

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2126	Press
458459	~~Mis.~~
Dated	18-8-1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th August 1866.*

No. 458. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue:—

Communicating to Collectors, for publication in District Gazette Supplements, letter from Mr. H. S. Thomas, Acting Collector of Sea Customs, on the use of Cactus as food for cattle; directing them to make the facts therein detailed generally known; and submitting copy of Board's Proceedings for information of Government. (Here enter 30th July 1866, No. 5,223.)

No. 459. ORDER THEREON, 18th August 1866, No. 2,126.

Land Revenue

The Government have ordered Mr. Thomas' letter &c., to be published in the Gazettes, and approve of the Board's instructions, except as regards paragraph 2.

The Government will specially sanction such expenditure out of Imperial Funds.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 30th July 1866.

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 25th July 1866:—

1. Now that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has published my letter to his Private Secretary, on the subject of the cactus being a useful fodder for cattle, I conceive I am at liberty to submit a copy of it with enclosures, with a view to Collectors being requested, if your Board shall think well, to make its usefulness generally known in all their Districts; and the present season of general drought, and want of pasturage, seems specially to call for its early utilization.
2. I enclose also a copy of the short and simple directions drawn up by me for publication in the Salem District Gazette.
3. I believe there are many Districts in which the thornless varieties of cactus are abundant. In such the tedious operation of removing the thorns will scarcely be necessary.
4. By a certain Government Order, which I have not now the means of quoting, Magistrates are required to find *intramural* labor for the prisoners in their several subsidiary jails. So short are the sentences, and so few the appliances, that this is, as a rule, practically impossible. In Salem, I met the difficulty myself by directing, that, when the prisoners were taken out each day for their early morning walk, they should be required to bring back with them as much cactus as they could carry. The preparation of this for use was sufficient to employ them all day within the walls of their subsidiary jail. Cutting out the thorns, and slicing up the cactus, is an operation so simple that the most obtuse can be taught it in five minutes. It is fitting labor for women also. In the evening the prepared provender was ordered to be distributed gratis to encourage its use, and the excess was put before my own cattle, that all might see I used it myself also for the best of my kind. By this means, not only was its general adoption encouraged, but the prisoners could not help carrying away to their villages the knowledge which *had been forced on them*; and if all still failed to surmount prejudice, *intramural* labor had at least been provided for the prisoners, and the amount of their daily clearing was more or less an advantage. You might possibly think it worth while to suggest a similar course to all Magistrates of Districts.
5. During the present season of exceptional distress, it may be a question whether it would not be advisable to relax the labor rules in the Zillah and Central Jails, and to forego the more remunerative skilled labor for the time in favor of the starving cattle of the agricultural classes. In Coimbatore, for instance, a locality abounding equally in cactus and cattle, a great public benefit might be expected from turning all hands in the Central Jail on to the preparation of the cactus fodder.
6. In localities where alms are given to the sufferers by famine, light sedentary work like this might be exacted even of the aged, the sick, and the infirm; and thus the alms given might be made, at the same time, the means of keeping alive cattle as well as human beings.
7. I would not wish to convey the idea, that to feed cattle on cactus leaves would be an economical measure for the rich. The clearing of thorns is such a tedious operation, that it will cost them about the same as the employment of a grass-cutter; what I wish to advance is only that it will be a boon to the poorer agriculturalists at seasons when they have no better employ for their wives, children, and aged parents, and when there is no grass to be got even for the digging, or green leaves for the cutting. The rich, who have lands and water to spare for such cultivation, cannot find better fodder in India than guinea grass. The multitude, however, conceive they cannot afford to cultivate provender. For such, the cactus grows wild. The ingenious may possibly be able to invent some sort of simple machinery for more readily getting rid of the thorns.

8. I believe all the different sorts of cactus are thoroughly wholesome, and the fruit at least is known to be commonly eaten by men in India, as well as in Malta; indeed, it is by this means that it is most generally found sown in the outskirts of villages. I see no reason why the leaf also should not prove edible by man too, if properly prepared. It is at least not less inviting than sawdust, out of which wholesome, and not unpalatable bread has been made in England with the addition of potatoes, &c. Similarly, boiled cactus leaves, mixed with the flower of raggy or other grain, might be made into a wholesome and palatable pottage for the starving poor. In Salem, for instance, they have eaten all the stones of mango and tamarind, the fruit of the cactus, the heart of the aloe, and all the roots they knew of. Surely, properly prepared, cactus leaf would be found not less acceptable than these, preferable to death by starvation.

9. Experiments of this nature were, however, beyond my province. I beg to suggest that medical men be requested to undertake them. It is probable that the leaf may be found to possess certain slightly deleterious properties, which medical men may know how to counteract by a judicious admixture. If so, I venture to urge that, in the present extremity, it should not be lightly discarded. Even the fruit, which is so largely eaten, is said to have evil after effects (piles); and raggy, the staple food of the labouring classes, requires to be well boiled, and even then cannot be eaten with impunity by one wholly unused to it.

10. Should it be found that, by any easy process, or judicious admixture, the leaf of the cactus can be rendered edible for man as well as cattle, it will in this season of distress, be an incalculable boon to starving multitudes, and the proper mode of using it might be shown in the Government alm-shouses in Ganjam and elsewhere.

11. I conceive the use of the cactus leaf for fodder will also be found valuable to agriculture, as a means of extracting mineral manure from soils rocky, and otherwise barren.

12. I should mention that Colonel Hutchinson, (Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory) and Colonel Cadell, (Commissary of Ordnance,) have both very kindly undertaken to interest themselves in the endeavour to find an implement or machine to facilitate the removal of the thorns.

Enclosure No. 1.

THE CACTUS AND ALOE PULQUE.

We are indebted for the following to the kindness of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. All three papers we are sure will be read with great interest.

DEAR SIR WILFORD BRETT,—You may not have forgotten that His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant some time ago proposed the cactus as fodder for cattle in India, and that you were kind enough to procure for me some notes on the subject from Malta. You may be interested, therefore, to hear the result of the experiments I have made.

I noticed that the Agri-Horticultural Society tried the common cactus, and reported unfavourably on it. I therefore looked about for one like the species described in your notes, and finding one not unlike, I tried it at once on some cows, goats, donkeys, and pigs. All refused it except one cow and one goat, which each eat a very little, apparently with no relish. However, I thought this little was a step in the right direction, and bearing in mind that animals often require to be habituated to a new sort of food, till they have acquired the novel taste, I determined to give this cactus a patient trial. I could not do this at the spot where I found it, as I was daily moving in camp. I therefore took cuttings, and sent them to my head-quarters at Oossoor, meaning to renew the experiment after my return from Jummahbundy tour. In the meanwhile, however, I mentioned the matter to an intelligent Tahsildar, one P. T. Rajagopala Chari, to whom I promised immortal fame if he succeeded. I asked him to see if he could not find a cactus of the same sort in his neighbourhood, with which he could experiment at once, without waiting till my cuttings were grown, and I gave him a calf to try it on. By a happy mistake, he immediately commenced experiments with the common yellow flowering multithorn cactus, following the

instructions laid down in your notes, with the exception that he also carefully removed all the thorns as I had advised him. The result is that the calf has now, for upwards of three months, had nothing to eat but sliced cactus with a handful of straw at night. This calf is now quite a celebrity. It has its meals in public, and crowds come to see it daily eating the new provender in the open street in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. I have mentioned the fact wherever I have gone, and encouraged the incredulous to trust only their own eyes. I know of one Muttadar who went away quite convinced, and determining to introduce it, by example, amongst his own tenants, for their cattle as well as his own. So prejudiced, however, are the more ignorant, that they fully anticipated the calf would inevitably die shortly of some disease induced by the new provender. But the calf absolutely grew fatter and fatter till they have been fairly convinced against their will, and I am told they are themselves commencing the use of the new provender.

Not satisfied myself with one experiment, I have since tried the cactus with all my cattle, commencing with the dry cows and bullocks, and going last to the milch cows. The first milch cow lost her calf suddenly in three days, and its death was eagerly imputed to the cactus. I determined, however, to risk another sucking calf, and another milch cow was placed under the same diet. This cow's calf has survived a fortnight of such treatment, and is quite well. I impute the death of the first calf, not to the cactus, but to the cow, which is a peculiar one, for she has never reared but one calf since I bought her: all her other calves have died young and suddenly. On such a cow any sudden change of diet might act unfavorably. I am now feeding all my cows with as much cactus as they will eat in addition to their hay.

The cactus I have used has been the common yellow flowering multithorn, which is the plague of South India, and I think it may be considered fairly established that it is a suitable fodder for cattle. I put down the failure of the Agri-Horticultural Society to want of perseverance; many of my own cows have utterly refused to have any thing to say to it for a week or more, but have given in to patience. It should be remembered that a horse accustomed to Bengal gram will at first refuse Madras gram, and *vice versa*, and that a horse or pony which has never seen gram before often requires to have it forced into his mouth for several consecutive days, till he comes to appreciate the new taste. Animals as well as men are prejudiced against things new, and require to be taught against their will to acquire a novel taste; and even such an unnatural beverage as warm beer is greedily swallowed by an educated horse; similarly, cattle require to be patiently educated to the eating of cactus. Some I have over-persuaded by mixing the slices with bran, and in their attempt to devour the latter, they have been beguiled into eating the former, and a few pieces swallowed, the way is paved for their daily eating two or three more pieces, till they end in thoroughly relishing it. Two of my cows took to it at once, but they were exceptions: the general rule is that they utterly refuse it, and their prejudice has to be overcome by patience, they being kept from other food till they have daily eaten at least two or three slices, and those being either put into their mouths again and again till they eat, or smuggled in mixed with bran. A good example set by one cow induces experiment, and subsequent belief in the rest of the cows. Once favourably impressed with reference to the new food, the taste gradually grows on them, and there is no more trouble.

Though the rich may be able to place better food before their cows, to the poor agriculturalist of India this new fodder will be invaluable. Large numbers of cattle yearly die of sheer starvation, and the trouble of removing the spines and slicing up the cactus will be as nothing to the needy ryot, if he can thereby not only save his cattle from starvation, but keep them in good working condition. In the dry season, when everything else is parched up, and cattle suffer most, then the cactus is still green and juicy. It abounds all over the country; in fact it has been considered one of the plagues of India, and the use of it as fodder will be the means of checking its spreading too much.

Though I am doing all I can to spread the knowledge of the usefulness of cactus in my own neighbourhood, it is in my view highly desirable that its value should be more generally known, and His Excellency Sir G. LeMarchant may be, perhaps, disposed to ask the Revenue

Board to request all Collectors to exhibit, in their several Districts, the practical usefulness of his most valuable suggestion. None who do not know the yearly sufferings of the ryots will be in a position to appreciate the very great practical value of the cactus fodder.

I return the notes you kindly furnished me with, as I think they should be published for general information. They equally apply to Indian cattle, with this exception, that the thorns of the Indian cactus require to be carefully and thoroughly removed by digging them out at the root of each clump of thorns. In case you should care to see it, I send by banghy a leaf of the cactus, like the ones described in your notes. It is a species, however, not so common in this country as the yellow flowering multithorn with which I have made these experiments, and which abounds every where, its spines having been its protection.

His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant also alluded to the use to which the aloe of India might be put in drawing from it the beverage called "Pulque." I made a series of careful experiments on the aloe according to the instructions given in the "Chemistry of Common Life," and I had tools made on purpose, and employed toddy drawers, but I failed. Since then I have procured from England a manuscript extract from H. G. Ward's Mexico in 1827, Vol. I., page 56, and I see *why* it was I failed. It apparently required that the operator should be thoroughly at home in the habits of the plant, and thence know the *exact time* at which he ought to cut off the coming head. I cannot find time to make a study of the habits of the aloe, and after one signal failure, I cannot trust prejudiced native subordinates to do it for me. Perhaps the Agri-Horticultural Society can set an intelligent subordinate to do it, or others may be found for whose leisure it would be an amusement. I, therefore, enclose a copy of the extract in case you should like to take measures to have this also brought to a success, as it doubtless could be: my failure may serve to teach others where care is most required. It might, perhaps, be thought worth while to give an intelligent soldier, who is a gardener by profession, a few months leave on condition of his devoting his time to daily observations of, and experiments on, the aloe. With such aid I should be happy to supervise his experiments, for I have enough of aloes near my house.

The aloe, which has other uses, flourishes in rocky soil where nothing else, not even grass or weeds, will grow. Certain tracts of waste and useless land might, therefore, be utilized in the culture of it. Pulque could probably be made much more cheaply than arrack. I would not propose that the consumer should have the advantage of this, for it would not be desirable to make intoxicating liquors cheaper than they already are; the profit might go, in the first instance, to the manufacturer, who, as he would be bound by the Abkarry law to sell at the same price as formerly, would, at the next auction, be ready to pay more to Government for his more profitable farm, and so there might be a considerable enhancement in the value to Government of the Abkarry farms, and the people would at least have a change of beverages. Pulque too is stated to be particularly wholesome. If I can make time I shall certainly try again, but, in the meanwhile, I think it would be a pity to keep His Excellency's suggestions dependent on my leisure, and perhaps you might be disposed to give publicity to the enclosed extract from rather an old book which is difficult to get, and which I only procured, by the kind offices of a friend, from the Bodleian Library.

Apologizing for troubling you at such length,

I am, yours very truly,

H. S. THOMAS.

Oosoon, 3. 7. 66.

NOTES ON THE PRICKLY-PEAR OF MALTA AS FOOD FOR MAN AND CATTLE.

VARIETIES CULTIVATED.

There are three varieties of "Prickly-pears" (the Cactus Ficus Indica of Linnæus) cultivated in Malta. One produces a fruit which contains a "*white pulp*" (white flowering), another a deep *purple or red pulp*, and a third a deep *yellow pulp* (both yellow flowering); a fourth variety has lately been introduced from Sicily which produces fruit of a yellow color, *without seed*.

THE FRUIT AS FOOD FOR MAN.

The plants flower in March, but the fruit of the three varieties, common in Malta, attains its full size (which averages from 3 to 4 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter) about June. The taste is delicious, especially when the fruit is the production of young plants. Its pulp has the consistency of a peach or apple, and contains a great deal of saccharine matter. The varieties most appreciated in Malta are those which yield the *white* and *red or purple* fruit.

The rich and the poor hail its appearance into the market with equal joy, as both partake of it with equal avidity.

The better classes prefer the fruit when it first comes into season, about the beginning of June, but the lower seem to enjoy it most in July, August, and even in September. At the close of the season, the fruit becomes too watery and insipid, and it is *then* given abundantly to *swine* and *poultry*. The peel of the fruit is *at all times* given to the *swine* and *foals*. Both the fruit and the peel have a beneficial effect on these animals which improve and fatten thereby during the season.

THE LEAVES AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

The leaves of the plants are cut up with a *common knife* into *slices* of about 2 inches in width, and 3 or 4 in length, and given to cattle (that is to oxen, goats, and sheep); a chaff cutter will not suit the purpose.

The annexed sketch is intended to illustrate the manner in which the leaves are cut, and the kind of instruments used. The leaves thus cut up are given *unmixed with any other food*, and *unprepared in any way*, but just as they are gathered from the plants. The prickles are not cut off or removed, but it is to be borne in mind, that these are *not large*, nor stout, or strong, and many drop off when the leaves are being cut off from the plants and thrown about in heaps previous to their being cut up for food. The prickles in Malta are *not strong enough* to prick the animals' mouth in the least.

No time need pass between the cutting of the leaves from the plant and their supply as food.

The early hours of the morning, before the sun rises, are employed to cut off the leaves and to prepare them for food, as the prickles or thorns are then less pungent, being yet softer, or more pliable from the dews of the night.

The animals are *not fed exclusively* on the "prickly-pear leaves," but the usual "more nutritious food" is also given in small proportions. The general practice is, in fact, to use the leaves when "green fodder" be scarce or *out of season* (say from June to November).

The Government Contractors for the supply of meat to the Garrison observe the following "Dietary" in fattening their cattle.

The animals are first given the really fattening food, viz., cotton seed, &c., in the morning, then hay and straw. Water is afterwards given, and immediately after the prickly-pear leaves are placed in the mangers to serve until the next morning.

The effect on the animals is precisely that produced by the "green fodder," viz., a cooling and gently purging effect. Cows, goats, and sheep fed on the prickly-pear leaves yield milk more abundantly.

The above few notes will be found to answer the following questions stated in Mr. Thomas's letter:—

1. Mode of cutting up the leaves—will a chaff-cutter suit the purpose?
2. Should the leaves be given directly they have been cut up, or should time be given to allow of the thorns losing their strength?
3. Does the food affect the cattle in any particular way which requires to be counteracted by the administration of other food?

4. Is it used as the *sole food*?

5. Must it be boiled? Or can it be given *uncooked*?

MEXICO IN 1827, by F. G. WARD, Volume I, page 56. Published by HENRY COLBURN, New Burlington Street, 1828.

Pulque is so little known in Europe, that some account of the process by which it is made may be acceptable.

The maguey, or aloe, from which it is extracted, differs but little (if at all, in appearance from those which abound in the south of Spain, and which are known, though of a much smaller size, in England. Its growth is slow, but when arrived at maturity, its leaves are usually from five to eight feet in length, although some considerably exceed these dimensions.

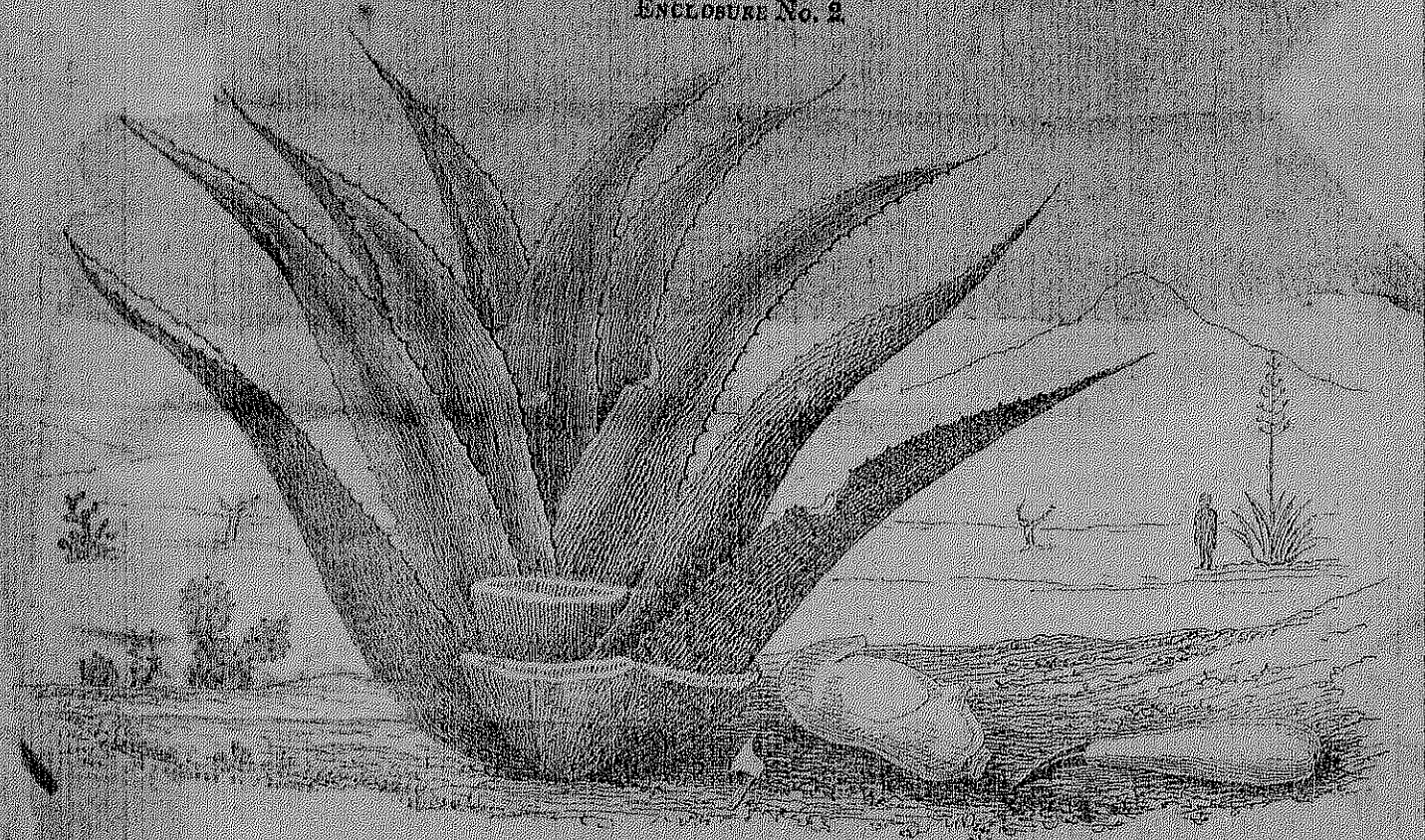
In the plantations, the plants are arranged in lines, with an interval of three yards between each. If the soil be good, they require no attention on the part of the proprietor until the period of flowering arrives, at which time the plant first commences to be productive. This period is very uncertain; ten years, however, may be taken as a fair average, for in a plantation of one thousand aloes, it is calculated that one hundred are in flower every year. The Indians, acquainted with the plant, know, by certain signs, almost the very hour at which the stem, or central shoot, which is destined to produce the flower, is about to appear, and they anticipate it, by making a deep incision, and extracting the whole heart, or central portion of the stem, (corazon,) as a surgeon would take an arm out of the socket, leaving nothing but the thick outside rind, which forms a natural basin, or well, about two feet in depth, and one and a half in diameter. Into this the sap, which nature intended for the support of the gigantic central shoot, is continually oozing, in such quantities that it is found necessary to remove it twice, and even three times in the day. In order to facilitate this operation, the leaves on one side are cut away, so as to admit of a free approach; an Indian then inserts a long gourd (called *acajote*), the thinner end of which is terminated by a horn, while, at the opposite extremity, a small square hole is left, to which he applies his lips, and extracts the sap by suction. This sap, before it ferments, is called *aguamiel* (honey-water), and merits the appellation, as it has a very sweet taste, and none of that disagreeable smell, which is afterwards so offensive. From the plant, a small portion of it is transferred to a building prepared for the purpose, where it is allowed to ferment for ten or fifteen days, when it becomes what is termed *Madre pulque*, (the mother of pulque,) which is distributed, in very small quantities, amongst the different skins, or troughs, intended for the daily reception of the *aguamiel*. Upon this it acts as a sort of leaven; fermentation is excited instantly, and in twenty-four hours it becomes pulque in the very best state for drinking: the quantity drawn off each day is replaced by a fresh supply of *aguamiel*, so that the process may continue during the whole year without interruption, and is limited only by the extent of the plantation. A good maguey yields from eight to fifteen quartillos (pints) of *aguamiel* in a day, the value of which may be taken at about a real (six-pence); and this supply of sap continues during two, and often three months. The plant, therefore, when about to flower, is worth ten dollars to the farmer; although in the transfer of an estate, the magueyes de corte (ready for cutting) are seldom valued, one with another, at more than five. But, in this estimate an allowance is made for the failure of some, which is unavoidable, as the operation of extracting the corazon, if performed either too soon, or too late, is equally unsuccessful and destroys the plant altogether. The cultivation of the maguey, where a market is at hand, has many advantages, as it is a plant which, though it succeeds best in a good soil, is not easily affected either by heat or cold, and requires little or no water. It is propagated, too, with great facility; for, although the mother plant withers away as soon as the sap is exhausted, it is replaced by a multitude of suckers, which spring from the old root, and grow well when transplanted. There is only one drawback, the time that must elapse before a new plantation can be rendered at all productive, and the

uncertainty with regard to the time of flowering, which varies from eight to eighteen years. But the maguey grounds, when once established, are of great value, many producing a revenue of ten and twelve thousand dollars per annum.

The natives ascribe to pulque as many good qualities as whiskey is said to possess in Scotland. They call it stomachic, a great promoter of digestion and sleep, and an excellent remedy in many diseases. It requires a knowledge of all these good qualities to reconcile the stranger to that smell of sour milk, or slightly tainted meat, by which the young pulque-drinker is usually disgusted; but if this can be surmounted, pulque will be found both a refreshing, and a wholesome beverage; for its intoxicating qualities are very slight, and as it is drunk always in a state of fermentation, it possesses, even in the hottest weather, an agreeable coolness. It is found, too, where water is not to be obtained; and even the most fastidious, when travelling under a vertical sun, are then forced to admit its merits. It is only to be met with in perfection near the places where it is grown, as it is conveyed to the great towns in skins, on asses; a tedious process, in the course of which the smell increases, while the freshness of the liquor is lost.

A strong sort of brandy, called *mexical*, or *aquardiente de Maguey*, is likewise prepared from the aloe, of which there is a great consumption in the country. Nor is the utility of the plant confined to this; the Aztecs prepared from its leaves the paper on which their hieroglyphics were written, pieces of which, of various thickness, may be found at almost any day; and the more fibrous parts supply the country with *pita*, a strong thread or twine, which is made up into ropes, and used not only in the mines but on the Western Coast, as cordage for vessels. It is not so pliable as hemp, and is more liable to be affected by the weather; but it is extremely tough and durable, and consequently of very general utility.—*Neilgherry Herald*, July 14.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.



ENCLOSURE No. 3.
NOTICE.

1. The cattle which are now dying of starvation can be preserved and fattened on cactus leaves.
2. The leaves should be first cut off the tree, the clumps of thorns should then be cut out of the leaves with their roots, and when the thorns have been thus thoroughly removed, the leaves should be sliced up as thin as fingers, and placed before the cattle in baskets.
3. At first they will utterly refuse to eat this food, because it is new to them, but if they are hungry they will eat just a little, and then get accustomed to it, eat it freely, and afterwards relish it, and get fat and strong upon it. Ryots should, therefore, persevere in daily giving this food till their cattle eat it freely.
4. The ryots need not be afraid of any after evil effects from the free use of this new provender, for the Sub-Collector's cows and bullocks are daily fed upon it, and one calf at Dharampury has been eating it for more than three months.
5. If the thorns are not all carefully removed they may stick in the cow's throat, and choke it, but if they are all cut out there is no other cause for fear.
6. Any sort of cactus will do.
7. It is good for goats, ponies, and all cattle.

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Sub-Collector.

D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

Tahsildars are directed to make this known in all villages.
SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
19th July 1866.

1. Ordered to be communicated to all Collectors for publication in the District Gazette Supplements, and with the Board's particular request that they will make the facts, relating to the use of prickly-pear leaf as a food for cattle, universally known to the Ryots of their Districts, and that they will ensure a thorough trial of the food in every village and town in each Taluk where a reliable Revenue Officer is stationed.
2. Any trifling expenditure that may be involved in carrying out these instructions may be debited to the Local Fund (District Road).
3. The Board rely on the best exertions of all Revenue Officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, to ensure a fair and widely extended trial of this fodder, feeling confident of its value, and that it needs only to overcome prejudice and indifference, to attain its successful introduction throughout the country.
4. In a season like the present, when Cattle are dying by thousands from want of pasture, too much importance cannot be attached to the subject.
5. The papers will be communicated to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and to the Commissary General; and copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

[Signature]
Secretary.

- To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
" the Commissary General.
" the Honorary Secretary to the Sydapett Farm Committee.
" All Collectors.
- Exd. J. Wright.

88-2126.

The Jnt. have advised
Mr. Thomas letter to
be published in the Gazette
and a phrase of the H. S.
instructions except as
referred to in 2. The Jnt.
will specially sanction
such expenditure on the
Sydapett Farm.

[Signatures]
18th Aug 1866

in Copies to the Secy of the Dept 20th

8th August 1866 No 188
14-2-18

Rev. 1866. Department.
Pro. of Genl. for Agents

No. 2475.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Pro. of the Board of R.
of 8 Sept/66 No 151

Dated 30th July 1866.
Received 10th

No. 5,223.

Communicating to Collectors, for publication
in District Gazette Supplements, letter from
Mr. H. S. Thomas, Acting Collector of Sea
Customs, on the use of Cactus as food for cattle;
directing them to make the facts therein detailed
generally know; and submitting copy of Board's
Proceedings for information of Government.

N. 2587459

2226 18 Sept/66
With order

General Medical
will be submitte

2
Rev. 1866.
Secret