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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	628.	Press
B.P. No.	225-226.	Mis.
Dated 23. 5. 1974 196.		

Not to be folded or roughly handled

628

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd May 1874.*

No. 225. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th September 1873, No. 1,932:—

Read the following replies of Collectors to Board's Proceedings, dated 26th October 1870, No. 6,332.

From Acting Collector of Ganjam,	dated 2nd March 1871, No. 199.
" " of Vizagapatam,	" 20th Feb. " 155.
" " of Godavery,	" 9th Dec. 1870, " 400.
" " of " "	" March 1871, " 75.
" recorded in Board's Procs.,	23rd Feb. 1872, Mis. No. 1,409.
" Collector of Godavery,	dated 14th June 1872, No. 172.
" " of Tanjore,	" 2nd Dec. 1870, " 442.
" " of Trichinopoly,	" " " " 275.
" Offg. " of Kistna,	" 5th Jan. 1871, " 50.
" " of Nellore,	" 11th " " 59.
" " of Cuddapah,	" 29th Nov. 1870, " 218.
" Commissioner of Nilgiris,	" 14th Jan. 1871, " 4.
" Acting Collector of Bellary,	" 28th " " 30.
" " of " "	" 23rd Aug. 1872, " 285.
" " of " "	" 31st " " 299.
" " of Kurnool,	" 20th March 1871, " 81.
" " of North Arcot,	" 30th Jan. " 61.
" " of Chingleput,	" 31st March " 134.
" " of South Arcot,	" 25th April " 117.
" " of Malabar,	" 20th March " 83.
" " of Salem,	" 13th July " 1,909.
" " of Madura,	" 24th Aug. " 257.
" " of Tinnevelly,	" 19th Jan. " 33.
" " of Coimbatore,	" 25th Oct. " 258.
" " of South Canara,	" 6th Aug. 1872, " 990.

In their Proceedings, dated 9th June 1869, No. 4,145, the Board sanctioned a system of management of cattle pounds and remuneration of pound-keepers for the Tinnevelly District, and in their Circular Proceedings of the 26th October 1870, No. 6,332, they called on all Collectors for reports on the management of the pounds in their respective districts and as to the propriety of introducing a system similar to that sanctioned for Tinnevelly. The letters above recorded are the replies.

2. The system sanctioned for Tinnevelly was to allow the pound-keepers seventy-five per cent. of the fines, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem;

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2. The system sanctioned for Tinnevelly was to allow the pound-keepers seventy-five per cent. of the fines, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem;

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd May 1874.

that the cost of keep of animals impounded should be settled for each village, and list posted on the pound; that receipt books, with foil and counterfoil, should be kept, the counterfoils being sent monthly to the taluqs; and that the Revenue Inspectors should supervise the administration in their ranges.

3. The principal points for consideration are—

- (1.) The number of pounds which should be established in a district.
- (2.) The establishment to be employed and the salaries to be paid.
- (3.) The system of account.

On all these points very great diversity of practice seems to prevail.

4. The following statement based on the returns for 1871-72 shows the number and present distribution of the existing pounds and the proportion to population according to the last census to area and number of villages:—

Districts.	Number of Pounds.	Number of Persons to each Pound.	Number of Square Miles to each Pound.	Number of Villages to each Pound.	Districts.	Number of Pounds.	Number of Persons to each Pound.	Number of Square Miles to each Pound.	Number of Villages to each Pound.
Madras	132	11,367	23.6	34	Tanjore	122	12,343	31.8	39
Vizagapatam	64	25,312	147.2	64	Trichinopoly	71	16,472	42.5	27
Godavery	22	6,047	21.8	4	Madurai	32	8,441	12.6	14
Chingleput	24	5,054	14.3	7	Coimbatore	119	15,427	30.5	3
Chittoor	101	9,314	27.3	23	Malabar	27	34,032	144.5	13
Karnool	227	3,919	21.4	4					
Bellary	211	4,810	22.4	8					
North Arcot	150	6,803	45.3	10					
South Arcot	257	6,141	16.9	11					
					Total	4,294	6,730	201	13

5. Thus no sort of uniformity is observable. The districts of Kistna, Tinnevely, and South Arcot, are, on the whole, best supplied with pounds. The Board think it impossible to lay down any definite rule as to the proportions of pounds to area or population or number of villages. They would encourage the multiplication of pounds within reasonable limits, for, as cattle-trespasses must occur, it is better that a legal and summary procedure should be provided. Pounds would be more required in tracts closely cultivated or highly irrigated and where pasture land is scarce than where there is abundance of open jungle and pasture land. Each district, and even each taluq, would seem to require different treatment. Thus in Vizagapatam, where pounds are very few, it was found that on increasing their number the receipts fell off, and the number had to be again reduced. The Board would have expected to find more pounds in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly which, considering their character, seem inadequately supplied; but Mr. Morris states that in the former district the number is generally sufficient. The Board are of opinion that pounds should be maintained wherever they can be made self-supporting, that is, where the collections are sufficient to afford a reasonable remuneration for the persons in charge and to provide for up-keep, and they should be tried where applied for, if there is a probability of this condition being fulfilled.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd May 1874.

6. The next point is the establishment to be employed and the remuneration to be paid. The head of the village is by law made the *ex officio* pound-keeper, and this seems to be generally observed, except in exceptional cases, such as large towns and in the district of Tanjore, where the office is held by village heads only in inconsiderable localities. Mr. Morris fears that a strict compliance with the law will cause a falling off in the collections, and lead to irregularity, as the wealthy Mirassidars, who are Village Munsifs, will not themselves do the work. He suggests that the Act should be met by placing the pounds under the general supervision of the Village Munsifs, the functions of the special keepers being restricted to detail work and keeping of accounts. The Board see no objection to this proposal, it being understood that the Village Munsifs must be formally named and treated as the responsible pound-keepers, and the paid deputy-keepers appointed by the Magistrate.

7. Sweepers or other inferior servants appear to be not invariably entertained. In Vizagapatam every pound has one; in Tanjore the more important pounds have special kavalgars, and in other cases the village kavalgar acts under the Munsif; in Trichinopoly the village kavalgars apparently work; in Kistna the village vetties look after the cattle and share in the fines; at Ootacamund there is a toty on fixed salary; in North Arcot each pound has a sweeper; in South Arcot the taliaries look after details; and in Coimbatore, in sixteen villages, toties are employed. It is probable that in other cases the village vetties or taliaries are employed by the Munsifs on pound work.

Districts.	No.
Vizagapatam	19
Godavery	11
Kistna	14
Bellary	2
Chingleput	6
Malabar	18
Total	70

* These are styled pound-keepers, but are, in reality, gumastahs.

8. Cattle pound gumastahs are employed at the taluq cusbahs to compile accounts in the districts noted in the margin.

9. Under Section 18, Act I. of 1871, the salaries of pound-keepers are to be fixed under the orders of the local Government. There is now the widest diversity on this point, no remuneration

whatever being paid in some cases, in others fixed salaries, and sometimes per-

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd May 1874.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd May 1874.

centage rates. The following abstract shows the present state of things and the Collectors' proposals:—

Districts.	Present System.	Proposed System.
Ganjam	Pound-keepers—whole collections, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.	No change.
Vizagapatam	Pound-keeper—Ten per cent. Sweeper—3 Rupees per mensem. If receipts fall short of the required amount, they are paid "in proportion."	
Golavery	Pound-keepers—from 4 to 8 Annas, according to collections. In 117 villages—nil.	Fifty per cent. to maximum of Rs. 5. a servant other than the village vettian to be paid by the pound-keeper.
Kistna	Pound-keepers—Fifty per cent. to Rupees 5. Village vettias—3 Pies for each head of cattle and 1 Pie for sheep or goat. Curmams, where pound-keepers are illiterate, get half the pound-keeper's allowance.	No change.
Nellore	Pound-keeper—from Rupees 5 to Annas 8 monthly, according to a prescribed scale of collections.	
Chidambaram	Special pound-keepers on varying salaries. Village-officers apparently get nothing.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rs. 5.
Bellary	Pound-keepers—nil	Fifty per cent. of fines to a maximum of Rupees 5.
Kurnool	Five special pound-keepers in towns Rupees 4 and Rupees 3. Village-officers—nil.	The emoluments of Village Munsifs as such is sufficient already. No addition is required for pound-keeping.
Chingleput	Pound-keepers—Collections to a maximum of Rupees 2-8-0.	Tinnevely rates.
North Arcot	Pound-keepers—nil. Sweepers—Rupees 2, in fourteen large villages, Rupees 2-8-0.	Do. system.
South Arcot	Pound-keepers—nil. Servants—Rupees 2 per mensem.	Fixed salaries—maximum Rupees 4 and minimum Rupees 2.
Tanjore	Pound-keepers—from Rupees 4 to Rupees 10. Kavalgars—from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½.	No change.
Trichinopoly	Pound-keepers—Fifteen per cent. on collection.	Do.
Madura	Kavalgars—Ten per cent. Three special pound-keepers—Rs. 3, Rupees 3½, Rupees 5. Village Munsifs—nil.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 5 provided the collections are increased fifty per cent.
Tinnevely	Pound-keepers—Seventy-five per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 5. No sweepers.	No change.
Salem	Pound-keepers—In Head Assistant's Division and Salem, twenty-five per cent. of fines; in Sub-division, from Rupee 1 to Rupees 3. Elsewhere—nil. Pound coolies at 2 Annas a-day are everywhere employed.	Fifty per cent., and keepers to pay their own watchers.

Districts.	Present System.	Proposed System.
Coimbatore	Twenty-two special pound-keepers—fixed salaries. Village heads—nil. In sixteen pounds toties are employed.	3 Annas in the Rupee to the village heads, 1 Anna to village toties.
Nilgiris	Ootacamund—Village Monigar, Rs. 6, toty Rupees 4. Five other pounds—special keepers, Rupees 6 to Rupees 10.	Collections won't suffice for a percentage system.
South Canara	In Mangalore—special keeper Rs. 3. Elsewhere, village potels—nil.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 4. Those who find pound room, twenty-five per cent. extra.
Malabar	Eighteen pounds—special keepers, average pay Rupees 5. Elsewhere—Adhigaris—nil.	Fifty per cent. without a maximum, but Adhigaris to maintain the buildings used as pounds.

10. Uniformity evidently cannot be attained, and it is a question whether it is desirable. The Board, however, are of opinion that no village-officer should be required to do work in connection with pounds without remuneration as proposed by the Collector of Kurnool. There is evidently a general opinion in favour of percentage rates, and the Board would allow the Collectors to carry out their several proposals. It might also be left to their discretion where to require the pound-keepers to provide inferior servants. The permanent and constant employment of such servants is at many pounds clearly unnecessary. Pound gumastahs should be employed at least in every taluq for the computation of the pound returns and scrutiny of pound-keepers' accounts.

11. The Board believe that, if the number of pounds is judiciously increased, which may be done in almost all districts, the rates proposed will not be found excessive, and the grant of remuneration in all cases will probably cause increased collections. Still the Surplus Pound Fund is such an important resource for the prosecution of the course of agricultural instruction and improvement which has been begun, and will, the Board hope, be much developed, that the working of the new system will need careful watching.

12. As to the system of accounting required in connection with pounds, nothing is required beyond a form of monthly account and irusalnamah and books of consecutively numbered receipts—one set should have foil and double counterfoil, one to be given to the person delivering the cattle, one to be sent to the taluq cutcherry, and one to be retained by the pound-keeper; the other set should be in duplicate, to be signed by the person receiving the cattle from the pound-keeper, and one should be sent to the taluq. These two sets of receipts will enable the pound gumastah to check the collections completely. The scales of charge for feeding should be fixed under Section 5 by the Magistrate for each taluq or tract after careful inquiry, and, if possible, posted up at each pound.

13. The Board notice that the late Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Reade, was under the impression that the words *per diem* were inadvertently omitted from the section of the new Act specifying the amount of the fines. This is not so; they do not appear in the corresponding section of the old Act. The Board trust that in no case are daily fines levied.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.
23rd May 1874.

14. The following statement shows the average receipts and charges for establishment of each pound in the several districts in 1871-72:—

Districts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Districts.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam	20.5	9.7	Tanjore	228.7	99.0
Vizagapatam	40.7	25.8	Trichinopoly	111.9	22.7
Golavary	73.4	11.9	Madura	35.6	1.3
Kistna	41.2	2.1	Tinnevely	39.1	25.7
Nellore	79.6	20.0	Salem	60.6	18.0
Cuddapah	21.9	6	Coimbatore	30.0	6.2
Bellary	55.5	1.2	Nilgiris	143.5	60.0
Karnool	45.3	1.1	South Canara	20.9	1.3
Chingleput	56.0	31.2	Malabar	8.3	4.7
North Arcot	39.4	14.2			
South Arcot	35.0	19.2		49.0	12.5

No. 226.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd May 1874, No. 623.

Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing Proceedings the Board submit their observations on the management of cattle pounds, the

remuneration to be granted to pound-keepers, and other matters connected with the working of the Cattle Trespass Act.

2. As to the number of pounds to be maintained, it is, of course, impossible to lay down any rule. The principle to be observed should be to have one wherever the majority or any large number of the people desire one and wherever it is likely to be self-supporting.

3. In regard to the remuneration of the keeper, some sort of uniformity seems practicable and desirable. This may take the form of a percentage rate not exceeding fifty per cent., subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem.

4. Where there are special reasons for a divergence from this system, the Board will exercise their discretion.

5. The returns proposed in paragraph 12 are approved, with reference to Section 7, Act I. of 1871.

6. The Government do not think that either inferior servants or taluq pound gumastahs are required. The manure should pay and easily pay for keeping the pounds clean. The pound accounts can be managed by the ordinary taluq establishment.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
.. the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. R. Bantleman.

9/628

No. 1,932.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 25th September 1873.

and the following replies of Collectors to Board's Proceedings, dated 26th October 1870, No. 6,332 —

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" " " of Nellore,	" 11th " " 59.
" " " of Oddarah,	" 14th Jan. 1871, " 4.
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11-8-21

Original
Gobt. of 1874

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

20. 20. 20.

1871 May 23rd.

Recd.

20th.

G. O. 20th May 1871, No. 623.

1871 May 23rd

MAY.

No. 623-23.

Cable No. 12-1871. It is the Board's duty to report to the Government the progress of the work done in the various districts and to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue is the body which is responsible for the management of the revenue of the Government. The Board of Revenue is the body which is responsible for the management of the revenue of the Government. The Board of Revenue is the body which is responsible for the management of the revenue of the Government.



Vide Board's Pro. 26 June 1874

NP. 1591-

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3. The principal points for consideration are—

- (1.) The number of pounds which should be established in a district.
- (2.) The establishment to be employed and the salaries to be paid.
- (3.) The system of account.

On all these points very great diversity of practice seems to prevail.

4. The following statement, based on the returns for 1871-72, shows the number and present distribution of the existing pounds and the proportion to population according to the last Census to area and number of villages:—

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Ganjam.....	132	11,867	63.0	31	Tanjore.....	102	10,339	35.8	39
Vizagapatam.....	98	25,319	187.2	63	Trichinopoly.....	71	16,272	47.5	23
Godavery.....	261	6,047	23.8	8	Madras.....	218	6,829	29.0	17
Kistna.....	751	1,917	10.7	3	Tinnevely.....	492	2,441	10.5	4
Nellore.....	813	3,052	24.3	7	Salem.....	119	16,437	62.9	6
Chingleput.....	101	9,314	27.3	23	Coimbatore.....	277	6,321	12.8	3
Calicut.....	313	3,618	21.4	4	Nalgonda.....	6	8,226	26.1	43
Karnool.....	227	4,210	32.4	3	Malabar.....	250	9,329	14.5	13
Belary.....	213	6,803	43.3	10	South Canara.....	27	31,032	14.5	13
South Arcot.....	159	13,741	16.9	11	Total.....	4,591	6,730	29.1	13

5. Thus no sort of uniformity is observable. The districts of Kistna, Tinnevely, and South Arcot are, on the whole, best supplied with pounds. The Board think it impossible to lay down any definite rule as to the proportions of pounds to area, or population or number of villages. They would encourage the multiplication of pounds within reasonable limits, for, as cattle-trespases must occur, it is better that a legal and summary procedure should be provided. Pounds would be more required in tracts closely cultivated or highly irrigated and where pasture land is scarce than where there is abundance of open jungle and pasture land. Each district and even each taluq would seem to require different treatment. Thus, in Vizagapatam, where pounds are very few, it was found that on increasing their number the receipts fell off and the number had to be again reduced. The Board would have expected to find more pounds in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, which, considering their character, seem inadequately supplied; but Mr. Morris states that in the former district the number is generally sufficient. The Board are of opinion that pounds should be maintained wherever they can be made self-supporting, that is, where the collections are sufficient to afford a reasonable remuneration for the persons in charge and to provide for upkeep, and they should be tried where applied for if there is a probability of this condition being fulfilled.

6. The next point is the establishment to be employed and the remuneration to be paid. The head of the village is by law made the *goonastah* pound-keeper, and this seems to be generally observed, except in exceptional cases such as large towns, and in the district of Tanjore, where the office is held by village heads only in inconsiderable localities. Mr. Morris fears that a strict compliance with the law will cause a falling off in the collections and lead to irregularity, as the wealthy Mirasidars, who are Village Munsifs, will not themselves do the work. He suggests that the Act should be met by placing the pounds under the general supervision of the Village Munsifs, the functions of the special keepers being restricted to detail work and keeping of accounts. The Board see no objection to this proposal, it being understood that the Village Munsifs must be formally named and treated as the responsible pound-keepers and the paid deputy keepers appointed by the Magistrate.

7. Sweepers or other inferior servants appear to be not invariably entertained. In Vizagapatam every pound has one; in Tanjore the more important pounds have special kavalgars, and in other cases the village kavalgar works under the Munsif; in Trichinopoly the village kavalgars apparently work; in Kistna the village vetties look after the cattle and share in the fines; at Belary there is a toty on fixed salary; in North Arcot each pound has a sweepstake; in South Arcot the taliaries look after details; and in Coimbatore, in sixteen villages, toties are employed. It is probable that in other cases the village vetties or taliaries are employed by the Munsifs on pound work.

Districts.	No.
Vizagapatam	19
Godavery	11
Kistna	14
Belary	2
Chingleput	6
Malabar	18
Total.....	70

* These are styled pound-keepers, but are in reality goonastahs.

8. Cattle pound goonastahs are employed at the taluq cashiers to keep pile accounts in the districts noted in the accompanying table.

9. Under Section 15, Act I. of 1871, the salaries of pound-keepers are to be fixed under the orders of the local Government. There is now the widest diversity on this point, no remuneration whatever being paid in some cases, in others fixed salaries, and sometimes per-

602

centage rates. The following abstract shows the present state of things and the Collectors' proposals:—

Districts.	Present System.	Proposed System.
Ganjam	Pound-keepers—whole collections subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.	No change.
Vizagapatam	Pound-keeper—100 per cent. Sweeper—3 Rupees per mensem. If receipts fall short of the required amount they are paid "in proportion."	
Godavery	Pound-keepers—from 4 to 8 Annas, according to collections. In 117 villages—nil.	Fifty per cent. to maximum of Rs. 5, a servant other than the village vettijan to be paid by the pound-keeper.
Kistna	Pound-keepers—Fifty per cent. to Rupees 5. Village vetties—3 Pies for each head of cattle and 1 Pie for sheep or goat. Curnama, where pound-keepers are illiterate, get half the pound-keeper's allowance.	No change.
Nellore	Pound-keeper—from Rupees 5 to Annas 8 monthly, according to a prescribed scale of collections.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rs. 5.
Cuddapah	Special pound-keepers on varying salaries. Village officers apparently get nothing.	Fifty per cent. of fines to a maximum of Rupees 5.
Bellary	Pound-keepers—nil	The emoluments of Village Munsifs as such is sufficient already. No addition is required for pound-keeping.
Kurnool	Five special pound-keepers in towns and one in each village. Village officers—nil.	Tinnevely rates.
Chingleput	Pound-keepers—Collections to a maximum of Rupees 2-8-0.	Do. system.
North Arcot	Pound-keepers—nil. Sweepers—Rupees 2, in fourteen large villages, Rupees 2-8-0.	
South Arcot	Pound-keepers—nil. Servants—Rupees 2 per mensem.	Fixed salaries—maximum Rupees 4 and minimum Rupees 2.
Tanjore	Pound-keepers—from Rupees 4 to Rupees 10. Kavalgars—from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½.	No change.
Trichinopoly	Pound-keepers—Fifteen per cent. on collection. Kavalgars—Ten per cent.	Do.
Madura	Three special pound-keepers—Rs. 3, Rupees 3½, Rupees 5. Village Munsifs—nil.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 5 provided the collections are increased fifty per cent.
Tinnevely	Pound-keepers—Seventy-five per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 5. No sweepers.	No change.
Salem	Pound-keepers—In Head Assistant's Division and Salem, twenty-five per cent. of fines; in Sub-division, from Rupee 1 to Rupees 3. Elsewhere—nil. Pound coolies at 2 Annas a day are everywhere employed.	Fifty per cent., and keepers to pay their own watchers.

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Districts.	Present System.	Proposed System.
Coimbatore	Twenty-two special pound-keepers—fixed salaries. Village heads—nil. In sixteen pounds tollies are employed.	3 Annas in the Rupee to the village heads, 1 Anna to village tollies.
Nilgiris	Ootacamund—Village Monigar, Rs. 6, toty Rupees 4. Five other pounds—special keepers, Rupees 6 to Rupees 10. In Mangalore—special keeper, Rs. 3.	Collections won't suffice for a percentage system.
South Canara	Elsewhere, village potels—nil. Eighteen pounds—special keepers, average pay Rupees 5. Elsewhere—Adhigaris—nil.	Fifty per cent. to a maximum of Rupees 4. Those who find pound room, twenty-five per cent. extra.
Malabar		Fifty per cent. without a maximum, but Adhigaris to maintain the buildings used as pounds.

10. Uniformity evidently cannot be attained, and it is a question whether it is desirable. The Board, however, are of opinion that no village officer should be required to do work in connection with pounds without remuneration as proposed by the Collector of Kurnool. There is evidently a general opinion in favour of percentage rates, and the Board would allow the Collectors to carry out their several proposals. It might also be left to their discretion where to require the pound-keepers to provide inferior servants. The permanent and constant employment of such servants is at many pounds clearly unnecessary. Pound goomastahs should be employed at least in every taluq for the compilation of the pound returns and scrutiny of pound-keepers' accounts.

11. The Board believe that if the number of pounds is unduly increased, excessive and the grant of remuneration in all cases will probably cause increased collections. Still the Surplus Pound Fund is such an important resource for the prosecution of the course of agricultural instruction and improvement which has been begun and will, the Board hope, be much developed that the working of the new system will need careful watching.

12. As to the system of accounting required in connection with pounds, nothing is required beyond a form of monthly account and irusalnamah and books of consecutively numbered receipts—one set should have foil and double counterfoil, one to be given to the person delivering the cattle, one to be sent to the Taluq Cutcherry, and one to be retained by the pound-keeper; the other set should be in duplicate, to be signed by the person receiving the cattle from the pound-keeper, and one should be sent to the taluq. These two sets of receipts will enable the pound goomastah to check the collections completely. The scales of charge for feeding should be fixed under Section 5 by the Magistrate for each taluq or tract after careful inquiry and, if possible, posted up at each pound.

13. The Board notice that the late Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Reade, was under the impression that the words *per diem* were inadvertently omitted from the section of the new Act specifying the amount of the fines. This is not so; they do not appear in the corresponding section of the old Act. The Board trust that in no case are daily fines levied.

14. The following statement shows the average receipts and charges for establishment of each pound in the several districts in 1871-72:—

Districts.	Receipts..	Charges.	Districts.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam	20.5	9.7	Tanjore	228.7	99.0
Vizagapatam	40.7	25.8	Trichinopoly	111.9	22.7
Godavery	73.4	11.9	Madura	35.6	1.8
Kistna	41.2	2.4	Tinnevely	38.1	25.7
Nellore	79.6	20.0	Salem	80.6	18.0
Caddapah	21.9	.6	Coimbatore	30.6	6.2
Bellary	55.5	1.2	Nilgiris	143.5	89.0
Karnool	35.3	1.1	South Canara	20.9	1.3
Chingleput	56.0	31.2	Malabar	8.8	4.7
North Arcot	39.4	14.2			
South Arcot	35.0	19.2		48.0	12.5

(A true Extract.)

H. Stokes
Acting Secretary.

To all Collectors.

Copy to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exl. A. S. Rodgers.

Cattle Pounds.—Orders passed on letters from Collectors reporting on management of— and submitting proposals in regard to remuneration to be granted to Pound-keepers, etc.

SEPTEMBER.
No. 1,932.

Received of *H. Stokes*

RECEIVED, 27th SEPTEMBER 1873, No. 1,932.
W. P. O. S. 1873.
Encl.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

1873.

Recd 18/9/73
10/3/89

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Memos for Orders

It is of course impossible to lay down any rule as to the number of pounds. The principle should be to have one wherever the majority or any large number of the people desire one. and it is likely to be self-supporting.

As to the remuneration of the keepers, uniformity

1. The Board have had under consideration reports from all Collectors regarding the system of management of cattle pounds & enumeration of pound-keepers obtaining in their Districts.
2. They find no sort of uniformity possible.
3. As to the number of pounds to be maintained they remark that they consider that there should be pounds "wherever they can be made self-supporting".
4. They are of opinion that the village officers

demonstrated
 work in
 numbers with
 pounds but as
 uniformity is unattainable
 and its expediency
 doubtful they would
 leave collectors to
 carry out their various
 proposals which
 mostly incline to
 payment by a
 percentage of the
 goods received.

seems for ants
 cable & delicate
 I should say
 a per centage - but
 according to 50 - with
 a maximum.

100
 6/5

5. They then proceed
 to direct the keeping
 of a form of monthly account
 and of a book of numbered
 receipts with foil &
 double counterfoil,
 one to be given to the
 person delivering the
 cattle, the other to the
 value
 & the third blue retained
 by the Board.

Paper
 12/6

17
 628 and 3rd.
 of a book of
 duplicate receipts
 he signed by the person
 receiving cattle from
 the pound keeper &
 one blue sent to the
 value.

7. A.I.D.P.

6. These apparently
 require the approval
 which it is presumed
 may be accorded
 generally to the
 Board's views &
 directions.

See.

[Faint handwritten notes on the left page, mostly illegible.]

19
 Revenue Department.
 No. 628

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.
 Under date the 23rd May 1874.

Read the following
Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

*Submitting proposals in regard
 to remuneration to be granted
 to pound keepers. 8th*

H. E. 25th September 1873 N. 1932.

In the foregoing pro-
 ceedings the Board submit
 their observations on the manage-
 ment of cattle pounds, the
 remuneration to be granted to
 pound keepers and other matters
 connected with the working of
 the Cattle Trespass Act.

As to the number of
 pounds to be maintained, it
 is of course impossible to lay
 down any rule. The principle
 to be observed should be to
 have

*[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the right page, including '20/10' and 'M.D.'].
 20/10
 M.D.*

have one wherever the majority
or any large number of the people
desire one and wherever it is
likely to be self-supporting.

3. In regard to the
remuneration of the keepers,
some sort of uniformity seems
practicable and desirable. This
may take the form of a per
centage rate not exceeding 50 per
cent subject to a maximum of
Rs 5 per mensem.

4. The Board's remarks as
to the employment of inferior
servants and pound gunastahs
are approved. Where the former
are actually necessary, they may
be paid at the ordinary rates
of cooly hire prevailing in the
district. The monthly salary
of the gunastahs may be fixed
at Rs 10 or 12.

4. Where there are special
reasons for a divergence from
this system, the Board will
exercise their discretion.

5. The returns proposed
in

As no more than three
servants are required
the manure does not
pay for keeping the pound clean
salary gunastahs are not
required. Pound acct keeps
them a mere pretext for
creating Estbl. & salaries
of the utmost vigilance
required suppress the practice
20/5

21/6/88
in paragraph 12 are approved
with reference to Section 7 Act I
of 1871.

6. The Government
do not think that
either inferior ser-
vants or pound
gunastahs in the
Dahy Cutcheries
are required. The
manure should
pay and easily
pay for keeping
the pounds clean.
The pound accounts
are can be managed
by the ordinary
Taluk Establish-
ment

21/6
from
order

21/6 B. of P. & C. 24 June 74
H. M. G. 24 June 74

225-226

(22)

628

Page

Page No.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Persian or Urdu, covering the left side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines, some of which are underlined. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the quality of the scan.

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