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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue..... DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1717	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	18-11-1876	196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 217. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th

Read the following letter from Messrs. HARVEY AND SABAPATHY, to
STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Bellary,
5th November 1876:—

WE have the honor to forward, herewith, copy of a letter addressed by us to
Mr. G. Thornhill, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, on Special Duty in
Bellary, about utilizing the prickly-pear as fodder for cattle in all the famine-stricken
districts, also a sample set of the instruments therein referred to, and hope that they
may be found useful in aiding the efforts of Government officials to alleviate the
distress, caused by the present year's widely-spread famine, in the other districts.

P.S.—Enclosed Railway receipt for the instruments herein referred to.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Messrs. HARVEY AND SABAPATHY, to G. THORNHILL, Esq., First Member of the
Board of Revenue, on Special Duty, dated Bellary, 2nd November 1876.

WE have the honor to bring the following suggestions to your notice, and trust they will
merit your approval.

2. Owing to the famine prevailing throughout the Presidency, especially in the Bellary
District, large numbers of cattle, on which the ryots depend principally, are reported to be dying
through starvation, and are also being sold for nominal prices, less even than the value of their
hides, to butchers. To relieve this distress as much as is in our power, and to impress upon the
ryots the necessity of following our example, we have adopted the system of feeding our own cattle,
twenty-five in number, with the leaves of the "prickly-pear"; although the feeding of cattle in this
way has been made known both through official and private sources, the ryots did not adopt it on
account of the great trouble and inconvenience connected therewith in the absence of proper instru-
ments to enable them to do so with ease. This difficulty we have surmounted by means of three
instruments, samples of which we send herewith for your inspection, viz., a pair of tongs to catch
the leaf, a pair of pincers to remove the prickles, and a knife to cut away the leaf. After gathering
the leaves as described above, it is necessary to wash each one in water, with a brush, a piece of
"gunny," or the root of the cholam stalk, to prevent injury to the fingers, and to take away all the
stray and loose thorns adhering to the gummy matter. Of course the cattle require to be taught
to eat this fodder for the first three or four days by putting the leaf folded or in pieces into
their mouths, and afterwards they will eat it as greedily as boiled gram. By this simple process
we are now keeping all our cattle in good condition. Our experience has taught us that this
fodder is as good and as nourishing as green cholam stalks both for bullocks, milch cows, and
buffaloes.

3. The ryots are so conservative that we had great difficulty in impressing upon them the
advantages of this system until we sent a couple of our bullocks with a basket of this fodder into
the market where more than 200 bullocks were being exposed for sale last Friday, and there set
them to eat and at same time showing the owners the method and the instrument necessary, and
offering to sell them at a nominal price of two annas. This had such a wonderful effect that
many took home their cattle resolved to adopt the system. So far as the town of Bellary is

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th November 1876.

concerned many of the ryots and others have taken our example and purchased instruments from us.

4. We need hardly mention that bullocks are the main support of the ryots and also the means by which they earn not only their livelihood but the revenues payable to Government. They also form the chief means by which the whole traffic of the country is carried on where Railways have not yet penetrated. Under those circumstances, it would be very impolitic on animals from starvation and death, the eventual loss to Government, the owners, traders, in fact to all, would be inestimable.

5. We therefore propose that at all places where Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are located sheds be erected or shady places be selected where the cattle of all who are unable to support them be collected, and a gang of coolies out of those at present employed on the relief works comparatively of little use be set apart to collect prickly-pear and therewith to feed all the cattle presented. Our experience has been that one cooly can gather enough to support a couple of bullocks. By this means we feel sure that all the cattle which would otherwise perish would be saved to the advantage of all concerned.

6. Notices might be sent to all the villages to the effect that the bullocks of all who are unable to feed them would be received at these sheds and taken care of in above manner until such time as rain falls and they are able themselves to procure fodder. By these simple and inexpensive means (as the coolies in any case have to be employed and paid) the property of the ryot, who is the principal pecuniary support to Government, may be preserved.

7. If it is considered that this system is in any way impracticable, we are prepared to undertake to carry out the business in Bellary, Adoni, and Tadputri where our works and agencies are established, provided that Government grants us a sufficient number of coolies, say at the rate of one for each couple of bullocks, if desired of course under supervision of the Government officials. In the event of the bullocks being lost to the ryot, it will take many years for him to regain his former position. We trust you will be good enough to give this suggestion your early attention as even a day is of great importance.

P.S.—The above suggestion may be considered applicable not only to the Bellary District but also to all the famine-stricken places in the whole Presidency.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Cactus Instruments.

THE Board are obliged to Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy for their communication regarding the use of cactus leaves as fodder for cattle, and also for the samples of instruments furnished. A similar proposal was made by Mr. Thomas, the present Collector of Tanjore, in 1866, and to a limited extent the plant was used as fodder in that year. The Board observe that the instruments sent are somewhat similar to those designed by Mr. Thomas, but of far cheaper construction.

2. The suggestion appears to the Board to be worthy of further trial in the present necessity, and the letter will be communicated to Collectors of distressed districts. The Board observe that Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy have already addressed Mr. Thornhill who will doubtless attend to their suggestion so far as the Bellary District is concerned. The sample set of instruments forwarded with their letter will be sent to the Collector of Cuddapah.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th November 1876.

No. 318. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1876, No. 17.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government trust that the suggestion will, in practice, prove useful. They will be glad to have a report on the

results of the experiment after it has been tried for some time

(Signed)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

NOV 11 1876

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

2nd November 1876.

G.O. 1044/1876-1877.

NOVEMBER.
1876. 21-218.

By order of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bellary, 2nd November 1876.

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No. 2,760.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 7th November 1876.

the following letter from MESSRS. HARVEY AND SABAPATHY, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Bellary, 5th November 1876:—

We have the honor to forward, herewith, copy of a letter addressed by us to G. Thornhill, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, on Special Duty in Bellary, about utilizing the prickly-pear as fodder for cattle in all the famine-stricken districts, also a sample set of the instruments therein referred to, and hope that they will be found useful in aiding the efforts of Government officials to alleviate the distress caused by the present year's widely spread famine, in the other districts.
P.S.—Enclosed Railway receipt for the instruments herein referred to.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND SABAPATHY, to G. THORNHILL, Esq., First Member of the Board of Revenue, on Special Duty, dated Bellary, 2nd November 1876.

We have the honor to bring the following suggestions to your notice, and trust they will meet with your approval.

2. Owing to the famine prevailing throughout the Presidency, especially in the Bellary district, large numbers of cattle, on which the ryots depend principally, are reported to be dying of starvation, and are also being sold for nominal prices, less even than the value of their hides to butchers. To relieve this distress as much as is in our power, and to impress upon the ryots the necessity of following our example, we have adopted the system of feeding our own cattle, five or six in number, with the leaves of the "prickly-pear"; although the feeding of cattle in this manner has been made known both through official and private sources, the ryots did not adopt it on account of the great trouble and inconvenience connected therewith in the absence of proper instruments, to enable them to do so with ease. This difficulty we have surmounted by means of three instruments, samples of which we send herewith for your inspection, viz., a pair of tongs to catch the leaves, a pair of pincers to remove the prickles, and a knife to cut away the leaf. After gathering the leaves as described above, it is necessary to wash each one in water, with a brush, a piece of cloth, or the root of the cholum stalk, to prevent injury to the fingers, and to take away all the loose thorns adhering to the gummy matter. Of course the cattle require to be taught to eat this fodder for the first three or four days by putting the leaf folded or in pieces into their mouths, and afterwards they will eat it as greedily as boiled gram. By this simple process we are now keeping all our cattle in good condition. Our experience has taught us that this method is as good and as nourishing as green cholum stalks both for bullocks, milch cows, and calves.

3. The ryots are so conservative that we had great difficulty in impressing upon them the advantages of this system until we sent a couple of our bullocks with a basket of this fodder into the market where more than 200 bullocks were being exposed for sale last Friday, and there set them to eat and at same time showing the owners the method and the instrument necessary, and offering to sell them at a nominal price of two annas. This had such a wonderful effect that many took home their cattle resolved to adopt the system. So far as the town of Bellary is concerned many of the ryots and others have taken our example and purchased instruments from us.

4. We need hardly mention that bullocks are the main support of the ryots and also the means by which they earn not only their livelihood but the revenues payable to Government. Under these circumstances, it would be very impolitic on the part of the Government at any cost not to take immediate steps to preserve these useful animals from starvation and death, as the eventual loss to Government, the owners, traders, in fact to all, would be inestimable.

5. We therefore propose that at all places where Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are located sheds be erected or shady places be selected where the cattle of all who are unable to support them be collected, and a gang of coolies out of those at present employed on the relief works comparatively of little use be set apart to collect prickly-pear and therewith to feed all the cattle presented. Our experience has been that one cooly can gather enough to support a couple of bullocks. By this means we feel sure that all the cattle which would otherwise perish would be saved to the advantage of all concerned.

6. Notices might be sent to all the villages to the effect that the bullocks of all who are unable to feed them would be received at these sheds and taken care of in above manner until such time as rain falls and they are able themselves to procure fodder. By these simple and inexpensive means (as the coolies in any case have to be employed and paid) the property of the ryot, who is the principal pecuniary support to Government, may be preserved.

7. If it is considered that this system is in any way impracticable, we are prepared to undertake to carry out the business in Bellary, Adoni, and Talputri where our works and agencies are established, provided that Government grants us a sufficient number of coolies, say at the rate of one for each couple of bullocks, if desired of course under supervision of the Government officials. In the event of the bullocks being lost to the ryot, it will take many years for him to regain his former position. We trust you will be good enough to give this suggestion your early attention as even a day is of great importance.

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2. The suggestion appears to the Board to be worthy of further trial in the present necessity, and the letter will be communicated to Collectors of distressed districts. The Board observe that Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy have already

Mr. Thornhill who will doubtless attend to their suggestion so far as the district is concerned. The sample set of instruments forwarded with their letter be sent to the Collector of Cuddapah.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

Harvey and Sabapathy.

Collector of Bellary.

of Cuddanah, with a set of Cactus Instruments

of Kurnool.

of Nellore.

of North Arcot.

of Salem.

to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

G. Thornhill, Esq., First Member, Board of Revenue, on Special Duty.

Rev. S. Subramanyam Esq. - 22 - 12 - 1866.

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Received
May 10: 1898

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PROCEEDINGS 11TH NOVEMBER 1876, No. 2, 760

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

Treasury 1876. *Deficit*

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Read the following letter from J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 7th November 1876, No. 292.

ent on relief works.

2. Up to the present time Rs. 90,000 have been sanctioned under the orders in the margin. Up to 31st October 1876, Rs. 55,800 were placed at the disposal of the divisional officers.

D., No. 1,039, dated 3rd August 1876

G.O., No. 1,039, dated 3rd August
1876
Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd
September 1876, No. 2,414 ..
Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd
October 1876, Miscellaneous No.
8,413
Board's Proceedings, dated 13th
October 1876
Board's Proceedings dated 26th
October 1876, No. 2,674.. ..

Rs. 55,800 were placed at the disposal of
10,000 the divisional officers.

10,000
10,000
10,000
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50,000
90,000

3. I estimate that the expenditure on relief works in the main division will be not less than Rs. 5,000 for each taluq. In Cuddapah Taluq it will probably be 10,000 or 15,000 if, as will probably happen, new works are opened; in fact, if rain does not fall, additional works will be opened, and my estimate of Rs. 5,000 will be below the actual expenditure.

4. The Sub-Collector requires Rs. 15,000 at each of his taluqs immediately, and requires 10,000 at intervals of six weeks or two months. I calculate that the expenditure during the present month will amount to Rs. 1,05,000, and I shall require Rs. 70,800 in addition to the Rs. 34,205 at my disposal.

5. I request, therefore, that the Board will sanction Rs. 80,000. I have this day written to the Accountant-General requesting him to supply me with cash to the amount of one lakh of Rupees.

SANCTIONED and submitted for the information of Government.
(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 316. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1876, No. 1,716.

Miscellaneous

RECORDED.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Financial Department

Exd. F. E. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated 9th November 1876.

Read the following : —

No. 292.

From

J. R. Daniel Esquire
Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

To

H. C. Stokes Esquire
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Board will sanction a further sum to be spent on relief works.

2. Up to the present time Rs 90,000 have been sanctioned under the orders in the

*G.C. No. 1039 margin. Up to October 31st 1876 Rs 55,200
 Date 3rd Aug 76 - 10,000.

32^d Re. Laid 22^d } were placed at the disposal of the Div.
 6th / 6th Re 24th 10,000 }
 32^d Re. 23^d } - sional Officers.
 6th / 6th Re 24th 10,000 }

13 th Dec. 7/55	}	10,000	3. Estimate that the expenditure	
Oct 7/56				
13 th Dec 57	}	50,000		on relief works in the Main Division
2 nd Dec 7/56				
11. 26/56				
		90,000		

and

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

1073-1074

C.O. 138 March 1900, No. 4712

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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will be not less than Rs. 5,000 for each Taluk. - in Buddapah Taluk, it will probably be 10,000 or 15,000 if, as will probably happen, new works are opened. In fact if rain does not fall, additional works will be opened, and my estimate of Rs. 5,000 will be below the actual expenditure.

4. The Subcollector requires Rs. 5,000 to each of his Taluks immediately and requires 10,000 at intervals of 6 weeks or two months. I calculate that the expenditure during the present month will amount to 1,05,000 and I shall require 70,800 in addition to the 34,205 at my disposal.

5. I request therefore, that the Board will sanction Rs. 80,000. I have this day written to the Secy. & to

General, requesting him to supply me with cash to the amount of one lakh of Rupees.

1717
I have seen
Cuddapah Collis Office (Ld.) 11 Purnawani
7th November 1878 Dy. Collector for Ag. Colls.

Sanctioned and submitted for
the information of Government.

(True Copy and Extract)

W. H. H. H.

Ag. Secretary

To The Secretary to Government R. D.

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