

# CATTLE PROBLEM IN BRITISH INDIA

An Economic and Statistical Exposition.

Compiled from "The Indian  
Humanitarian" . . . . .

PUBLISHED BY THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE, 309, SHROFF BAZAR,

---

PRINTED AT THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

The question of cattle preservation has become a living issue. This has been rendered possible by a shortage in the supply of milk and ghee and the consequent prohibitive prices of these two essential articles of Indian dietary. There is an outcry all over India for unadulterated milk and pure ghee and all the other by-products of milk, which have now become a luxury, within the reach only of the wealthy few. A want of these daily necessities of every Indian household has been responsible for the serious deterioration in the vitality of our people and the terrible increase in the death-rate, particularly among infants.

Besides, in an admittedly agricultural country like India, the depletion and deterioration of agricultural stocks is a serious menace, which if allowed to proceed unchecked, will ultimately tend to be the economic ruin of India. As to the statistics, their value as a useful guide to the actual prevailing conditions, is greatly discounted by the methods of their preparation and collaboration. There is a large scope for improvement in the collection of statistics and making them easily accessible to the public connected with the question of cattle preservation are many questions including the opening of cattle farms on a large scale, organisation of veterinary teaching, provision of pasturage, and the prohibition of the slaughter of cattle, more especially cows. These and other allied questions will have to be treated comprehensively and in a systematic manner. The immediate need is the appointment of a committee of representative men, who should not only have proved their competence to undertake the investigation but are distinguished for earnestness and sincerity of purpose. The terms of reference should be comprehensive so as to embrace all sides of the question and officials should be insisted upon to render all the necessary assistance to the committee in its works.

The subject teems with many difficulties especially in view of lack of proper data, and unless any committee that will be entrusted to undertake the work bring to bear upon its inquiry a spirit of earnestness and a judicial mind, no permanent useful results can be anticipated. It is hoped that the treatment of the subject however perfunctory it may be, contained in the following pages, will be found of interest and serve as some guidance to those who are interested in the solution of a vital problem.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY, 2.

LALLUBHAI D. JHAVERI,  
*Acting President.*

# MILCH AND AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Seventy-two per cents of her population directly depend for their maintenance on agriculture. There are still more who can be said to be connected with agriculture indirectly. Sir John Strachy has said that "it is probable that 50 per cent. of the whole population are so closely connected with the land that they may properly be called agricultural." In such a country the problem of milch and agricultural cattle should be, quite naturally, one of the most important problems which require serious and urgent attention of those who have the welfare of the country at heart. But, it is most unfortunate, nay scandalous that in India neither the state nor the people at large have devoted a tithe of the attention which is necessary to tackle the problem which is every day becoming more and more serious.

In India chief agricultural cattle are bulls, cows, and buffaloes. In 1913-14 in British India the number of bulls was 4,80,00,000. Out of these almost two-thirds that is 320,000 were decrepit and not fit for agricultural purposes. The number of bulls which can be used for agricultural purpose was only about 1,16,00,000. This number is quite insufficient for the cultivation of land. About 22,00,00,000 acres of land are being cultivated in India every year. Thus a pair of bulls is available for every 27 acres of land. But it has been estimated that for every two acres of cultivable land a pair of bulls is necessary. Thus it is quite clear that there is not a sufficient number of bulls for proper cultivation of land in India. The shortage of bulls is quite out of proportion to the needs of agriculture. The statistics given above are appalling enough to show under what conditions land is being cultivated in India. But this is not all. Even the bulls which are available are not in good and healthy condition. And what is the reason? The chief reason is that they do not get sufficient fodder to eat. In all parts of India the agriculturists have been feeling the want of grazing grounds. Why this is so we shall examine afterwards. I am now denoting only the present state of agricultural cattle. Besides the want of sufficient grazing grounds there are not sufficient facilities for breeding or propagating proper kind of bulls. The result is that not only bulls are produced in insuffi-

cient numbers but even those that are propagated are weak and slowly and slowly the breed is becoming lower and lower. What is said here of bulls is equally true of cows and buffaloes. Cows and buffaloes are also among the most valuable of cattle. And the sacrosanct character attributed to the cow by Indians generally and the Hindus particularly is mainly due to the recognition of the fact that milk and its products form the very life blood of the Indian nation. Up to very recent times milk and all its by-products formed the most important nourishing food of the majority of the Indian population. But at present owing to shortage of milk-supply it is considered more a luxury than a necessity. Milk which was obtainable a few years back—not even a generation back but about a decade ago at 8 pies per seer is now hardly obtainable for 18 pies per seer even in Villages. So milk and butter which formed part of the frugal food of Indians are not available to them now. The result is that the vitality of the nation is being deteriorated, and deterioration in physique leads to chronic diseases like cholera, malaria, influenza, etc. The problem of milch and agricultural cattle is thus such as its neglect will mean national suicide. Because those who are in touch with village life have seen that the number of cattle in every village is on the decrease. The cattle of Gujranat and Mysore and Nellore are considered best in the whole of India. But even these cattle are growing weak in physique because they do not get sufficient nourishing food and no care is taken in their mating. In the Imperial Gazette it has been stated that in most part of the country there is a shortage of fodder and the cows and buffaloes suffer starvation in summer. And though attempts are made to improve the cattle of this country no important results have been achieved. The humanitarian interest in this problem lies in so far as the cattle are sent to slaughter-houses without any discrimination. That apart, considering the meagre supply of milk in the whole of India—milk which is the chief nourishing food of the people the slaughter of cows is a sin, because in their slaughter lies the slaughter of the nation's manhood. If it is a distressing fact to note that every day hundreds of cows are butchered for their flesh in India, setting aside for a moment the humanitarian considerations it is necessary that cows and buffaloes should be spared for the health, wealth and strength of

India. It is hardly too much to say that the use of cows' beef is one of the greatest crimes against humanity, especially in India where so much of its agriculture depends upon it.

Thus, the problem of milch and agricultural cattle in India is very grave. Spasmodic attempts have been made to solve the problem. But no great results have been achieved. On the contrary the problem is becoming graver and graver every day.

I shall offer a few suggestions as to what can be done in this direction.

As in many states of America and Canada there is a special live stock branch of the agricultural department so in India the Department of agriculture should have a live stock branch whose work should be directed towards the improvement of stock-raising industry. It should employ a band of experts in this direction who may look after the distribution of pure bred breeding stock. Attempts in this direction have been made by our government and bulls are distributed in certain districts to local boards and such other agencies. But there is not a huge and systematic organisation to carry on this work and so, it is said, sometimes defective bulls are distributed and the task in which Government is engaged defeats its own end. It is necessary that Government should maintain big breeding farms in which bulls should be chosen by expert with great care, and distributed in villages liberally. At present the prices of such bulls have been found to be prohibitive and the agriculturists are not able to buy such bulls. Government should see that the bulls from their breeding farms are obtainable to farmers at a reasonable price.

The next thing to be provided is to keep open forest tracts as grazing grounds. But even here the farmers have their own difficulties. The transport facilities being not available on account of bad roads and the long distances at which forests are situated, they are not able to make use of such pasture ground. It is therefore necessary that grazing grounds should be thrown open to farmers near their villages. What is called "commons" should be acquired by Government and its use should be allowed without any rental.

There is another difficulty—meagre supply of drinking water in summer—which should not be lost sight of. This difficulty is especially felt in times of famine and distress.

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

It is not often that hundred and hundred of cattle die in times of distress because they cannot obtain sufficient drinking water. In the famine of last year it is reported that millions of cattle have died because of want of fodder and water. This difficulty can be met to some extent by private charity. The old practice of dedicating tanks to Villages was wholesome and should be encouraged. The Government i.e. district boards and local boards should also provide for digging more and more wells and tanks in villages. Irrigation schemes should be initiated on a large scale.

Besides, the slaughter of healthy calves at slaughter-houses should be checked by providing for a prohibitive license fee.

Much can be achieved also by spreading scientific knowledge about breeding and rearing of cattle among agriculturists. The agricultural department should freely distribute roadcast pamphlets and leaflets giving all information about it. More ve-

terinary hospitals should also be started in various towns because the loss of cattle from preventable diseases is not small in India. At present there are 353 such hospitals for the whole of India. The total number of cattle in India are about 147,335,852, for which such a small number of dispensaries cannot be considered adequate.

It is a matter of great regret that neither the state nor the people have paid sufficient attention to the problems of agriculture in this country which is chief occupation of 70 per cent. of its population. In America which is fast developing its agriculture huge organisations are maintained by the state to look after systematic growth and welfare of the agricultural population. There are bureaus of soils and bureaus of animal industry, there are bureaus of forestry, and such other bureaus and each and every branch of agriculture is looked after with great care and efficiency. Unfortunately in this country the

Department of agriculture is neither able to initiate large schemes which may make agriculture flourish nor has it been able to devise means by which agriculturists can be saved from disasters. Its attempts to do a little here, and a little there have all been spasmodic. What is needed in this vastly agricultural country is a network of agricultural organisations which may help the agriculturists throughout the year in every time of their difficulty. Among the agricultural's problems the problem of cattle is most important, the decreasing vitality of cattle, the decreasing milk supply, the decreasing number of cattle all these require urgent and devoted attention of government as well as people. We make an urgent appeal to all these who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country to devote more attention in the direction and save the agricultural population from disaster which is staring them in their face. (Reprinted from the "Indian Humanitarian", December, 1919).

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Great anxiety was created last month when the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos asked the Bombay Government for facts regarding the rumoured export of cattle on a large scale from India. The Government admitted that certain Brazilian subjects were purchasing cattle in Gujorat for export to Brazil and promised to make enquiries. Two press notes have been issued by Government after enquiries which showed that the story of 60,000 cattle was without foundation. The Bombay Humanitarian League had memorialised the Government on the subject. In a carefully worded petition, the evils of exporting cattle at present were summarised and presented for the consideration of Government. The live-stock exported from Bombay was not very considerable while the port of Karachi showed that during the last ten months 804 cows and 257 buffaloes were exported. Of this number, only two cows were privately exported, the rest being taken for military requirements. The assurances given by Government are enough to prove that the alarm was ill-founded. The export on military account have, we trust ceased. Ordinary figures relating to export are negligible but still the question put in the Council was very useful. It was based on the rumour that some American companies had arranged to buy from the presidency a large number of milch and agricultural cattle. Government admitted that certain Brazilian subjects were purchasing cattle for export to Brazil. We infer that when the figures were collected by Government the live-stock

secured by the Brazilian agents had not begun being sent out, and that if they have secured number of cattle, they will try to export them. The alarm in December that 60,000 cows had already been exported was ill-founded; but the fear that the purchase is going on still exists, and indeed the Government admitted the purpose and activities of "certain Brazilian subjects." We therefore make no apology for reverting to the subject. The assurances of Government have satisfied the public regarding the past. It is not improbable that the alarm raised among the people induced dealers to stay their hands for a while, and we shall not be surprised if they, unnoticed, renew their activities.

As humanitarians we are interested in seeing Indian cattle healthy, numerous and well-protected. A part from the sentiment of attachment, there are very good economic reasons for our pleading for the prohibition of the export of milch cows and agricultural stock. Those who intend to get cattle from India will select animals which are young, strong and belong to the highest breeds; a random collection they are not likely to make for the trouble and expense involved in transporting them. The condition of our cattle is not very flourishing. The famines that periodically visit us cause the widest ravage among cattle. Our systems of fodder-storage are so defective and unscientific that at the first signs of drought, our cattle begin to famish and die. Government have realised the need of having fodder-depots well distributed and well-provided in areas where

cattle form the wealth of the community. The deterioration of agricultural cattle is inevitable on account of the recurrence of scarcity and famine. The large export of hides and skins, the expansion of local leather industries and the trade of the butcher are indications that the protection of cattle has to be better looked after. India is an agricultural country; the bulk of the people live by cultivation, and therefore the cattle-wealth of the land should be carefully conserved. Famous breeds, like those of Nellore, are we are afraid going to become a memory of the past. We shall be allowing them to languish at our cost. The better variety to which purchasers are attracted, we cannot afford to spare. Ryots who succumb to tempting offers at periods of scarcity, do so against their will and forced by the necessity of immediate cash. In any event the proposal of exportation is one which Indians would not see with equanimity, and Government, we hope, will help the people against-dealers who take from the country a species of wealth which is not equal to our needs. The only argument against prohibition of export is that Government would be standing between willing sellers and good buyers. The argument cannot be accepted without reference to the prevailing conditions and also the balance of advantage which lies between restriction and unlimited exportation. Considering the importance of agricultural and milch cattle to the people of India, the choice will not be difficult.

There is another argument in favour of restriction. India is a country where the

bulk of the people are vegetarians who derive a considerable part of their sustenance from dairy-produce. Without a proper supply of ghee, milk and curd the health of the country will deteriorate. Is the supply we have equal to the demand? It is not, and the scarcity of dairy-produce is at the root of adulteration and high prices. Every cultivator's home has need of a cow and enough milk and ghee for the consumption of the family. In Bombay, the price of ghee has almost trebled in five years. A maund of ghee was available before 1914 for Rs. 20; now we have to

pay Rs. 55 for a maund of doubtful stuff. In Ahmedabad district, what was in prewar days available at the rate of Rs. 15 per maund, is hard to obtain at the rate of Rs. 60. There are, of course, the influences of profiteering and military demands, but the main danger is the decline of the dairy-industry. The fluctuations of price are the sharpest, in areas where the mortality of the last famine was the heaviest. These facts contain a serious warning. On economic grounds, the cattle we have should be preserved and rapidly developed, and humanitarians who are interested in their

welfare are right in asking for the prohibition against exporting them. The Conference at Amritsar reaffirmed the resolution on the subject. We have indicated some of the grounds for opposing proposals for the exportation of milch and agricultural cattle. We hope that Government, realising their opportunity to help in the conservation of our live-stock, will prohibit schemes of purchase by foreign agents.

"The Indian Humanitarian" January 1920.

## EXPORT OF COWS.

### STATISTICS.

We publish the following figures relating to the export of cattle from the Ports of Madras, Karachi and Calcutta. We are indebted to the Collectors of Customs who have kindly supplied us with the figures. As soon as we obtain facts regarding the Port of Bombay we shall publish them:—

#### MADRAS.

Statement showing the figures of cattle exported from India during the years 1917-1918-1919.

(Through the ports of the Madras Presidency.)

Name of the animal.	From 1/4/1917	From 1/4/1918	From 1/4/1919
	to 31/3/1918	to 31/3/1919	to 30/11/1919
	No.	No.	No.
Cows	852	830	1,103
Buffaloes	1,504	1,537	1,433
Oxen	312	32	480
Bulls	5,230	4,040	5,750
Calves	11,463	1,357	913
Heifer	11,463	1,357	7

#### KARACHI.

Exports of Cattle to foreign countries from Karachi.

Name of the animal.	From 1/4/1917	From 1/4/1918	From 1/4/1919
	to 31/3/1918	to 31/3/1919	to 30/11/1919
Cows	49	..	2
Buffaloes	1	..	..
Oxen	..	..	..
Bulls	..	..	..

#### CALCUTTA.

Statement showing the exports of cattle, bulls, etc., from April 1916 to November 1919, from the Port of Calcutta.

	1916/17	1917/18	1918/19	1919/20
				up to Nov. 1919.
Bulls	73	18	375	56
Cows	232	239	496	320
Buffaloes	227	44	135	147
Buffalo Calves	164	26	29	42
Cow Calves	61	48	101	33

#### BOMBAY.

Statement showing the number and value of "Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)" exported by sea from Bombay during the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 (eight months, April to November 1919.)

To foreign countries.

	Number.	Value Rs.
1917-18	..	..
1918-19	..	733 08,200
1919-20 (eight months April to November 1919)	830	2,45,578

To other Indian ports (coastwise.)

	Number.	Value Rs.
1917-18	..	21 528
1918-19	..	142 2,022
1919-20 (eight months)	(a)	(a)

(a) Note.—Figures are not available.

(The "Indian Humanitarian" February 1920)

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

### A STATISTICAL EXPOSITION.

In a Press Note, issued on 23rd December, 1919, by the Bombay Government, it is pointed out that a recent interpellation in the Council has given rise to exaggerated rumours about the export of cows from Gujrat and Kathiawar in particular. From the inquiries Government have made it appears that the total exports of all cattle during the last calendar year from

Bombay have been little over 1,500. The exact figures reported are given below:—

Brazil	1,178
Belgium	110
France	100
Zanzibar	155
	1,543

The report that cattle have been exported on a large scale to foreign countries has no doubt produced not little uneasiness in the mind of the people. That uneasiness will be allayed to a considerable extent on a perusal of the above Press Note and on a careful and dispassionate study of the statistics we have quoted below. Owing to the high prices of grass and cattle fodder

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

thousands of cattle were allowed to die by starvation last year, whilst many had to be disposed of to butchers and others for ridiculously low prices. It is not known how many cattle, sheep and goats are being slaughtered at slaughter houses and elsewhere every year in India. This is a line of inquiry in which the Bombay Humanitarian League will do well to take interest. We wish definite information on this point were obtained from Government by some member of the Council by means of an interpellation. Some of the best and most healthy were, it is said, purchased last year by exporters to foreign countries. The agriculturists, whose cattle are the source of their wealth, heavily suffered last year owing to their inability to feed them, and many have found it very difficult if not impossible, to buy new bullocks and cows at the high prices now prevailing. The exorbitant prices which *Gawlees* and others have to pay for grass and cattle fodder have contributed to the abnormal rise that has taken place in the prices of pure ghee and milk and both vegetarians and non-vegetarians have begun to suffer. It is a significant circumstance that it was a Mahomedan member of the local Legislative Council that interpellated Government on the subject of the export of cows and it is equally noteworthy that a Mahomedan Corporator, Mr. Haveliwala, brought the question of the export of cattle before the Corporation. That body has asked the Foods Committee which was only recently appointed "to invite the attention of Government to the recent abnormal rise in the prices of milk, meat, mutton, and beef creating an intolerable situation and to the fact that it is likely to be accentuated by the large export of cattle outside India, and to request them to arrange for the issue of orders for a strict prohibition of the export of cattle outside India from any port or place." Non-vegetarians cannot always appreciate the feelings and difficulties of vegetarians whose substantial diet consists mainly of ghee and milk and who have in consequence a beneficent movement has been started in Bombay and elsewhere for the protection of infants and other children. But so long as it is found impossible to procure unadulterated and uncontaminated milk, infantile mortality will continue to be heavy. Nor is that all. The number of the victims of tuberculosis is increasing and in a large number of cases this dreadful disease may be traced to the supply of impure or infected milk. Decrease in the number of healthy and strong cattle owing to famine, the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle and high prices all round has made the question of obtaining sufficient supplies of ghee and milk of very great importance. We are, therefore, glad that the Foods Committee has been asked by the Corporation to approach Government on the subject of the export of cattle.

As will be seen from the figures given below, it is mainly the Madras Government

above all, which must be asked to prohibit the export of cattle. The local Government will be able to gauge the extent to which public feeling has been aroused from the fact that a requisition signed by over 5,000 citizens of Bombay has, it is said, been forwarded to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to consider the position arising out of the free export of milk cattle from this presidency to foreign ports and to petition the Government to lay an embargo on such export. The organizers of the proposed public meeting will do well to reconsider their position in the light of the figures placed before the public by the Bombay Government and the more exhaustive statistics relating to the exports of cattle and other living animals we have published relating to the whole country. Whilst we are opposed to the export of the best cattle for the benefit of foreign nations, we are inclined to think that the true remedy for meeting the alarming deficiency of healthy milk and unadulterated ghee lies nearer home. At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League on the 11th January last thanks to Hakim Ajmal Khan and other Mahomedan leaders as well as the All-India Muslim League for recommending the stoppage of cow-sacrifice, Shrimat Shankaracharya of Sharda Petli, who presided at the meeting, is reported to have stated that the average number of cows sold per day came to 3,500 and that in consequence there was scarcity of milk and ghee. We do not understand the exact import of this statement nor can we say how far the above figure is correct, but if it represents anything like the actual state of things, it is a matter for very grave consideration. In the opinion of Shree Shankaracharya, cow-selling is a greater in than girl-selling. Whatever that may be, the people concerned have an effective remedy in their own hands to a considerable extent. If they part with their valuable cattle in contravention of the religious and moral injunctions imposed upon them and in spite of grave dangers to the health of their children and of even the adult population, which are inseparable from the scarcity of pure milk and ghee, they alone are largely to blame for this growing evil and its harmful consequences. Shree Shankaracharya's earnest appeal to the leaders to protect cows for preserving the soundness and strength of the mind and body of the people deserves to be widely known. Cow's milk comes nearest in quality to human milk, so far as children are concerned, and the question of rearing and protecting cows of the best breed is not simply a religious question for the Hindus but has also a vital bearing upon the well-being of the infants and children of all communities. Shree Shankaracharya was, therefore, right in calling upon *Sadhus* and *Gurus* to preach everywhere the wholesome creed of wholesome milk and we wish it could be cultivated and practised more widely than the creed of rotten tea and

coffee which has been gaining a ruinous hold upon the mind of the population at large owing to the alarming scarcity of sweet and pure milk.

The following figures show the number of all living animals exported to foreign countries together with their value in pounds sterling from 1901-02 to 1917-18:—

Year.	Number.	Value.
1901 ..	3,20,835	1,42,634
1902 ..	3,20,836	1,37,400
1903 ..	3,30,289	1,48,502
1904 ..	3,00,372	1,20,342
1905 ..	2,54,730	1,28,022
1906 ..	3,10,096	1,50,878
1907 ..	3,83,228	1,43,909
1908 ..	3,50,414	1,05,740
1909 ..	4,17,537	1,20,911
1910 ..	4,00,462	1,54,737
1911 ..	5,27,700	1,82,787
1912 ..	5,44,588	2,22,200
1913 ..	4,48,088	2,45,087
1914 ..	2,81,836	1,41,936
1915 ..	3,00,468	1,31,523
1916 ..	3,34,310	1,59,287
1917 ..	2,54,685	1,52,848

It will be noticed that from 1905 to 1912 there was almost a continuous rise in the number and value of the animals exported and that this was followed up by a steady decrease during the next quinquennium. In 1908 the value of the total exports was 15.86 lakhs, while in 1913 it mounted up to 36.76 lakhs. Since then there has been a steady decline both in the number and value of the animals exported.

The following two sets of figures relating to the exports of living animals from India give more detailed, relevant and useful information than the above figures. But all the three sets must be read together. The fourth class in B "other kinds" contributes nearly 50 per cent. to each year's total. But it is not possible to obtain more specific information regarding the animals included in that class. It will be seen further that from 1913-14 to 1917-18 there is a large and steady decrease in the exports of cattle, horses, sheep and goats and other kinds, and that it is not cattle but sheep and goats and "other kinds" that constitute between them the bulk of the exported animals. The figures for the year 1918-19 for the whole of India are not yet available. Those given below cover a period of eight fiscal years from 1910-11 to 1917-18:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses	Sheep & Goats.	Other Kinds.
1910 ..	..	384	..	4,06,078
1911 ..	..	320	..	5,27,360
1912 ..	30,188	101	1,80,290	3,24,910
1913 ..	20,900	100	2,01,002	2,16,078
1914 ..	17,708	124	1,23,410	1,40,583
1915 ..	14,241	33	1,49,187	1,70,408
1916 ..	13,691	34	1,49,187	1,70,408
1917 ..	9,977	22	1,10,513	1,24,873

## EXPORT OF CATTLE.

We may point out that cattle, and sheep and goats began to be separately recorded from April 1912. The figures mentioned below give the value in pounds sterling of the exported animals. They show that the aggregate value of cattle, sheep and goats forms the largest item in the total value of the exported animals. It is specially important to note that, although the 'fourth class' numerically larger than any of the other three classes, it is much smaller in value than the first and third kinds. The value of the exported animals for the eight years ending 31st March, 1913 is as follows:—

## C

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep & Goats.	Other kind.
	£	£	£	£
1910	5,851	..	..	148,886
1911	5,263	..	..	177,524
1912	104,744	3,943	97,199	10,314
1913	123,900	3,658	104,854	12,875
1914	63,004	4,323	66,737	7,872
1915	43,389	947	79,685	7,502
1916	56,760	2,755	92,216	7,556
1917	48,147	2,066	96,457	6,178

It should, again, be noted here that prior to 1912-13 "Other kinds" included 'cattle' and "sheep and goats."

The following tabular statement shows the four classes of living animals exported from this country together with their values, the countries of final destination and also the share of each province in India:—

Living Animals	1912		1917	
	No.	No.	£	£
—cattle, excepting sheep and goats.				
Ceylon	23,145	5,302	66,666	18,109
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	5,795	2,520	29,997	1,501
Federated Malay States	1,183	1,174	7,521	817
Zanzibar and Pemba	55	..	173	..
Other British Possessions	4	..	..	320
<b>Total, British Empire</b>	<b>30,182</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>41,294</b>
Sumatra	..	491	..	2,928
Java	..	431	..	2,648
Brazil	..	90	..	1,260
Other Foreign countries	6	2	67	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6,853</b>

Share of Bengal	316	375	1,832	3,211
" Bombay	51	..	160	..
" Sind	1,032	50	3,017	174
" Madras	27,661	9,891	97,349	44,327
" Burma	1,023	161	4,386	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,188</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>104,744</b>	<b>48,147</b>

Horses.				
Utd. Kingdom	13	4	1,393	767
Aden and Dependencies	9	..	237	..
Ceylon	155	14	2,157	1,123
Straits Settlements	13	..	143	..
Other British possessions	..	1	..	50

<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>1,940</b>
-----------------------------	------------	-----------	--------------	--------------

Persia	..	3	..	126
Other Foreign countries	..	..	..	..

<b>Total Foreign countries</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>126</b>
--------------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	------------

Share of Bengal	54	7	1,839	1,700
" Bombay	24	..	367	..
" Sind	33	7	373	260
" Madras	72	8	1,287	10
" Burma	8	..	77	..

<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>2,066</b>
--------------	------------	-----------	--------------	--------------

Sheep and goats				
Behrin Island	603	..	220	..
Ceylon	122,915	71,932	95,011	61,189
Straits Settlements	64,744	47,174	31,493	34,807
Federated Malay States	902	477	419	320
Other British possessions	52	10	17	4

<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>189,216</b>	<b>119,599</b>	<b>127,160</b>	<b>96,329</b>
-----------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------

Muscat Territory and Trucial				
Oman	34	..	12	..
Java	..	214	..	128
Other Foreign countries	40	..	27	..

<b>Total Foreign countries</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>128</b>
--------------------------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------

Share of Bengal	48,077	84,148	23,540	24,780
" Bombay	46	..	3	..
" Sind	1,857	3	312	1
" Madras	140,350	85,662	73,344	71,676

Other Kinds.				
Utd. Kingdom	832	307	188	61
Ceylon	313,245	117,383	12,189	4,744
Straits Settlements	1,366	5,062	953	959
Other British Possessions	170	17	16	10

<b>Total, British Empire</b>	<b>315,613</b>	<b>123,669</b>	<b>13,386</b>	<b>5,783</b>
------------------------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	--------------

Russia	3,593	..	2,191	..
Germany	5,304	..	669	..
Austria	..	..	..	..
Java	..	6	..	..
Siam	160	..	17	122

United States of America.—				
Atlantic Coast	..	1,074	..	203
Other Foreign Countries	249	124	41	70

<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>395</b>
--------------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	------------

Share of Bengal	9,830	368	3,105	1,164
" Bombay	233	1	40	..
" Sind	50	1	23	67
" Madras	314,702	117,409	12,210	4,713
" Burma	95	4,394	936	243
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,919</b>	<b>124,873</b>	<b>16,314</b>	<b>6,178</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>544,588</b>	<b>254,865</b>	<b>222,200</b>	<b>152,848</b>
--------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

The above figures make it perfectly clear that from 55 to 75 per cent. of cattle, and 60 to 64 per cent. of sheep and goats are exported to Ceylon, and that the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States stand next in importing these animals from India. It will be further noticed that only a small proportion of cattle is exported to "foreign countries" and that it is the Madras Presidency that contributes the largest share of all the other provinces to the total exports. In 1912 it exported 27,661 cattle out of 30,188, i.e. nearly 90 per cent. whilst in 1917 it parted with 9,391 cattle out of 9,977 which was the total number of cattle exported. The same unpleasant feature is to be observed also in the case of the exports of horses, sheep and goats and animals of other kinds. It will be instructive to know why the Southern Presidency plays such an important but unenviable part in the exports of living animals, and what happens to the animals imported, into Ceylon on such a large scale. We invite the attention of the Bombay Humanitarian League to the questions that arise out of the tabular statements we have given.—"Gujarati." (Reproduced from "The Indian Humanitarian", Feb. 1920.

## CATTLE WEALTH OF INDIA.

The third annual Session of the All-India Cow Conference was held at Patna in April. It will be remembered that the first president of the Conference was Sir John Woodroffe of the Calcutta High Court. In 1918 it was presided over by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari of Salem. The third Conference just over was remarkable in many respects. The Chairman of the Reception Committee was a Mahomedan leader of high standing in the country and to read his remonstrance against the slaughter of cows is a pleasure and an encouragement. The President of the Conference, again, was a distinguished judge of the Calcutta High Court. The spectacle of Hindus and Mahomedans making a united protest against the slaughter of cattle would fill all workers with new hopes. As the president aptly observed, for a long time cow-protecting movements were considered a political ruse not worthy of the support of all people. Now the protection of cows has become a subject of deep concern with all communities. The dark cloud that surrounded the movement at one time has vanished and for this result Hindus and Moslems have to congratulate themselves on their sanity and good-will. Mr. Huq made a brief and valuable speech, but in connection with the Amritsar compact about the cessation of cow-sacrifice, he gave a word of advice against compulsion or precipitancy. Hitherto it was the practice of Moslems to kill cows at the Baka-ra festival. Mr. Huq pointed out that there was no religious mandate justifying the slaughter of cows. A permissive clause was interpreted into an obligation, and now the Moslems are ready to forego the practice out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Hindus and, ultimately, for their own moral and economic advantage. But Mr. Huq warned his audience against all forms of coercion, in the hope that the evil would steadily diminish and disappear. In Behar, particularly, opinion has not spread widely or sunk deeply enough to justify hopes of immediate renunciation. Well, truth and sound opinion are infinitely stronger than physical force and we look upon the future with confidence. Moslems who have signified their assent to the reform, owe it to their co-religionists to persuade them of the importance of the reform. If they do it with the earnestness of Mr. Huq, we all could easily get over the first obstacle and concentrate ourselves not on the rescue of cattle from the knife, but on their preservation and improvement as part of the economic wealth of the country. Humanitarians stand for the cessation of all kinds

of slaughter. The custom of offering sacrifices is being abandoned, but the habit of using meat for diet, will be stronger obstacle in our way, though the popularity of the food-reform movement is increasing day by day. People accustomed to bloody rites may be convinced of their futility, but the consumers of mutton and beef may not as easily vary their diet. Mr. Huq dealt with the dietic aspect of meat. He rightly observed: "Indulgence in animal food undermines both the physical health and spiritual well-being of mankind, and the aesthetic sense of man will recoil from the disgusting sight of sumptuous tables growing sight of sumptuous tables growing under the weight of carcasses if presented in their naked reality." It is on the presentation of naked realities that we ought to depend in the larger propaganda ahead of us.

Besides the rescue of cattle from the hands of the butcher, friends of the cattle wealth of the country have to design methods of conserving the stock possessed by the people. The breeds of cattle must in the first place be improved. We have five principal breeds of cattle viz. Sanhiwall, (Montgomery), Sindhi, Hansi, Gir and Ongole. In preserving the species, we shall be doing a great service to the country. They are the best milk-cows. Without developing the stocks, the problem of milk supply will remain chronic and unsolved. On account of their decline, we are justified in insisting on their retention in the country by the forbiddal of exports. The evil of promiscuous breeding is serious and the Conference did well in passing a resolution for the maintenance of high-class bulls in village areas. Both Mr. Huq and Sir Ashutosh dwelt upon the need of allotting pasture-grounds for the grazing of cattle. Ancient authorities had prescribed that each village ought to have grazing grounds of between 200 yards and 600 yards in their extension. The President confined himself to the statistics of Bengal. The practice of appropriating pasture lands for cultivation is suicidal. In Bengal, there are 17 millions of cattle with a grazing acreage of 3 millions. In the result, 53 animals have to feed, year in and year out, in one acre of land. In the United States, the average is 1.16 acre per head of cattle. Clearly, our cattle have to exist on impossible rations. Taking the whole of British India, 22 animals have to subsist on one acre of fodder cultivation. In these limits, the preservation of dry fodder against drought, is fairly impossible. The grounds are entirely inadequate and they

cannot be cropped without detriment to animals even in the most flourishing seasons. What is the remedy? Nothing except the acquisition of fresh lands for ryots. Areas already encroached upon may be difficult of wholesale redemption. In forest areas, large neighbourhoods may be marked out for the use of cattle. Take the case of Kanara. It will not be difficult to make it a great centre of cattle-breeding industry if lands are farmed out for the grazing of cattle. If Government treat the matter sympathetically, the problem of grazing could be gradually solved. Timely and well-reasoned representations will make Government rapidly accept a bold policy. Are we not also to be blamed for having heretofore omitted to make adequate appeals? The facts as put by Sir Ashutosh speak for themselves and no word of special pleading need be added, if people make them the basis of representations. Then, there is the question of milk-supply. The cows milked in the cities yield a very poor supply. The cost of milk is hence high and the evil of adulteration out of hand. In the United States, a cow gives an average of 10 pounds of milk per day, while an Indian cow ambles after with half the supply. The important breeds we have mentioned are capable of astonishing improvements. Only tenders of cattle should take care of the breeding and the feeding. A word about the caretakers, hence, becomes important. Their services in the cities are still shabby and untrustworthy. Better municipal inspection is one of the means of improvement. The method of private inspection and friendly advice must also be encouraged. The public must, in fact, insist on higher standards of care-taking. These constitute some of the outstanding problems of cattle-rearing in the country. Much has to be done and we are every day paying for past neglect. We hope that the Standing Committee appointed by the Conference will circularise friends of the movement in all parts of the country, furnish the municipalities with their resolutions and try to have local conferences for the carrying out of their proposals. We are glad to note that in Salem there is going to be held a Subsidiary Conference of the kind this month. All-round organisation is essential. The association of men like Sir Ashutosh and Mr. Huq who made the Patna Conference a great success, is a happy augury of the influence of the movement. We thankfully congratulate the Reception Committee of Patna on their success. We hope that when the Conference meets elsewhere after another year, the Standing Committee will have something material to report.

(*"The Indian Humanitarian"*, April 1920.)



## A GRAVE SITUATION.

The appalling extent of the loss in agricultural and milch-cattle that is annually taking place in this country is vividly brought out in the report of the Cattle Census taken in the Bombay Presidency in 1919-20, which will be found published in the current issue of this journal. No more terrible fact, from the point of view of the economic prosperity of this country, can be found than that to-day the Bombay Presidency finds itself in an actually poorer condition in point of its cattle-wealth of all kinds than it was quarter of a century ago! Taking the Presidency proper, as the figures for Sind for the year 1895-96 are not available, we find that the total number of cattle, inclusive of horses, sheep and goats, which amounted to 12,029,000 in 1895-96 declined to 10,836,000, by the year 1919-20. The Press Note of the Government of Bombay on the Census Report would give one the impression that in the official view this serious loss in cattle is due entirely to the ravages of the famines in recent years and especially of the fodder famine of 1918-1919. That this is not a wholly correct view and that a large portion of the loss is due to the indiscriminate and steadily increasing slaughter of cattle that is proceeding in this Presidency, will be apparent to any one who casts his eyes on the figures of cattle-slaughter in the principal towns of the Presidency. According to the municipal administration reports of the City of Bombay, the annual total of animals slaughtered has increased during the last five years as follows:—

7,16,713 (1914-15); 7,45,149 (1915-16); 8,64,627 (1916-17); 8,77,669 (1917-18); 9,90,024 (1918-1919). The correct figure for the year 1919-20 is not yet available, but considering the facts that as many as 967,870 were slaughtered in the principal slaughter-house at Bandra and that on an average about 50,000 are slaughtered every year in the other slaughter-houses in the city, a million and a quarter would be no exaggerated estimate of the number of animals slaughtered in the whole of Bombay in 1919-20—that is to say, an increase of over three lakhs in the course of the last six years! That other large cities in the Presidency are also not free from similar unenviable records will be seen from the following figures of animal slaughter within their municipal jurisdiction:—

	1917-1918	1919-1920.
Ahmedabad .. ..	62,479	81,888
Poona City .. ..	48,438	70,598
Ahmednager .. ..	16,741	21,909
Thana .. ..	8,735	12,425
Larkana .. ..	21,960	29,195
Godhra .. ..	10,200	13,016
Hubli .. ..	17,288	20,554
Pandharpur .. ..	7,478	8,794
Ratnagiri .. ..	1,933	3,137
Lonavla .. ..	10,050	11,014

In the face of these telling figures, how is it possible to maintain that this steadily

increasing slaughter of cattle in the Presidency has had nothing to do with the loss which the recent census has revealed? A glance at the census figures will show that there has been a loss of at least 2,500,000 cattle in the Presidency since 1915-16. The statistics of slaughter in Bombay and other principal towns named above would show that there has been an increase of about five lakhs since 1915-1916 in the total of animals annually slaughtered. Is it not a fair inference from this that, apart from the havoc of the famine of 1918-1919, the unrestricted slaughter of animals that is going on has had very much to do in bringing about the grave situation, with which the Presidency is confronted to-day? It is extremely unfortunate that the Press Note on the Cattle Census has not a word to say about the loss of cattle, valuable milch and agricultural cattle, occasioned by the unrestricted and indiscriminate slaughter that is going on everywhere in the Presidency, in common with the rest of the country. Both milch cattle and agricultural cattle, such as cows, prime cows, calves, bullocks and buffaloes, are slaughtered in ever increasing numbers. In the Bandra slaughter-house, the number of cows killed has risen from 47,007 in 1917-18 to 54,736 in 1919-20, there having been as many as 64,866 killed in the intervening year. The number of calves and heifers killed has risen from 2,149 to 3,069 and the number of buffaloes from 9,537 to 10,240. Similar increases are to be met with in the records of other towns in the Presidency. The Census report calculated that there has been a loss of as much as 12 per cent. in the total of milch cattle since 1915-16 and that the young stock have lost 17.7 per cent. and plough cattle 6 per cent. The heavy loss of young stock means, as the Press Note recognises, that "recovery is likely to be slow." The loss of plough cattle, though relatively smaller, means an actual net loss of nearly two lakhs of animals. Closer investigation of the figures shows that the Karachi district has lost as much as 40.1 per cent. of its stock of milch cattle, Poona 30.3 per cent., Ahmednagar 29.7, Panch Mahals 27.6 per cent., Nasik 27.5, Satara 24.5, Ahmedabad 23.7 and so on, while the loss of agricultural cattle has been 77.3 per cent in Ahmednagar, 21.3 per cent in Panch Mahals, 19.5 per cent in Poona, 18.9 per cent in Nasik, 17.6 per cent in Larkana, and so on. Young stock show a loss of 50.8 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier, 47.7 per cent in Poona, 41.3 per cent in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, 36.9 per cent. in Larkana, 34.9 per cent in Hyderabad (Sind) and slighter lesser losses in other districts.

We have shown above that the loss of life during famine alone would not account for these heavy losses all over the presidency

and that the indiscriminate slaughter—in particular of the milch cattle and young stock—has had very much to do with the denudation of this Presidency of its agricultural and domestic live-stock. As Mr. L. D. Jhaveri, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, observes in his appeal to the Bombay Corporation, in this manner, "the old generation is killed, the young generation is killed, old or young all are killed without any discrimination." How long will this Presidency and this country go on with the extremely suicidal policy it has been pursuing all these years? Instead of a natural development in the cattle resources of the country, we are faced with a steadily increasing loss. In consequence, agriculture is suffering terribly and the physical condition of the people is being seriously affected by the scarcity of milk, ghee and other by-products which are among the necessities of life. Not a little of the appalling infantile mortality—amounting to 500 in every 1,000 in Bombay—is directly traceable to the inadequate supplies of milk. The slaughter of both milch cattle and calves must be put a stop to without further delay in all the provinces. The figures of cattle-slaughter in the various Indian towns reveal a truly appalling state of things. Whether it be on purely utilitarian grounds or on grounds both utilitarian and humane, everyone having the welfare of India at heart should think it to be his or her duty unceasingly to labour to arrest the denudation of the country of its essential live-stock that has been proceeding apace during the last quarter of a century and especially since the last decade.

The younger generation as well as the milk-giving portion of the cattle must at all costs be kept sacrosanct from the hands of the butcher. At present neither the authorities nor the public appear to be sufficient alive to the dangers of indiscriminate and unrestricted slaughter and are blindly acquiescing in a condition of things which is truly suicidal. An earnest appeal has gone forth to the various municipalities and cantonment authorities in this country urging that they should see that no animal that can be useful for milk or agricultural purposes is allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses under their control. A few municipalities and cantonments have generously responded to the appeal and have already resolved to prohibit such slaughter, but the vast majority have still to take the action suggested. It is to be trusted that they will do so without undue delay. In the meanwhile, as we have said, a persistent agitation and propaganda of enlightenment of the masses in both the humane and economic aspects of the problem, are vitally necessary to achieve the end in view.

("The Indian Humanitarian", July 1920.)

# SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

## REPLY TO MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

To The Secretary,  
The Bombay Humanitarian League,

DEAR SIR.

With reference to the memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, you will please take note of the following reply that has been received and do the needful:—

No. 778-23 Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (C. V. A.)

From, J. Hullah, Esq., I.C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To, Mr. Manohersa D. Lavangia,  
Khandwa, Simla, the 6th May, 1920.

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in which a prayer is made that the killing of milch and agricultural cattle may be discouraged and the export of these animals be restricted.

2. In reply I am to say that Government of India do not consider it necessary or desirable to take action of the kind suggested. They are of opinion, moreover, that a matter of this kind, which cannot

fail to be highly controversial is best left in the first instance to local discussion, for which the provincial legislative councils, especially as expanded under the scheme of constitutional reforms, will afford suitable and convenient opportunities.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) J. HULLAH,  
Offg. Secretary.  
("The Indian Humanitarin", July 1920.)

## CATTLE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

### CENSUS FOR 1919-20,

#### SERIOUS LOSS.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

Till the year 1901-02 cattle censuses were held every year, but the labour involved was considerable and the value of necessarily rough statistics taken at such short intervals did not justify the expenditure they entailed. The censuses were therefore made quinquennial. The figures for the previous censuses can be found in the annual Season and Crop reports of the Agricultural Department.

2. The present census was taken in 1919-20, a year of severe fodder famine and possesses special interest. The appended statement A shows the variations in the numbers of plough cattle, milch cattle, young stock and total cattle in the Presidency proper for a series of years since 1895-96 and covers the disastrous famine of samvat 1956 (1899) which is still remembered by all in Gujarat who were then alive as Chhapario. The number of cattle in this year (1895-96) may be considered as normal and as is shown in the statement it took till 1915-16 for the countryside to recover from the enormous loss of live stock in this one fatal year when as Mr. Mollison phrased it the rabari's song had become a dirge. It is even now questionable whether, in spite of Government's efforts to preserve the high quality of the famous Kankroli stock, the magnificent cattle of Gujarat have ever fully recovered from the blow. The record since 1901-02 has been one of steady increase, and in spite of minor and local famines by 1915-16 the standard of 1895-96 had been reached and in some cases passed. The number of

plough and of milch cattle had returned about exactly to the normal, while the young stock foreshadowed an increase beyond it. Horses had never recovered the famine loss, though they were gradually doing so. The variation in sheep and goats is extraordinary, and it is difficult to account for it.

3. Since 1915-16 there has occurred the famine of 1918-19, certainly the most mostly widely generalised since that of 1895-1900 and perhaps more so even than the latter. This famine, from a fodder point of view, broke only six months before the present census was taken. A comparison of the number of livestock with the figures of 1895-96 (the normal) and with 1915-16 (the latest pre-famine census) is interesting:—

	Increase (x) or decrease (—) in 1901-02 on 1895-96.	Increase (x) or decrease (—) in 1919-20 on 1895-96.	Increase (x) or decrease (—) in 1919-20 on 1915-16.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Plough cattle ..	—22	—5.06	—6.0
Breeding bulls ..	—38	+38.0	+20.8
Cattle for other purposes ..	—47	—17.4	+10.4
Milch cattle ..	—36	—11.2	—12.9
Young stock ..	—35	—3.1	—17.7
<b>Total cattle ..</b>	<b>—31</b>	<b>—6.0</b>	<b>—11.5</b>
Horses and Ponies ..	—36	—17.3	+1.6
Sheep ..	—21	—21.8	—15.4
Goats ..	+22	—12.1	—38.3

#### Greatest Loss in Young Stock.

4. The salient feature of these figures is the very much smaller loss of cattle than in previous famines, the total, being 11½ per cent. as compared with 31 per cent. in 1901-02. The loss is sufficiently serious, but it is an enormous improvement on the past. Naturally the loss was greatest (17.7 per cent.) among the young stock, which means that recovery is likely to be slow. Then comes the loss in cows (12.9 per cent.) The loss of plough cattle was relatively small (six per cent.) which however means an actual net loss of 198,478 animals. It must always be remembered however that many worthless animals go to swell the total loss reported in any famine, and in the Deccan in particular more cattle are kept in a normal year than are actually needed for agricultural operations. The loss of farm-yarn manure is however a serious matter.

5. Horses and ponies were not appreciably reduced by the famine though the rate of increase has been checked. The number of sheep is probably of no use as a comparison, as the fact that the census, previously taken in June, was this year taken in January partially vitiates it.

6. Statement B shows the distribution of the loss compared with 1915-16 over the Bombay Presidency. All districts show the loss of cattle except Ratnagiri, which is not shown in the statement as the apparent increase in this district is due to an increase in the reporting area, and is not real. Poona suffered most. The main area of loss in the Deccan is contained in

CATTLE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

a strip from Poona due north, including Ahmednagar, Nasik and West Khandesa. To the south of Poona, Satara, has also lost heavily, but south of that district the reduction in the number of cattle, though serious is considerably less. In Gujarat, the Panch Mahals have suffered the most with Ahmedabad and Broach standing next, but the loss in no part of Gujarat approached the loss in the Poona districts.

7. The loss everywhere fell mostly severally on the young stock, three districts (Poona, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh) showing a reduction in numbers of more than thirty per cent. In addition, both Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals as well

as Nasik and East Khandesh show losses of over twenty per cent.

8. The-milch cattle suffered next to the young stock. Poona again lost more than thirty per cent. (30%) and Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik and West Khandesh in the Deccan with Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals in Gujarat, show a reduction of over twenty per cent.

9. Plough cattle were preserved much better, especially in the charotar or rich alluvial soil of north Gujarat where the value of good plough cattle is fully appreciated. Only the Panch Mahals lost more than twenty per cent. of the plough cattle.

Actual Losses of Cattle.

10. In order to get an accurate picture we must discriminate still further. Statistics for small areas can never carry the same weight as larger statistics; but it is important to note that in any one district losses vary to a great degree. Perhaps the most affected talukas of the whole Presidency were Parner, Shevgaon and Shirgonda in the Ahmednagar district, Sirur and Khed in the Poona district, and Nandurbar in the West Khandesh district. The actual losses of cattle in these talukas are shown below:—

In Sind the figures of the present census show a large decline (vide statement A.) In this province comparison can only be made with the live stock population for 1915-16 and not for 1895-96, as figures are not available before 1901-02. But the phenomena seen in the figures in the Presidency proper are reproduced in Sind. From 1901-02 to 1915-16 there was a general and steady rise in almost all classes of live stock, so that year may be taken to represent a normal number. The percentage fall since that time is shown in statement B.

11. The reduction in the total of all kinds of cattle is very large, much greater in fact than in the Presidency proper. Preeminently all grazing country stocks were large when the famine came, and the difficulties of organising adequate relief proportionately greater. As would be expected the loss is least in the case of bulls and bullocks it is greatest in the young stock, as is always the case when there is reduction in number due to starvation. Milch cattle lost seriously, while on the whole nearly one-fifth of the cattle have died.

12. The loss of horses and ponies has been over twelve per cent and the number now in the province is less even than in 1901-02. Sheep and goat fared better, of course.

Distribution of Losses.

13. As regards the distribution of the losses of cattle this is greatest in Karachi, and least in Thar Parkar, where plough and milch cattle were heavily affected. The

loss of young stock in the Upper Sind Frontier district was extraordinarily heavy.

14. The figures given show sufficiently, clearly the extent of the loss to the Presidency as the result of a wide-spread fodder famine, in spite of official as well as non-official efforts to stem the tide. The proposals of Government, providing in future years for fodder storage as a provision to tide over the early months of any serious fodder famine which the Presidency may be called upon to face, have already been detailed, and emphasis has been rightly

laid on the necessity for individual and communal effort in the work of cattle preservation. It is at least clear that in the past famine owing to the efforts of Government and it must be added, the valuable co-operation of the Famine Relief Fund, which were on a larger scale than ever before, the loss of cattle has sensibly diminished, and, with greater experience, both on the part of cultivators and of relief organisations, it may safely be hoped that a larger measure of success will be obtained in future years.

STATEMENT A—Presidency Proper.

Details.	1895-96.	1897-98.	1901-02.	1905-08.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1919-20.	Details.	1895-96.	1897-98.	1901-02.	1905-06.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1919-20.
	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Sind.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.	Thou. sands.
Plough cattle	3,211	2,065	2,504	2,583	2,830	3,224	3,031	Plough cattle	Not.	Not.	537	351	582	601	
Breeding bulls	21	16	13	21	20	24	28	Breeding bulls	..	..	7	8	10	8	
Cattle for other purposes	155	116	81	88	107	116	128	Cattle for other purposes	..	..	available	12	14	15	
Milch cattle	2,843	2,444	1,817	2,148	2,472	2,904	2,529	Milch cattle	..	..	..	717	759	998	
Young stock	2,255	1,835	1,471	1,875	2,143	2,656	2,186	Young stock	..	..	..	386	376	501	
<b>Total Cattle</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>7,572</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>1,779</b>
Horses and ponies	156	122	85	92	113	127	128	Horses and ponies	..	..	..	79	78	84	81
Sheep	1,786	1,507	1,416	1,824	1,847	1,652	1,307	Sheep	..	..	..	273	302	424	514
Goats	1,602	1,675	1,959	2,161	2,052	2,281	1,408	Goats	..	..	..	822	960	1,074	1,101
								Camels	..	..	..	102	113	110	117

## GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF SLAUGHTER.

### STATEMENT B.

*Percentage increase or decrease as compared with the census of 1915-16.*

District.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Young stock.	Total cattle	Horses & ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	-1.8	-23.7	-23.8	-15.8	-20.0	-18.8	-9.0
Kaira .. .. .	-0.1	-10.4	-13.5	-9.2	+22.5	+66.1	-7.5
Panch Mahals .. .. .	-21.3	-27.6	-26.3	-20.1	-12.3	-34.0	-33.0
Broach .. .. .	-3.9	-13.9	-5.6	-10.2	-40.7	-36.7	-24.9
Surat .. .. .	-4.4	-5.0	-6.1	-4.6	+21.3	-15.1	-8.1
West Khandesh .. .. .	-13.4	-20.1	-37.6	-25.2	-19.6	+21.0	-40.7
East Khandesh .. .. .	-1.4	-14.4	-27.3	-11.2	-0.1	-3.6	-35.3
Nasik .. .. .	-18.9	-27.5	-27.2	-23.5	-20.5	-25.3	-35.6
Ahmednagar .. .. .	-77.3	-29.7	-41.3	-27.8	-1.1	-29.4	-55.2
Poona .. .. .	-19.5	-30.3	-47.7	-30.7	-60.3	+35.9	-42.2
Sholapur .. .. .	-7.0	-10.2	-10.7	-8.6	-42.6	-8.6	-20.2
Satara .. .. .	-5.9	-24.5	-11.7	-12.0	-49.6	-14.1	-36.9
Belgaum .. .. .	-6.0	-13.9	-14.2	-12.5	-42.6	-2.3	-2.6
Bijapur .. .. .	-8.1	-12.9	-20.0	-13.4	-49.1	-0.1	-37.4
Dharwar .. .. .	-9.3	-10.1	-17.3	-12.1	-45.7	-9.9	-34.9
Thana .. .. .	-13.2	-6.8	-9.9	-9.3	+14.0	+96.8	-46.2
Kolaba .. .. .	-13.7	-5.9	-4.4	-7.8	-14.6	+801.1	-39.2
Kanara .. .. .	-5.0	-1.8	+5.5	-0.2	-51.6	-37.4	-17.5
Total Presidency .. .. .	-6.0	-20.1	-17.7	-11.5	-2.3	-15.4	-39.8
Karachi .. .. .	-1.3	-40.1	-25.0	-28.0	-10.6	+29.0	-0.7
Larkana .. .. .	-17.6	-19.9	-36.9	-23.0	-23.0	+5.1	-25.9
Sukkur .. .. .	-8.4	-14.7	-10.3	-18.1	+2.9	+10.2	+14.4
Hyderabad .. .. .	-9.2	-17.2	-34.9	-20.0	+35.4	-16.8	+7.8
Nawabshah .. .. .	-13.2	-11.9	-18.2	-14.5	-54.8	+17.6	-24.2
Thar Parkar .. .. .	-0.5	+3.3	-19.0	-8.3	-69.4	+23.4	+8.3
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	-15.3	-18.4	-50.8	-25.6	65.7	-10.4	-29.4

(The "Indian Humanitarian,"—July 1920.)

## GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF SLAUGHTER.

### PROPOSED TANNERY AT RATONA.

We expressed our protest in our editorial notes in the last issue of our Gujarati magazine "Shri Jiva Daya," against the contract entered into by the local government with a limited concern to start a slaughter-house for slaying cattle at Ratona near Saugor in C. P. Since then popular feeling has assumed an intensive form over the question and meetings have been held in several parts of the country to protest against this step of the Government. There are sound reasons for popular excitement. When the whole nation had raised its voice against the over-decreasing number of cattle from one corner to another and was passionately asking the Government to take sound and effective measures for the protection of cattle, and the prohibition of their export, was it not insufferable that a local Government should come forward to help to establish a slaughter-house? It is undisputed that the number of cattle has decreased. Of the many reasons of this decrease one is the indiscriminate and uncontrolled slaughter of cattle. With this decrease the breed and physique of cattle is also fast degenerating. 72 per cent. of the people of India depend upon agriculture for livelihood and agriculture depends on cattle. We cannot therefore remain indifferent to the over-continuing decrease in their number and their indiscriminate

slaughter. The breeding and protection of cattle involves many an economic problem in Indian life. The question of cattle protection is hourly gaining in seriousness and a shudder numbs our veins when we hear that in these critical times the C. P. Government is opening a slaughter-house to slay from 1,200 to 1,500 cattle every day. It becomes indeed a question what ideal of its functions can persuade the Government to lend their support to this business? Again in whose interests is this slaughter-house to be started? For supplying hide to an English concern of Calcutta established for tanning and trading purposes.

We shall now draw the attention of our readers briefly to the promise of the C. P. Government to help the concern to facilitate this inhumane business and to encourage this shuddering pursuit, so that they may have an idea of the preferential leanings of the Government towards the concern. In our holy land of India we are accustomed from ancient times to look upon and address rulers as "Protectors of Cows and Brahmins" and we are therefore the more grieved that the Government should be out for encouraging the horrible trade of cattle-slaughter instead of cattle-protection. The Government are going to build a "model" slaughter-house at public expense for Messrs. Davenport and Co., who have taken

up this "profitable" business of outraging the feelings of millions of Indians. In this slaughter-house, God's "lower" animals without any distinction except pigs will be annually slain by lakhs. We see from the prospectus of the Company that they will slay from 1,200 to 1,500 cattle every day and the Government of the C. P. have promised to build them an additional slaughter-house in case the concern finds it necessary to slay more cattle. The Railway line will also be specially extended to Ratona for the benefit of the Company to transport innocent creatures imported for being slain. Besides this, Government are going to build a big tank for the concern dealing in this cruel trade.

A time has come when the Central Provinces are going to be desecrated with the blood of even the Cow—a sacred animal of worship to Indians who attach the utmost importance to its preservation. Mother Cows as we rightly call them and other lives will be placed under the cruel knife of the butcher alas! with the money of the nation that desires the protection of the Cow and every other animal. We assume the Government from the innumerable heart-rending letters we have been receiving that popular feeling is very acute over this question and especially to the people of Central Provinces this slaughter-house

has been the source of great misery and they are hence very restless.

The Government are bound to respect the religious sentiments of the people in virtue of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the late Victoria the Good, and their representatives are bound by virtue of the duty of their office to abide by it. However, setting aside the question of religious sentiments we may look to the economic condition of the country. A glance at the figures of the C. P. Government's Census of cattle will show a tremendous decrease in the number of milch and agricultural cattle owing to their indiscriminate slaughter. In that province as in the whole country we cannot get milk, ghee and such other articles of nutriment in a pure unadulterated state. The prices of these articles have gone so inordinately high and the slaughter till now has been so thoughtlessly uncontrolled that it cannot be imagined to what amount of suffering this state of affairs will lead both people and the State. The people have shaken off their slumber; and the Bombay Humanitarian League had approached all the representative Muni-

palities of the country, after showing them the economic danger lurking behind such thoughtless slaughter, with a proposal that the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle may be put a stop to in the slaughter-houses under their control. We are glad to state the Bombay Humanitarian League have been daily receiving quite a flood of authoritative letters announcing the stoppage of the slaughter of such animals. In short when the people and the municipalities realizing the value of cattle have begun taking sound measures for their protection, and when Hindus, Mussulmans and other communities welcome such efforts, is it just that the C. P. Government should be ready to build a new slaughter-house and shed rivers of blood of lakhs of cattle? How outrageous is this flouting of popular sentiment!

We again ask the Government of the C. P. and the Supreme Government whether this step is based on justice. It is really a great loss to the country to take such an unjust step and flout public opinion when it is necessary to stop the export and slaughter of useful and valuable cattle,

and to preserve them, when it is essential to improve and protect their degenerating breed. It is necessary that each town and each village should protest against such a step. It is the people's duty to raise a loud voice against this agreement and prevent the Government from carrying it out as being so harmful to the country's interests. If once we form a habit of remaining indifferent to such an act, other local Government are likely to follow suit in future and encourage such slaughter-houses in their provinces and our cattle-wealth will thus be annihilated. How is it possible to tolerate that the Government should help to start a slaughter-house to slay 1,200 to 1,500 cattle daily for the sake of providing hide to a trading firm? We are bound to express our feelings strongly in this matter and hope that if all the quarters of the country raise their unanimous voice against this agreement and if there is determination behind, we are sure our efforts to get the agreement cancelled are bound to succeed. (The "Indian Humanitarian," August 1920).

## PRAY PROTECT THE CATTLE!

To The Editor of "The Indian Humanitarian."

Sir,—Prophets, Poets, Philanthropists—they have all been the protectors of cattle, promoters of their growth, and the preachers of humane principles. They all have shown intense love for the dumb animals, especially for domestic animals. For, Sir, are not the cattle more grateful, more useful than many men? In the East, the Cow is a sacred animal. Even the bullocks and horses are kindly thought of; so much so, that a day is set apart as a holiday, when they are washed and dressed and garlanded and feasted and taken round the town in a procession! This love for animals is specially noticeable in India, where the Jains and Hindus maintain large Panjrapols for disabled cattle. It is therefore but natural, that the Hindus should feel extremely hurt at the thought of establishing a Tannery at Ratona, where the slaughter of cattle would be tremendous and terrible. It is also necessary to examine briefly and dispassionately, whether the Hindu sentiment and protest are based on the solid rock of Truth and Righteousness. Let us see:—

(1) Against Religion:—Animal slaughter is definitely and distinctly opposed to the teachings.

- (a) Of Jainism,
- (b) Of Buddhism, and
- (c) Of Hinduism.

(d) Protection of cattle is the special injunction of Lord Zoroaster also.

(2) Against Ethics:—Slaughter of cattle is repugnant to the spirit.

- (a) Of Christ,
- (b) Of Confucius, and

(c) Of all other Teachers and Reformers of the World.

(3) Against Economy:—Slaughter of Cattle is against the principles of Economy and against the present conditions of our country. For, Sir,

- (a) Our cattle are perishing in large numbers during the lean years.
- (b) They perish for lack of storage of hay.
- (c) They depreciate in quality and in class.
- (d) The strong and sound are exported
- (e) The middling ones are secured by Butchers.
- (f) The Farmer is feeling the pinch of cattle.
- (g) The Dairies are short of milk and butter
- (h) And the net result is that agriculture suffers, farmer suffers, and masses of people suffer, and many succumb during famine years.

(4) Against Public Health:—Not only are diseases contracted by partaking of animal food, for which slaughter of animals is inevitable, but that the slaughter of cows and buffaloes leaves a distinct gap in the circle and strength of these animals, which leads to the deterioration of their stock, of the milk and of the butter, and consequent scarcity and high prices of these indispensable food stuffs. Sir, I fail to see, how our women can be saved, how our children can be nourished, if the prices of milk and butter become prohibitive?

- (a) Will not the welfare work of women undertaken by Lady Chalmersford suffer?
- (b) Will not the Children's Welfare

inaugurated by Lady Lloyd suffer?

(c) Will not our Hospitals, Homes and Cretches suffer—for want of good milk at a reasonable price? Sir it is futile to concert measure of public health, and at the same time sanction erection of slaughter houses! It would be little short of waste of time, of money and of energy.

(5) Conflicting Policy:—The present policy of Government seems to be most conflicting.

- (a) On one hand, they are starting cattle farms;
- (b) Organising cattle shows;
- (c) Arranging for Hay storage for famine years.
- (d) And on the other hand, Government are coolly, calmly, quietly, indifferently setting their seal of approval on the erection of a slaughter house at Ratona! Inconsistency and incompetency cannot go further. There is still time to revise their decision.

An Appeal:—Viewed from all aspects, the proposed slaughter house at Ratona is against the teachings of Religion of Ethics, of Economy, of Public Health and of the approved Policy of Government; and it is but meet for a Christian and Humane Government to stop the erection of this animal-killing apparatus. The earnest efforts of the Humanitarian Society and of its energetic Secretary, Mr. Nanavaty, are indeed laudable, and they deserve strong public support.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJEE FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

("The Indian Humanitarian" Aug., 1920.)

# WANTED CONTROL ON THE EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Those who remember the anxious days of November and December 1919, when it was said 60,000 heads of cattle were exported to Brazil will also see the necessity of immediate action both on the part of popular leaders and the Government in this matter just now. Letters have already appeared in the local press drawing attention to the advent of Brazilian agents amongst us for purchase of cattle, their very location is given and earnest appeals are made to interested persons to see that no cattle are exported this time. When we presented a memorial on this subject last January to the Government, we had full hopes that such a contingency would not be allowed to arise in so near a future and that effective measures would also be devised to prevent export if purchasers were forthcoming. We are utterly disappointed to find that Brazil still wants Indian cattle and we are so far as legislation and preventive measures are concerned as distant from them as ever.

Government ultimately undertook an enquiry in this subject last year and announced that 1500 heads were sent to Brazil. The figure was for many reasons unacceptable but the scare disappeared as soon as it was known that the authorities were looking into the whole thing. It is a pity no measures were adopted to prevent export of cattle for ever. This serves to show that our rulers have not yet awakened to a sense of the importance of cattle-wealth of this country and still cling to the indifferent and callous attitude to lower life adopted by Western countries half a century ago.

Once again therefore it becomes our duty to draw earnestly the attention of the Government to the present situation. There is already a keen interest on the cattle question just now. Pir Mohitamiyan

Sahab of Mangrol's—"A cow in every home" propaganda is fast spreading, the Ration Slaughter-House movement has made people cognisant of the evils of slaughter and export of milk and agricultural cattle; enterprising and kind-hearted people are every day coming forward to open protective cattle-farms. Government ought to lead such a humanitarian and economically beneficial movement even before the volume of public opinion gathers and presses upon them to take definite steps. We may warn the authorities that popular feeling is very high-strung on this question at present. It is not that we blame the Government for the present state of things but we cannot but bring to their notice that even though the war closed on November 11, 1918, the era of prosperity and plenty which people expected has not yet come, prices have not gone down, congestion in food markets has not been relieved. It would not do for the Director of Information to point out that the food situation is better in India than in many parts of Europe. That is hardly a consolation to the people, for in India the question of the export of cattle is not merely one of the export of food, it is a more serious one of the export of capital, nay of the very lifeblood of the people.

We shall not inflict on our readers the fact that since 1900, the poorer classes have been living on one meal per day and have lost the necessary supply of fat and protein by the loss of good milk and ghee. The emasculation of the race was vividly brought home to Bombay this year only by the well directed and humanitarian Child Welfare Movement initiated by H. E. Lady Lloyd. The provision of proper food for the Indian people cries for immediate attention before anything else. In the earlier days of British rule it may have

been hoped that India would go Christian and would drop her superstitious, her vegetarianism, her social organization to adopt the faith, the food, the individualism of the west. That hope has gone. India as a whole would never be a flesh-eating country, on the contrary the world is becoming vegetarian and countries of the farthest West are becoming keen improvers of breed of cattle and their protectors. The American Humanitarian Movement puts to shame even the Jain of India and the Buddhist of Asia. It is necessary that these things should be realized, a vigor should be instilled in the Humanitarian movements of the country and Government be asked to see that a proper supply of milk and its by-products is always present in the Indian market for the consumption of Indian people.

One of the first steps towards the achievement of this end is a total prohibition of all export and indiscriminate slaughter of cattle. India can never have too many cows or buffaloes. The population as increased, cattle have diminished, more and more land is devoted to cotton indigo and jute and unfortunately to Railways, both cattle and foodstuffs are exported in large quantities, food-control has given no relief and last though not the least we are afraid the country will be facing another famine this year for the rains have neither been plenty nor well-distributed. Fine cattle and fine cattle it is that Brazil wants—must not go out of India in such circumstances. On the contrary it is paramount that the cattle-wealth of the country should be marshalled and conserved and developed to avert the catastrophe of famine. We earnestly appeal to the Government to take timely measures to prevent export.

(“The Indian Humanitarian” September-October, 1920.)

## CATTLE PRESERVATION.

### BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATE:

The suavity with which Government accepted the Humanitarian Resolutions in the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council calls for admiration. The utter lack of responsibility and a desire to manipulate statistics and facts were too evident not to deserve censure. Yet we thank the Government for having undertaken to represent the matter to the Government of India, and earnestly pray that Sir George Lloyd will not be duped by the plausibili-

ties advanced by an officer who being a Government Finance officer can have brass enough to quote an unofficial agricultural society in Rome to show that cattle have increased in India from 1907 to 1913 or an amateur economist who believes that export of cattle will force nature to increase their number in India. These arguments indicate an unlucky state of mind and in no way does credit to those who advance them who furnished these statistics to the Roman agricultural society, and if they

were made available to that foreign body, why were they not made available to the Indian public? Who examined these statistics and certified them as correct? What is the value of statistics collated by absentee bodies through agents as against those compiled by specially organized bodies and responsible men on the spot? For the movers of the resolution were all of them responsible men in every sense of the term and they were men on the spot and as such to be taken on their bare word 40

STATISTICAL JUGGLING.

ording to the only universally accepted dictum of all modern governments. Apart from the statistics presented to the Council by the movers of the resolution the were made available to that foreign body, decrease and degeneration of cattle is written all over India in lurid letters that one may read as one runs. Before 1900 A.D. every middle class family maintained cattle for their own milk and ghee supply. Till 1910 A.D. every upper middle class family attempted to maintain at least a head of cattle for getting its milk. The attempt has now been given up as hopeless. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamas has himself worked excellently during the dread fodder famines of 1911-12 and 1918-19 and no Roman society or other can be a better authority than he on this question. Where did the cattle maintained by the middle class and well-to-do farmers go? They died of starvation and if they did not, they went to the slaughter-house by changing hands in quick succession. They could not have gone to any cattle farms, the Government know that there is none to take them. The terrible death-rate of cattle in Gujrat and other parts is to be found in Government Reports. Is it meant that birth-rate has also been so monstrous in proportion as to give us an increase of 50 per cent. in spite of such a terrific death-rate? Which is that prolific breed that has showered such a bountiful crop on us? The Hon. Mr. Curtis says there is no specific breed in the presidency. Indeed it was his duty to lay his finger on the breed that could so easily fill up the gap. The inevitable conclusion is that the Roman society has not been able to compile correct statistics. Even if the birth-rate has increased, the law of poor people's fertility applies here too. The less nou-

ishment there is and less easy circumstances, the fertility is greater, the offspring weaker and more numerous. The race that has come to fill up the gap of cattle that died or were slaughtered must be one fit only for death or slaughter, as milk, ghee and bye-products show no signs of going down in prices or of improving in quality. The same kind of fallacy may be detected in the argument of increase of supply, resulting from export. Firstly cattle cannot be manufactured, secondly, nothing has been done to manufacture—to improve and rear their race and breed. There is a very limited number of good healthy cattle in the country. The export agents do not proceed scientifically. There is no attempt to build up a perennial spring—to conserve male cattle and breed cattle specially for export and continue the breed here, so that a perpetual trade may be built up. Export on those lines would be something sensible. But at present the best cattle are selected, the weakest and the worst are left in the country and breeding farms are established outside in foreign lands. If this sort of trade were to be encouraged, we shall very soon cease to be exporting cattle and will have to begin importing them for our own needs from Brazil or England. Exactly the same thing will happen as did in the case of our industries. We used to supply finished products to the world, now the case is reversed. We are dependent on foreign countries for our needs, ever so elementary. We shall be dependent on other countries for our needs the most primary if this insane export of cattle continues.

We believe instead of sticking in the mire of fallacious discussions "as a practical Presidency" we must at once set to

work. We request the Government to control export of cattle by issuing license to all purchasers of cattle for export. After purchase is effected the cattle must be inspected by a mixed board of officials and non-officials who should unanimously certify that the cattle intended to be shipped were not in any way necessary to the interests of the cattle-wealth of the country. An annual limit to such export may be fixed and an export duty imposed. The board and the license may be instituted at once to deal with Bombay cattle in anticipation of sanction from the Government of India.

This much for the Government. The people must do their duty also. There are no cattle-farms in the country and we agree with the Hon. Mr. Curtis that the six crores proposed to be invested in starting cattle farms will only touch the fringe of the question. Not six but six thousand crores are required. A widespread movement may therefore be started under the aegis of cattle protection societies to organize the cattle-capital of the country on western lines—in big trusts. Unfortunately or fortunately for us trusts or large scale organisations have come to stay, and if we are to succeed, we must be with the times. As soon as these organizations take shape we shall make it our first duty to ask Government to subsidise them and encourage them in other ways by removing financial restrictions, providing pasture grounds and keeping out competition from foreign countries. Apathy is, however, the first obstacle and that should go before we proceed to the authorities and ask them to help us in this matter.

(The "Indian Humanitarian,"

September-October 1920.)

STATISTICAL JUGGLING.

Some misanthrope has said that speech was invented by man to conceal the truth. He might also have said that statistics have been invented by man to mislead his fellowmen. At least, in the hands of some officials in India, they suggest conclusions which are totally at variance with facts. The fault, of course, is not with the statistics themselves, but with those who juggle with them. The Director of Information, Bengal, seems to be a past master in this art of juggling with statistics. He is using them as the Devil is said to use Scripture. Here is a precious bit of "information" which he has thought fit to inflict on the Press in Bengal:—

For Lack of authentic figures and by reason of the bold assertion of propagandist agitators it has grown to be accepted that India is a land poor in livestock and that its cattle have suffered severe depletion during the years of the war. The first quinquennial census undertaken by the

Department of Statistics during the cold weather of 1919-20 not only contradicts this allegation but demonstrates that India is the wealthiest country in the world in its possession of bovine cattle. According to the census returns India owns 145,922,000 cattle, whereas the next most important cattle-rearing country, the United States, possesses only 67,866,000 head. The Argentine has 27,050,000, Germany 17,227,000, France 13,315,000, the United Kingdom 12,311,000, Australia 11,040,000, Canada 10,051,000, Australia 11,040,000, Canada 10,051,000, and New Zealand 2,888,000 head of oxen after the war. The percentage of change between the pre-war year of 1913-14 and the year under observation 1919-20, varies from 53.8 per cent. increase in the case of Canada to 51.4 decrease in the case of Belgium. The Argentine increased only 4.6 per cent. while the United Kingdom added 1 per cent. to its total. The estimated number of bovine cattle in India

for 1913-14 was 143,179,000, while the census returns for 1919-20 revealed the possession of 145,922,000 oxen. There was therefore an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the pre-war year.

While we are prepared blindly to accept the correctness of the various statistics of cattle-wealth quoted by the Director, not all the Nabobs of the Information Bureaus in the country would be able to induce us to swallow the rubbish about India being "the wealthiest country in the world in its possession of bovine cattle." How does one assay the wealth of any country? And in comparing it with that of any other country does one go merely by the totals, without any reference to the requirements of each of the countries compared? According to this Director, India is wealthier than either Argentina or the United States, because the total number of cattle in this country is greater than the number in either Argentina or the United States.

But does he know the relative proportions of the population of these three countries? India, with a population of 315 millions is possessed of 145 millions of cattle, while Argentina with a population of only 7 millions possesses 27 millions and the United States with 92 millions of people has 67 millions of cattle. That is to say, we in India have 46 cattle per head of the population while Argentina has 3 and the States .66 per head. Does this show that

India is wealthier in cattle than the other two countries? The number of cattle per head in the United Kingdom, France and Germany work out at .27, .33 and .26 respectively. From this proportion, some may be inclined to conclude that India is at least richer than these countries proportionately to their population, but even here we have to remember that the latter two countries are essentially manufacturing ones, while India is almost wholly agricul-

tural and, therefore, requires a proportionately greater number of cattle. Looking to all the varied needs of India, it is thus plain that she is in point of essential cattle-wealth, far below most of the countries of the world named by the gentleman presiding over the Bureau of Information in Bengal.—“The Bombay Chronicle.”

22-2-21

## MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

### DEMAND FOR PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF MILCH-CATTLE.

The Bombay Humanitarian League had forwarded the following memorial to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in December 1919:-  
To,

His Excellency The Right Honourable,  
**SIR GEORGE AMBROSE LLOYD,**  
G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,  
Governor of the Bombay Presidency,  
BOMBAY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, the Acting President, Vice-President and Members of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League most respectfully beg to draw Your Excellency's kind attention to the following facts:—

2. We have read the following statement about the export from India of milch cattle with great pain and surprise.

The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos put the following question in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 10th December, 1919:—

“(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some American Companies have come to purchase cows in this Presidency for exporting them out of India?”

(b) If so, is it true that they have purchased and exported nearly 60,000 cows in this year?”

(c) Will Government be pleased to inquire how many cows have been exported by those American Companies from each District of Ahmedabad, Broach and Kathiawar?”

The Government, in reply, stated:—

“(a) Certain Brazilian subjects are purchasing cattle in Gujarat for export to Brazil. (b) and (c) Enquiry will be made as to the nature and extent of the trade.”

3. With a view to bring to your Excellency's notice the real facts about milch and agriculture cattle which is the invaluable wealth of this country, 70 p.o. of whose

population depends on agriculture, we beg to place the following facts before you which may prove helpful in the inquiry which Your Excellency proposes to hold. As the apprehended export of milch cattle is to be mainly from Gujarat and Kathiawar, our statements will apply to the conditions existing in those provinces.

4. Your Excellency is aware that the whole country—and especially Gujarat suffered from a severe famine—both of grain and fodder only last year. The scarcity of fodder was so severely felt that hundreds of villages cried for fodder and yet it was unavailable. As a result, thousands of milch cattle have died in Gujarat and thousands have suffered in their vitality. The deteriorating vitality of milch cattle has been a complaint of agriculturists for the last many years and it is a fact as clear as daylight. A visit to some villages will show Your Excellency in what condition milch cattle ill-nourished on scanty or bad fodder exist. The famine of the last year has affected them more as regards their vitality. But besides quality, the number has also decreased. Over and above the cattle that died from starvation, thousands were led to slaughter-houses. The stock of milch cattle thus at present is in a very depleted condition and any export of them will deal a death blow not only to agriculture but also to the people.

5. Milk and its bye-products like curds and ghee are the chief nourishing foods of Indians. There was a time in India when every house had a cow and enough milk was obtainable to every member of the family. Those days are now gone—perhaps never to return. Even the village people are not in a position to maintain a cow—much less more milch cattle. A decade ago the people of villages had no difficulty in obtaining milk for their needs.

But now, as is well-known, not only is unadulterated milk difficult to obtain in Bombay and other cities, but even in villages pure milk is scarcely available. And for what milk we can get, we have to pay fancy prices.

6. The following table will show how the prices of milk and its bye-products have gone up by leaps and bounds:—

CITY OF BOMBAY.			
Names of the Sub-stances.	During five years before war	During the war	During Nov. 1919
	Rs. per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.
Ghee ..	20 to 25	35 to 40	50 to 55
Milk ..	6 to 7	8 to 9	13 to 15
Curd ..	2 to 3	3 to 4	7 to 8

SURAT DISTRICT.			
Names of the Sub-stances.	During five years before war	During the war	During Nov. 1919
	per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.
Ghee ..	18 to 20	25 to 28	60 to 65
Milk ..	2 to 3	2½ to 3½	4 to 6
Curd ..	2 to 3	2½ to 3½	4 to 6

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.			
Names of the Sub-stances.	During five years before war	During the war	During Nov. 1919
	per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.	Rs. per md. About.
Ghee ..	15 to 18	22 to 26	60 to 65
Milk ..	2 to 3	3 to 3½	7 to 9
Curd ..	2 to 3	3 to 3½	7 to 9

7. It will be seen from the tables to what high and abnormal level the price of milk and its products has reached. Milk and ghee which are a part of the daily meal of every Indian, however poor, have become a luxury now to be enjoyed only by a few. But over and above this it indicates how vastly the stock of milch cattle must have been depleted. In former times, even during the direst famines, the prices we have quoted were never reached. This is another reason why any export of milch cattle should be immediately stopped.

8. The most important consideration as regards this matter should be the effect of such export on the future of agriculture in the province. The agriculturists are suffering from want of agricultural stock at present. They have to pay fancy prices for bulls, bullocks and other agricultural cattle. An ox, which was obtainable for Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 a few years back, is not obtainable



## SAVE THE CATTLE.

now at Rs. 250 or 300. If any export of milch cattle is to be allowed, there would be a greater rise still in prices, and even by paying these prices the agriculturists would not be able to obtain enough cattle for the cultivation of land. It is a well-known fact that for meeting the needs of 27 acres of cultivable land, only a pair of oxen is at present available in India, whereas for cultivating land properly, a pair of oxen is necessary for every two acres of cultivable land. It is thus clear that there are not sufficient bulls for cultivation of

land. At such a time to allow the export of cows or any other milch cattle out of the country is very injurious for the agriculture future of the country.

9. Your Excellency will thus see that the export of milch cattle out of any part of India will cause the ruin of the agriculturists. On cows and other milch cattle depend the life of the people. They are the chief source of their maintenance. They constitute the real and the most precious wealth of the country. We think that it is the bounden duty of the State to stop ex-

port of such cattle in the interest of the people. It is the agriculturists, poor as they are, that are tempted to sell their cattle, because the high prices are paid to them; but the State which looks after the welfare of the people should stop such wholesale purchase by outsiders.

10. We hope Your Excellency's Government will recognise the situation and save the agriculturists from ruin by immediately prohibiting export of milch cattle from the Bombay Presidency.  
(The "Indian Humanitarian", December, 1919.)

## SAVE THE CATTLE.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

### APPEALS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, Ag. President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, addressed the following letters to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on 1st July 1920 and 6th August, 1920, respectively:—

#### LETTER NO. I.

On behalf of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I have the honour to address a few words to you in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of the Bombay Municipality.

As you will agree, the cows and buffaloes are the most valuable milch cattle. The sacrosanct character attributed to the cow by Indians in general and the Hindus in particular is largely due to the fact that she is the chief source of obtaining milk which forms the very life blood of the Indian nation. Upto very recent days, milk and its bye-products were considered the chief nourishing foods of the majority of the population in India, but nowadays they have become things more of luxury than those of necessity owing to the shortage of milk supply. Milk which was obtainable in the Bombay City at 3 annas per seer before the war is not now obtainable even at 6 annas a seer. Thus the pure milk and its bye-products which form the important factors of the human food are now not obtainable by the majority of Indians and as a result of this we see the nation deteriorating in vitality. Hence we can say that the problem of milk and agricultural cattle is of paramount importance and its neglect will surely mean a national suicide.

We can see from the press notes and communiques published by the Government that the number of such cattle is decreasing every year and the latest statistics published by the Bombay Government records

show a decrease of about 4 lacs in the number of milch cattle during the last four years.

We are of opinion that the chief causes of this decrease are (1) the indiscriminate slaughter of such useful cattle in the slaughter-houses and (2) the ravages of famine.

What a large number of milch cattle meet their fate in the Bandra slaughter house! The following official figures will give you an idea of the loss in the cattle wealth of the country.

Year.	Cows.	Buffaloes.
1917-18	4,707	9,537
1918-19	64,866	10,994
1919-20	54,736	10,240

Besides the killing of milch cattle there is the question of the slaughter of prime cows and calves. These are slaughtered in thousands every year. When these animals are killed in their primitive age, how can we expect the increase in the number of milch and agricultural cattle? The following figures from the official records will give you an idea of the extent to which the slaughter is carried on indiscriminately.

Year.	Calves and heifers.
1917-18	2,149
1918-19	3,935
1919-20	3,069

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Three fourths of her population mainly depend for maintenance on agriculture. According to the opinion of Sir J. Strachy, "It is probable that 90 per cent. of the whole population are so closely connected with the land that they may be properly be called agricultural." Hence the question of agricultural cattle is one of the most vital importance. It is most unfortunate, nay scandalous, that in India neither the State nor the public have devoted a bit of their attention to tackle this problem that is every day getting more and more serious.

In India chief agricultural cattle are bullocks, bulls and buffaloes. The area of the land that is cultivated every year is nearly 22,00,00,000 acres, while the number of cattle is very small and if we compare the two numbers, we shall find that a pair of bulls is available for cultivating every 27 acres of land. This will clearly convince you that the number of cattle is quite insufficient for proper cultivation of land. We can undoubtedly say that for this insufficiency the indiscriminate slaughter of agricultural cattle is mainly responsible and the following figures of the bullocks slaughtered in the Bandra slaughter house will give you an idea of the tremendous loss that we are undergoing every year:

1917-18	18,320
1918-19	15,948
1919-20	18,887

As we find every day hundreds of milch and agricultural cattle viz., cows, buffaloes, prime cows, calves, bullocks etc., are slaughtered in Bandra slaughter house, in a similar way thousands are being killed every day all over India. The present condition of these cattle is appalling enough to show how far we have suffered and how far we shall suffer if we do not pay our best attention to the protection of these cattle. The old generation is killed, the young generation is killed, old or young all are killed without any discrimination. How are we then to expect an increase in the number in the present cattle wealth of the motherland? From the humanitarian point of view the slaughter of any animal is a sin, but setting it apart for the present we can say from the economic point of view that the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle is a sin because in their slaughter lies the slaughter of the nation's manhood. It is also essential that these cattle should be spared for the health, wealth, and strength of the people in India.

### "Very Grave."

Thus the problem of milch agricultural cattle has become very grave and it requires to be carefully considered. In order to avoid further rise in the gravity of the situation it is essentially necessary that the system of allowing wholesale slaughter of those animals in the slaughter houses should be checked.

The Calcutta Corporation has recently resolved that no calf will be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses under its control for trade or food purposes.

The prices of milk, its by-products, corn and such other articles of everyday needs.

city have gone up tremendously and it is now high time that the Corporation should rise to the occasion and stop the situation becoming more serious.

Under these circumstances, I request you to place this letter before the Corporation for its consideration and in the interest of the general public and for the welfare and prosperity of the country to resolve as a preliminary measure that no animal that can be useful for milk or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality.

This is an all India question and I hope that the Bombay Municipal Corporation,

which ranks first in the list of all Indian Municipalities, will in accordance with its dignity as "Urbis prima in India" take a bold step for saving the population from a grave disaster and will thus pave the path of the sacred movement for its progress.

In the name of humanity in general, I again appeal to all the Corporators to consider this question seriously and take such action as may stop the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of these useful cattle.

(The "Indian Humanitarian", July, 1920.)

### LETTER NO. II.

In continuation of my letter dated the 1st July, 1920, I have the honour to write a few more lines on the question of slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle in the Bandra Slaughter House.

I have read the copy of the letter No. M/1183/C, dated the 24th July 1920, from the Municipal Commissioner, wherein he has furnished some information re: the slaughter of milch cattle in the Bandra Slaughter House, and also the copy of the report from the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

From the report of the Superintendent, we find, that in the period of 15 days, 3,133 animals (cattle and buffaloes) were slaughtered. The following particulars as to their sexes and ages are given in the report.

No. of heads	P.C.	Sex.	Age.
496	15.83	Male.	....
1,152	36.76	Female.	Over 8 years.
407	15.80	Do.	Under 3 years.
988	31.53	Do.	Between 3 & 8 years.

It is further stated that during these 15 days, 334 heads of buffaloes were slaughtered. The following are the particulars as to their ages.

No. of heads	P.C.	Age.
4	1.19	Under 3 years.
21	6.28	Between 3 and 8 years.
309	92.51	Over 8 years.

The Commissioner suggests in his letter that "it will be proper to prohibit the slaughter of male-cattle under 3 years or age and of female-cattle under 4." He also recommends the prohibition of the slaughter of cows and buffaloes in calf. The Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses also gives the same opinion. I have some apprehensions as to the achievement of the object with which this question is brought before the Corporation if a resolution be passed in accordance with these recommendations.

As you might be aware the number of the milch and agricultural cattle is decreasing every year, and so it is necessary to protect and preserve whatsoever stock we have. Now, if the recommendation of the Commissioner is accepted and rules according to it are framed, the result will be that no cattle under 3 years of age and no female-cattle under 4 years of age will be allowed to be slaughtered. This means that there can be no restriction on the slaughter of male-cattle above 3 years of age and of female-cattle under 4 years of age, and consequently any cattle above the prescribed age, though useful for milch and agricultural purposes, will be allowed to be slaughtered.

Secondly, in the Superintendent's report, the most useful age for milking animals is mentioned to be from 3 to 8 years. As far as I understand, the milking age is up to 12 years according to our common experience.

It is further reported that no cows in milk were presented for slaughter. This is quite true, because nobody will like to lose the income that he can derive by the sale of milk and its by-products. But when a cow or buffalo under 10 years of age becomes dry, it does not mean that it has become dry for ever and it is not going to be pregnant. If such an animal is preserved for about 8 months it is sure to commence giving milk again. It is also probable that the kind of arrangement suggested by the Commissioner, if approved, will hardly be able to solve the problem of the milk-supply of the city.

### AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

Now there remains the problem of agricultural-cattle. The prohibition of the slaughter of male-cattle under 3 years of age can do hardly any good. Any male-cattle over 3 years of age will be allowed to be slaughtered. A bullock or a male-buffalo can be useful for agricultural purposes till it attains the age of about twelve years, and a resolution according to the Commissioner's recommendation will not solve the problem of the insufficiency of

the agricultural-stock. Only in the Bandra Slaughter-House, about 18,000 bullocks are killed every year. You can very well imagine how useful for the agricultural purposes these eighteen thousand bullocks can be, if they are alive.

I believe that for increasing the cattle-stock of the city as well as of the country, the Corporation should prohibit the slaughter of any animal that may be or can be useful for milch and agricultural purposes. So I suggest that as a preliminary measure the Corporation should resolve to prohibit the slaughter of—

(1) Cows, Buffaloes (female), Calves and heifers of any kind below the age of 12 years and (2) Bullocks and male-buffaloes of any kind below the age of 12 years.

By passing such a resolution, the question is likely to arise as to what should be done when a cow or a buffalo becomes dry. At present, these dry cattle are hardly maintained by their owners, who prefer to sell them to the butchers and buy new ones instead. These dry cattle are slaughtered and in this way the number of milch-cattle diminishes every year and there remain no chances of increase. The owners do not prefer to maintain these dry cattle, because they cannot get sufficient accommodation and if they get, they are required to undergo heavy expenses.

### CATTLE AND DAIRY FARMS.

So for the solution of this problem, I suggest that Municipality should establish a cattle farm of its own, where the dry cattle may be preserved on payment of moderate charges till they commence to give milk again, when they can be returned to their owners. In this way, the Municipality will be able to protect and preserve the dry cattle-stock of the city and will so help the cattle-breeding. This will also lead to a fair increase in the number of cattle in future. The cattle-farm is a paying concern, because the amount that may be spent after its maintenance can be realised from the fees that it receives for the preservation of the dry-cattle and in

profit, the Municipality becomes the owners of the young calves and heifers. These calves and heifers, when they attain their maturity, can be sold and their sale can realise more than what might have been spent for rearing them. The Commissioner also suggests the establishment of such a farm and it is desirable that the Corporation should take up this question without delay and resolve to establish a Dairy and Cattle-farm. The Commissioner is not sanguine that any good result will be achieved

by the correspondence with various societies interested in cattle-preservation. I think that he errs somewhat in his conclusion and that if he consults the various organisations engaged in the work of cattle-preservation and protection, he is sure to obtain some more information and views on the subject. So I hope that the Corporation will accept the Sub-Committee's proposal and ask the Commissioner to initiate correspondence with various societies so engaged.

The public feeling is very strong in this matter and I am sure the Corporation, as a body largely elected by and representing the public, will not fail to carry out the wishes of the public which are put forth by various memorials and resolutions already forwarded to you.

Before concluding this letter, I again appeal to the Corporators to consider this question carefully and pass such a resolution as would save and increase the useful cattle-wealth of the country.

## APPEAL TO THE MUNICIPALITIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, Ag. President, the Bombay Humanitarian League addressed the following letter to the Municipalities in India:—

Sir,

On behalf of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I have the honour to address a few words to you in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of your Municipality.

As you will agree, cows and buffaloes are the most valuable milch cattle. The sacrosanct character attributed to the cows by Indians in general and the Hindus in particular is largely due to the fact she is the chief source of obtaining-milk, which forms the very life-blood of Indian nation. Upto very recent days, milk and its bye-products were considered the chief nourishing foods of the majority of the population in India, but nowadays, they have become things of luxury rather than those of necessity owing to the shortage of milk supply. Milk which was obtainable before the war is not now obtainable even on the payment of double the price. Thus pure milk and its bye-products which form important factors of the human food are now not obtainable by the majority of Indians and as a result of this we see the nation deteriorating in vitality. Hence, we can say that the problem of milk and agricultural cattle is of paramount importance and its neglect will surely mean a national suicide.

We can see from the press notes and communiques published by the Bombay Government that the number of such cattle is decreasing every year and the latest statistics published by the Bombay Government records a decrease of about four lacs in the number of milch cattle during last four years. We believe, similar is also the case in other provinces with regard to the number of cattle. We are of opinion that the chief causes of this decrease are (1) the indiscriminate slaughter of such useful cattle in the slaughter-houses and (2) the ravages of famine.

A very large number of milch cattle is slaughtered in the slaughter-houses in In-

dia every year and the figures, if carefully considered, would give you an idea of the heavy loss in the cattle wealth of the country.

Besides the killing of milch cattle, there is the question of the slaughter of prime cows and calves. These are slaughtered in thousands every year. When these animals are killed in their young age, how can we expect the increase in the number of milch and agricultural cattle? The figures from the official records will easily give you an idea of the extent to which the slaughter is carried on indiscriminately.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Three-fourths of her population mainly depend for maintenance on agriculture. According to the opinion of Sir J. Strachy, "it is probable that 90 per cent of the whole population are so closely connected with the land that they may properly be called agricultural." Hence the question of agricultural cattle is one of the most vital importance. It is most unfortunate, nay scandalous, that in India neither the State nor the public have devoted a bit of their attention to tackle this problem that is every day getting more and more serious.

In India the chief agricultural cattle are bullocks, bulls and buffaloes. The area of the land that is cultivated every year is nearly 220,000,000 acres, while the number of cattle is very small and if we compare the two numbers, we shall find that a pair of bulls is available for cultivating every 27 acres of land. This will clearly convince you that the number of cattle is quite insufficient for proper cultivation of land. We can undoubtedly say that for this insufficiency, the indiscriminate slaughter of agricultural cattle is mainly responsible.

As we find, every day hundreds of milch and agricultural cattle, viz, cows, buffaloes, prime cows, calves, bullocks etc.—are slaughtered in the Slaughter-Houses all over the country. The present condition of the cattle is appalling enough to show how far we have suffered and how far we shall suffer if we do not pay our best attention to the protection of these cattle. The old generation is killed, the young generation is killed, old or young all are

killed without any discrimination. How are we, then, to expect an increase in the number of present cattle wealth of the Motherland? From the humanitarian point of view the slaughter of any animal is a sin, but setting it apart for the present, we can say, from the economic point of view, that the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle is a sin, because in their slaughter lies the slaughter of the nation's manhood. It is also essential that these cattle should be spared for the health and strength of the people in India.

Thus the problem of milch and agricultural cattle has become very grave and it requires to be carefully considered. In order to avoid further rise in the gravity of the situation, it is essential that the system of allowing wholesale slaughter of these animals in the slaughter houses should be checked.

The Calcutta Corporation has recently resolved that no calves will be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses under its control, for food or trade purposes.

The prices of milk, its bye-products, corn and such other articles of every day necessity have gone up tremendously and it is now high time the Municipal authorities should rise to the occasion and stop the situation becoming more serious.

Under these circumstances, I request you to place this letter before your committee for its consideration and in the interest of the general public and for the welfare and prosperity of the country to resolve as a preliminary measure that no animal that can be useful for milch or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses under the control of the Municipality.

This is an All-India question and I hope that your committee will take such a bold step for saving the population from a grave disaster and will, thus, pave the path of this sacred movement for its progress.

In the name of humanity in general, I again appeal to all the members of the committee to consider this question seriously and take such action as may stop the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of these useful cattle.

# PRESERVATION OF OUR CATTLE WEALTH.

## INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Reprint from Bombay Government Gazette.)

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—Your Excellency,—I beg to move that—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of Bombay do represent to the Government of India the necessity of a special committee of officials and non-officials being appointed to submit a comprehensive report regarding the condition of cattle in the whole of India and the advisability of devising checks on slaughter and export of cattle generally and of milch cattle in particular."

I need hardly tell the Council how keen is the feeling that has been aroused lately throughout India on the question of cattle generally and especially with regard to the economic side of it, the feeling being accentuated by the sentimental keenness that is attached to the preservation of cattle generally amongst Hindus who form a majority of the people of India. My resolution, as your Excellency will perceive, is one that does not recommend any specific action being taken by Government either regarding a check on export or of slaughter of cattle. I have been trying to look up figures which would enable anybody who takes an interest in this matter to suggest checks on either slaughter of useful cattle or on export of useful cattle without anything substantial being said to the contrary. The problem is a very complex one, but when I show these figures to the Council it will appear very necessary to have a comprehensive survey of the whole situation as far as the cattle world in India is concerned. I have, Your Excellency, in my hand a Monograph issued by the Munitions Board in 1919 giving the figures of trade in tanned hides and skins and leather. The figures given are in Table III under the heading "Export of raw hides from British India by sea to foreign countries." In 1881 the quantity in cwts. exported was 595,144. It has gone on increasing every year practically and in 1913-14 the figure had gone up to 1,115,747 cwts. The total of exports of tanned hides from British India by sea to foreign countries in 1881 was 62,871 cwts. and that quantity increased in 1914 to 174,028 cwts. So, roughly speaking, the quantity of hides and skins and tanned leather exported from India to foreign countries has gone up cent. per cent. from 1881 to 1914, and in tanned hides it has gone up thrice. With those figures I may be justified in taking it for

granted that the slaughter of cattle also must have gone on increasing. I was looking up the figures of cattle census for corresponding years. I have in my hand the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1917-18. I was trying to get figures for all India but I gave up the task, because, in the report the following sentences occurred which show how misleading or, at any rate, how rough these figures possibly can be. The report says—

"In Bengal a cattle census was taken for the first time in 1912-13, which gave the numbers of bulls and bullocks, cows, buffaloes and young stock. (Young stock represents oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young). In Bihar and Orissa a census was taken in 1913-14. The figures for Bihar and Orissa prior to 1913-14, as also those for Bengal for years prior to 1912-13, are based on estimates. Live-stock in cities and cantonments are included wherever it is possible to secure their enumeration. In making up the totals for British India for each year, the figures last collected in the Provinces where the census is not taken annually, are repeated year after year until the next cattle census is taken. It would therefore serve no useful purpose to compare the total figures for one year with those for another, as the totals thus constituted do not really represent the number of stock in the year against which the figures are shown in the table."

### GOOD CASE FOR A CATTLE CENSUS.

When the figures on which we might rely for the purpose of estimating the increase or decrease in the heads of cattle are based on such data as the one I have quoted, it appears to me to be sheer waste of time to put before the Council the approximate or the roughly approximate figures that may be given in this blue book. This by itself, if nothing else, makes out a good case for the question of cattle census being taken up very energetically by the Government of India. But that is not all. It has been conceded without much contradiction from responsible quarters that the quality of cattle has steadily been going down. I am not trying to speak with any sort of authority for the other provinces, but as far as Bombay Presidency is concerned there is no doubt in the minds of those who know that the quality of our cattle has been steadily going down. We have only got to examine what Government have been doing on the other side for the purpose of

keeping up the breed of cattle and for the purpose or preservation of the best cattle in this Presidency. I fully appreciated the remark of the Honourable Member in charge when he said the other day that the Government of Bombay have recently engaged an expert for the purpose of cattle breeding. It is never too late to begin, but I should have thought that an expert was necessary years ago. However, as I will show later on, this expert perhaps may have been appointed at the instance of the Government of India. I submit, sir, that while the export of hides and skins and tanned leather has gone on increasing like this, there has been practically little done till now for the purpose of Government satisfying themselves that these exports are such as do not tend, in any way, wrongly or injuriously to affect the best interests of the cattle which are a necessity for the agricultural purposes of this country. I submit that for an agricultural country like India the preservation of cattle is a question on which there should not have been any avoidable delay or any undue economy exercised. A little extra expenditure would perhaps meet with better results if there is to be an error between either extravagance or undue economy. I do not wish to discuss here what are the injurious results that may have resulted owing to the apathy of Government in this direction.

Whenever famine or shortage of rain occur in a lean year Government do their best for the plough cattle and milch cattle of a district which is affected. But what I feel and what I would like to represent is that this solicitude should not be restricted only to years when cattle happen to be in danger, but that some constructive policy of building up the best breed of cattle should be followed from year to year.

Then also comes the question of veterinary dispensaries in various places. I know there are a few in the Presidency at present but looking to the number of cattle concerned, and looking to the ravages that occur from cattle disease, I venture to submit that the provision made by Government in this direction has been far from what has been required by the value that we attach to our cattle.

### SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

Next comes, sir, the question of the slaughter of cattle. There have been slaughter-houses in various important centres. I understand that where there are no slaughter-houses there is no prohibition

against anybody slaughtering cattle, other agricultural or milch cattle, or goat or sheep. I submit, sir, that in slaughter-houses like the important ones in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, and other places, there is a great necessity of devising such checks on the cattle or animals to be slaughtered there, that no milch cattle or cattle which are at such an age that it can give good milk or are very young and likely to be useful for milk should be allowed to be slaughtered. As the Council perhaps knows, I addressed a letter to the Bombay Corporation on this same subject in last April, and the report of the Municipal Commissioner on the subject matter showed that in Bombay City alone 10,000 useful milch buffaloes went to the slaughter-house for certain reasons which I submit were not such as could not be got over. As to whether that was a part of the Government's duty or part of private enterprise, I do not think we are concerned with. But I do submit, sir, that if private enterprise was wanting in its activity to come forward and prevent this slaughter of cattle, it is certainly the duty of Government to see that these milch cattle had no access to the slaughter-house, which would have forced the *gowalis* to think of some other methods than that of sending the cattle to the slaughter-house.

I asked a question at the last session of the Council as to whether any restrictions were imposed on slaughter-houses in other centres of the Presidency, and the reply given to me was that no restrictions existed, because Government felt that no useful milch cattle were slaughtered at those centres. The best reply to that is perhaps the report of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner which I have just mentioned to the Council, and I understand that in other important parts of the country milch cattle do find their way to the slaughter-houses.

#### GOVERNMENT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Next, sir, comes the question of the export of the best of our milch cattle. Your Excellency has perhaps before now received telegrams from some of the associations concerned in Bombay regarding a large number of cattle that are awaiting export to Brazil from Bombay. Some friends of mine who have seen these cattle tell me that each of these cattle was exceptional not only for milking capacity but also for its health and breed and general turnout as a whole. I know very high prices are being paid for these cattle. I know, sir, that there is a good deal which can be said in favour of people who want to breed the best cattle. If Government made sure that those cattle which go out so easily to foreign countries are cattle which can be exported with safety, and that the people who sell these cattle are the people who really derive encouragement from the very high prices paid and continue their cattle breeding operations, it may be useful. If Government have made some enquiries in

this direction and if Government are satisfied, I think, the Council and the public at large would like to know the results of such enquiries that Government may have made. I am aware, sir, of the reply given by the Honourable Member for Revenue and Agriculture in the Government of India at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. I would like, sir, with your permission to refer to that. The honourable member there said regarding the export of cattle that a committee was appointed by the Agricultural Board to examine the question and they arrived at the conclusion that the most suitable action to meet the situation would be not to restrict the export of cattle that are in demand abroad but to maintain pure herds of such cattle in the middle of the breeding tracts and to assist such breeders in every suitable way to extend and improve their present operations. The Board of Agriculture accepted the report and recommended that as the export of cattle stimulates breeding it should not be discouraged.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OMISSION.

Well, sir, the Government of India appear to have accepted the Board of Agriculture's report. But they appear to have acted on only one part of it. The constructive part of that report does not seem to have been attended to. That report says that the export of cattle should be continued but it also says that action should be taken to maintain pure herds of cattle in the middle of the breeding tracts and to assist such breeders in every suitable way to extend and improve their present operations. The Honourable Rao Bahadur Sarma did not tell the Imperial Council what action the Government of India had taken in that direction. They say the Board of Agriculture had accepted the report, but they gave their approval as conditional on their other recommendation also. The Government of India have satisfied themselves in a very convenient manner with one part of the Board of Agriculture's report, but the Honourable Rao Bahadur Sarma in giving that reply has not said a word as to what they have done regarding the other important recommendation. That, sir, is my complaint and that is the subject that I propose to submit to this Council for their approval. If you allow a free export of the best cattle of the country, I think, it is up to Government also to see that the best breed of the country continues to be replaced and continues to multiply. The Government of India have not said anything on that point, and, therefore, I am constrained to say that the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sarma's reply to this question is very imperfect and very unsatisfactory as it goes. The question was again referred to the Board of Agriculture and the reply was that the committee found that in any case the export abroad at present formed a negligible fraction of the total export trade from the breeding areas and that it considered that a control was not called for immediately.

That was in the year 1919. I see that whilst giving this reply the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sarma gave certain figures. I am sorry no Bombay newspaper has given those figures. As soon as I saw this reply, I wrote to the Government of India asking for figures, but I have not received them up to now, presumably owing to the existing strike in the Bombay postal service. What I submit is that this export of cattle to Brazil and other foreign countries has gone on increasing, and it is due to the public to assure them that whilst Government allow this export to continue they are taking care to ensure that this does not take away from the country the best breed but that the best breed goes on multiplying owing to the high prices that are available.

Regarding the same subject the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sarma said that the Government of India have instructed provincial governments to keep an eye on the quality of cattle that are being exported, especially from the point of view as to whether that does very effectively depreciate the better breed of cattle. I venture to surmise that the engagement by the Bombay Government of a cattle breeding expert, perhaps, may be due to this part of the instructions of the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis:—I am unwilling to interrupt the hon. member, but this is the second time that he has cast a doubt on the good faith of this Government. This appointment has not been made as a result of the instructions from the Government of India.

#### PROHIBIT EXPORT OF CATTLE.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—I am very glad to hear that, sir. But the coincidence was rather remarkable; however, that this appointment was made independently by the Bombay Government, I am most glad to hear.

In connection with the question of the export of milch cattle it would strike anyone, therefore, that the only manner in which the public could be satisfied would be by prohibiting all export of the best breed of cattle until the Government are themselves satisfied as to that export not depreciating the best breed of cattle in India, and the export may be reopened later on when Government have satisfied themselves in this most important matter by a comprehensive enquiry into the whole question. I particularly recommend to the Council to agree to a request to the Government of India to go into this question thoroughly themselves, because I feel that no provincial action would be sufficient in the question of export of milch cattle, for if the Bombay Government, for instance, said that they would not allow it, it would only mean that the cattle would be taken to Madras or Calcutta or to some other port where there would be no restriction. The policy would have to be uniform for all India.

Regarding the slaughter of cattle, I think, it is up to this Government to issue instructions to all municipalities in every place where there are slaughter-houses,

that an efficient veterinary surgeon should be in charge of every slaughter-house to see that no milch cattle or no cattle which are likely to be useful for the purpose are slaughtered there. Until the Government are satisfied that the supply of milch cattle and plough cattle is so free that the slaughter of these does not in any way affect the situation, perhaps this is the least that could be done.

Very closely connected with this question of the cattle is, of course, the question of the supply of ghee and milk in India. It is not unnatural that the keen feeling amongst the people has perhaps been quickened by the excessively high prices which they have had to pay lately for these two articles which are the most important necessities of the greater part of life of Hindus generally. So much has been said regarding the prohibitive level which these prices have reached lately, so much has been said regarding the difficulty of getting unadulterated milk not only in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, but also in fairly large towns in the district, that I do not think it is necessary for me to take up the time of the Council in this connection. I fully realize, your Excellency, that private enterprise has not done what it might have done regarding the supply of dairy farming, regarding supply of milk and regarding other activities in connection with cattle generally. But I submit, sir, that that does not mean that Government, who after all are to look after the general interests of the people, are to be absolved from giving a lead to the people. That does not mean either that the Government need not have taken any step, or would be justified in not taking any steps at such a juncture.

#### HOW DAIRIES AFFECT THE ISSUE.

I would like to refer to the trade that is being carried on in certain parts of Gujarat by dairies. Gujarat and Kaira especially are great centres where buffaloes are being bred, and a very important section of the community there earn their living by selling milk of these buffaloes to dairies. In fact, the whole thing has gone so far that when I was in Dakar about a month ago, I understood from reliable persons that it was next to impossible to get pure milk, unless one had a cow or buffalo under one's own control. The more the milk was adulterated and the higher the prices the people paid, the people who are carrying on the business of dairying set themselves in competition and pay still higher prices. Of course, nobody wishes to put a check on people who keep cows or buffaloes, and breed them and make a living out of them. They all add to the supply of milk. But, when this milk is used by dairies for the purposes of manufacturing powder out of milk, none of which is sold locally and most of which is exported, some feel that the people of that district have a just grievance against Government if they say that they will not take cognizance of the people's difficulty in

their attempts to get what is a necessity of life. I fully realize, that this is not at all an easy question to solve either by a study of the figures or by a provincial survey of the whole situation. The supplies of milk are affected not only in a district, but in all the districts which may be easily accessible from or to that centre. It is for this purpose that I venture to submit that it is very necessary for the Imperial Government to appoint a committee of expert officials and of non-officials who are in touch with the people and who would be glad to give very good guidance to the officials in this matter, in order that they may go into the whole question thoroughly, to enable them to lay down certain rules and to devise such means as will lead to the disappearance of the most useful cattle to the least possible extent, and to the best and quickest multiplication of the best of the cattle that are required for agricultural and milch purposes.

Remotely though it may be, but connected with the same question is the question of *gocharan*, that is, the provision of pasturage for cattle in districts. With the increase of land under cultivation, naturally the encroachment on the *gocharan* part of the lands has been considerable everywhere. But *gocharan* is a thing to which the people of India have been accustomed from times immemorial. Of course, the giving out of such land for agricultural purposes would bring in additional revenue, but if lands which have from times immemorial been left as free pasturage for the cattle of a village are given out for cultivation, I feel, sir, also to ensure that the cattle which used that part of the village land as free pasturage are provided for elsewhere. This also is a very complicated question. I feel that the revenue officers in charge who allowed such encroachments must have considered this point of view too, but it is difficult to get at their opinions in any of the records that have been made available to the public.

Then comes the question of fodder storage for cattle during famine years, a question about which the Council fully knows my views. I do not wish to weary honourable members at his stage in regard to what Government could do and ought to do in this connection.

I therefore submit that the whole question is a very important one, and in order that the public may feel that Government are taking a very keen interest in this matter, the least that his Council can do is to bring these facts to the notice of the Government of India, and request them to have the whole question examined thoroughly by a representative committee.

#### AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani:—Your Excellency.—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution of my honourable friend Mr. Purshotandas Thakurdas. I think that the appalling loss of cattle dur-

ing the last famine is well-known to the Council. In 1900 a very large proportion of the cattle in Gujarat and the Deccan were lost. The same thing happened in subsequent famines, and during the famine of 1918 not less than 40 per cent. of the cattle perished. The effect of this loss on the agriculture of the country is too well-known, and I think, there is a real necessity for early and effective measures to check further losses on account of slaughter for human food. There is no doubt that in the absence of any check, legislative or otherwise, the slaughter of animals will go on. It does go on. Even in municipal areas, the municipalities are helpless to take action in the matter. The only provision that is to be found in the Municipal Act is section 142, which gives power to a municipality to interfere only in cases where the animals appear to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food, and in such cases alone the municipality is empowered to seize the animals and prevent their slaughter for food. It is only in these cases, that is, when the animal is diseased that any action can be taken to stop the slaughter. If the animal is in a sound condition, the municipality cannot interfere. If the municipalities are to be empowered to take any action in other cases, then some provision will have to be introduced in the Municipal Act for that purpose.

Then, the slaughter is very indiscriminate, and people wishing to make money do not hesitate. Only recently a case came to our notice where a cow was slaughtered when near delivery time. The calf was found alive, but that was also slaughtered. The question came before the municipality in the form of an enquiry as to whether a separate fee was to be charged for the calf. Such things do happen, and therefore, whenever there is a chance of making any money, those whose profession it is to earn their livelihood out of slaughter, will not hesitate to do it.

The scarcity of milk is telling upon the health of the general public everywhere. In municipal areas the prices have gone up too high to allow of ordinary people getting the needful supply of milk. With all this, the supply itself is so deficient that even when you are prepared to spend money you cannot get good milk.

In these circumstances, I think that besides taking the action suggested by the honourable mover of the resolution in the direction of making recommendations to the Government of India for the appointment of a committee, further legislative action, as suggested by me, by amending the Municipal Act, which the local Government can take should also be taken so that the slaughter which goes on at present may be checked so far as is possible. With these few words I support the resolution.

## APOLOGIST OF PRIVATE RIGHT.

The Hon. Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah:—Your Excellency,—I would like to make a few observations first as regards the resolution and then about the amendment. I hope my remarks as regards the resolution will not be misunderstood by the Council. I am in sympathy with the resolution.

His Excellency the President:—Order, order. The honourable member is under a misapprehension. The honourable member who spoke first, the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, withdrew his resolution in favour of the one moved by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and there is no amendment.

The Hon. Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah:—While speaking on the resolution, I trust that my remarks will not be misunderstood. In the first place, if we do not allow people to slaughter cattle, then we are interfering with their private rights. Whenever any motion is brought forward in this Council which affects the liberties or rights of the people, we have been crying ourselves hoarse. If we now invite Government to encroach upon the rights of the people and prohibit them from slaughtering an animal of a particular age, that will be encroaching on their rights. Besides, it will be such a difficult matter to determine the age of a cow. It might not be difficult in a big town like Bombay, where the cows are brought to the slaughter-houses, where there are regular veterinary inspectors. But there are difficulties in the mofussil areas. In a place where there is no municipality, a man may bring an animal to be slaughtered. Whom is he to consult as to whether he should slaughter it or not? It will be all very well so far as the big towns are concerned, but in the mofussil areas there will be great difficulty. No doubt the number of cattle, as pointed out by the statistics quoted, has decreased. But there are other remedies for that. We might have a large number of cattle-breeding farms, and request the people to take interest in them, and thus multiply the cattle. Secondly, we might stop the export of the best cattle. Thirdly, attempts might be made to improve their quality. We might have a larger number of dispensaries in the mofussil where cattle could be treated by qualified people. Government might also allow them free pastures. These measures will tend to improve their condition considerably.

## BEEF USED FOR ECONOMY!

Now, it might be said that I am a Mahomedan, and therefore, I am not in full sympathy with the other honourable members. But I do feel that the cattle of the whole of India have decreased, and there is no doubt that they are very useful so far as agriculture and the supply of milk and ghee are concerned. I do belong to the Mussulman community, which is accused of eating mutton and beef. But

in my Province, in the big cities, on the occasion of a Hindu holiday, there is generally a dearth of meat, and hence one community is as much responsible as the other. As to the question of the supply of beef, in the big cities most of the beef is used by the military and by poor Mussulmans for the sake of economy. Coming to the rural areas in Sind, the Mahomedans there are agriculturists, and cattle are as precious to them as to anybody else. They live mostly on curd, milk and butter. Only, cattle are sometimes slaughtered by them when they have some marriage ceremony, to give a feast. But they do it from the point of view of economy, because they cannot afford to spend a large amount of money on goats, and in slaughtering the cattle it is not because they want to part with their cattle, but because they cannot do otherwise.

Then, sacrifices are made on the *Id* holiday. But from the recent good feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, the Mahomedans have been making all allowances to respect the feelings of their Hindu friends. Even on the last *Id*, they have given ample proof that they are trying to preserve cows as far as possible.

Another point was raised here, and that was with regard to the very high prices charged for milk and ghee, because there are not sufficient cattle in the country, owing to their excessive slaughter. I do not agree with the previous speakers with regard to this matter. The facts are that the price of milk and ghee has been increased owing to the exportation of cattle; secondly, the price of grass and fodder has gone very high, and thirdly, the man who deals in milk and ghee requires more money, in these days of high prices, to keep his body and soul together. Therefore, when we complain about the paucity of milk and milk products, we have to take all these factors into consideration. However, the resolution that stands in the name of my friend the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, asks for a special committee of officials and non-officials to submit a comprehensive report regarding the condition of cattle in the whole of India. The committee will be appointed: it will investigate the conditions prevailing in the whole of India, and it will suggest the remedies for preventing the decrease in cattle and improving their condition. To my mind, therefore, there is a case for the appointment of such a committee, and I wholeheartedly support the resolution.

## "NO INTERFERENCE WITH HUMAN LIBERTY."

The Honourable Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas:—Your Excellency.—My friend from Sind will pardon me if I say that he has got a little bit mixed up in his speech, because, I thought that he had understood your Excellency's ruling that the proposition moved by the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji had been dropped practical

ly by reason of his accepting the so-called original amendment by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, but I found from the first part of his speech that he had not, because, his remarks could be relevant only when combating the resolution of the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji which is not before the Council. Then again, he eventually finished up by accepting the amendment.

Now, while addressing myself to the subject on its merits, I have only a few remarks to offer after the thoroughly exhaustive ground covered by the mover, the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. With regard to the Honourable Sheikh Ghulam Hussein's remarks about the consumption of cattle in Sind, I might say that I could not comprehend what he was driving at, whether he was going to make out that cattle preservation was being very well looked after in Sind, and, therefore, there was no necessity for any action on the part of Government, or whether he was going to make out that the present state of things did not require to be interfered with. At all events, the opening remarks in his speech gave an indication that it would be wrong on the part of Government to interfere with human liberty. I do not know whether this is a question of interfering with human liberty, because, Government have been exercising control over the export of wheat; they have been exercising control over the trade of rice, and in many other directions they have been exercising control. And if they find that the control over the exportation of cattle is in the economic interests of the agriculturists, and that, therefore, the suggestions in the various resolutions should be adopted, I think, the question of interfering with human liberty will not arise at all.

## THE BEST RESOLUTION.

I think the best of the resolutions on the subject is that of the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Therefore, I also join with him in thanking the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji for having dropped his own resolution, because, I find that the best solution of the difficulty will be to arrive at the facts and figures before we make a plunge in the dark as suggested by the other resolutions, which are of an decisive and indefinite character and the carrying out of which will raise many difficulties in the path of Government.

Now, it is quite obvious that of all the countries in the world India is the one where preservation and breed of cattle is of the utmost importance for various reasons. First of all, milk is the most important diet both of the rich and the poor. Next, India is—I think, I am quite on safe ground if I venture to say so—more an agricultural country than any other country in the world. The bulk of the buffaloes and the cows contribute more towards the prosperity of agriculture than any other animal,

so many products of the cow and of the buffalo enter into the daily economic life of ~~over~~ ~~Hindu~~, nay of every Indian, and that is the reason why Government should take care that the breeding of cattle is properly carried out and that cattle are not taken away from the country or consumed to such an extent as to be a drain on the economy of the country.

#### WHAT THE RESOLUTION ASKS.

There are three sections into which the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas has divided his remarks. One is the breed of cattle; another is their preservation from slaughter, and the third is their non-exportation. Now, as regards the breed of cattle, his remarks are extremely sound. The question requires to be fully enquired into, especially in view of the criticisms that we have seen in the press which arose from the agitation about the Ratona slaughter-house. The criticisms were to the effect that as a matter of fact the Ratona factory was not a mistake but was rather a move in the right direction, because, by the greater slaughter of the animals would the breed be stimulated, and that there would be a gain instead of a loss to the country. We do not know whether this is true. The question is one which requires investigation, because, we have not got enough data before us just at present. Therefore the motion of the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas requires to be supported.

Then, as regards the slaughter of cows and cattle for the purposes of meat, I might say that, if my information is correct, the only sections of the community who think it indispensable for them to use beef are the military troops, and some limited sections of the population. I have been informed that the Mahomedans do not think it necessary to consume beef. On the contrary, they think it is rather too costly and they would be perfectly reconciled to the consumption being limited, if not absolutely stopped. But that appears to me to be not a material point. What I was driving at was that in the present state of things you must have known of the politically-minded people thinking that some kind of *modus vivendi* can be arrived at in this behalf.

#### "PROBLEM OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE."

Now, as regards the exportation of cattle, I think, that is a problem of the utmost importance to the country and needs looking into. If it is true that the exportation of cattle is in the interests of the cattle industry in the country, then by all means the committee can give us facts and figures, and we can come to the conclusion whether there should be a restraint on exportation or not. This question is also connected with the question of the preservation of cattle in so far as the criticisms are concerned on the part of some newspapers that it is because there is a sufficient disposal or sale, or exportation of cattle that

breeders of cattle are encouraged to breed cattle, and that, as a matter of fact, it will not result in any loss to the country as a whole. All these points are very doubtful. We have not got any statistics or data, and therefore, I strongly commend my honourable friend's resolution to the acceptance of the Council.

#### STOP UNCONTROLLED SLAUGHTER.

The Honourable Rao Saheb H. D. Desai:—May it please your Excellency, I heartily support the resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The question as regards the slaughter as well as the export of milch cattle is one which is not free from difficulty. It requires investigation, and consequently the only way to find the solution is by a thorough enquiry into the question. The price of ghee and milk, which are important to the people, has gone up very high. The price of these articles as well as the prices of foodstuffs and clothing have pressed very hard upon the general public, and they are operating in a way which is not very healthy even for our administrative machinery. People are hard hit from all sides, and particularly with reference to ghee as well as milk. Consequently this a question which is exercising the public mind. The question has two sides: the sentimental side and the economic side. We are concerned with the economic side. And even with regard to this side, so far as the slaughter of young and useful milch cattle is concerned, it is necessary that uncontrolled slaughter of such cattle should be stopped. It is in the interests of the country, and the case of the Bombay Municipality brings the question into prominent relief. There the best of the milch cattle are attracted; and when they get dry, the question becomes one of very serious consideration. The cost of maintaining them, while they are dry, is prohibitive, and there is no other place outside where they can conveniently send them. With proper exercise and food, the cattle in Bombay, I am told get fatter and fatter, so that it is only the butcher who gives the price, and therefore, the cattle go to him. That is a large economic loss to the country. So far as my knowledge goes, I do not know that Government have at all made any arrangements for placing at the disposal of such cattle in Bombay convenient parts of forest areas for the purpose of sending them down there, in order that this problem may be solved. I know the question is being tackled, and within a short time perhaps all those conveniences may be conceded. The important question, however, which affects the economic condition of the country is that of maintaining pedigree stock. That is a question which requires to be grappled with and it is only a thorough and exhaustive enquiry which can do so. I, therefore, welcome the resolution in the form in which it has been moved.

The exponents of the export trade say that breeding is encouraged on account of export, and that for every 100 cattle exported about 500 are bred up in order that the exporter may be able to offer them a good price. Consequently they say that export trade is an impetus to good breeding. At present if we consider the conditions, ordinarily the *rabari* on the countryside is the breeder of cows and bullocks. He generally feeds his stock on the fields of other people because the *gocharan* has been hemmed in all round and he does so, because, until very lately a cow did not bring a good price. Of late, however, on account of export trade it fetches a good price, and consequently breeding is being attended to; and if good prices continue to be available, then the *rabari* will go in for leasing large areas in order to feed his stock, and in this way the exponents of the export trade say that export encourages breeding, and, therefore, it need not be indiscriminately stopped.

#### DOES EXPORT ENCOURAGE BREEDING?

It is further urged in support of it that wherever export trade has thrived the condition of the cattle is better. It is said that in Madras there is a district by name Nellore which is famous for its cattle and its export trade; so also in Mysore there is a taluka named Amrit Mahal which is famous for its breed of cattle and for the export trade. These instances are given in support of export trade as encouraging breeding of cattle. How far these arguments are correct it would be for the committee to examine, and, therefore, I think that the resolution deserves the support of the Council. The preservation of the pedigree stock both by prevention of indiscriminate slaughter of young and useful cattle as well as of export of cattle is necessary.

I would give one more reason why the economic side of breeding of the cattle is important. Just let us look at the number of male buffaloes as compared to the female buffaloes. The buffalo which gives milk is economically valuable, and, therefore, you see a large number of it. The male buffalo except in forest areas it not so useful, and it has not thriven in large numbers. Consequently breeding has a connection with the other conditions and those conditions must be inquired into. But at the same time I am in complete sympathy with the views expressed by the Honourable Mr. Munmohandas Ramji that indiscriminate slaughter of young and useful cattle as well as indiscriminate export of useful milch cattle may drain away different pedigree stock deserve to be checked.

#### GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO ACCEPT RESOLUTION.

The Honourable Mr. G. K. Parekh:—Your Excellency,—I support the motion that is now before the Council. The



general feeling of my community, is that the shocking infant mortality that you find in the cities of this Presidency, such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and others is to a great extent due to the difficulty of finding cheap and pure milk, and they believe that this is due to the circumstance of the diminution resulting from the slaughter of young cattle. They think that if the slaughter of young cattle is prevented there would be a considerable improvement both in the percentage of general mortality and also in the physique of the people because there are a considerable number of people in this country who depend altogether on milk and milk produce as the chief article of nutriment. If, therefore, the facts which are in the possession of Government in connection with this question justify the view that the people hold in this matter, I submit that Government certainly ought to accept the resolution. If there be any doubt so far as the facts are concerned, it would be very desirable that there should be an inquiry into the matter, because, it would set at rest the general feeling of the people that this evil is remediable, but Government for reasons of their own are unwilling to take drastic measures to stop it. I have not the least doubt that if the facts are made clear they would consider the remedy that is necessary for the purpose of preventing this evil. And, therefore, I consider that this is a proper case in which if there be any doubt about facts, that they should be investigated, and it should be made clear whether the prevention that is sought for would cause any appreciable inconvenience to other communities or whether it is not necessary to check the evils that now exist.

#### CATTLE THE BACKBONE OF AGRICULTURE.

The Honourable Sardar S. C. Mudliar:—Your Excellency,—The resolution put before this Council by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas is one of national interest. The gravity of the situation has been realized, and I think, it is time to find out some means to protect young and useful milk and agricultural cattle. These are the backbone of agriculture, on which the prosperity of the whole country depends. We know for certain that owing to the last famine many of the poor agriculturists to-day are not in a position to buy bullocks owing to high prices, and even after paying such prices they are not able to get that strong and healthy breed. At the beginning of this month owing to want of rain we all were getting very anxious, and our first thought was of these poor cattle. But thank God, the situation has been saved by this timely rain. The want of milk and agricultural cattle has been felt throughout the length and breadth of India, and we hear of many societies being formed to discuss and adopt means to save the situation. Under these circumstances, I think, it will be a very right thing for

Government to adopt this resolution, and find out means to save and improve milk and agricultural cattle. If any of the proposals put before the Council are not practicable, Government with the aid of the department concerned should recommend to the Government of India such means as would tend to improve the present situation. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and other honourable members who supported his resolution have in a very elaborate manner discussed this important matter and it is hardly necessary for me to add anything more. With these remarks I strongly support this most important and useful resolution.

#### DEFENDER OF DAIRIES.

The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta:—Your Excellency,—There is no doubt that we have lost faith in committees that are usually started to deal with certain questions. But in this particular case where we have not got sufficient data to make any pronouncement, perhaps this is the best possible way of coming to some definite conclusion in case Government appoint a committee. Therefore, while I support the resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, I desire to make a few observations on some points which are not quite germane to the main resolution.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas spoke on the main resolution on economic lines only, but while referring to the question of dairies he based his remarks on sentimental grounds. He said in Ahmedabad and Nadiad and other places people sell their milk to dairies at a high price, and ordinary people cannot find milk for their consumption. Surely it is a problem for the man who has cattle, and who has milk to sell. If he gets a better price by selling milk to dairies, he cannot be prevented from doing so. I do not think my honourable friend would like people to be prevented from selling their milk to the highest bidder. Moreover, a man who sells milk does it to get money. Surely dairies that do this kind of work are not in any way robbing the people of their milk. As regards milk sugar, I dare say, my honourable friend's information is not quite correct. It has been found that it does not pay to manufacture milk sugar. The only thing that the dairies are doing is to manufacture butter and ghee from milk and my honourable friend can have no objection to this work, and to convert separated milk into casein which is an industrial product and is valuable.

#### AN ABANDONED SCHEME.

I wish to make only one more remark. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that we, as the public, have not done our duty in constructive work in starting cattle breeding operations. Perhaps we have not done all that we ought to have done. But I may inform the

Council that we have some of us done so. We had started a scheme and we consulted the Director of Agriculture, and he told us that there were many practical difficulties in making that scheme a financial success, and we had to drop it. Now that Government have appointed a cattle breeding expert, it is just possible that our efforts may be successful. I do not know whether any honourable members of this Council have noticed that in to-day's papers one gentleman has come forward to say that he is starting a company with a capital of five crores to start cattle breeding operations. He said in his letter that he is floating a company with that capital.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—What is the object of the company?

The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta:—The object of the company is to start cattle breeding farms. His letter has appeared in to-day's papers; and that company is capable of doing a good deal of useful work, and I hope that the cattle breeding expert and the Director of Agriculture will give that company all possible assistance to make that scheme a success. With these words I heartily support this resolution.

The Honourable Mr. P. A. Desai:—Your Excellency,—I support this resolution with very great pleasure. India is admittedly an agricultural country. Seventy-one per cent. of the population depend upon agriculture, and agriculturists require bullocks for carrying on their agricultural operations. They require cattle for manuring purposes. India is not much advanced in science, and so until scientific fertilizers replace this cattle manure, we are in need of cattle.

Your Excellency, at least in every three years we have got famine or scarcity in the tract which is confined to Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. In 1918 on account of scarcity we lost about 50 per cent. of the cattle. That was Divine Will. No body was responsible for that but for the export and for the slaughter; by these two ways, cattle which are left with us are being destroyed from day to day, and it lies in our power, if we have a desire, to check these two ways.

(His Excellency the President at this stage withdrew and the Honourable the Vice-President occupied the chair.)

#### IN THE LARGER INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Each year we see the best cattle are exported from the country, and every day we see in big towns a number of cattle are slaughtered. For the preservation of the health of the children, milk is absolutely necessary, and unless good cows are preserved, it is difficult to get a good supply of milk. Therefore, it is a very great problem for the good of the whole country. My honourable friend Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah says if we have these

restrictions placed on the individual liberty, it will be very difficult. But I say, when the larger interests of the country are to be taken into consideration the smaller interests of the individuals are not to be looked to. It is for the interests of the whole country that the cattle should be preserved, and I, therefore, have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

#### DECREASE OF MILK SUPPLY.

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—Mr. President,—I have also very great pleasure in supporting the resolution brought forward by my honourable friend Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. I rise because, with the exception of the Honourable Mr. P. A. Desai, most of the speakers who have spoken so far belong to the Northern Division, and I would add my voice to show that people of this part of the Presidency are not slower in recognizing the value of cattle than those of the Northern Division. Milk and its products till recently have been the most important items of nutritive diet for all the people of this country. Recently, however, from the dietary of the poorer classes of the people milk and its products have largely disappeared. They are so costly that it is impossible for a poor man to afford to buy milk at all. We remember times when in Poona good fresh milk could be had at 8 seers a rupee. Now it is difficult to get good fresh milk even at 2 seers a rupee. Only two days ago I had to buy milk at 10 annas a seer. That shows that the supply of milk has very greatly decreased and consequently the vitality of the people whose only nutritive food was milk is, I believe, considerably deteriorated. There is no doubt at all that the remedies for this state of things have got to be found. First of all, we must see the magnitude of the problem, and my honourable friend's motion gives us a means for finding out the exact state of the problem. As he has well pointed out the problem is not only a problem for this Presidency but it is a problem for the whole country, and a committee should be appointed to find out the actual state of things and to study exactly what remedial measures should be taken. Of course, popularly various measures are suggested, but they are not necessarily the most suitable. But I do not agree with my honourable friend Sheikh Ghulam Huseein Hidayatallah when he says that any remedial measures are likely to be hard upon certain sections of the population and interfere with their freedom. In any case I do not think that Government should withdraw from any remedial measures simply because some of them may trench upon the liberty of individuals. In fact, what is Government but an agency to take measures to trench on the liberty of individuals in order to benefit the larger interests of the whole population? If it is found that greater good can be gained I do not think that a Legislative

Council like this should object to the measures for the purpose. In my own mind although indiscriminate prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle would probably frustrate its own object, I think, a measure like this, namely, prohibition in any talukas, for instance, where the proportion of the population to the number of cattle falls below a certain minimum some such measures like that, might be taken. Again, so far as the export of cattle is concerned, the export of cattle of certain breeds, the number of which in the country itself falls below a certain level, should be prevented.

#### ENCOURAGE SOWING OF FODDER CROPS.

There are various other measures which might be suggested. Perhaps, for instance, the Revenue Department might encourage the sowing of fodder crops. Everybody has been saying that fodder has been getting more and more expensive. Of course, till now our people are generally accustomed to get fodder from public grazing grounds and from the Forest Department, but with the pressure of population and pressure of agriculture upon land, perhaps this is not likely to last very long. In other countries the state of things to a very great extent has been altered, where instead of public grounds people are going in for sowing fodder crops for the purpose of fodder. The Revenue Department might possibly give encouragement to the sowing of fodder crops and in that way increase the supply of fodder. I only throw out these slight hints which a committee might go into, and in fact many more such proposals might be considered from a wider point of view. But in any case the proposition brought forward by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas deserves the heartiest support of this Council.

#### "NOT IN OUR LIFETIME."

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—With your permission, sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on the resolution that is before the Council. In the first place, I must say that the effect of this resolution will not be felt in the lifetime of the senior members of this Council. What the proposition suggests is that the local Government should approach the Government of India and ask them to appoint a committee. The committee is to investigate the cattle problem of the whole of India, of all the provinces of which India is composed. After they get the necessary information from these provinces the information will be collated and the committee will then formulate its proposals. The proposals will then be circulated to the local Governments for report and the final action of a committee of the description that is sought to be formed in this resolution will probably come to hand after the next ten or twelve years. I should have better appreciated some resolution that would have dealt with the problem in a manner

by which the effect would have reached us earlier. I want to bring to the notice of this Council that in our agricultural tracts every agriculturist is fond of keeping a large number of cattle, a much larger number than he can provide for in the shape of fodder and accommodation. I have seen agriculturists keeping cattle to the extent of 15 and 20; what they do is that they allow them to graze in the common grazing ground of the village so long as the grazing season lasts in the rains, and in the cold weather, and in the hot weather they give them 10 or 15 pullas of kadbi, and this is all that these miserable cattle have to feed upon. What I want is that the sense of the agricultural community should develop, that their sense of responsibility should develop, and they should realize that they should not keep a larger number of cattle than they can efficiently keep in the hot weather. That is the time when these cattle suffer to a most serious extent. If this lesson could be driven into the heads of the agriculturists, that they should keep only such number of cattle as they can adequately provide for in the hot weather, I am sure that the breed of cattle will improve and the condition of cattle will greatly improve.

#### HAVE MORE FODDER PRESERVES.

As regards the milch cattle, the feeling in the country side is that the really good milkers should never be parted with. The agriculturists will stick to them as long as he can. I do not think the really good milker is ever sent to the slaughter-house. It is only the worthless animals, the animals that cannot be maintained on the country-side on account of the shortage of fodder, etc., that go to the slaughter-house. The remedy seems to me, if it is possible, that Government should have fodder preserves in each district, one large fodder preserve or two or three smaller fodder preserves in two or three different portions of the district, where agriculturists can send their cattle for grazing on payment. If this can be arranged for, then the cattle of the agriculturist during the monsoon and cold weather will be kept up in an efficient condition by himself, and when it gets beyond his capabilities to provide fodder, there is the preserve for him to fall back upon. If some such arrangement were made, I think that would improve the condition of the cattle immensely. But the first thing is that our agricultural community should realize their responsibility and keep only such a number of cattle as they can efficiently keep, and get rid of the cattle which they cannot keep. If they realize that, I think the problem will be greatly helped. As remarked by the previous speakers, the problem is getting more intense every day, and every gentleman who has got two or three children in his house feels it almost every day of his life. The committee that is proposed will do a certain amount of good eventually, but we want more direct methods to be adopted,

and one of these methods is what I have suggested that the number of cattle to be kept by each agriculturist should be limited to the number that he can adequately maintain each year.

#### WHAT ABOUT THE BALANCE!

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—What is to be done with the balance?

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—The balance will go to the slaughter-house!

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—The remainder will go to the market, and we need not enquire what will eventually happen to them.

The Honourable Rao Saheb H. D. Desai:—I should like to know from the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole whether he is against the small cattle breeder and whether he is only in favour of the capitalist cattle breeder, the cattle breeder on a large scale. I have not been able so far to gather what his view is in regard to this particular matter.

#### PLEA FOR MORE DIRECT ACTION.

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—I say that cattle breeding ought to be encouraged whether it is on a large or a small scale. I object to people keeping cattle without being in a position to properly provide for them. In times of scarcity, they allow these cattle to grow into skeletons, and to roam the country. I object to people keeping cattle under such conditions. I therefore, support the resolution, but for more direct action I would plead that Government, if possible, should take action in the way that I have suggested. If possible in each district there should be fodder preserves to which agriculturists, when they are in difficulties, could send their cattle for grazing on easy terms. With these remarks, sir, I support the resolution.

The Honourable the Vice-President (Sir G. Carmichael):—The Council will now adjourn till 2-45 p.m.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

#### AFTER LUNCH.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 p.m.

The Honourable the Vice-President (Sir G. Carmichael): Further consideration of resolution No. 15.

#### PURELY AN ECONOMIC QUESTION!

The Honourable Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten:—Mr. President,—May I say a few words on the technical side of the question at present before the Council? I entirely agree with everything that has been said in support of this resolution. There is nothing that is more important to this country, and to this Presidency in particular, than the supply of cattle, which is absolutely necessary for the provision of milk and ghee to the poorer classes and for the agriculture of this province. But, at the same time, I should like to say that I consider that any question of appointing

a committee to go into the difficulties that have arisen seems to me certain to lead to trouble, and it is likely will not lead to any good results. To legislate on the question of killing milch cattle seems to me a very difficult matter. It is purely an economic question, and any one who is in the habit of killing his milch cattle before they have gone barren ought to be punished by being sent to a lunatic asylum and to no other destination. But it is a very difficult economic question which cannot be settled by legislation pure and simple. It is a different problem in every district, and a different problem in regard to every single animal that comes up for slaughter in this manner. The passing authority will have no notion as to the particular position of the animal which comes up to be passed for slaughter. It may be that there are special circumstances involved, which render the animal in consideration unprofitable. That must be a matter solely for the owner to decide, and to appoint a committee to go into the different circumstances that arise all over India seems to me to be a very slow method of dealing with the case.

#### ONLY ONE SOLUTION.

Sir, there is only one solution that I can find to the difficulties that arise in connection with cattle, and that is, not that we should be asking the help of Government, but that the wealthy gentlemen of this province should do what wealthy gentlemen have done all over Europe to improve the breed of cattle and horses in their respective countries. It can be done, and it can only be done on a moderate scale by wealthy people, who are prepared to lose a certain amount of money, but who may make a very great deal of money in the process for themselves subsequently. But they must risk a certain amount of money to do so. To ask for the help of Government seems to me to be very dangerous, at any rate, to rely entirely upon the help of Government. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, when he was speaking on the question of the Port Trust hotel, pointed out to us that the Port Trust could not manage a hotel as economically as a private individual who wished to make a profit out of it. That is perfectly true, and if that applies to a hotel, it applies very much more to cattle breeding, which must be taken up as a hobby if it is to be a success, and if it is to be profitable.

I hope that this debate will lead to a very great number of gentlemen supporting the cause of cattle breeding very much more enthusiastically than has been done in the past, and I think that that is the only way in which the cattle of the Presidency can be put on a proper footing again.

#### GOVERNMENT NOT GUILTY OF APATHY.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence:—Mr. President,—I think we may heartily welcome this discussion, for it will lead to

the dissipation of a certain amount of somewhat erroneous thinking on this subject, and if a thorough enquiry be held into the whole question, the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and those other speakers who have voiced the general feeling that Government are very apathetic in regard to the treatment of cattle, will, I think, be satisfied that on the contrary Government have for many years given a very great deal of time and attention to this matter.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas mentioned that an expert in cattle breeding had been appointed for the first time, in the last year or two. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas must have misunderstood the situation. What has happened is that an expert in the Agricultural Department has been appointed for the first time. For the last 30 years or so, cattle breeding has been in the hands of the Veterinary Department, and many experts of that department have studied this matter during that period, and probably more. As a matter of administrative convenience the charge of this particular function has been transferred from the Veterinary Department to the Agricultural Department, and a special officer has been appointed in the Agricultural Department.

#### ERRONEOUS CONCLUSIONS.

Then, sir, we have had a large number of statistics to think over, and, I think, several of those statistics quite clearly have led to erroneous conclusions. For instance, one honourable member stated that the export of hides had increased 300 per cent., from, I think, 60,000 cwts. to 180,000 cwts., and he drew from that fact, if it was a fact, the conclusion that the slaughter of cattle had increased three-fold. I think it is fairly obvious that no such conclusion can be based on that fact. The export of hides depends on the movements of world-wide trade, and not on the number of cattle that die or are killed in this country. Perhaps, I ought to explain that a little further: 60,000 cwts. do not represent a very large number of cattle, whereas if you take the cattle census of India, it runs into several millions.

#### MATTER REQUIRES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

Somebody else stated that the actual number of cattle in the country had decreased very largely. I was looking up an authoritative statistical book, the International Annual, published by the Agricultural Institute of Rome, and the figures there given are very different. They show that in ten years, 1907 to 1916, the cattle population of India had increased by over 50 per cent.; they had grown from 91 millions to 147 millions. I offer these statistics for your consideration. It merely shows that the matter does require very careful consideration. You can have statistics to justify, or at any rate to support, very different points of view.

Then one honourable gentleman gave us the very valuable and interesting information that a company has been started with a capital of Rs. 5,00,00,000, but I am not quite certain to what particular branch the operations of the company refer, whether for cattle breeding or for the manufacture of dairy products.

The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mulla:—For cattle breeding.

#### OPENING FOR LARGER INVESTMENTS.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence:—Well, Rs. 5,00,00,000 will make a very sound company, no doubt, but I should like to give some figures. In the United States, the capital invested in farm animals is valued at 2,000 crores, and the annual output of dairy products in the form of butter, cheese and dried milk alone is valued at 100 crores a year. It is obvious that one company with a capital of 5 crores, ranging over a country with a cattle population of about 150 millions, is only just touching the very fringe of this subject. There is obviously here an opening for the investment of immense quantities of capital. Some gentlemen perhaps may object to the export of milk products from India. But I think, if they do so, they are going contrary to the experience of trade and commerce throughout the world. The greater the demand for your produce, the greater will be the supply, and the greater the benefit to the country. However, I only wish to point out at this stage that Government, as represented by the Agricultural Department, will welcome very cordially the most detailed enquiry into the efforts that they have made in the past for the protection of cattle and the support of this great industry.

Another point in regard to which the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas complained was that Government have been exceedingly apathetic in regard to fodder. There again, enquiry will be most valuable. When you deal with fodder your figures run into a very large number of cyphers. To support one head of cattle through six months of dearth between one season and another you require 2,000 lbs. of fodder. That is, 1,00,000 lbs. will support 50 cattle. You have 9 million cattle in the Presidency alone, and I see that the Honourable Mr. Paranjpye is busy making a mental calculation, and he will no doubt tell us how many crores of pounds will be required for this purpose.

The Honourable Mr. Munmohandas Ramji:—Mr. President,—Speaking on the resolution that has been moved by the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, I agree with the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who has remarked that this enquiry will cause a certain amount of delay. Whether this recommendation will help the Government of Bombay or not depends on whether the Government of India will accept this proposition and appoint a committee. If they do not do that, there

that the case would be that the Government should take action, and find out what the real thing is that is required to keep up with the times. The point involved in the resolution is an economic one.

#### "WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW."

What we want to know is, first, how the stock of cattle can be increased. The second point is how the cattle are to be preserved from being destroyed unnecessarily, and the third, is, how the breed can be improved. Of course, we all know that when an economic problem presents itself to the Government, it is their duty to see into it and find out whether the complaint is a real one, and if so, what they should do in the matter. My friend the Honourable Mr. Macnaghten said that it was a very unwise thing to expect Government to do such things, and relied upon private enterprise. The mover of the resolution has admitted that private enterprise has done something less than what it should have done. But the question is this. How is it that the Government of England went to the help of some association to see whether a longer staple cotton could not be grown in the British Empire? If the British Government are so alive to the economic question of the land, is it not then a question for the Government of Bombay or for the Government of India to see whether they can increase the stock of cattle and improve the breed? In reply to a question that I put some time back in this Council, I was referred to the statistical figures that are published about cattle. But these figures do not represent the true state of affairs. There are two things: export of cattle on account of traders or private individuals, and export of cattle on account of Government. The statistics, however, do not give the number of cattle exported for Government purposes, but only those exported by private enterprise. Information on this former point is not at all available. One of the previous speakers said that in a publication of Rome there are statistics given for India, and therein he finds a certain state of affairs. Well, if the Government of Rome or the people of Rome take the trouble of collecting statistics about India and publishing them for the wide world, is it not the duty of this Government or the Government of India to have in their possession all the necessary information regarding India?

Now, what do we find the position to be with regard to milk and ghee? We do not find milk sufficient for rearing children. You will imagine, sir, how difficult it is for a poor family with more than one child to buy milk at the rate of eight annas a seer for the purpose of rearing them. About ghee, what is the position? The price of ghee is Rs. 1-8-0 a seer. Even then, perhaps 50 per cent. or 60 per cent, or 75 per cent. of what is sold in the name of ghee is tallow. That is the position. It is, therefore, incumbent on Government to look into these things, and find out some remedy to improve the condition of the cattle and to see that unnecessary waste

does not take place. What do we find in the slaughter-houses? Young cows are being killed. For what purpose? For the purpose of satisfying human greed! That is all, and nothing more than that. We have to find out whether it is in the economic interests of the country to kill young cows like this. All these questions require to be enquired into, and therefore, from the economic point of view an enquiry is quite necessary.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—Mr. Chairman,—I think we have had a most interesting discussion on what is a very important subject. The resolution moved by my honourable friend Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of Bombay do represent to the Government of India the necessity of a special committee of officials and non-officials being appointed to submit a comprehensive report regarding the condition of cattle in the whole of India and the advisability of devising checks on the slaughter and export of cattle generally and of milch cattle in particular."

#### TWO POINTS.

There are two points. The first one with which I thoroughly agree with the honourable mover is that the matter must be a Government of India concern. One reason which has occurred to him is that it is not enough to stop the export in Bombay and allow it to go on in Madras and Calcutta. More than this is the fact that beef is a cheap and nourishing food, and if you are going to infringe upon the rights of private persons to obtain their beef, you have to undertake legislation of an entirely novel, of an entirely far-reaching character. And it would be absolutely necessary that the penal measure which it would be necessary to introduce should apply to the whole of India. A second reason why—the matter must be an all-India one is that you are not dealing with the Presidency of Bombay only. You have to deal with the Native States also. The most important cattle breeding centre in the Bombay Presidency has its home in the Native States, in Dharampur and Palampur for instance, and in the Madras Presidency, or in the Madras area it is in Mysore. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that if any measure is at all to be taken, it must be taken with reference to the whole of India.

#### "NO OBJECTION TO APPOINT COMMITTEE."

Further, as regards the appointment of a committee, on behalf of Government I have to say that we shall have no objection whatever to forwarding the resolution to the Government of India with a view to their acceptance. There has been very considerable discussion with reference to the proposed establishment of a slaughter-house in the Central Provinces, and in connection with that representations have been made, and the Government of India

will have to take into account what has been said here to consider the possibility of a committee to examine this important question. But, sir, when we get a little further and come down to practical measures, which the honourable mover of this resolution and other speakers wish to take with reference to the problem before us, I find very considerable doubt. I picture myself in the unfortunate position of the secretary who has to draft the letter recommending the resolution to the Government of India, and I find it very difficult indeed to put forward clearly what it is that the Council wishes to do. We have a good reputation in the world as a practical Presidency, and we must see that we are not putting before the Government of India visionary proposals, but only those of a thoroughly practical nature based on facts and figures.

**EXPORT DOES NO HARM.**

Now, sir, what is the first point? The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas wishes to stop the export of cattle. I understand that the total number of milch cattle exported from this Presidency is 1,500. But I contend that the export of 1,500 milch cattle from this Presidency will make no effect whatever on the supply of milk or milk products. Even if the export were 100 times as much, the effect will not be large. In fact the particular area in Gujarat from which these cattle have gone, the effect has been, as the Honourable Rao Saheb Harilal Desai says, that the professional breeders now no longer allow their cattle to run about. They look after them more carefully. They take up land for grazing them, and they are anxious to breed their cattle carefully in order to get the very substantial prices that the Brazilian dealers offer them. As far as I have been able to view the matter, export, so far from doing harm, has done unmitigated good. I may add that with regard to one ship-load that I saw myself, the dealer informed a friend of mine, who informed me later, that the cattle were bought as famine cattle, and if they had not been exported, they would have died in the country. So far, therefore, I do not see that export would do any harm. The Honourable Mr. Lawrence laid stress on the importance as far as possible of encouraging export. In villages in some parts of England, of which I have some knowledge, there was at one time great competition in the wool trade between England and the continent, and there was a very strict prohibition on the export of wool or the export of sheep. This passed away after some time. The sheep industry increased in Argentine and Australia. And breeders there by importing stud rams improved their herds without any assistance from Government. And what is the result? At the present moment they are offering £1,000 or £1,200 for a stud ram. Residents of Gujerat from which part the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas comes may be surprised at this. But has any resident there or any wealthy merchant taken step to establish a stud bull

farm? Why, is there a single stud bull yard on this side of India?

The Honourable Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas:—In Sind there is one.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—I accept the statement with thanks. I forgot that a movement had been on foot in Sind in this connection. I hope it will meet with success. As far as I know, the only private herd in the Presidency proper was that started by Lord Willingdon and now maintained by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd.

**“UNMERTED SNEER ON GOVERNMENT.”**

Now, sir, one matter more. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas has laid considerable stress on the apathy of Government, and he twice made what, I think, is an unmerited sneer on this Government that the recent appointment of a cattle breeding expert had been made at the instance of the Government of India. Sir, if the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas knew a little more about the conditions of agriculture in Bombay, he would realize that Bombay does not wait to be prompted or encouraged by the Government of India. Our Agricultural Department is acknowledged to be by far the most efficient, the most progressive in India, and we have a cattle breeding department in charge of extremely skilled officials now doing work which was done by the Veterinary Department for nearly 40 years. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas has perhaps never heard of the Chharodi farm that has been in existence for 21 years. We have a pedigree herd there which has done very well. I do not think that it can be laid at the door of the Bombay Government that they have been at all apathetic with reference to the breeding of cattle. The breeding of cattle in the Bombay Presidency is not a very simple matter. In Gujarat and the areas near it, you have a definite type of animal. In the Deccan there is not much cattle breeding. The breeding is mainly in the Satpuras, and there is no fixed type of breed. Efforts are being made to establish a cattle farm in Dharwar and in another place. Time will show how far these will be successful. So much as regards the action of Government.

**CULPABLE BOVICIDE?**

I come now to a very different question, namely, the restriction of slaughter. We have had various figures given us of the number of horned cattle killed at municipal slaughter-houses. Now I am not quite sure. I have not been able to make out what the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas wishes us to do. As far as I can make out he wishes that the slaughter of cattle or milch cattle below a certain age is to be made a penal offence. The Honourable Mr. Upasani quite rightly pointed out that there is no provision, at the present moment, in the Municipal Act to this effect. What I want the honourable member to tell me in his reply is: Is the legislation making cattle-killing penal

to be restricted to municipal areas or is it to be extended to all areas? If Rama Babu alahar kills a yearling heifer inside the municipal area of Poona, is he to be prosecuted? What is to be done if he kills it in a nullah at Hadaspur? If he is to be punished it will be necessary to amend the Indian Penal Code. We shall have to instruct the Advocate-General to draft some legislation to the effect that if a milch cow of the age of two years or under is killed it is to be an offence of culpable bovicide. It is a very serious question, and I want the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to tell me in his reply how to draft the letter. It is dangerous to introduce new offences into the countryside, and if you want this offence to be on your criminal register, you are running a very great risk indeed. The amount of village quarrels and crimes and eventually village murders and charges which are likely to arise out of this offence is not a matter to be lightly overlooked.

**“OF COURSE, SLAUGHTER HOUSE.”**

The Honourable Mr. Munnohundas Ramji made fun of the Honourable Mr. Lawrence's figures because they were taken from a book published at Rome. I say at once that there is no ground for jest. There is a central Bureau at Rome from which the figures collected from the whole world have been published. It is published by an office which is maintained by various countries, and the figures quoted by the Honourable Mr. Lawrence are thoroughly reliable, and they are worth noting. Those figures show that there has been an increase by 50 per cent. in the number of cattle in India in ten years. Now, sir, people who complain of the shortness of cattle have got to get round those figures somehow. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas is quite correct in alluding to the fact that in Bengal the statistics were not as complete as they are elsewhere. Bengal has no village statistics. But our own statistics are, I think, fairly accurate. We take them once every five years, and we can tell from these statistics whether there has been a very material decrease. At the same time I must not omit to notice the remarks of my honourable friend Dewan Bahadur Godbole. He remarked that the ordinary villager in the Deccan was in the habit of keeping twice or three times as many cattle as he wanted, and the result was that in the hot weather you see these cattle roaming about without anything to eat; and not properly fed. That, sir, is the problem to which the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas's suggestions furnish no remedy. When I interrupted the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole and asked him what he proposed to do with the balance, the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas remarked “Of course, slaughter-house.” Well that is exactly the case. In any other country in the world they would go to the slaughter-house where they would fetch a good price and they do fetch a good price now. Are they to be left starving or are they to fetch a price for the owners?

## LET PINJRAPOLES BREED CATTLE.

One more matter. Throughout the speech of the Honourable Mr. Munmohun-Jas Ranji, I heard no suggestion that any one has a duty in this matter except Government. As I said I have never heard of Government action with reference to this matter. I have heard of a case the other day in which an Englishman who was once a merchant in Bombay went in for cattle breeding in England. He, the other day, sold 25 yearling bulls at £1,150, apiece. There is nothing to prevent any Indian merchant resident in Bombay going into breeding and selling 25 bulls at Rs. 1,150 apiece. I do not know of one at the present moment who is breeding cattle in India. How many millowners of Bombay own a herd of cattle? I guarantee there is no one. The only cattle herd in the Bombay Presidency is that of His Excellency the Governor. I am referring to this matter because the resolution of the honourable mover makes what seems to be an extremely interesting suggestion. He wishes that the Pinjrapols should be utilized for constructive work, that is, instead of merely preserving aged cattle, they should go on breeding and preserving pedigree cattle. I venture to hope that he will follow up that suggestion, and that those institutions will eventually be used throughout the Presidency as the means of preserving a really good type of cattle, and in that way improve the breed. Furthermore, may I appeal to him to use his great influence for the purpose of encouraging societies with which he is connected to take up the matter of cattle breeding and improving the breed of cattle? This is really a matter for private enterprise, not for Government.

## COUNSEL FOR PERFECTION.

There is one more matter. A great deal has been made of the slaughter of ten thousand milch cattle in Bombay. I entirely agree. It is a great pity. But I may point out that it is entirely unnecessary. It is for the sake of milk that these cattle are brought into Bombay. What I submit is that you should provide for more organization in this matter. Organize your milk supply. Do not let cattle be brought to your home for milk but organize dairy farms, start refrigerators and try to supply proper milk, and it will be no longer necessary for the wealthy residents of Bombay to have huge herds of cattle brought on to Malabar Hill in order that the residents may get pure milk. This is a matter purely of private effort and of private capital. A small effort is being made at present but so far it has commanded very little support. I refer to the dairy at Palghar. But with the wealth of Bombay it ought to be possible to have half a dozen dairies in Bombay. It is a most pitiful sight for one to see milk coming in by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in brass pots covered with dried grass. Everybody knows that milk conveyed under these conditions is absolutely unsanitary and it may do more harm than good. So organize the

milk supply, improve the train service for milk and organize dairy farms, and all this trouble of milch cattle will disappear altogether.

## RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

One more remark, sir. I have great pleasure on behalf of Government in accepting this resolution. I foresee considerable difficulties in giving effect to the suggestion of the honourable member, but when we see the results of the committee's inquiry we can see whether something cannot be done to establish the proper breeding of cattle on a sound footing and thus to ensure improvement.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—Sir,—I have followed with very great interest the debate on my resolution, and although in view of the fact that Government propose to accept this resolution, I do not propose to elaborate any of the points on which honourable members tried to show their agreement with the view that I put before them in my opening speech. I think that the debate on this resolution would be incomplete if I do not refer to some points raised by other honourable members, especially the Honourable Member in Charge who, agreeing generally with the resolution, thought that the resolution was either defective or not feasible. I would, therefore, deal with the points raised by the Honourable Member in Charge and some other honourable members *seriatim*.

## PROOF OF NECESSITY FOR ACTION.

The most shocking proof of the necessity of some action in the direction that I have indicated came from the first honourable member who spoke on my resolution, namely, the Honourable Mr. Upasani. The honourable member, while he did not give us the name of the municipality in whose area the event occurred, told us of a cow which had conceived having been killed and a living calf came out after the slaughter and that calf was also slaughtered. That by itself shows, if any proof was necessary at all, that the Government of Bombay might well take action and lay down that milch cattle that already carry should not be allowed to be slaughtered in slaughter-houses. I expected to hear some words from the Honourable Member in Charge as regards this fact which was referred to by my honourable friend Mr. Upasani. The Honourable Mr. Upasani said that section 142 of the District Municipal Act did not permit of district municipalities taking any action in that direction. My honourable friend Rao Saheb Harilal Desai has, however, very kindly discovered for me that section 43 (1) (a) does give district municipalities sufficient power to take action if they desire to do so. The Honourable Rao Saheb Harilal Desai would himself perhaps have explained further how action could be taken thereunder, but he discovered the fact of this section giving the power after he had spoken on the subject.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—I beg the honourable member's pardon. Will he kindly read out the section?

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—Yes. Section 43 (1) reads as follows:—

"(1) Every municipality may from time to time, with the previous sanction, in the case of City Municipalities, of the Governor in Council, or in other cases of the Commissioner, make, alter or rescind by-laws, but not so as to render them inconsistent with this Act, (a) for the regulation and inspection of markets and slaughter-houses," and so on.

The regulation and inspection of markets and slaughter-houses, it has been contended by some, might include a restriction on cattle that may be slaughtered there.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—I can only say that I do not quite accept the honourable member's interpretation of the section.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—Very well, sir, if that interpretation is not correct, all I can say is that the District Municipal Act requires to be amended to include a suitable section in this connection.

Whilst the Honourable Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah was speaking on this resolution, I was not at first clear whether he intended to support or oppose the resolution, but later on he very kindly showed his complete concurrence with the resolution. I am sorry, however, that he should have thought it necessary to refer to any question of the hackneyed difference between Hindu and Mahomedan points of view in this matter. As the Council must have noticed, I absolutely refrained from making any reference to any sentimental difference between the points of view of these two communities in moving this resolution, and I moved and discussed it purely from the economic point of view. In fact, I tried to mention all the points from the economic point of view only. The Honourable Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah stated that, while all Mahomedans were meat eaters, many Hindus were also meat eaters. But I have not put it from that point of view at all. The pandit of Cashmere, for instance, is a meat eater without any parallel at all. I personally wish that the aspect that he referred to and the question of differences between Hindus and Mahomedans had not been referred to at all.

## THE KAIRA DAIRIES.

My honourable friend Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas pointed out that whilst in the major part of my speech I tried to stick only to the economic aspect of this subject in speaking on the question of dairies I had been led away by sentimental points. I do not know whether I was not able to make myself clear in regard to dairies in the Kaira district but what I wished to point out to the Council was not what I thought of it myself, but what the man in the street thought of it. I do not think

that I said that I sympathised with the views of the "man in the street" in the Kaira district. I only mentioned them for the purpose of showing that owing to these various sentiments and feelings, it may be very desirable to have the whole question examined thoroughly once for all. The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai mentioned to the Council some news about a company with rupees 5 crores capital having been floated. I unfortunately have not seen the announcement. It will be, I hope, an exception to many of the companies that have been floated in recent times with large capital and the investors thereof may, let us hope, reap the benefit, if not in the shape of dividends, at least, of having done something to ameliorate the condition of the cattle generally.

#### A CONFIRMED PESSIMIST?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole was as usual very pessimistic and, if I may say so, very conservative. He felt that there was a surplus of cattle with cultivators and he appeared to think that as long as those continued, Government need not take any action or that no action was desirable. The Honourable Mr. Curtis in the course of his speech asked me a pointed question with reference to the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole's remarks. When I interrupted the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole and said that the balance of the cattle would go to the slaughter-house, I said what in my opinion was the only reply that the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole could give. At any rate the Honourable Dewan Bahadur appeared to put before us no alternative to my resolution. All that I gathered from his remarks was that he was for leaving the cattle question as it is, and for pursuing the policy of *laissez faire* that has been pursued up to now, and that in his opinion the cattle question was not half as important as many of the questions in which he himself took special interest. His view may be a very correct one, but I am afraid that he will find the majority of the people strongly opposed to the view that he put forward. In my opinion the Honourable Dewan Bahadur is not quite correct in telling us that the average Indian cultivator has got more cattle than he can look after. If it is so, all the more reason for a sort of enquiry which would convince the people as to the best remedy for it. I submit that the remedy that I suggest is the only remedy.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—Will the honourable member tell us what that remedy is?

#### MR. GODBOLE'S VERY SYMPATHY.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—The remedy is to get the whole subject enquired into. Let the Government find out what is feasible and suggest some remedies and then ask the people to follow up the same. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole also swept aside what I had to advance on the fodder question.

I know his very tepid sympathy with that part of the necessity of this Presidency, but all that I can say is that the Government of Bombay have not been able to congratulate themselves on their decision of 1914 re fodder storage and find themselves more or less convinced now of the necessity and feasibility of doing something in the matter; they have now begun to take some interest in fodder storage, and my only regret is that they have not yet done anything like what they might have done. What I submit, sir, is that they can do a great deal more in this connection if they take up the question in right earnest.

#### MR. MACNAGHTEN'S JOKE.

My honourable friend Mr. Macnaghten thinks that for people who kill young milch cattle the only proper place is a lunatic asylum. I am afraid in that case the owners of the 10,000 cattle which, according to the Bombay Municipal Commissioner's report, go to the Bandra slaughter-house ought to be put in a lunatic asylum. But putting them in a lunatic asylum will not help the question.

#### "WHERE THERE IS A WILL....."

The Honourable Member in Charge drew an amusing picture of the difficulties in devising a new section in the Penal Code by which unnecessary slaughter of cattle could be made penal. I was not bold enough at any stage in my opening speech to recommend that it should be made penal. But what I submit is that if after an enquiry it was found necessary to make it penal, it was only a question of drafting, if the Government thought it necessary and the country concurred in it. The difficulty of drafting anything has never been insuperable. As a matter of fact, we ourselves know that most difficult looking things have been put into legal form and drafts. But might I ask the honourable member a simple question? Suppose that unnecessary or unwarranted slaughter of cattle is made penal, would it be difficult to enforce this or to detect such a crime? Is the Government not able to enforce prohibitions regarding illicit possession of opium, bhang, ganja, and in the Bombay City, tobacco over a certain weight? Has the Government not been able to prevent salt being made in the wild runs of Cutch and Marwar? Sir, I submit, if Government have a will to do a thing, they have the way to do it well. If the country wants it and if Government have the will, I do not think there is any difficulty in putting any reasonable enactment in legal form.

#### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT COMPLIMENTED.

The Honourable Mr. Lawrence has very rightly stood up for the department which has charge of this subject. He seemed to think that I wanted to run down the department. I never ran down the department that has charge of this question. What I did say was as regards Government's general apathy in the matter. I

said what I did with the object of spurring on the department to do more than it has done, and I hope my honourable friend and also the Honourable Member in Charge will not think that I had any intention of running down the department. I feel that the Bombay Government has been the best of all provincial governments in India in many directions, but that does not prevent us from asking that we might have a still better and more up-to-date policy followed by them in this subject. I do hope that the Honourable Member in Charge and the Bombay Government will not think that I do not appreciate what Government has done till now, and merely wish to criticise; but we are here not so much to tell the Government "Bravo" for all that they do, but to make suggestions to Government wherever it may strike us in our humble opinion that they can do better.

#### MR. LAWRENCE AND ARITHMETIC.

The Honourable Mr. Lawrence told us that there are several breeding centres in the Presidency. I certainly know that there are a few of them. But I feel that there have never been anything like enough breeding centres in the Presidency. I do not remember the actual figure that the Honourable Mr. Lawrence mentioned when he made the Honourable Mr. Paranjyee count the quantity of grass that would be required for about 9 millions of cattle. But, if there are anything like 9 millions of cattle—I am speaking subject to correction—I would ask the Honourable Mr. Lawrence how many Government cattle breeding centres there ought to be in the Presidency, and how many there are? The Honourable Member in Charge did mention Chharodi. Yes, that was one; but how many more Chharodis have we got, sir?

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis:—There are two others. Tago and Karachi.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—I should be very sorry, sir, to have to criticise Government again, but I do wish and hope that you will not take amiss the suggestion that I make here. You began with Chharodi nearly 21 years ago, and at the end of 21 years we do not want you to point only to the Chharodi farm and one or two others, but we would like you to be able to say that you have multiplied the number of cattle farms twenty-fold after all this time. Of course we know that the institute at Rome to which the Honourable Mr. Lawrence referred, and to which the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji also referred, is an international bureau for the collection of statistics of all countries. I suppose what the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji meant to say was that it is a pity that for purposes of the cattle figures of India we had to refer to what has been compiled in Rome. What the Honourable Mr. Munmohundas Ramji meant was that he expected that the Government of India had figures that were more readily available and more precise.

## PRESERVATION OF OUR CATTLE WEALTH.

ENCROACHMENT ON CATTLE  
PASTURAGE.

Now, sir, the Honourable Mr. Lawrence also tried to tell the Council how very difficult it was to provide for any sort of fodder storage. I do not know why neither the Honourable Mr. Lawrence nor the Honourable Member in Charge referred to the question of the encroachment on cattle pasturage, which is of course in deference to the demand for more land being made available for cultivation. I can only think that it must have escaped the honourable member's attention, when he had to deal with so many points. The question of fodder storage is a question, which, I submit, does not need any proof as regards the necessity for action. The large military operations that have been carried on since the outbreak of the war in this connection, and the lakhs of tons of grass which have been exported, are, I think, sufficient reply to the practicability and the advantage of the whole of this question.

## NATIVE STATE FAVOURABLE.

You, sir, have referred to the possible difficulty of negotiating with Native States in this connection. We all know that whenever there is an all-India question, Native States generally fall into line with any policy that the Government of India may adopt. But, sir, instead of having the Native States having to follow the Government policy in this connection, they may have by themselves, without any initiative from British India, already put into action restrictions on slaughter of cattle, and latterly also regarding export of cattle from their limits. Why magnify any small trouble that you might have to encounter in making a start? I think it can very fairly be said that the greatest difficulty in this matter will never come from the Native States. It is for British India to make up its mind.

## NOT A VISIONARY PROPOSAL.

It was stated in the course of the Honourable Mr. Curtis's reply that Government cannot be a party to any visionary proposals being submitted to the Government

of India. I did not want to interrupt you, sir, while you were speaking. But I do wish you had indicated to me what part of my resolution you felt as visionary. I may safely say, sir, that I feel that the whole aspect of the resolution is a practical one, and the only difficulty or the only vision if I may so call it, that has been pointed out to me is that the whole process is much too slow. My honourable friend Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Godbole do not believe in committees. I suppose that is so, because, they have both been members of Important committees before now; I think one was on the pilgrim committee, and the other on the co-operative committee. Except these two gentlemen, everybody else has felt that there would be considerable use of the deliberations of an all-India committee considering this question. Any way, I should have liked to know as to what part of my resolution was felt to be visionary.

The Honourable the Vice-President (Sir G. Carmichael):—I would like to remind the honourable member that he is supposed to address the chair.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—I meant to address the chair all the while.

## EXPORT OF CATTLE TO BRAZIL.

The honourable member, sir, referred to some famine cattle as having been exported. I suppose he was referring to a matter which took place 18 months ago. I think the Government of India have admitted that the export of cattle complained of does not refer to famine cattle. The main question is as regards the export of cattle to Brazil, and I wonder if the Government of Bombay have any doubt about Brazil taking away the best breed of the cattle in the Bombay Presidency. I would like to refer to the Honourable Rao Bahadur Sarmia's reply to a question only the other day in the Imperial Council. He says:—

"After a careful consideration of the question from all points of view, the Gov-

ernment of India have generally accepted these conclusions....."

## YOUR TIME IS UP!

The Honourable the Vice-President (Sir G. Carmichael):—I would like to bring to the notice of the honourable member that he has been speaking for over 20 minutes, while the time allotted to him for his reply is only 15 minutes.

The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—I will read only a few more lines. The Honourable Rao Bahadur Sarmia goes on to say:—

"The Government of India generally accept these conclusions, but they have addressed the local Governments and administrations impressing upon them the desirability of keeping a careful watch on the nature of the animals exported."

## NO CHECK ON EXPORT.

In reply to a supplementary question that I put yesterday, the Honourable Mr. Curtis told the Council that there is no check exercised on the export of cattle. Thus what the Government of India think is being done in the provinces is not being done, namely, the nature of the cattle that are being exported is not being carefully watched.

## RESOLUTION CARRIED.

There is only one more observation that I wish to make. I do not in the least minimise the fact that private enterprise has been very slow. I do not want Government to take up the breeding of cattle. I only want Government to provide centres where people who want to get their cows or buffaloes bred in a proper manner can do so. The Honourable Mr. Macnaghten seemed to think that although I was advocating that private enterprise could run a business cheaper than Government, still I wanted Government to undertake the breeding of cattle, or the running of dairies. I have never advocated that. I hope that the Council will accept my resolution. The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

(("The Indian Humanitarian" Sept.-Oct., 1920.)



## DR. H. MANN ON "MILCH AND AGRICULTURAL CATTLE."

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati had written a letter to Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Ag. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency in which he had requested him to give his (Dr. Mann's) opinion about some points written by Mr. Nanavati in his letter with reference to Milch and Agricultural Cattle. Mr. Nanavati had also a short personal interview with Dr. Mann at Poona. As Dr. Mann's letters are interesting and full of constructive ideas we publish the correspondence below.

(Editor I. H.)

THE SECRETARY BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to reply to the questions which you put to me in your letter of August 18th, 1919. The questions and my opinions on the points raised are as follows:—

1. Q. Do you think the country is being devastated on account of the wholesale slaughter of milch and agricultural animals?

A. I think very strongly that the slaughter of milch animals in Bombay and other large cities is endangering the future supply of the best milking animals, and tending to deplete the best milking strains in the country, and that the matter demands early and vigorous action. I am not so sure that the present slaughter is endangering the supply of agricultural animals.

2. Q. Is it your opinion that even by paying exorbitant prices we are hardly able to get pure milk?

A. It is true that nearly all the milk sold in our cities is adulterated with water. Very nearly all the samples I was able to obtain by purchase in Poona city were watered, and in some cases very large quantities of water had been added. In some cases less than half the milk, as bought, was milk.

3. Q. Is it a fact that increasing infant mortality is to a great extent due to the want of pure milk?

A. I think you had better take the opinion of medical men on this point, but it is an undoubted fact that the use of watered milk means ricketty children and leads to much mortality among infants.

4. Q. If dairies and cattle farms were started in a proper spirit, would they improve the situation?

A. I certainly think so, but at the same time, I look upon dairying on a large scale in the neighbourhood of large cities as a very difficult and somewhat risky occupation. The supply of men fit to take charge of such dairies and cattle farms is very small at present. If suitable men can be found, I would strongly urge the extension of large dairies and cattle farms as suggested.

5. Q. Is the high price of agricultural animal as well as the poverty of the Indian cultivators the chief cause of the slaughter of agricultural animals?

A. I would rather not express an opinion on this question.

6. With regard to a vegetarian diet as against a meat diet, I can only say, speaking as a scientific man, that a vegetarian diet has proved itself equally valuable from a health point of view, as a meat diet. The latter has been now proved to have no

special advantage over a well selected vegetarian diet, and in many cases to be inferior to it.

Believe me,  
Yours faithfully,

HAROLD H. MANN.

Poona, September 22, 1919.

D. O. No. 11599 of 1919.

Office of the Director of  
Agriculture, Bombay,  
Poona, September 18th 1919.

The Secretary,  
Bombay Humanitarian League,

Dear Sir,

I must thank you very much for the report of the third Humanitarian Conference recently received from you. I am deeply interested in the work of the Conference, and if I can be of any service to the cause of the preservation of and prevention of cruelty to animals, I shall willingly help in any way I can.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HAROLD H. MANN,  
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

D/o No. 12662.

Dear Mr. Nanavati,

Very many thanks for your letter of September 29th I have no objection to your publishing my letter of September 22nd as my personal opinion.

The "Indian Humanitarian" is splendidly got up. I hope it will do very much good.

Yours Sincerely,

HAROLD H. MANN, D.Sc.,

(Ag. Director of Agriculture,  
Bombay Presidency.)

Poona, October 15, 1919.



## Statement Showing Figures of Animals Slaughtered

No.	Names of Town.	1917-1918.					1918-1919.				
		1918.					1919.				
		Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other anim.
1	Bhiwandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Jambusar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,247	..	..
3	Sholapur	4,709	2,611	68,685	..	..	6,781	3,008	65,337	..	..
4	Kalyan	12	36	12,000	..	..	12	360	12,009	..	..
5	Karachi	4,328	..	1,21,996	10	1	5,815	..	1,38,691	1	..
6	Ahmedabad	2,015	2,546	49,691	440	7,318 (Bullocks.) 469 (He Buffaloes)	691	3,363	58,753	74	8,570 (Bullocks.) 388 (He Bu)
7	Sanand	..	..	360	..	..	..	360	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur	1,028	..	9,744	113	..	1,600	..	8,884	98	..
9	Dhulia	1,611	113	9,931	33	434	1,772	126	11,279	85	1,414
10	Poona City	..	..	48,438	..	..	..	..	65,132	..	..
11	Nadiad	No	Available	..	..	..	Not Available	..	..	..	..
12	Broach	293	1,153	18,794	..	700 (Bullocks, 131 (He Buffaloes).	227	1,755	13,768	..	727 (Bullocks) 42 (He Bu)
13	Satara City	..	..	8,540	..	..	..	..	5,200	..	..
14	Ahmednagar City	746	370	15,625	..	..	1,195	725	14,800	..	..
15	Byadji	157	66	900	..	186	60	33	1,023	..	167
16	Thana	11	..	8,717	7	..	12	..	9,909	5	..
17	Borsad	136	690	319	..	..	362	1,561	98	..	..
18	Karwar	47	..	103	..	..	46	..	80	..	..
19	Bnsak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	..	..
20	Belgam	1,800	..	10,800	..	..	1,800	..	10,800	..	..
21	Larkana	120	240	21,600	..	..	35	250	25,200	..	..
22	Godhra	5,300	..	4,900	..	..	5,200	..	5,000	..	..
23	..	24	..	8,400	..	..	24	..	8,400	..	..
24	Bhusaval	1,418	..	10,829	..	..	1,743	..	12,007	..	..
25	Nasik	489	..	13,430	..	..	285	464	12,644	..	..
26	Hnbli	995	1,786	14,405	102	..	965	1,813	17,502	105	..
27	Pandharpur	..	..	7,478	..	..	..	..	8,425	..	..
28	Ratnagiri	..	..	1,933	..	..	..	..	2,796	..	..
29	Ramtek	..	..	1,118	..	..	..	..	1,020	..	..
30	Lonavla	1,234	..	8,816	..	..	1,788	..	8,988	..	..
31	Tatta	20	..	800	25	..	17	..	400	10	..
32	Satna	146	..	1,380	..	..	180	..	1,462	..	..
33	Amraoti Camp	..	..	1,224	..	..	..	..	1,935	..	..
34	Deoli	..	..	873	..	47 Deer	..	..	830	..	43 Deer
35	Santipur	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	200	..	..
36	Murwara	..	..	1,601	..	..	..	..	3,758	..	..

\* These are the figures for the years 1917 1918 and 1919.

1919-20.					Total.		Remarks.	
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other Animals.	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	Information obtained from
					1918	1919		
.....	.....	3,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281	Municipal Secretary.
.....	.....	1,453	.....	.....	.....	1,247	1,453	Do.
9,793	1,557	66,165	.....	.....	76,008	75,126	77,515	Chief Officer.
12	360	12,000	.....	.....	12,372	12,372	12,372	Municipal Secretary.
6,436	61	175,347	199	10	126,335	144,507	182,653	Health Officer.
(oks.) 1,896	2,313	70,352	167	6,856 (Bullocks.) 202 (He-Buffaloes.)	62,479	70,840	81,886	Do.
.....	.....	360	.....	.....	360	360	360	Municipal Secretary.
1,312	..	10,514	177	.....	10,885	10,582	12,003	Do.
851	.....	9,528	13	2,314	12,122	14,678	12,827	President.
.....	.....	70,596	.....	.....	48,438	65,132	70,596	Chief Officer.
8	1,378	2,768	17	.....	.....	.....	4,171	Municipal Secretary.
(oks.) 454	1,570	6,407	.....	440 (Bullocks.) 17 (He-Buffaloes.)	21,071	16,519	8,888	Do.
(ffaloes.)	.....	4,960	..	.....	5,840	5,200	4,960	Chief Officer.
1,238	330	20,341	.....	.....	16,741	16,720	21,909	Do.
69	1	1,044	.....	175	1,309	1,283	1,889	Municipal Secretary.
.....	.....	12,425	.....	.....	8,735	9,926	12,425	Do.
59	314	223	.....	.....	1,145	2,021	596	Do.
65	.....	80	.....	.....	150	126	145	Chief Officer.
.....	.....	552	.....	.....	.....	479	552	Municipal Secretary.
1,800	.....	10,800	.....	.....	12,600	12,600	12,600	Chief Officer.
130	265	28,800	.....	.....	21,960	25,585	29,195	Municipal Secretary.
6,420	.....	6,596	.....	.....	10,200	10,200	13,016	Ag. Municipal Secretary.
24	.....	8,400	.....	.....	8,424	8,424	8,424	Chief Officer.
1,753	.....	9,326	.....	.....	12,247	13,760	11,079	Do.
116	222	12,881	.....	.....	13,919	13,393	13,219	Municipal Secretary.
959	1,819	17,666	110	.....	17,288	20,386	20,554	Do.
.....	.....	8,794	.....	.....	7,478	8,425	8,794	Municipal Chief.
.....	.....	3,137	.....	.....	1,933	2,796	3,137	Chief Officer.
.....	.....	1,241	.....	.....	1,118	1,020	1,241	Municipal Secretary.
1,487	.....	9,527	.....	.....	10,050	10,776	11,014	President.
10	.....	1,000	15	.....	845	427	1,025	Ag. Chief Officer.
169	.....	1,676	.....	.....	1,526	1,642	1,845	Municipal Secretary.
.....	.....	2,339	.....	.....	1,224	1,935	2,339	Do.
.....	.....	1,200	.....	14 Deer	920	873	1,214	Do.
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200	200	200	Do.
.....	.....	5,037	.....	.....	1,801	3,758	5,037	Do.

## Statement Showing Figures of Animals Slaughtered

No.	Names of Town.	1917-1918.					1918-19.				
		Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.
37	Meerut ..	9,748		10,552				11,028	9,931		
38	Maurapur ..			2,972	3,374				2,898	4,880	
39	Aligarh ..	47,899		22,792			39,744		34,314		
40	Drug ..			1,699					1,831		
41	Beawar ..			11,120					11,561		
42	Hinganghat ..	134	18		1	1+488 Bullocks	87	24	3,087		267 Bullocks.
43	Gondia ..	82		1,978			99		2,996		
44	Jamalpur ..			480					400		
45	Umrer ..			1,239					1,195		
46	Guledgud ..	66		2,552			99		2,558		
47	Chanda ..	57	10	3,333		154 (Bullocks.)	69	19	3,554		(Bullocks) 129
48	Badami ..	5,509		8,181			7,955		7,407		
49	Bangalore Civil Station	9,807	3,780	130,619	4,892	11,811	36,251		128,771		5,396
50	Delhi ..	21,690		121,070			18,921		164,847		
51	Harda ..	384	43	4,241			424	30	3,505		
52	Wun ..			1,243		(Bullocks) 48			1,354		64 (Bullocks)
53	Raipur ..	785		12,951			1,032		12,928		
54	Jullandhar ..	3,266					5,503		28,006		
55	Warora ..	177		1,722			158	8	1,908		
56	Forbesganj ..			2,184					2,236		
57	Rehli ..										
58	Cocanada ..	1,850		12,645			2,190		12,460		
59	Cannara ..	2,925		5,758		Pigs 6	2,650		6,250		(Pigs) 6
60	Khapa ..			1,988					1,882		
61	Arni ..	213	323	2,495	502		243	310	2,373	399	
62	Calcutta ..	111,151	7,236	312,117	10,528	16,308	130,591	8,109	356,764	11,039	17,354
63	Simla ..	6,143		24,545	387		6,386		24,477	447	
64	Ambala City ..	2,624		7,404			3,303		8,182		
65	Pandhurna ..			1,183					1,063		
66	Hathras ..			2,800					2,608		
67	Chandauli ..	420	1,175	2,121	50	904	444	964	1,834	251	2,023
68	Bhandara ..	200		4,473			154		4,172		
69	Belaghat ..			184					370		
70	Narsinghpur ..	147	2	1,071			155	2	1,557		
71	Karnal ..	1,949		3,316			1,568		3,422		
72	Akyab ..	2,608	23	632	1,361		2,726	35	366	1,979	

In Various Slaughter Houses of our Country.

1919-1920					Total			Remarks
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	1917-1918	1918-19	1919-1920	Information obtained from
					1918	1919		
10,554		10,330			20,300	20,959	20,884	Executive Officer.
		2,577	3,357		6,346	7,773	5,934	Municipal Secretary.
					70,691	74,058		Do.
		2,321			1,699	1,831	2,321	Do.
		13,319			11,120	11,561	13,319	Do.
143	25	4,349		365	2,520	3,465	4,882	Do.
		3,906		Bullocks	2,764	3,095	4,003	Do.
97		400			480	400	400	Do.
		1,029			1,239	1,195	1,029	Do.
98		2,742			2,618	2,657	2,840	Municipal Officer.
63	10	4,342		118	3,554	3,767	4,533	Municipal Secretary.
		7,448		(Bullocks)	13,690	15,362	15,464	Do.
8,016		120,467		2,528	160,909	170,418	159,179	Do.
36,184		244,653			142,760	183,768	266,492	Health Officer.
21,839		2,881			4,668	3,959	3,649	Municipal Secretary.
701	67	1,166			1,291	1,418	1,887	Chairman, Village Panchayat.
		14,945		721	13,736	13,960	16,122	Municipal Secretary.
1,177		35,953		(Bullocks.)	3,266	33,509	40,658	Head Officer.
4,705		2,078			1,899	2,074	2,312	Municipal Secretary.
229	5	2,912			2,184	2,236	2,912	Vice Chairman.
		150					150	Sanitation Secretary.
2,235		11,680			14,495	14,650	13,915	Municipal Chairman.
2,548		5,468		5	8,149	8,906	8,021	Municipal Secretary.
		1,961			1,988	1,882	1,961	Do.
210	331	3,023	623		3,538	3,325	4,187	Do.
					457,390	523,857		Health Officer.
6,683		26,103	402		31,075	31,310	33,188	Municipal Secretary.
2,411		11,316			10,028	11,485	13,727	Do.
		958			1,183	1,083	958	Do.
		3,828			2,800	2,608	3,828	Do.
614	549	1,414	112	2,221	4,670	5,521	4,010	Executive Officer.
192		4,083			4,673	4,326	4,875	Municipal Secretary.
		528			184	370	528	Secretary.
140	5	1,652			1,220	1,714	1,797	Municipal Secretary.
2,130		5,677			4,565	4,988	7,707	Do.
3,332	45	576	2,822		4,922	5,106	6,368	Do.

## Statement Showing Figures of Animals Slaughtered

No.	Names of Town.	1917-1918.					1918-1919.				
		1918.					1919.				
		Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.
73	Madras ..	6,808	5,614	384,294	..	8,133	6,395	6,572	387,100	..	8,455
74	Agra ..	325	40,972	43,643	106	10,533	1,117	25,651	63,612	647	2,221
75	Jubbulpore ..	3,239	..	1,192	..	..	12,412	..	1,150	..	..
76	Henzada ..	517	..	695	445	..	652	..	962	675	..
77	Basoin ..	1,539	21	2,342	368	1,221	1,426	36	2,797	334	1,289
78	Atala ..	..	..	14,796	..	..	..	..	15,259	..	..
79	Kumbakonam ..	..	..	10,689	..	..	Not Available			..	..
80	Bahraich ..	1,447	1,767	7,451	..	645 Bullocks	2,014	2,144	10,659	..	1,170 Bullocks.
81	Madura ..	684	..	74,930	..	..	1,107	..	83,369	..	..
82	Nagpur ..	707	..	19,070	..	450	746	..	24,561	..	341
83	Yeotmal ..	378	..	5,332	..	..	401	..	5,828	..	..
84	Rangoon ..	24,595	2,451	73,062	2,238	23,373	26,543	3,382	70,084	2,228	22,708
85	Prome ..	4,853	..	1,966	1,394	..	4,850	..	2,035	1,016	..
86	Coimbatore ..	1,200	..	18,250	100	..	1,200	..	18,250	100	..
87	Pitibhit ..	2,216	825	3,521	..	1,214	2,344	900	3,371	..	1,056
88	Ferozepore ..	..	..	7,407	..	2,113	..	..	8,685	..	3,042
89	Ghotki ..	20	20	1,450	65	..	20	20	1,450	65	..
90	Mirzapur ..	Not Available			..	..	1,662	558	7,776	84	..
91	Cawnpore ..	4,628	3,472	76,298	73	2,670 Bullocks	6,492	3,642	69,884	34	3,748 Bullocks &
92	Lahore ..	6,465	5,543	155,578	..	..	9,505	4,306	192,793	..	He-Buffaloes.
93	Rawalpindi ..	..	..	32,935	..	..	..	..	28,648	..	..
94	Jalgaon ..	Not Available			..	..	Not Available			..	..
95	Seoni ..	556	..	2,291	..	301	534	..	2,303	..	293
96	Akot ..	1,764	..	1,874	..	..	1,748	..	1,801	..	..
97	Vizagapatam ..	1,449	634	10,829	..	..	1,558	751	13,538	..	..
98	Hardwar ..	376	234	2,028	46	..	467	263	1,637	45	..
99	Tavoy ..	474	197	..	322	..	232	306	..	236	..
100	Dacca ..	3,946	..	26,900	4,868	2,515 Bullocks	3,722	..	54,220	4,915	1,340 Bullocks.
101	Moradabad ..	Not Available			..	..	8,145	8,291	5,053	86	..
102	Gujranwala ..	1,052	..	20,496	..	..	557	..	18,373	..	..
103	Matiari ..	200	..	5,532	..	..	200	..	5,000	..	..
104	Halma ..	..	..	562	..	..	..	..	523	..	..
105	Gorakhpur ..	5,690	..	26,164	..	..	4,155	..	32,156	..	..
106	Bezwada ..	331	116	22,902	..	194 Bullocks	583	47	25,475	..	110 Bullocks.
107	Motihari ..	42	24	10,800	..	..	42	24	10,800	..	..
108	Mangalore ..	1,469	..	8,879	..	..	1,914	..	8,961	..	..

1919-1920.					Total.			Remarks.
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	1917-1918 1918	1918-1919 1919	1919-1920	Information obtained from
5,809	5,660	457,298	....	9,095	404,849	408,522	477,862	Health Officer.
10,999	41,669	58,119	1,456	2,158	95,579	93,248	114,401	Municipal Secretary.
30,744	....	1,140	....	....	4,431	13,562	31,884	Do.
616	....	1,236	540	....	1,657	2,289	2,393	Do.
1,242	42	3,110	347	1,052	5,491	5,882	5,793	Do.
....	....	19,270	....	....	14,796	15,259	19,270	Do.
....	Not Available	....	....	....	10,689	Not Available	....	Do.
2,936	2,155	16,001	....	1,454	11,310	15,987	22,546	Do.
916	....	89,483	....	Bullocks	75,614	84,476	90,399	Do.
773	....	30,894	....	261	20,227	25,648	31,928	Health Officer.
422	....	4,794	....	....	5,710	6,229	5,216	Municipal Secretary.
26,942	4,063	87,926	3,026	27,198	125,719	124,945	149,155	Do.
4,024	....	1,750	1,085	....	8,213	7,901	6,859	Do.
1,200	....	18,250	100	....	19,550	19,550	19,550	Veterinary Assistant.
2,191	1,045	3,414	....	1,100	7,776	7,671	7,750	Do.
....	....	5,192	....	3,267	9,520	11,727	8,459	Do.
20	20	1,450	65	....	1,555	1,555	1,555	Municipal Secretary.
1,910	419	9,824	147	....	....	10,080	12,000	For Municipal Secretary.
12,169	1,154	89,064	36	3,742	87,141	83,180	106,180	Veterinary Inspector.
Not Available	....	....	....	Bullocks & He-Buffaloes	167,586	206,604	....	Health Officer.
....	....	30,786	....	....	32,935	28,648	30,786	Veterinary Assistant.
1,102	....	5,456	....	....	....	....	6,558	Chief Officer.
650	....	2,553	....	279	3,148	3,130	3,482	Municipal Secretary.
789	....	667	....	....	3,638	3,549	1,456	Do.
782	303	4,975	....	....	12,912	15,847	6,060	Do.
612	122	2,368	88	....	2,684	2,412	3,192	Do.
561	790	....	897	....	993	774	3,249	Do.
....	Not Available	....	....	....	38,229	64,191	....	Health Officer.
10,780	7,291	10,988	73	....	....	21,575	29,132	Municipal Secretary.
868	....	20,043	....	....	21,542	18,930	20,911	Do.
131	....	4,287	....	....	5,732	5,200	4,418	Do.
....	....	530	....	....	562	523	530	Vice Chairman.
4,971	....	38,633	....	....	29,854	36,311	43,504	Municipal Secretary.
549	311	35,294	....	216	23,543	26,215	36,372	Municipal Chairman.
42	24	10,800	....	Bullocks	10,866	10,866	10,866	Vice Chairman.
1,837	....	8,983	....	....	10,348	10,875	10,820	Municipal Secretary.

## Statement Showing Figures of Animals Slaughtered

No.	Names of Town.	1917-1918.					1918-19.					
		Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	
109	Bilaspur	130	..	3,859	..	..	82	..	3,779	..	..	
110	Multan	..	..	49,600	..	..	..	..	51,840	..	..	
111	Allahabad	11,898	2,755	59,292	5	..	11,643	2,598	54,910	4	..	
112	Anakapalle	3,500	..	150	50	..	3,800	..	190	35	..	
113	Wardha	10	6	3,899	..	387	86	20	4,535	..	415	
114	Bombay	47,007	9,537	750,608	2,149	22,669	64,669	10,994	836,335	3,935	20,996	
115	Vizianagram	2,109	..	14,673	..	..	3,481	..	20,950	..	..	
116	Tinnevely	..	..	11,000	..	..	..	..	12,200	..	..	
117	Comilla	860	..	2,890	..	..	875	..	3,500	12	..	
118	Trichinopoly	1,722	..	78,953	..	1,534	1,780	..	92,330	..	1,794	
119	Lyallpur	680	..	14,720	..	..	740	..	15,520	..	..	
120	Monghyr	219	671	14,955	..	..	243	571	16,382	..	..	
121	Lucknow	1,008	7,943	125,066	..	681	1,359	8,839	105,296	..	1,437	
122	Sialkot	7,117	..	14,539	..	Bullocks	7,942	..	18,418	..	Bullocks	
123	Madhubani	Not Available					..	Not Available				
124	Tanjore	360	..	23,800	720	104	379	..	29,057	815	120	
125	Damoh	12	..	4,351	..	..	77	12	3,431	..	..	
126	Ludhiana	4,456	93	26,146	119	182	5,677	212	24,914	189	1,827	
127	Howrah	10,819	267	16,086	14	..	15,065	222	16,983	9	..	
128	Khilchipur	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	
129	Hajipur	..	1,080	4,902	..	..	..	1,080	5,282	..	..	
130	Gaya	6,272	626	19,580	..	..	5,995	614	14,865	..	..	
131	Ambala	2,624	..	7,404	..	..	3,303	..	8,182	..	..	
132	Gurdaspur	..	..	4,720	..	..	..	..	4,276	..	..	
133	Junagadh	360	720	3,600	..	1,800	360	720	3,600	..	1,800	
134	Bhavnagar	..	9,751	11,244	..	..	..	468	13,006	..	..	
135	Dandnagar	14	287	..	21	..	17	176	..	64	..	
136	Madhubani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
137	Tuticorin	..	..	9,921	1,213	..	..	..	10,377	1,214	..	
138	Savantvadi	..	..	10,520	1,171	..	..	..	11,328	1,192	..	
139	Rewari	284	939	374	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	
140	Porebandar	..	..	1,106	325	..	340	960	1,201	247	1	
141	Kurla	..	..	9,456	..	..	..	..	12,669	..	..	
142	Karauli Town	..	9,150	..	..	..	..	11,699	..	..	..	
143	Indore City	..	..	2,146	..	..	..	..	2,909	..	..	
144	Saharanpur	..	..	goats 27,594	..	..	..	..	goats 27,735	..	..	



in Various Slaughter Houses of our Country.

1919-1920.					Total.			Remarks.
1920.					1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	1918	1919	1920	Information obtained from
292	....	5,811	....	....	3,995	3,861	6,103	Municipal Chairman.
....	....	54,400	....	....	49,600	51,840	54,400	Do.
12,657	666	56,379	8	....	73,950	69,155	69,710	Do.
4,500	....	275	40	....	3,700	4,025	4,815	Municipal Chairman.
158	26	5,988	....	630	4,302	5,056	6,802	Municipal Secretary.
54,736	10,240	876,651	3,069	23,174	831,970	937,146	967,870	Supdt. of Market.
3,394	....	22,776	....	....	16,782	24,431	26,170	Municipal Secretary.
....	....	12,900	....	....	11,000	12,200	12,900	Municipal Chairman.
910	....	4,290	25	....	3,750	4,387	5,225	Do.
1,787	....	93,982	....	1,397	82,209	95,904	97,166	Municipal Secretary.
780	....	16,800	....	....	15,400	16,260	17,580	Do.
138	108	16,976	....	....	15,845	17,196	17,222	Do.
2,695	6,430	96,671	....	3,632	134,698	116,931	109,428	Health Officer.
7,173	....	19,487	....	....	21,650	26,350	26,660	Municipal Secretary.
2,928	2,214	....	....	1,136	....	....	6,278	Municipal Vice Chairman.
399	....	30,560	916	135	29,984	30,371	32,010	Municipal Chairman.
77	35	4,015	....	....	4,363	3,520	4,127	Municipal Secretary.
4,210	107	28,205	203	500	30,996	32,819	33,225	Do.
15,937	474	16,508	8	....	27,186	32,281	32,927	Do.
....	....	150	....	....	150	150	150	President.
....	1,000	3,502	....	....	5,582	6,362	4,502	Municipal Secretary.
7,807	478	23,949	....	....	26,478	21,474	32,234	Do.
2,411	....	11,317	....	....	10,028	11,485	13,728	Do.
....	....	4,728	....	....	4,720	4,276	4,728	Do.
360	720	3,600	....	1,800	6,480	6,480	6,480	Municipal Secretary.
....	....	....	....	....	20,995	17,471	....	Do.
95	708	....	151	....	322	257	954	Do.
2,928	2,214	....	....	1,136	....	....	6,278	Separate figures are not available but No. of large animals (cows &c.) is about 3
....	....	11,688	1,123	....	11,134	11,591	12,761	Municipal Chairman.
....	....	841	....	....	11,691	12,520	841	City Vahiwardar.
335	970	1,125	250	2	374	370	2,682	Municipal Secretary.
....	....	10,045	....	....	2,654	2,740	10,045	Do.
....	6,732	....	....	....	9,546	12,669	6,732	Do.
....	....	1,100 goats	....	....	9,150	11,699	1,100	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	2,146	2,909	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	27,594	27,735	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	23,721	22,939	21,946	Separate figures are not available but No. of large animals (cows &c.) is about 3.

These figures indicate the slaughter of animals in the above Municipal Slaughter-houses of our country. (Editor—I. H.)

## Statement Showing Figures of Animals Slaughtered

No.	Names of Town.	1917-1918.					1918-1919.				
		1918.					1919.				
		Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.
145	Gangtok	61	7	210	..	..	75	11	235	..	..
146	Gurgaum	..	..	2,880	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..
147	Kolhapur	..	..	25,190	..	..	..	..	31,813	..	..
148	Jhang	..	..	9,838	..	..	..	..	10,122	..	..
149	Mysore City	2,741	844	23,305	19,424	..	2,800	928	27,377	20,048	..
150	Hydrabad Dec.	8,859	..	63,543	..	..	12,346	..	70,839	..	..
151	Rajkot C. S.	..	86	2,160	..	..	..	96	2,560	51	..
152	Barwani	..	..	1,582	..	..	..	..	1,544	..	..
153	Kotah	..	260	9,200	..	..	..	300	12,686	..	..
154	Erandol	318	190	3,930	1,192	..	650	435	2,438	1,678	..
155	Rajgarh State	..	..	430	..	..	..	..	450	..	..
156	Uttarpara	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..
157	Tallygunge	796	..	3,563	..	..	1,083	..	3,200	..	..
158	Srinagar	..	..	56,963	..	..	..	..	52,954	..	..
159	Puddukotai	..	725	15,239	..	..	..	650	12,142	..	..
160	South Dum-Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Kurseong	2,056	104	1,200	79	..	2,147	109	1,109	85	..
162	Puri	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	..	4,320	..	..
163	Dera Gazi Khan	54	27	8,938	..	..	45	35	9,784	..	1
164	Rohtak	1,186	98	2,624	1,081	..	1,127	336	2,514	1,098	..
165	Dum-Dum Cantonment	1,931	..	1,083	..	..	2,182	..	1,210	..	..
166	Mohsein	2,236	..	1,441	1,339 & 770 (Bullocks)	4,448	2,015	..	1,821	1,198 & 894 (Bullocks)	4,786

in Various Slaughter Houses of our Country.

1919-1920.					Total.			Remarks.
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Calves & Heifers.	Other animals.	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	
74	.....	300	.....	.....	278	321	374	Information obtained from Separate figures are not available but No. of large animals (cows etc.) is about 2. Veterinary Assistant.
.....	.....	4,575	.....	.....	2,880	3,000	4,575	
.....	.....	13,385	.....	.....	25,190	31,813	13,385	Municipal Secretary.
.....	.....	10,467	.....	.....	9,838	10,122	10,467	Do.
3,006	1,125	41,580	19,390	.....	46,514	51,153	65,098	Chief Officer
8,120	.....	89,599	.....	.....	72,402	83,185	97,719	Municipal Secretary.
.....	186	2,880	75	.....	2,246	2,707	3,141	Do.
.....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	1,582	1,544	1,260	Do.
.....	.....	6,029	.....	.....	9,460	12,986	6,239	Do.
583	128	2,400	938	.....	5,630	5,251	4,049	Do.
.....	.....	480	.....	.....	430	450	480	Do.
.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	2,500	Chairman.
1,152	.....	3,636	.....	.....	4,359	4,283	4,788	Do.
.....	.....	55,086	.....	.....	58,963	52,954	55,086	Health Officer.
.....	572	13,885	.....	.....	15,964	12,792	14,457	Municipal Chairman.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This Municipality has got no slaughter house under its control		Do.	Do.
2,010	127	1,121	32	.....	3,439	3,450	3,300	Do.
.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	6,400	4,320	3,600	Vice Chairman.
97	33	10,854	.....	.....	9,019	9,865	10,984	Municipal Secretary.
1,468	138	4,123	1,068	.....	4,989	5,075	6,797	Do.
1,955	.....	1,363	.....	.....	3,014	3,401	3,318	Secretary, Cantonment committee.
3,311	.....	1,624	2,038 & 891 (Bullocks)	4,898	10,234	10,710	12,762	Municipal Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Gudiattam, passed at their Special-General Meeting held on the 26th January, 1920.

Read letter from the Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League, dated 17-7-20, suggesting that no animal that can be useful for milch and agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the Slaughter house under the control of the Municipality.

License should not be granted to slaughter the cattle used for agricultural purposes and the cow, calves and buffaloes that are used for milking.

(Sd.) M. HUSSAIN KHAN SAIB,  
Chairman.

(True Extract).

Forwarded to the Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League for information.

Illegible  
Chairman.

30-7-20.  
Copy to the Sanitary Inspector.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, NEGAPATAM.  
Dated the 27-7-20.

From,  
M. R. Ry.,  
B. S. NATARAJA SASTRIAL AVI.,  
B.A., B.L.,  
Chairman,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, NEGAPATAM.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, SHROFF-BAZAR,  
BOMBAY.

SIR,  
With reference to your letter dated 17th July 1920, I have the honour to inform you that the slaughter of cows has been prohibited by this Council in its resolution No. 33 dated 30th March 1920.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,  
(Sd.) U. NARAYAN.

For Chairman.  
28-7-20.

No. 268 of 1920.  
GHATKUPER-KIROL MUNICIPAL OFFICE,  
Ghatkuper, 26th July, 1920.

From,  
PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI VAKIL, Esq.,  
B.A., LL.B.,  
President,

GHATKUPER-KIROL MUNICIPALITY.  
To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

Subject Slaughter of Calves and Milch Cattle.

With reference to your letter dated the 17th July 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Resolution passed at the Managing Committee meeting for your information.

I may here add that no slaughter house exists in the Municipal Area, the same being mostly located by high class Hindoos.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI VAKIL,  
Chairman.

Managing Committee,

GHATKUPER-KIROL MUNICIPALITY.

Extract from the proceedings of the Managing Committee Meeting held on Tuesday the 20th July 1920 at 8-30 a.m., at the Municipal Office at Ghatkuper.

8. The Managing Committee has recorded the letter dated the 17th July 1920 from the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League in connection with the slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the Municipal Area and shown its approbation thereon and RESOLVED.

"That the slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the Municipal Area if any be discontinued and discouraged."

(Sd.) P. J. VAKIL,  
Chairman,

Managing Committee,

GHATKUPER KIROL MUNICIPALITY.

GHATKUPER, 20-7-1920.

True Extract.

Illegible

Secretary,

GHATKUPER KIROL MUNICIPALITY.

No. 162 of 1920-21.

From,  
GOVIND BALVANT PRADHAN, Esq.,

B.A., LL.B.,  
President, City Municipality,

THANA.

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY.  
Thana, 23rd July, 1920.

SIR,  
With reference to your No. 2310/20 dated 17th July, 1920, I have the honour to inform you that this Municipality has resolved not to allow calves to be cut within Municipal limits in future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. B. Pradhan,

President,

City Municipality, THANA.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY,  
No. 3149/T. Dated 24th July 1920.

From,

W. J. LITSTER, Esq., O.B.E.,

SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

To,

THE SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,

309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated the 17th instant, forwarding a copy of an appeal, I am directed to enclose for information copy of a resolution passed by the Municipal Committee on the 7th April, 1920

I have etc.,

(Sd.) W. J. LITSTER.

Secretary.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

Copy of Resolution No. XXI of Ordinary Meeting No. XXI of the Simla Municipal Committee held on the 7th April, 1920.

Considered letter dated 8th March 1920 from Mr. A. D. Addy of Calcutta a member of the Calcutta Corporation regarding the slaughter of calves.

Resolved that the Committee are in full agreement with the resolution passed by the Calcutta Corporation regarding the slaughter of calves and agree that slaughter of cow-calves must prejudicially affect the Milk supply. They see no objection to the slaughter of Bull calves which may continue, but that orders should be issued prohibiting the slaughter of Cow-calves with effect from 1st June 1920.

True Copy.

Illegible

For Head Clerk.

Municipal Committee, SIMLA.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

No. 3521/T. Dated 12th August, 1920.

From,

W. J. LITSTER, Esq., O.B.E.,

SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

To,

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated the 29th July, 1920, I am directed to say that there is practically no slaughter of bull calves.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) W. J. LITSTER.

Secretary.

From,  
F. W. BULL, Esq.,  
SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,  
MONTGOMERY.

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter dated 17-7-20, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of resolution No. 37 passed at a meeting of the Municipal Committee Montgomery held on 31-7-20.

I have etc.  
(Sd.) F. W. BULL,  
Secretary, M.C.

Copy of resolution No. 37 passed at a Meeting of Municipal Committee Montgomery held on 31-7-20.

Read letter dated 17-7-20 from the President Bombay Humanitarian League that no animal that can be useful for milk or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses, under the Control of the Municipality.

Approved Sanitary Inspector to note for guidance.

Secretary M. C.

From,  
THE HON'BLE U CHIT PE,  
PRESIDENT, MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY,  
MOULMEIN.

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.  
MOULMEIN, 4th August, 1920.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter of 17th July 1920, I have the honour to inform you that no milch cows are slaughtered here in this Municipality. I further have the honour to enclose herewith an extract from the proceedings of the Ordinary meeting held on the 20th July 1920 for your information.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) CHIT PE.  
President,  
MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY.

Extract from the proceedings of the Ordinary Meeting of the Moulmein Municipal Committee held on the 20th July 1920.

7. Read and recorded letter No. 1577/1 S-3 dated 10th July 1920 from the Secretary to the Mandalay Municipal Committee forwarding a copy letter from Mr. A. D. Addy on the subject of prohibition of slaughter of calves by the Calcutta Corporation.

It is decided that a reply may be sent stating that no milch cows are slaughtered in the Municipal Slaughter House here.

(True Extract).  
Illegible  
Offg. Secretary,  
MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY.

No. 341 of 1920, Municipal Office, BELGAUM,  
Dated 19th August, 1920.

From,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY.

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

Sir,  
In reply to your letter dated 17th July 1920, I have the honour to enclose for your perusal a copy of the Municipality's resolution No. 44 of the 15th instant.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Illegible  
President,  
BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY.

General Committee's resolution No. 44 dated 13-8-20.

Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League's appeal of 17-7-20.

"Proposed by Mr. B. B. Potdar and seconded by Mr. Chandulal that the principle in the appeal of the Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League, is accepted and the matter be sent to the Sanitary Committee for framing by-laws in the matter."

Resolution carried Non-Con.

(Sd.) ARDESHIR NAVROJI,  
President,  
BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY,  
"True Copy"  
ARDESHIR NAVROJI,  
President,  
BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL  
COMMISSIONERS OF HOWRAH.

No. 1519G.

From,  
R. N. CHATTERJEE, Esq., M.A.,  
Secretary,

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.  
Dated Howrah 21st August, 1920.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter dated the 17th July last, forwarding a copy of the appeal addressed by the Acting President of the League, regarding the prohibition of the slaughter of cows in this Municipality, I am directed to inform you that at a meeting held on the 23rd July 1920, the Commissioners passed a Resolution prohibiting the slaughter of calves under 18 months of age, in the Municipal Slaughter House.

A copy of the resolution of the Commissioners, is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
R. N. CHATTERJEE,  
Secretary,

G. B. 19/8

Extract from the proceedings of the Health Committee, dated the 10th July 1920.

7. A letter, dated the 15th April 1920, from Babu Amulya Dhon Addy, suggesting that the slaughter of calves in Howrah except those used for vaccination may be prohibited, was considered.

The Chairman said that the calves aged under 18 months were not permitted to be slaughtered in Calcutta. The Calcutta practice might be adopted in Howrah.

Recommended

That slaughter of calves under 18 months of age be prohibited in the Municipal Slaughter-House.

True Copy.

Illegible  
Head Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Bombay, Dated 23-8-1920.

Despatched 24-8-1920.

No. 857 of 1920.

J.C.

From.

M. R. Ry. D. V. HANUMANTHA ROW  
PANTULU GARU,  
Chairman M. C.,  
BEZWADA.

To,

THE SECRETARY  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY No. 2.

Referring to your No. ———, 17-7-20 appealing about the prohibition of the slaughter of calves, milking cattle, and those used for agricultural purposes, in the slaughter house, I have the honour to inform you that the council passed a resolution prohibiting the slaughtering of the animals vide Resolution No. 974 dated 10-8-20 (extract enclosed).

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, Dated. 10-8-20.

Read letter from the President, Humanitarian League, Bombay appealing to prohibit the slaughtering of calves and other milking cattle and those used for agricultural purposes with slaughter house.

Prohibit  
(Sd.) D. V. HANUMAN RAOW  
Chairman  
(True Extract).  
Chairman.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council Anakapalli, at its meeting held on Wednesday the 18th August 1920 at 4 p.m., in the Municipal Office.

XI. Read letter No. 2239 dated 17-7-1920 from the Bombay Humanitarian League, requesting consideration to prohibit slaughter of calves in the Municipalities.

## EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

No calves or cattle will be permitted to be slaughtered within the limits of this Municipality.

(Sd.) K. RAMADAS,  
Chairman M.C.

(True Extract).

C. N. 23-8-

## MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

ANAKAPALLI, Dated the 23rd. August 20.

No. 345 of 23-8-20.

From-

M. R. RY. K. RAMADAS PANTULU GARU,  
Chairman, Municipal Council,  
ANAKAPALLI.

To,

THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY, 2.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 2239/20., dated 17th July 1920, I have the honor to state that this Council rightly falling in with your views decided to prohibit slaughter of calves and cattle within the limits of this Municipality, at its meeting held on the 18th instant. A copy of the Councils resolution on the subject is enclosed for your information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. RAMADAS,

Chairman, M. C.

C. N. /23-8-0

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE  
GAYA.

No. 584, 12.

From,

~~BABU PRAMESWARA DAYAL,~~

B.A., B.L., Vakil,

Vice Chairman Municipality Gaya.

To,

THE SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

Dated, Gaya the 18th August, 1920.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 7th July 1920 on the subject of prohibiting the slaughter of calves, I have the honour to say that the matter was put up at the General meeting of this Municipality and the following resolution has been passed.

"That the slaughter of calves other than those vaccinated at the Government and Municipal vaccine Depots be prohibited."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PRAMESWARA DAYAL,

Vice-Chairman.

A.N.P, Exd :-

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore, in the Jubbulpore District, proposes to make the following bye-laws under section 105 sub section (1) clause (b) of the Central Provinces Municipal Act of 1903 and section 105 sub

section (2) of the said act in supercession of the rules relating to the Slaughter houses sanctioned by Notification No. 5387 dated 4th September 1889, for controlling and regulating the use and management of Slaughter Houses within the limits of the Jubbulpore Municipality.

The proposed byelaws will be taken into consideration on the expiry of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, and any objections or suggestions in respect thereof must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee before the expiry of the said period.

## RULES.

1. No person shall slaughter any animal for sale to the public within the limits of the Municipality except at a slaughter house, under the direct management of the Committee or at such place as may be set apart for the purpose from time to time by the Municipal Committee.

2. No animal shall be slaughtered unless passed by such officer as the Municipal Committee may from time to time appoint in this behalf, nor its flesh removed unless examined and passed by him as fit for human consumption.

3. No diseased or unsound animal shall be slaughtered at any place set apart as a slaughter house.

4. The slaughtering of calves or of prime cows in slaughter houses is prohibited within the Municipal limits.

5. No skins and entrails of slaughtered animals shall be removed from slaughter houses except after having been properly washed.

6. The following fees shall be charged at slaughter houses for each animal slaughtered :-

(a) For sheep, kid, and goat -/2/ per head.

(b) Any other animal .. -/4/ "

7. Any person committing the breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

(Sd.) J. HUSAIN.

Joint Secretary,

Municipal Committee Jubbulpore

No. 2042 dated Jubbulpore, the 19th August-1920.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League for information in reply to his No. 1916/20 of 17-7-20.

JAWAD HOSAIN,

Joint Secretary,

Municipal Committee,

JUBBULPORE.

## MUNICIPALITY KATOL.

General Committee's Resol :

No. 14D/15-8-20.

"Resolved that cattle useful for milch and agricultural purposes be not slaughtered at the slaughter Houses of the Municipal Committee. The Tahasil Dar and the Sub-Asstta.-Surdono abstaining from voting."

No. 177D/ 28-8-20.

Extract forwarded to the Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, with reference to his No. 1899 of 1920.

Secretary,

M. C. KATOL.

Dated 24-8-20.

No. 158.

From,

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,  
Municipal Committee,

SEHORA.

To,

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,

309, Shroff Bazar, NOMBAY 2.

Dated SEHORA 28th August, 1920.

SIR,

With reference to your memo dated the 17th July 1920, forwarding the address given by your President in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter-houses under the control of Municipalities, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of Committee's resolution for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. P. BAKHSH,

Hony. Secretary,

Municipal Committee,

SEHORA.

Extract from the proceedings of a Public Health Sub-Committee meeting dated the 21st August 1920.

Paragraph 3. Considered letter from the President, the Bombay Humanitarian League, in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in slaughter-houses.

The Sub-Committee understands that, as a rule, no milch cows or calves under six months are killed. Proper instructions will, however, be given to the Superintendent of Slaughter-houses in the matter.

No. 552/21 G Dated 24th August, 1920.

Forwarded to the President, the Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay, for information.

Illegible

Secretary,

Bassein Municipality.

No. 955.

From,

THE CHAIRMAN,  
Municipal Board,

DEHRA DUN.

To,

THE PRESIDENT,

THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY, 2.

Dated, Dehra Dun, the 2-9-1920.

SIR,

With reference to your appeal No. 2,212/20 dated 17th July, 1920 addressed to this Board, I have the honour to forward a copy of Resolution No. 7 passed by the Board at a monthly meeting held on 27th August 1920, for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Illegible

Vice-Chairman.

## MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEHRA DUN.

Extract from the proceedings of the adjourned monthly meeting of the Dehra Dun Municipal Board held on Saturday the 28th August 1920, at 8 a.m.

7. Appeal addressed to the Board by the President, The Bombay Humanitarian League, in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the Slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality.

Resolved that the slaughtering of calves before attaining 6 teeth and of milch cows is forbidden.

Note.—The cow will come under the term of milch cow till after 8 months after calving.

Also resolved that a pregnant cow will never be slaughtered. Byc-laws may be prepared by Mr. C. P. Singh.

(Sd.) P. ANAND NARAIN, M.B.E.  
Chairman,

True Copy.  
Secretary Municipal Board,  
DEHRA DUN.

## MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEHRA DUN.

Copy of Board's Resolution No. 2 dated 25th September, 1920.

2. Proceedings of the adjourned monthly meeting held on Saturday the 28th August, 1920.

Confirmed with the following amendment in Resolution No. 7 Substitute "Cattle for cow" and "milch cattle" for cow wherever it occurs in the said resolution.

(Sd.) Pt. ANAND NARAIN, M.B.E.,  
Chairman.

No. 1105 dated 29th September, 1920.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, with reference to his letter dated 8th September, 1920.

Secretary,

No. 2024 of 1920.

General Department.

From,  
SAHIBZADA SARDAR MUHAMMED KHAN,  
President Municipality Bubak (Sind).

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309 Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.  
President's Office,  
LARKANA, 3rd September, 1920.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter dated 17th July 1920, I have the honour to state that cow-killing is already prohibited by the Bubak Municipality, and therefore no further action is to be taken in the matter.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
S. S. MD. KHAN.  
President Bubak Municipality.

No. 382 of 1920-21.

## MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Mirpurkhas 31st August 1920.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

Sir,  
With reference to your No. 2077/20 dated 17-7-20 I have the honour to inform you that this municipality, have resolved that the slaughter of milch cattle of the cow and buffalo class should not be allowed within this municipal limits.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Chief Officer Mirpurkhas,  
Municipality.

Copy of Resolution - No. 16 dated the 16th August 1920, of a meeting of the Municipal Committee Damoh.

16. Appeal from the Acting President of the Bombay Humanitarian League for prohibiting slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the Municipality.

Resolution:—The calves and milch cattle are not slaughtered in this Municipality.

No. dated Damoh the 9th Sept. 1920.

Copy forwarded to the Acting President Bombay Humanitarian League Bombay for information in reply to his letter No. O dated the 17th July 1920.

Illegible  
Secretary,

Municipal Committee, Damoh.

## SRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Dated 9th August, 1920.

From,  
M.R.RY. RAO SAHIB K. SRINIVASA IYENGAR  
AVERGAL,  
Chairman, Municipal Council,  
SRIVILLIPUTTUR.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

Sir,  
With reference to your communication No. 2189/20 dated 17-7-20 on the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves and other animals useful for milch or agricultural purposes, I have the honour to state that such animals are not slaughtered in the slaughter houses under the control of this Municipality.

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

V. S./9-8-20

No. 344.

## PURULIA MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

From,  
BABU PRAFULLA CHANDRA BISWAS,  
Vakil,  
Vice-Chairman, Purulia Municipality.

To,  
THE ACTING PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309 Shroff BAZAR, BOMBAY 2.  
PURULIA Dated the 18th September 1920.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter No. 1928/20 dated the 17th July 1920 in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality, I have the honour to say that the matter was put up at the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners dated the 28th August 1920 and it was resolved that the slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the Municipal slaughter houses in the town should be prohibited.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Purulia Municipality.

Copy of resolution No.7 passed in the general meeting of the Jullundhur Municipal Committee held on the 11th of September 1920.

Proposal of the Sanitary Sub-Committee adopted.

With reference to resolution No. 28 dated 28-7-20 read Bombay Humanitarian League letter dated 17-7-20 requesting to prohibit the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of this Municipality with report of the Sanitary Sub-Committee that for welfare and prosperity of the country no animal that can be useful for milch or agricultural purpose be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter house under the control of this Municipality.

Memo, dated Jullundhur City, the 11th September 1920.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League Bombay with reference to his letter dated 17-7-20 for information.

Secretary,  
Municipal Committee,

R. C. 470 of 1920.

KURNOOL MUNICIPAL OFFICE,  
Dated 10th August, 1920.

From,  
M.R.RY. N. RAMASWAMI AYYA GARU, B.A., B.L.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council,  
KURNOOL.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

Sir,  
With reference to your letter of the 17th July 1920, I have the honour to inform you that the Municipal Council at its meeting held on the 9th instant accepted the suggestion made by you

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

that no animal that can be useful for milch or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses under the control of this Municipality. The above resolution will be given effect to at an early date.

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

Copy of a Resolution No. XVI passed at an ordinary meeting of the Hoshiarpur Municipal Committee held on 1st September, 1920, in the Municipal Town-Hall, Hoshiarpur.

AVI. Read the President of the Humanitarian League, Bombay's letter No. 1850/20, dated the 17th of July 1920, requesting this municipal committee to prohibit the slaughter of such animals as can be useful for milch and agricultural purposes together with the finance sub-committee's recommendation thereon.

Resolved unanimously that the suggestion referred to above is very useful. The slaughter of such animals as can be useful for milch and agricultural purposes be stopped in the slaughter houses under the control of this municipality and the meat Inspector be directed not to pass any such animal for slaughter and to comply with this Resolution of the committee very carefully and without fail.

No.  
Dated, Hoshiarpur the 11th of September 1920.

Copy forwarded to the President, The Bombay Humanitarian League, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, for favour of his information with reference to his letter No. 1850/20 dated 17-7-1920.

FAZAL MAHAMMAD,  
Vice President, Municipal Committee,  
G. SINGH,  
HOSHIARPUR.

P. C. No. 712/G1 of 1920.

STATION—MASULIPATAM,  
Dated the 9th September, 1920.

From,  
JOHN WILLIAM MAIDEN, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

SIR,  
With reference to your letter, dated 7th July 1920, I have the honour to forward a copy of the Council's Resolution No. 12, dated 21st August 1920, on the subject.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant.  
J. W. MAIDEN,  
Chairman,

Dated 12-9-1920.

Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, passed at the meeting held on 21st August 1920.

Read letter No. 2022/20, dated 17-7-1920, received from the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League requesting to make arrangements to reduce the slaughter of calves as well as useful

milch cattle in the Slaughter houses of this Municipality together with letter No. 495, dated 10th June 1920, of the President, The All India Cow Conference Association, Calcutta on the subject.

Resolution No. 12.—  
The slaughter of cows and calves to be immediately prohibited.

(Sd.) M. V. RAMANUJA RAO,  
Presiding Councillor,

Municipal Office,  
MASULIPATAM, 9th September, 1920.

Copy of Resolution 2L passed at an ordinary and adjourned meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, Colgong, held on the 18th September 1920 in the Municipal Office building.

2L. Considered letter dated the 17th July 1920 from the Secretary. The Bombay Humanitarian League in connection of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under this Municipality.

There is no slaughter house in this Municipality and resolved that no license be granted for the slaughter of cows, calves and useful milch cattle and that it be published by beat of drum.

Memo No. 160.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League with reference to his letter dated the 17th July 1920 for information.

Chairman,  
Municipal Office,  
COLGONG, The 29th September, 1920.

No. 274-M.  
From,  
BABU JAGESWARI CHARAN,  
Vice Chairman of Daltonganj Municipality.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY.

Dated DALTONGANJ the 30th September, 1920.

SIR,  
With reference to your letter dated 17th July 1920 enclosing therewith a copy of appeal No. 1929/20 of the same date, I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 31st August 1920 it was resolved that step may be taken towards stopping slaughter of Cows and Calves in this Municipality. An extract of the proceedings of the meeting is also enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JAGESWARI CHARAN,  
Vice Chairman, Daltonganj,  
Municipality.

Jugal.

Extract from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Daltonganj Municipality held at the Municipal Office on the 31st August 1920, at 4 p.m.

9. The letter of the Bombay Humanitarian League, dated 17th July 1920 was considered and it was resolved that steps may be taken towards

stopping slaughter of cows and calves as far as possible and that the Mohammadan leaders may also be addressed on this matter.

(Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD,  
Chairman,  
Daltonganj Municipality.

(Sd.) JAGESWARI CHARAN,  
Vice Chairman,  
Daltonganj Municipality.

No. 576 M.C.

From,  
THE CHAIRMAN,  
Municipal Board,  
BAREILLY, U. P.  
To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY,  
Dated, Bareilly 6th October, 1920.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your general letter No. 2231/20 of 17-7-20, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of board's resolution No. 674/7D/of 16-9-20 for information.

Yours faithfully,  
Illegible,  
Chairman.

Copy of resolution No. 674/7 passed at the meeting of the Board held on 16-9-1920.

674/7 General letter No. 2231/20 D/—17-7-20 from the President Bombay Humanitarian League on the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the slaughter houses with board's resolution No. 466/32 to put up in September meeting.

True Copy.  
Illegible,  
Head Clerk,

This consideration already prevails and will continue to be observed in future also.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, MONGHYR.

No. 712.  
From,  
THE HON'BLE RAJAH SHIVANANDAN  
PROSAD SINGH, O. B. E.,  
Chairman,  
Municipal Committee,  
MONGHYR.

To,  
THE SECRETARY,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE  
309 Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.  
Dated, MONGHYR, the 4th October 1920.

SIR,  
With reference to your letter dated 16th July 20 have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Resolution No. 7 passed at the ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners Monghyr held on the 20th September 1920 on the subject of prohibiting the slaughter of calves and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality, for your information.

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



from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, Monghyr the 20th September 1920.

Considered letter dated 17th July 1920 of the President Humanitarian League, on the subject of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality.

Read also letter No. 495 dated the 10th June 1920 from the President All India Cow Conference Association Calcutta on the same subject.

Resolved that the slaughter of calves and milch cattle be prohibited in the Municipal slaughter houses and that the slaughter house bylaws be amended in the light of the above prohibition.

GONDAL, 20th October, 1920.

MY DEAR LALLUBHAI JAHVERI,

Many thanks for sending us a copy of the book and that of the appeal. You are perhaps aware that the slaughter of agriculture cattle is strictly prohibited in the Gondal State limits long since and you will be glad to know that even the goats or buffaloes are never slaughtered in any temple here on the Dasherah holiday.

Yours sincerely,  
R. L. PATWARI.

Extract from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the municipal commissioners, Gauhati, held on the 27th September, 1920.

8. Read letter from the President, the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Resolved that no milch cattle be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter house under the control of the Municipality.

Memo No. 851.

Dated Gauhati, the 5th October, 20

Extract forwarded to the President the Bombay Humanitarian League, with reference to his letter of 17-7-20 for information.

Illegible,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Gauhati Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Ref. on Cur. No. 120 of 1920.

COCANADA, 16-10-1920.

From,  
M. R. RY.,  
Despatched 19-10-20  
THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR K. SURYANA-  
RAYANAMURTY NAIDU GARU,  
Chairman Municipal Council,  
COCANADA.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

SIR,  
With reference to your Circular letter No. 2013/20 dated 17-7-1920, I have the honour to state that the Council at its meeting held on 15-10-1920 has resolved that the slaughter of milch cows and calves would be prohibited from 1st April next.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
Illegible,  
Vice-Chairman.

Translation of resolution No. 3 dated the 14th September 1920 of the Sanitation Sub Committee with the endorsement of the General Committee thereon.

Read appeal from the Bombay Humanitarian League entreating the Committee to stop slaughter milch animals and those useful for agricultural purposes

Read also resolution No. 22 dated the 28th July 1920 of the General Committee (Who referred the papers to the Sub-Committee).

Resolved that milch cows and buffaloes and their female young ones should not be slaughtered. This recommendation of the Sub Committee be submitted to the General Committee.

Extract from proceedings of the Municipal Committee Burhanpur held on the 23rd September 1920.

5. Proceedings of the Sub Committees:

Conservancy Sub Committee dated the 14-9-20.

Read resolution No. 3—Approved as follows:

Resolved that no cow or buffalo which is milking or likely to give milk be slaughtered at Burhanpur.

No. dated the 1st October, 1920.

Forwarded to the President Humanitarian League, Bombay 309, Shroff Bazar for information.

Illegible,  
Secretary,  
Municipal Committee,  
BURHANPUR.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hindupur Municipal Council passed at its meeting held 2-12-1920 at 8 a.m. in the Municipal Office Hindupur.

Resolution No. 276.

Read letter from the President Humanitarian League Bombay requesting to consider and in the interests of the general public and for the welfare and prosperity of the country to resolve as preliminary measure that no animal that can be useful for milch or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses under the control of the Municipality.

The council forbids the slaughter of cows, shobuffaloes and calves in the public slaughter house under the control of the Municipality from 1st April, 1921.

(Sd.) K. SREENIVASA RAO,  
Chairman Municipal Council.

Communicated to the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League Bombay for information.

K. SREENIVASA RAO,  
Chairman Municipal Council.

No. 781.

From,  
THE SECRETARY,  
Municipal Committee,  
MURWARA.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

Dated the 1st October, 1920.

SIR,  
With reference to your No. 1914/20 dated 17-7-20 on the subject of prohibiting the slaughter of calves and milch cattle, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Committee's resolution No. 1 dated 20-9-20 on the subject for favour of your information.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
Illegible,  
Secretary,  
Municipal Committee.

Copy of resolution No. 1 dated the 20th September 1920.

Put up letter from the Bombay Humanitarian League Bombay, forwarding a copy of the appeal in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves and milch cattle etc. for Committee's orders.

The Committee is in sympathy with the views expressed in the letter of the Humanitarian League and would see that milch cows and young animals will not be slaughtered in the Municipal Slaughterhouse. The question is, under consideration. At present the Municipality has no slaughterhouse of its own.

True Copy.  
Illegible,  
Head Clerk,  
Municipal Committee.

AUNDH, 17th October, 1920

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of the copy of an appeal made on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League to Indian Princes and Chiefs and highly approve of the suggestions made therein.

Necessary measures have already been taken in my State to prevent the slaughter of Milch and Agricultural cattle. The slaughter and selling of cows to butchers are not only prohibited but are also made punishable.

Yours faithfully,  
Illegible,  
Chief of Aundh.

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
BOMBAY.

No. 377 m.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL  
COMMISSIONERS,  
MOTIHARI (B. & N.W.Ry.)

From,  
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN,  
Municipality, MOTIHARI

To,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,  
309 SHAROFF BAZAR BOMBAY

Dated, MOTIHARI, 1st October, 1920.

SIR,  
With reference to your No. 1961/20 dated 17th July 1920 I have the honour to state that the Municipal Commissioners have passed a resolution to the effect that milch cows and cattle fit for agricultural purposes should not be allowed to be slaughtered in the Slaughter House of this Municipality.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
Illegible,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Motihari Municipality.

Copy of resolution No. 10 passed in an ordinary meeting of Lyallpur Municipal Committee held on 15-9-20 in the Town Hall.

Proceeding.

10. Considered the question of prohibiting slaughter of calves in the Municipal slaughter house.

Resolution.

10. Resolved that the slaughter of calves below the Municipal Slaughter House be prohibited.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, LYALLPUR.

No. 1130 Dated 29-10-20.

Copy of the above forwarded to the President, Bombay Humanitarian League, 309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, for information with reference to his letter dated 17-7-20.

Illegible,  
Secretary,  
Municipal Committee, Lyallpur.  
(Bahmad) 29/X. 20.