Revenue (1899) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 369

Dated 12th June

[Despatch Abstract.]

Communicating to the Board of Revenue, for the necessary action, letter from the Government of India intimating that the Queensland Govt: having undertaken to prevent the despatch of infective horses, it will be unnecessary to enforce quarantine in India and requesting that this may be notified to shippers of horses and others interested in the trade.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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0/16 2,000-10-3-98.

Revenue (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 3395.

Read letter from the Secretary of State for India in Council

From

Order Item No. 369 dated 12th June 1899

The Govt. of India, Rev. & Agric. Dept.

Communicated to the Bd of Revenue with the request that the necessary action may be taken with reference to para 3 of the letter

No. 953 3-20

Dated 20th May 1899

Received 26th —do—

Registered 27th —do—

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with their remarks, for information a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of Act I of 1898 (Live Stock Importation).

1

To the Bd of Rev R&LR&A

MS first

BACK PAPERS.

G O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 1.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

Simla,
No. 50. 25th August 1898.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 10th instant, approving of our proposals to legislate for the regulation of the importation of livestock by sea into India, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Bill framed for the purpose has been passed in our Legislative Council as the Livestock Importation Act, No. IX of 1898; that we have published the draft of a Notification under Section 3 (1) of the Act, with the object of inviting opinion from persons who n its provisions would affect; and that we have requested the Local Governments to similarly publish, in draft, for opinion, the rules which they propose to frame under Section 4 (1), and to consult leading import houses engaged in the Australian horse trade on their provisions.

2. When the rules have been finally settled, we shall submit them to your Lordship for information as to the manner in which we propose to enforce the Act, and we shall not actually enforce the Act until your Lordship has had an opportunity of acquainting yourself with its provisions. We are not without apprehension that the delay which may thus take place may be attended with unfortunate consequences. But we are endeavouring to prevent them by directing Local Governments to continue the executive precautions against the landing of infected horses enjoined upon them last year.

3. With regard to the possible objections which the Australian Colonies may be disposed to take to our recent legislation, we may observe that in Australia the several Colonial Governments enforce very strict regulations as to the transport of horses from infected areas to non-infected areas. We therefore fail to see why these Governments should object to our taking similar precautions to prevent disease from being introduced into India, or why we should yield to objections which are not allowed to prevail in the Colonies themselves.

We have, &c.,
ELGIN.
C. E. NAIRNE.
J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
E. H. H. COLLEN.
A. C. TREVOR.
C. M. RIVAZ.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Notification.

The following draft of certain orders, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, Sub-section (1), of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby

given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the expiry of a fortnight from the date of this notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before that date, will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Orders.

1. No horses, kine or sheep, and no fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such livestock, which have been shipped at any port situate in the Colony of Queensland, or which have been in the said Colony of Queensland at any time within 90 days prior to their shipment for British India, or which have been on board any ship which has at any time within 180 days prior to their shipment for British India carried such livestock from the said Colony of Queensland, shall be brought by sea or land into British India without the written permission of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that such permission shall not be granted in respect of the importation by sea of such livestock at any ports other than the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon.

2. No horses, kine or sheep, which an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf certifies in writing to be affected, or liable to be affected, by any infectious or dangerous disorder, and no fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such livestock, shall be landed at any port in British India without the written permission of such officer as aforesaid.

3. When the importation of livestock, or of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such livestock, is permitted under either of the foregoing provisions, such importation shall be subject to, and shall be conditional on the observance of, the rules in respect of detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction which the Local Government may from time to time make under Section 4 of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898.

4. The certificates and permissions mentioned above shall be addressed, in the case of livestock on board a ship, to the master or to the agents of the ship, or to both; and, in the case of livestock on land, to the person in immediate possession of the same, or to the owner, or to both.

T. W. Holderness,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

No. 5.

Calcutta,
19th January 1899.

My Lord,

In continuation of our Revenue Department Despatch No. 50, dated the 25th August 1898, relative to the enactment of the Live-stock Importation Act, No. IX of 1898, we have now the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal and of draft rules for enforcing the Act in the port of Calcutta. We consider that the rules represent the minimum amount of interference with the Australian horse trade compatible with the precautions against the entrance of the tick disease into India which we consider necessary to take in the interests of Indian agriculture. Your Lordship will observe that the rules which the Bengal Government propose to make are approved by the dealers and importers of Calcutta.

2. We trust that your Lordship will concur with us as to the necessity for putting the Act into operation and as to the reasonableness of the rules submitted by the Government of Bengal. Similar rules are under consideration for the ports of Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, but they have not yet been finally settled or approved by us in all respects.

3. In our previous Despatch we said that we did not consider that the Australian Colonies have any case for taking objection to our imposing restrictions on the importation of horses likely to introduce the tick disease into India, seeing that in Australia itself very strict internal regulations are in force. We have lately learnt that owing to these regulations horse-breeders and horse-dealers in the infected parts of Queensland are unable to dispose of their stock outside those areas, and that Queensland horses have been offered for shipment for the Indian market at very attractive rates to shippers. With an increased importion of horses from Northern Queensland the risk of the tick disease being also imported into India increases; and the measures which we propose to take require no justification. It will add to their efficiency and will prevent possible disappointment to intending shippers from Queensland if your Lordship will cause our Act and the regulations under it to be brought to the notice of the Colonial Governments of Australia.

We have, &c.,

Curzon of Kedleston.
W. S. A. Lockhart.
J. Westland.
M. D. Chalmers.
E. H. H. Collen.
A. C. Trevor.
C. M. Rivaz.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

From F. A. Slack, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Calcutta,
3rd January 1899.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2025/111/22, dated the 27th September 1898, regarding the rules proposed by this Government under Section 4 of the Livestock Importation Act, IX of 1898, I am directed to say that in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Indian, communicated in their letter No. 1899/111/17, dated the 3rd September 1898, a copy of the draft thereof was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 14th September 1898, and circulated among horse-dealers and importers for their opinion. They have met with approval; such criticism as was offered having been of a general nature, and practically confined to a request that they should be put into practice in such a way as to cause as little trouble as possible. The necessity of a quarantine seems to have been acquiesced in by all, and as, in any case, horses have to be kept in stables, on an average, at least a month before they are fit for sale, it may safely be said that no undue hardship will thereby be entailed on shippers. The questions of the choice of a site, and of the probable cost, &c., of a quarantine station are still under consideration, and a further communication on the subject will follow. I am now to

submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the rules which have been revised in the light of the criticism embodied in your letter of the 27th September 1898 and in the memorandum enclosed therewith, save that, as regards Rule 7, it has been thought unnecessary to make provisions for the rule for ships having livestock which is not proscribed on board, as, in the absence of any order on the subject, the vessel will, in the ordinary course of things, be allowed to proceed, and as regard rules 15 and 16, it has been considered advisable not to confine them to "proscribed" livestock.

I have, &c.,

F. A. SLACK,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Enclosure 2 in above.

Draft of Revised Rules under the Livestock Importation Act, IX of 189-, referred to in Bengal Government letter No. 11, dated 3rd January 1899.

Preliminary.

1. In these rules—

(1) "appurtenances" means fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness and fittings appertaining to livestock or which have been in contact with livestock, and

Definitions.

(2) "proscribed," when used in relation to livestock or appurtenances, means livestock or appurtenances the bringing of which into British India without written permission is prohibited by any Notification published by the Governor-General in Council under the Livestock Importation Act.

2. The Local Government may appoint suitable persons, who shall be duly qualified veterinary practitioners, to be Inspectors of Livestock for the port of Calcutta for the purpose of the said Act and these rules.

Appointment of Inspectors of Livestock.

3. Local Govennment may set apart a suitable place to be a quarantine station and disinfection depôt for imported livestock.

Appointment of quarantine station.

Procedure prior to arrival in Port.

4. When any vessel on board of which there are any livestock or appurtenances is about to arrive in the port of Calcutta from any foreign port, the owners or agents of such vessel shall, not less than four clear days before the vessel is expected to arrive at Saugor, give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs.

Agents to give notce of arrival.

5.—(1) Such notice shall set forth full particulars of such livestock and appurtenances so far as they are known to the owners or agents; and if such livestock or appurtenances are proscribed, this fact shall be distinctly stated in the notice.

Contents of notice.

(2) If at the time of giving the notice the ship's manifest is in possession of the owners or agents, an extract of so much of the manifest as relates to such livestock and appurtenances shall accompany the notice.

6. On receipt of the notice the Collector of Customs shall forthwith transmit the same to an Inspector of Livestock.

Notice to be transmitted to Inspector.

7. If the livestock or appurtenances are proscribed, the Inspector shall, and in any other case he may, issue an order in writing to the owners or agents of the vessel directing that they shall cause the vessel on arrival to be detained at Garden Reach.

Orders for detention to be issued by Inspector.

Procedure when importation is permitted.

8. If any Inspector of Livestock grants written permission, under any Notification under the Act for the importation of any proscribed livestock or appurtenances he may cause the same to be taken to the quarantine station:

Removal to quarantine Station.

Provided that, before bringing the livestock into the quarantine station, as provided in this rule, the Inspector may, if he thinks fit, cause the vessel to be detained at Garden Reach for a period not exceeding seven days, and may cause the animals to be dressed and treated on board. The period during which the livestock are so treated on board shall be deemed to be a part of the term of one month referred to in Rule 9.

Procedure in the Quarantine Station.

9.—(1) All livestock brought into the quarantine station under Rule 8 shall be detained for a period of one month (which may be extended as provided in Rule 10), and shall be subject to such treatment and such measures of disinfection, including dipping, as described below, as the Inspector may prescribe.

Detention and disinfection of livestock.

(2) As soon as possible after first landing, and thereafter at intervals of not more than seven days, and not less than four times in all, each animal shall be dipped in a cemented or masonry tank, filled with water, containing a 5 per cent. solution of salt, and having a film of crude cotton seed oil, one inch in thickness, floating on the surface. Each animal shall be immersed in the tank for at least three minutes on each occasion, and special care shall be taken that the mane, tail, and ears of the animal are well soaked in the dressing.

Dipping.

10.—(1) At the expiry of the period of detention prescribed by Rule 9, the Inspector, if he is satisfied that the livestock, or any of them, are free from infectious or contagious disorders, shall give to the owner a written certificate stating that the animal or animals regarding which he is so satisfied have been detained and treated as prescribed by these rules, and are free from infectious or contagious disorders, and the owner shall thereupon be at liberty to deal with them as he thinks fit.

If found free from infection.

(2) If the Inspector is not so satisfied, he may either cause the animal or animals, which he is not satisfied are free from infectious or contagious disorders, to be forthwith destroyed, or may detain them under treatment in the quarantine station for a further period, at the end of which they shall again be subject to the provisions of clause (1) of this rule, or may give to the owner a written authority empowering him to re-ship and export the animals within a stated period direct

If found to be still infected.

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from the quarantine station; and in the event of his failing to do so within the period allowed in the written authority, the Inspector may cause the animals to be forthwith destroyed.

(3) No compensation shall be payable to the owner of any animal destroyed under clause (2) of this rule.

Disinfection of fodder, &c.

11.—(1) When any appurtenances have been brought into the quarantine station under Rule 8, the Inspector shall subject them to such examination and to such measures of disinfection as he may think fit; and he may at any time, if he is satisfied that they are free from infection, give to the owner a certificate to that effect, and permit them to be removed from the quarantine station; or, if he is not so satisfied, may cause them to be destroyed.

(2) No compensation shall be payable for appurtenances destroyed under clause (1) of this rule.

Responsibility of owner.

12. All livestock and appurtenances brought into the quarantine station under Rule 8 shall be detained there at the sole risk and expense of the owner thereof, but shall be under the exclusive control of the Inspector. Should the charges so imposed not be met, the livestock may be sold to defray such charges.

Powers in respect of imported Livestock removed to Private Premises.

Inspection of livestock in private premises.

13. Any Inspector of Livestock, or any inspector and veterinary practitioner under the Glanders and Farcy Act duly authorised by the Local Government in this behalf (or if the inspector and veterinary practitioner are not the same person, then the two acting jointly), may at any time, within 28 days from the date on which any livestock have been landed, examine such livestock, and if the livestock or any of them are found to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, or to be likely to be the vehicle of such disorder, may, by written order addressed to the person in possession of them, require him to remove to the quarantine station all or any of such livestock, and any other livestock that have been exposed to infection by proximity to them, or to adopt such measures of disinfection as may appear proper.

Power to enter licensed stables, &c.

14. Every officer referred to in Rule 13 shall have power to enter at any time any stable that is licensed under any Act, or under any rules or byelaws in force under any Act, or any livery stable, or any stable or place where horses are kept or are ordinarily kept for sale ar preparatory to sale or for hire or for veterinary treatment, and to enter and search any field, building or other place where he has reason to believe that any livestock which have been imported contrary to law, or any imported livestock which are suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, are to be found.

Supplemental Provisions.

Power to destroy livestock.

15. If any livestock, or appurtenances be landed, or be removed from the quarantine station, otherwise than in accordance with these rules, or be not removed to the quarantine station as required by an order under Rule 13, within six hours from the receipt of the order, any magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the place where the livestock or appurtenances may be, shall have power to order their immediate destruction without compensation.

Destruction or disinfection of articles in contact with infected livestock.

16. When any livestock have been destroyed or brought into the quarantine station under these rules, any Inspector of Livestock may by written order direct the destruction or disinfection within 48 hours of receipt of the order, of the appurtenances (whether of the livestock or of their attendants), and of any other appurtenances that may have been in contact with such livestock.

If order is disobeyed, the Inspector may carry it out.

17. If any person to whom a written order is directed under these rules fails to comply with it within the period specified therein, or if no such period is specified in the order, then within a reasonable period, any Inspector of Livestock may cause the order to be carried into effect.

Orders and notices how to be served.

18. Any orders or notices under these rules may be delivered at the last known residence or place of business of the person to whom they are directed or on board the vessel on which he has entered the port, as the case may be, or may be sent by registered letter to that address.

Penalties.

19. Any person or firm who removes, or orders, or assists, the removal of any livestock or appurtenances from the quarantine station without due permission, or refuses to allow any officer duly empowered by these rules to enter on any vessel or premises or impedes or attempts to impede any such officer in the execution of his duties, or does not, when required, give any such officer full and true information with respect to any livestock or appurtenances for the purposes of his duties under these rules, or disobeys any order issued under these rules, or commits a breach of any of these rules, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

Appeals.

20. An appeal from every order passed by any officer under these rules shall lie to the Local Government, whose orders shall be final.

But the fact that an appeal has been or is about to be preferred from an order shall not relieve any person from the responsibility of obedience to it pending the decision of the appeal.

Liability for breach of rules committed on boardship.

21. When any offence, specified or referred to in Rule 19, is committed on board a vessel, the master of the vessel and the person who is in charge of the livestock on behalf of the owner or shipper, shall both be punishable under that rule, unless they or he prove that they or he took all reasonable precautions in their or his power to prevent the commission of the offence.

Reward to informers.

22. The magistrate may award such portion as he may think fit of any fine imposed under these rules to any person through whose information or assistance the offence has been discovered or proved.

No. 3.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture,
Calcutta,

My dear Sir Charles Bernard, 26th January 1899.

A Despatch went to the Secretary of State last mail containing proposals for enforcing the Livestock Importation Act in the port of Calcutta. Similar rules, which in effect prescribe a quarantine of 30 days on horses coming from Queensland, have been prepared for the ports of Rangoon, Madras, and Bombay, by the several Local Governments. A suggestion, however, has just reached us from Madras, that the expense and trouble of enforcing quarantine arrangements at Indian ports might be avoided if the Government of Queensland would guarantee that no cargo of horses should be embarked from any port in the infected area until every animal had undergone a period of segregation, and had been dipped, and passed by a reliable official. The ship should also be passed as one which had been thoroughly cleansed. If this could be arranged with the Crown Agent of Queensland on behalf of the Queensland Government, the Government of India would probably be willing to suspend putting the Act and rules into force. I have been permitted to make this suggestion to you. It is most desirable that we should retain the power of at once enforcing the Act and rules in case the guarantee should not be strictly adhered to.

The case of other Australian Colonies, presents no difficulty. The tick disease is confined to Queensland, and Queensland horses cannot be embarked for India at a port out of Queensland without having been thoroughly disinfected at the time they crossed the boundary of the infected area.

Yours sincerely,

T. W. HOLDERNESS.

AGRI. DEPT.

No. 983
3—20

From

The Honourable Mr.M.Finucane, C.S.I.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Simla, the 20th May 1899.

Dept.of Rev. & Agriculture. (C.V.A.)

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the action to be taken in India under Act IX of 1898 (Live-Stock Importation), I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a despatch No.45 Rev., dated the 2nd March 1899, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject.

2. It will be observed that the Government of India were authorized to introduce the proposed rules and to take action under the Act before the end of July next if the Government of Queensland should be unable or unwilling to prevent the despatch of infective horses. The Colonial Government has now intimated that it is prepared to give the undertaking mentioned in the letter from the India Office No.R & S 359 dated the 28th February 1899, which forms an enclosure to the despatch referred to above.

3. Under the circumstances it will be unnecessary to enforce quarantine in India and I am to request that, if there is no objection, this may be notified to shippers of horses and others interested in the trade in such manner as seems suitable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M Finucane

Offg. Secretary.

DIARY No. 824.

File No. 3 of 1899.
Serial No. 11

India Office,

London, 2nd March 1899.

Revenue,
No. 45.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to your Excellency's letter, No. 5 (Revenue), dated the 19th January 1899, I forward copy of a letter * which I have caused to be sent to the Colonial Office, on the subject of the action to be taken in India under Act IX of 1898 (Live Stock Importation).

Rules relating to the importation of live-stock.

* Letter to the Colonial Office, dated 28th February 1899, without enclosures, but with copies of the printed compilation.

2. I suggest that, if any change occurs in your plans, or if any other considerations ought to be placed before the Queensland Government, you should communicate direct with His Excellency the Governor. If the Queensland Government should be unable or unwilling to undertake the business of preventing the despatch of infective horses to India, I authorise your introducing the proposed rules and taking action, under Act IX of 1898, before the end of July next.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

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ENCLOSURES.

R. and S. 359.

India Office,
28th February 1899.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Bertram Cox's letter, No. 22,114/98, dated the 7th October, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward a copy of further papers* concerning the steps which it is intended to take for preventing the introduction of the tick disease into India.

* Letter from Government of India dated 19th January 1899, with enclosures (*a*) letter from the Bengal Government; (*b*) proposed Bengal Rules.
Letter from Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th January 1899.

Sir H. Walpole's letter of the 1st October 1898, forwarded copy of the Live stock Importation Act, 1898, and of the notification it was proposed to issue under that Act. The present papers contain copy of the rules under which the importation of Queensland horses into India will be permitted. Practically those rules direct that animals from Queensland, on reaching India, must be kept in quarantine for 30 days; must be bathed in salt water four times; must be subject to Government inspection; will be free if found uninfected after the 30 days' segregation, and will be subject to further treatment or may be destroyed if found to be infected at the end of 30 days. Live stock introduced into India contrary to these rules will be liable to be destroyed.

The Government of India report that these rules are accepted by Indian horse importers; that they are not more stringent than those which other Australian Colonies are enforcing against Queensland, and that the trade will not be seriously hampered, as in present circumstances imported horses† are usually kept in the stable for some weeks after landing.

† *Note.*—Racehorses and hacks brought over in specially good condition are exceptions.

The Indian Government ask that the Act and the proposed rules may be brought to the notice of the Australian Governments. And they further state that, if the Queensland Government sees fit to undertake that no cargo of horses should be embarked from an infected area until every animal had been segregated, dipped, and certified to be non-infectious; it would probably be thought unnecessary to take action in India under the new law or the rules.

Lord George Hamilton suggests that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain should cause a copy‡ of the papers to be furnished to the Queensland Government, who might be invited to inform the Government of India direct, whether they are willing to guarantee that no infectious horses are despatched to India from the Colony.

‡ Twelve copies of the following papers are forwarded for transmission, namely,—
Act IX of 1898.
Government of India letter of 25th August 1898, with one enclosure.
Government of India letter of 19th January 1899, with two enclosures.
Secretary to the Government of India letter, dated 26th January 1899.
Present letter from the India Office to the Colonial Office.

The present horse-importing season is now practically over. The next season's arrivals will begin to reach India in July or August, and there will be time for the Queensland Government to decide whether action shall be taken in Queensland or not. Lord George Hamilton will inform the Government of India of the course he has taken; and he will authorise that Government to pass the proposed rules before the end of July next, on the understanding that they are not to be put up in force unless the Queensland Government shall decide that they cannot undertake to prevent infectious horses from being shipped from the Colony to India.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR GODLEY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

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Government {1899} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 369, 12th June 1899.

JUNE.

Communicating to the Board of Revenue, for the necessary action, letter from the Government of India intimating that the Queensland Government having undertaken to prevent the despatch of infective horses, it will be unnecessary to enforce quarantine in India and requesting that this may be notified to shippers of horses and others interested in the trade.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from the Hon'ble Mr. M. FINUCANE, C.S.I., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 20th May 1899, No. 983—3-20:—

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the action to be taken in India under Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation), I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a despatch No. 45, Revenue, dated the 2nd March 1899, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject.

2. It will be observed that the Government of India were authorized to introduce the proposed rules and to take action under the Act before the end of July next if the Government of Queensland should be unable or unwilling to prevent the despatch of infective horses. The Colonial Government has now intimated that it is prepared to give the undertaking mentioned in the letter from the India Office, No. R. and S. 359, dated the 28th February 1899, which forms an enclosure to the despatch referred to above.

3. Under the circumstances it will be unnecessary to enforce quarantine in India and I am to request that, if there is no objection, this may be notified to shippers of horses and others interested in the trade in such manner as seems suitable.

Enclosures.

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 2nd March 1899, No. 45, Revenue.

With reference to your Excellency's letter No. 5, Revenue, dated the 19th January 1899, I forward copy of a letter * which I have caused to be sent to the Colonial office, on the subject of the action to be taken in India under Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation).

2. I suggest that, if any change occurs in your plans, or if any other considerations ought to be placed before the Queensland Government, you should communicate direct with His Excellency the Governor. If the Queensland Government should be unable or unwilling to undertake the business of preventing the despatch of infective horses to India, I authorise your introducing the proposed rules and taking action, under Act IX of 1898, before the end of July next.

Rules relating to the importation of live-stock.

* Letter to the Colonial office, dated 28th February 1899, without enclosures, but with copies of the printed compilation.

R. and S. No. 359.

India Office,
28th February 1899.

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The Government of India report that these rules are accepted by Indian horse importers; that they are not more stringent than those which other Australian Colonies are enforcing against Queensland; and that the trade will not be seriously hampered, as in present circumstances imported horses * are usually kept in the stable for some weeks after landing.

The Indian Government ask that the Act and the proposed rules may be brought to the notice of the Australian Governments. And they further state that, if the Queensland Government sees fit to undertake that no cargo of horses should be embarked from an infected area until every animal had been segregated, dipped and certified to be non-infectious, it would probably be thought unnecessary to take action in India under the new law or the rules.

Lord George Hamilton suggests that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain should cause a copy † of the papers to be furnished to the Queensland Government, who might be invited to inform the Government of India direct, whether they are willing to guarantee that no infectious horses are despatched to India from the Colony.

The present horse-importing season is now practically over. The next season's arrivals will begin to reach India in July or August, and there will be time for the Queensland Government to decide whether action shall be taken in Queensland or not. Lord George Hamilton will inform the Government of India of the course he has taken; and he will authorise that Government to pass the proposed rules before the end of July next, on the understanding that they are not to be put up in force unless the Queensland Government shall decide that they cannot undertake to prevent infectious horses from being shipped from the Colony to India.

* *Vide Note.*—Racehorses and hacks brought over in specially good condition are exceptions.

† Twelve copies of the following papers are forwarded for transmission, namely,—
Act IX of 1898
Government of India letter of 25th August 1898, with one enclosure.
Government of India letter of 19th January 1899, with two enclosures.
Secretary to the Government of India letter, dated 26th January 1899.
Present letter from the India Office to the Colonial office.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR GODLEY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Correspondence relating to the Regulation of Importation of Live-stock into India.

No. 1.

Letter from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 25th August 1898, No. 50.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 10th instant, approving of our proposals to legislate for the regulation of the importation of live-stock by sea into India, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Bill framed for the purpose has been passed in our Legislative Council as the Live-stock Importation Act No. IX of 1898; that we have published the draft of a notification under section 3 (1) of the Act, with the object of inviting opinion from persons whom its provisions would affect; and that we have requested the Local Governments to similarly publish, in draft, for opinion, the rules which they propose to frame under section 4 (1), and to consult leading import houses engaged in the Australian horse trade on their provisions.

2. When the rules have been finally settled, we shall submit them to your Lordship for information as to the manner in which we propose to enforce the Act, and we shall not actually enforce the Act until your Lordship has had an opportunity of acquainting yourself with its provisions. We are not without apprehension that the delay which may thus take place may be attended with unfortunate consequences. But we are endeavouring to prevent them by directing Local Governments to continue the executive precautions against the landing of infected horses enjoined upon them last year.

3. With regard to the possible objections which the Australian Colonies may be disposed to take to our recent legislation, we may observe that in Australia the several Colonial Governments enforce very strict regulations as to the transport of horses from infected areas to non-infected areas. We therefore fail to see why these Governments should object to our taking similar precautions to prevent disease from being introduced into India, or why we should yield to objections which are not allowed to prevail in the Colonies themselves.

Enclosure in No 1.

Notification.

The following draft of certain orders, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the expiry of a fortnight from the date of this notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before that date, will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Orders.

1. No horses, kine or sheep, and no fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such live-stock, which have been shipped at any port situate in the Colony of Queensland, or which have been in the said Colony of Queensland at any time within 90 days prior to their shipment for British India, or which have been on board any ship which has at any time within 180 days prior to their shipment for British India carried such live-stock from the said Colony of Queensland, shall be brought by sea or land into British India without the written permission of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that such permission shall not be granted in respect of the importation by sea of such live-stock at any ports other than the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon.

2. No horses, kine or sheep, which an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf certifies in writing to be affected, or liable to be affected, by any infectious or dangerous disorder, and no fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such live-stock, shall be landed at any port in British India without the written permission of such officer as aforesaid.

3. When the importation of live-stock, or of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such live-stock, is permitted under either of the foregoing provisions, such importation shall be subject to, and shall be conditional on the observance of, the rules in respect of detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction which the Local Government may from time to time make under section 4 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898.

4. The certificates and permissions mentioned above shall be addressed, in the case of live-stock on board a ship, to the master or to the agents of the ship, or to both; and, in the case of live-stock on land, to the person in immediate possession of the same, or to the owner, or to both.

(Signed) T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 2.

Letter from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated Calcutta, 19th January 1899, No. 5.

In continuation of our Revenue Department Despatch No. 50, dated the 25th August 1898, relative to the enactment of the Live-stock Importation Act No. IX of 1898, we have now the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal and of draft rules for enforcing the Act in the port of Calcutta. We consider that the rules represent the minimum amount of interference with the Australian horse trade compatible with the precautions against the entrance of the tick disease into India which we consider necessary to take in the interests of Indian agriculture. Your Lordship will observe that the rules which the Bengal Government propose to make are approved by the dealers and importers of Calcutta.

2. We trust that your Lordship will concur with us as to the necessity for putting the Act into operation and as to the reasonableness of the rules submitted by the Government of Bengal. Similar rules are under consideration for the ports of Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, but they have not yet been finally settled or approved by us in all respects.

3. In our previous despatch we said that we did not consider that the Australian Colonies have any case for taking objection to our imposing restrictions on the importation of horses likely to introduce the tick disease into India, seeing that in Australia itself very strict interval regulations are in force. We have lately learnt that owing to these regulations horse-breeders and horse-dealers in the infected parts of Queensland are unable to dispose of their stock outside those areas, and that Queensland horses have been offered for shipment for the Indian market at very attractive rates to shippers. With an increased importion of horses from Northern Queensland the risk of the tick disease being also imported into India increases; and the measures which we propose to take require no justification. It will add to their efficiency and will prevent possible disappointment to intending shippers from Queensland if your Lordship will cause our Act and the regulations under it to be brought to the notice of the Colonial Governments of Australia.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

From F. A. SLACK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Calcutta, 3rd January 1899.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 2025—111—22, dated the 27th September 1898, regarding the rules proposed by this Government under section 4 of the Live-stock Importation Act IX of 1898, I am directed to say that in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, communicated in their letter, No. 1890—111—17, dated the 3rd September 1898, a copy of the draft thereof was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th September 1898, and circulated among horse-dealers and importers for their opinion. They have met with approval, such criticism as was offered having been of a general nature, and practically confined to a request that they should be put into practice in such a way as to cause as little trouble as possible. The necessity of a quarantine seems to have been acquiesced in by all, and as, in any case, horses have to be kept in stables, on an average, at least a month before they are fit for sale, it may safely be said that no undue hardship will thereby be entailed on shippers. The questions of the choise of a site, and of the probable cost, &c., of a quarantine station are still under consideration, and a further communication on the subject will follow. I am now to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the rules which have been revised in the light of the criticism embodied in your letter of the 27th September 1898 and in the memorandum enclosed therewith, save that, as regards rule 7, it has been thought unnecessary to make provisions for the rule for ships having live-stock which is not proscribed on board, as, in the absence of any order on the subject, the vessel will, in the ordinary course of things, be allowed to proceed, and as regard rules 15 and 16, it has been considered advisable not to confine them to "proscribed" live-stock.

Enclosure No. 2 in above.

Draft of Revised Rules under the Live-stock Importation Act IX of 1898, referred to in Bengal Government letter No. 11, dated 3rd January 1899.

Preliminary.

1. In these rules—

Definitions.

(1) "Appurtenances" means fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness and fittings appertaining to live-stock or which have been in contact with live-stock, and

(2) "Proscribed," when used in relation to live-stock or appurtenances, means live-stock or appurtenances the bringing of which into British India without written permission is prohibited by any notification published by the Governor-General in Council under the Live-stock Importation Act.

Appointment of Inspectors of Live-stock.

2. The Local Government may appoint suitable persons, who shall be duly qualified veterinary practitioners, to be Inspectors of Live-stock for the port of Calcutta for the purpose of the said Act and these rules.

Appointment of quarantine station.

3. Local Government may set apart a suitable place to be a quarantine station and disinfection depot for imported live-stock.

Procedure prior to arrival in Port.

4. When any vessel on board of which there are any live-stock or appurtenances is about to arrive in the port of Calcutta from any foreign port, the owners or agents of such vessel shall, not less than four clear days before the vessel is expected to arrive at Saugor, give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs.

Agents to give notice of arrival.

5. (1) Such notice shall set forth full particulars of such live-stock and appurtenances so far as they are known to the owners or agents; and if such live-stock or appurtenances are proscribed, this fact shall be distinctly stated in the notice.

Contents of notice.

(2) If at the time of giving the notice the ship's manifest is in possession of the owners or agents, an extract of so much of the manifest as relates to such live-stock and appurtenances shall accompany the notice.

6. On receipt of the notice the Collector of Customs shall forthwith transmit the same to an Inspector of Live-stock.

Notice to be transmitted to Inspector.

7. If the live-stock or appurtenances are proscribed, the Inspector shall, and in any other case he may, issue an order in writing to the owners or agents of the vessel directing that they shall cause the vessel on arrival to be detained at Garden Reach.

Orders for detention to be issued by Inspector.

Procedure when importation is permitted.

8. If any Inspector of Live-stock grants written permission, under any notification under the Act for the importation of any proscribed live-stock or appurtenances he may cause the same to be taken to the quarantine station:

Removal to quarantine station.

Provided that, before bringing the live-stock into the quarantine station, as provided in this rule, the Inspector may, if he thinks fit, cause the vessel to be detained at Garden Reach for a period not exceeding seven days, and may cause the animals to be dressed and treated on board. The period during which the live-stock are so treated on board shall be deemed to be a part of the term of one month referred to in rule 9.

Procedure in the Quarantine Station.

9. (1) All live-stock brought into the quarantine station under rule 8 shall be detained for a period of one month (which may be extended as provided in rule 10), and shall be subject to such treatment and such measures of disinfection, including dipping, as described below, as the Inspector may prescribe.

Detention and disinfection of live-stock.

(2) As soon as possible after first landing, and thereafter at intervals of not more than seven days, and not less than four times in all, each animal shall be dipped in a cemented or masonry tank, filled with water, containing a 5 per cent. solution of salt, and having a film of crude cotton seed oil, one inch in thickness, floating on the surface. Each animal shall be immersed in the tank for at least three minutes on each occasion, and special care shall be taken that the mane, tail and ears of the animal are well soaked in the dressing.

Dipping.

10. (1) At the expiry of the period of detention prescribed by rule 9, the Inspector, if he is satisfied that the live-stock, or any of them, are free from infectious or contagious disorders, shall give to the owner a written certificate stating that the animal or animals regarding which he is so satisfied have been detained and treated as prescribed by these rules, and are free from infectious or contagious disorders, and the owners shall thereupon be at liberty to deal with them as he thinks fit.

If found free from infection.

(2) If the Inspector is not so satisfied, he may either cause the animal or animals, which he is not satisfied are free from infectious or contagious disorders, to be forthwith destroyed, or may detain them under treatment in the quarantine station for a further period, at the end of which they shall again be subject to the provisions of clause (1) of this rule, or may give to the owner a written authority empowering him to re-ship and export the animals within a stated period direct from the quarantine station; and in the event of his failing to do so within the period allowed in the written authority, the Inspector may cause the animals to be forthwith destroyed.

If found to be still infected.

(3) No compensation shall be payable to the owner of any animal destroyed under clause (2) of this rule.

11. (1) When any appurtenances have been brought into the quarantine station under rule 8, the Inspector shall subject them to such examination and to such measures of disinfection as he may think fit; and he may at any time, if he is satisfied that they are free from infection, give to the owner a certificate to that effect, and permit them to be removed from the quarantine station; or, if he is not so satisfied, may cause them to be destroyed.

Disinfection of fodder, &c.

(2) No compensation shall be payable for appurtenances destroyed under clause (1) of this rule.

12. All Live-stock and appurtenances brought into the quarantine station under rule 8 shall be detained there at the sole risk and expense of the owner thereof, but shall be under the exclusive control of the Inspector. Should the charges so imposed not be met, the live-stock may be sold to defray such charges.

Responsibility of owner.

Powers in respect of imported live-stock removed to private premises.

13. Any Inspector of live-stock, or any Inspector and veterinary practitioner under the Glanders and Farcy Act duly authorised by the Local Government in this behalf (or if the Inspector and veterinary practitioner are not the same person, then the two acting jointly), may at any time, within 28 days from the date on which any live-stock have been landed, examine such live-stock, and if the live-stock or any of them are found to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, or to be likely to be the vehicle of such disorder, may, by written order addressed to the person in possession of them, require him to remove to the quarantine station all or any of such live-stock, and any other live-stock that have been exposed to infection by proximity to them, or to adopt such measures of disinfection as may appear proper.

Inspection of live-stock in private premises.

14. Every officer referred to in rule 13 shall have power to enter at any time any stable that is licensed under any Act, or under any rules or bye-laws in force under any Act, or any livery stable, or any stable or place where horses are kept or are ordinarily kept for sale or preparatory to sale or for hire or for veterinary treatment, and to enter and search any field, building or other place where he has reason to believe that any live-stock which have been imported contrary to law, or any imported live-stock which are suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, are to be found.

Power to enter licensed stables, &c.

Supplemental Provisions.

15. If any live-stock, or appurtenances be landed, or be removed from the quarantine station, otherwise than in accordance with these rules, or be not removed to the quarantine station as required by an order under rule 13, within six hours from the receipt of the order, any Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the place where the live-stock or appurtenances may be, shall have power to order their immediate destruction without compensation.

Power to destroy live-stock.

16. When any live-stock have been destroyed or brought into the quarantine station under these rules, any Inspector of Live-stock may by written order direct the destruction or disinfection within 48 hours of receipt of the order, of the appurtenances (whether of the live-stock or of their attendants), and of any other appurtenances that may have been in contact with such live-stock.

Destruction or disinfection of articles in contact with infected live-stock.

17. If any person to whom a written order is directed under these rules fails to comply with it within the period specified therein, or if no such period is specified in the order, then within a reasonable period, any Inspector of Live-stock may cause the order to be carried into effect.

If order is disobeyed, the Inspector may carry it out.

18. Any orders or notices under these rules may be delivered at the last known residence or place of business of the person to whom they are directed or on board the vessel on which he has entered the port, as the case may be, or may be sent by registered letter to that address.

Orders and notices how to be served.

19. Any person or firm who removes, or orders, or assists, the removal of any live-stock or appurtenances from the quarantine station without due permission, or refuses to allow any officer duly empowered by these rules to enter on any vessel or premises or impedes or attempts to impede any such officer in the execution

Penalties.

of his duties or does not, when required, give any such officer full and true information with respect to any live-stock or appurtenances for the purposes of his duties under these rules, or disobeys any order issued under these rules or commits a breach of any of these rules, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

Appeals.

20. An appeal from every order passed by any officer under these rules shall lie to the Local Government, whose orders shall be final. But the fact that an appeal has been or is about to be preferred from an order shall not relieve any person from the responsibility of obedience to it pending the decision of the appeal.

Liability for breach of rules committed on board ship.

21. When any offence, specified or referred to in rule 19, is committed on board a vessel, the master of the vessel and the person who is in charge of the live-stock on behalf of the owner or shipper, shall both be punishable under that rule, unless they or he prove that they or he took all reasonable precautions in their or his power to prevent the commission of the offence.

Reward to informers.

22. The Magistrate may award such portion as he may think fit of any fine imposed under these rules to any person through whose information or assistance the offence has been discovered or proved.

From T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I., Secretary (Revenue and Statistics), India Office, dated Calcutta, 26th January 1899, No. 3.

A despatch went to the Secretary of State last mail containing proposals for enforcing the Live-stock Importation Act in the port of Calcutta. Similar rules, which in effect prescribe a quarantine of thirty days on horses coming from Queensland have been prepared for the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Bombay, by the several Local Governments. A suggestion, however, has just reached us from Madras that the expense and trouble of enforcing quarantine arrangements at Indian ports might be avoided if the Government of Queensland would guarantee that no cargo of horses should be embarked from any port in the infected area until every animal had undergone a period of segregation, and had been dipped, and passed by a reliable official. The ship should also be passed as one which had been thoroughly cleansed. If this could be arranged with the Crown Agent of Queensland on behalf of the Queensland Government, the Government of India would probably be willing to suspend putting the Act and rules into force. I have been permitted to make this suggestion to you. It is most desirable that we should retain the power of at once enforcing the Act and rules in case the guarantee should not be strictly adhered to.

The case of other Australian Colonies presents no difficulty. The tick disease is confined to Queensland, and Queensland horses cannot be embarked for India at a port out of Queensland without having been thoroughly disinfected at the time they crossed the boundary of the infected area.

Order—No. 369, Revenue, dated 12th June 1899.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue with the request that the necessary action may be taken with reference to paragraph 3 of the letter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Bnl. Shaik Karim.

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