obtain legitimate fees in addition to their meagre salaries. They will, however, as already noted, have ample opportunity for eking out their scanty pay by illicit gratifications paid as the price of their non-interference in the matter of segregating and disposing of sick cattle; and it seems a matter for serious consideration whether it is wise to add another to the already numerous staffs of low-paid subordinates, who are in a position to levy fees for not using, or abusing, their powers. The salary and prospects held out would, in the Board's opinion, entirely fail to attract such students to the classes which must be provided for their training as would possess general education sufficient to enable them to make use of the special training through which they must be put.

11. In the absence of information as to what funds may be available, the Board is unable to prepare a forecast of what staff may be required during the next five years. It might, however, suffice for the present to provide one itinerating Assistant for each district, and one Assistant to take charge of a veterinary hospital in each municipality where such can be established. If such institutions be established at the places where the proposed farm-schools are ultimately organised, no separate veterinary hospitals in connection therewith will be required.

12. All Veterinary officers, whether Provincial or Local, should, the Board considers, draw travelling allowances under the usual rules. In the Board's experience, this is far preferable to paying a fixed pony-allowance.

13. If the proposals of the Government of India be given effect to, it will, the Board considers, be ultimately necessary to provide a Senior Veterinary Assistant for each of the following groups of districts:—

Ganjám.	1	Kistna.	2	Bellary.	3	Chingleput.	4
Vizagapatam.		Kurnool.		Anantapur.		South Arcot.	
Gódávari.		Nellore.		Cuddapah.		Tanjore.	
Trichinopoly.	5	North Arcot.	6	Malabar.	7		
Madura.		Salem.		South Canara.			
Tinnevelly.		Coimbatore.		Nilgiris.			

At present one officer of this standing, the present Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has been appointed and is in immediate charge of pony-breeding operations in the Salem and Coimbatore districts. The retention of this officer is, in the Board's opinion, essential, if the valuable Government stallions are to be properly looked after, and Mr. Mannas should be allowed to continue to draw pay at the rate on which he was offered and accepted the appointment in 1894. Two of the existing staff of Stock Inspectors have qualified (so far as passing examinations goes) for similar posts, and for some years to come probably no more officers of this grade will be required, inasmuch as there are at present no qualified candidates to hold the post of Veterinary Assistant. The scale of pay now proposed by the Government of India for the Senior Veterinary Assistants is very little better than that on which the whole staff of Stock Inspectors is serving. Already six of the thirteen Inspectors have reached the grade of Rs. 100 and during the coming year four more, of whom one holds the Bombay diploma, will become eligible for promotion, provided they pass the prescribed test. Apart from the

	Rs.
First Grade	175
Second „	135
Third „	100

fact that the Stock Inspectors have thus but slender inducements to go through the Bombay course, the Board doubts, as regards some of them, whether they will ever be fitted for appointment as inspecting officers. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will, however, be requested to report whether all, or any, of the Inspectors, who have not been through the Bombay course, would be likely to make full use of the opportunity, if it were offered to them, and which of them may be considered to be fit for ultimate appointment as Senior Veterinary Assistants. In view of the instructions now given by the Government of India, it appears necessary to consider the qualifications and record of each Inspector with a view to dispensing with the services of such as are deemed unfit for promotion to the inspecting grade.

14. As regards the staff for colleges and schools, there would be obvious advantages in such being provided in the Educational Department, wherein the Assistants could look for promotion in the ordinary course. This would keep the inspecting and teaching portion of the staff separate, whilst, when desirable, transfers could be easily arranged.

15. As regards the provision of Veterinary teachers in connection with the proposed farm-schools, the matter can scarcely be discussed until the policy to be adopted regarding these institutions is definitely settled. If, however, a municipal veterinary dispensary were available, the officer in charge should be the teacher. In such a case, a grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues might be given to secure his services.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) I. SARABHALINGAM NAIDU,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ the Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department.
„ all Collectors.
„ Land Revenue Commissioners.

Erd. Shaik Karim.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1895.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed December 5th.

Proceedings, 16*th Nov.* 1895, *No.* 369.

Civil Veterinary Department.—Submitting to Government remarks with reference to Resolutions Government of India regarding the organization of a subordinate staff for the —.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

× Copy attached. *Read*—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, R.S. & L.R. Letter dated 16 Nov 1895, No. 369.

Order thereon, 12 Dec 1895, No. 5018.

Recorded pending the receipt of a reply from the Local and Municipal Department with reference to para 2 of G.O. 705 of 28 Dec 1895.

(True Extract.)

Lionel Dawdson
12/12

Ag Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, R.S. & L.R. Letters
Local & Municipal Dept.

Mr.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

REVENUE.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3680 L

To

THE ~~BOARD OF REVENUE~~,

Local & Municipal Secy.

Encl.

Dated
Reed.

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 DEC 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Mis. G.O., 12th Dec. 1895 No. 5048

SUBJECT.

with remarks.

Recording, B.S.
submitting to Govt. remarks
with reference to Resolutions
Govt. of India regarding the
organization of a subordinate
staff for the Civil Veterinary
Dept. -

G.O. Mis Order No. 21 Dated 6-1-96.

Recorded

I.R. 21/12/95

W.W.S. 16-XII-95

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

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