

REPORT
OF THE
BOMBAY SOCIETY
FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
FROM
1875 to 1880.

VOLUME I.

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

BOMBAY.

PRINTED AT THE DUFTUR ASHKARA PRESS.

1876.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B. &c., &c

President.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Committee.

Revd. John Wilson D. D.	Major Gayer.
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. C. S. I.	Surgeon Major Codrington.
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhai, Kt. C.S.I.	R. G. Oxenham, Esq.
Col. J. A. Ballard, R. E.	Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahab Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik.	H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay	W. M. Wood, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
C. E. Fox, Esq.	W. Gilbert, Esq.
W. Lee-Warner, Esq. C. S.	H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.
H. E. M. James, Esq. C. S.	H. P. Jacob, Esq.
Capt. J. P. Jervoise.	Cumroodin Tyalji, Esq.
Cursetji Nusservanji Cama, Esq.	Ardascer Framji Moos, Esq.
Lukhmidass Khinjji, Esq.	Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung.
	Manockji Cursetji Jamsetji, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq. | KAIKHOSRO NOWROZI KAPRAJI, Esq.

Honorary Solicitors.

MESSRS. CHALK AND TURNER.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & Co.

The Society, has the following objects in view :—

- 1 To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals in Bombay Presidency, and by the agency of its paid officers to warn, and if necessary to prosecute, all persons found guilty of cruelty towards them.
- 2 To disseminate, by placards and notices in the English and Vernacular languages, information which shall instruct the ignorant, and caution the heartless against acts of cruelty.
- 3 To publish and make known the provisions and penalties of the law for the protection of animals, to invite suggestions for the improvement of their condition and treatment, and to enquire into cases of ill-treatment brought to their notice and, when necessary, prosecute.
- 4 To introduce into schools, books and tracts calculated to impress on Youth the duty of humane treatment of the inferior animals, and to seek the aid of all classes of the community in advocating the principles and assisting the objects of the Society.

REPORT.

THE Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having completed the first year of its existence, it becomes now the duty of the Committee to lay before the friends and supporters of the Society, who have so liberally subscribed towards its funds and materially contributed to its success, a report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year.

On the 19th March 1862, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in Calcutta of which H. E. The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General, became the Patron and the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt the President and a large and influential Committee was formed. Several years have elapsed since the "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" of London expressed a hope that the successful introduction of the Calcutta Society would stimulate the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere. The last report of the Calcutta Society contained an expression of regret at its being "the sole representative of the rights and claims of the animal world in all Asia"—applications for information and guidance however had, it was stated, been received by it from various towns in India; and gentlemen zealous in the cause had sent communications which gave rise to a hope that "some hearty efforts showing signs of fruition" would be made.

The Bombay Society was formed at a large and influential public meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 19th December 1874. A Provisional Committee was appointed to arrange the preliminaries, to collect funds, to settle a plan of operations, and to do all that was needful to commence work with the least possible delay. The first meeting of the Provisional Committee took place on the 2nd January 1875, when

with a view to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all creeds and classes, an addition was made to the Committee of several well-known and influential native gentlemen, a statement defining clearly the objects of the Society was at once framed and steps were resolved upon to invite subscriptions for the current expenses as well as donations towards the formation of a capital fund. Mr. W. Lee-Warner and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick kindly consented to undertake the duties of joint Honorary Secretaries.

The best thanks of the Society are due to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, for having readily accorded his patronage to the Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley accepted the office of President. The Committee have also to offer their warmest acknowledgments to all those gentlemen, European and native, who have so generously come forward in support of the Society by their liberal donations and subscriptions. The Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable exertions of several of its native members in enlisting a large number of native donors and subscribers to the Society and thus creating among their countrymen a widespread sympathy for and interest in our cause. To Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others, the Committee tender their sincere thanks for their efforts in this direction. The handsome donation of Rupees 500 presented to the Society from the Pinjrapole funds—as suggested by the late venerable Dr. Wilson at the preliminary meeting when the Society was formed—affords the best illustration of the hearty good will and fellow-feeling of the Managers of that institution for our Society.

An Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Mr. W. M. Wood, and the two Secretaries, was appointed to manage the affairs and look after the details of the work. Two European pensioned soldiers, Messrs. Smith and Wainright, were appointed as agents to the Society. Mr. Wainright resigned in June and was succeeded by Mr. Massey. The Committee would take this opportunity of testifying to the

zeal and industry with which the agents have discharged their duties, and to the moderation and discretion they have exhibited in performing their not very popular task, the detection and conviction of cases of cruelty to animals. They have not confined their rounds simply to the great centres of traffic, such as the bunders, the cotton green, the Railway station yards and so forth, but their visits are extended to Woorlee Sewree and other remote parts of the island, to the different quarries where a large number of carts and bullocks are always under requisition; and they are also directed to carry on their inspection at the different carriage stands, at the training grounds for horses, at the race course, markets &c. The agents are often occupied in their duties the whole day, and some times late into the night also. Regular diaries giving details of the work done are kept by the agents and examined by one of the Secretaries at the end of every week, and the prosecutions are all reported in the daily newspapers for the information of the members and the public at large. The agents are obliged to take their rounds generally on foot, but carriage is allowed during parts of the monsoon and on some other occasions.

The work of the Society for the first few weeks was restricted to giving cautions and prosecuting very gross cases only. The agents were warned to be careful to avoid undue severity and to use the utmost forbearance in dealing with every first offence. The care with which the worst cases are generally selected by the Society's Agents is proved from the fact that punishment has been inflicted in every case brought before the Magistrates, and not a single acquittal has been reported in any case prosecuted throughout the year. The agents were also put in communication with the Commissioner of Police and with his Deputy for instruction and guidance as to procedure in cases taken up on behalf of the Society; and the Committee tender their warm acknowledgments to Sir Frank Scuter and Mr. Alfred Edginton for their kind and active co-operation and for their ready assistance and advice proffered on many occasions. The Committee have also to acknowledge the mutual good will and understanding with which the subordinate Police

Officers have shown their readiness to assist the agents of the Society. Nor do the Committee fail to record their sense of obligation to the gentlemen presiding at the three local Police Courts for the uniformly courteous and willing aid received from them in all cases conducted by the Society. The first prosecution by the Society took place in March 1875, and the total number of cases during the year that expired at the end of last month, amounts to 174 in all. Of these cases 24 were for cruelty to horses, 137 for cruelty to bullocks and the rest were miscellaneous cases, comprising offences against animals used for food.

The total number of cautions administered, cannot be given, as no record of them was kept during the first quarter of the year; but they have been very numerous. With respect to the bullocks belonging to the Municipality found by our agents to be unfit for work, the practice has been not to prosecute in the first instance, but to bring the cases to the notice of the Health Officer, according to an arrangement kindly made by that officer with our Society. In considering, therefore, the total number of convictions during the year, the instances of animals sent to the pound and also of the Municipal bullocks reported to the Municipal authorities must not be lost sight of. The following table shows at one glance the total number of animals relieved by the Society from convicted cases of cruelty as specified below :—

Horses—Lame	...	...	...	...	...	21
" Sore neck	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Sore hoofs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bullocks—Lame	...	...	...	...	...	76
" Sore necks...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" Bad eyes	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Bad legs	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Sick and feeble	...	...	...	...	...	6
Poultry—Suspended from the legs	...	...	...	...	...	2*
Pig—Suspended on a pole	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheep—Tortured	...	...	...	...	...	1

* Number of cases.

The convictions were of course more numerous in the beginning of the Society's year than in the latter part of it, and the Committee are glad to state that the Agents report that the cruel practices are on the wane, and the cattle generally in Bombay are in better condition than was at first supposed.

Punishment has, in every convicted case, been inflicted by means of fines, the total amount levied during the year being 1,034 rupees. Whilst on the subject of fines the Committee would draw attention to the valuable concession obtained by the Calcutta Society in the year 1866, in the shape of a grant to the Society's funds of a moiety of the fines recovered in cases conducted by the Agents of that Society. This highly acceptable concession, sanctioned by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought an addition to the income of the Calcutta Society, of Rs. 321 in the year 1865-66, Rs. 1,506 in 1866-67, of Rs. 1,018 in 1867-68, and of Rs. 976 in the latter eight months of 1868; Rs. 821 in 1869, Rs. 1,135 in 1870, Rs. 1,431 in 1871, Rs. 1,300 in 1872 and Rs. 887 in the first three months of 1873. To place the Bombay Society on an equally secure and permanent footing, it is thought advisable by the Committee to avail itself of this precedent already established in Calcutta, and the Committee intend to apply to the Bombay Government for a similar grant from the amount of fines levied by the Magistrates on offenders convicted by the Society. With this view the Committee applied for and have been duly favoured with information as to the terms and manner in which the Calcutta Society obtained this concession, and the Committee feel confident that considering the good done by the Society, the Government of Bombay will think fit to extend to the Society that liberal support which the sister society at Calcutta has been so fortunate as to enjoy for so many years past.

The wild animals exhibited at the Victoria Gardens claimed the attention of the Committee, because of the condition and situation of their cages, and a communication addressed to the Municipal Commissioner calling his attention to the matter,

elicited a favorable reply, assuring the Committee that these poor beasts had engaged his serious attention, and that measures to better their condition were under contemplation. The Committee are glad to note that the recent estimates for the further improvement of the Victoria Gardens, include the erection of a suitable menagerie, aviary, &c., and the Committee hope to report at a future date a complete improvement in the treatment and management of these animals. The Committee have not turned a deaf ear to the complaints occasionally appearing in print with respect to the working of the Tramway as far as it affects the condition of the horses employed on it, and the Committee did not neglect a proper watch and enquiry in the matter. After considering the several notes and reports of our Agents, the Committee do not think it worth while to take at present any further action in the matter, except by expressing here a hope that to put a stop to further complaints, the Tramway Company will adopt the plan of fixing certain particular places or stations where the cars can be brought to a stand-still without painful strain on the horses.

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the employment of small ponies in dragging heavy carriages. This practice, the Committee apprehend, is much on the increase, as the Municipal Wheel Tax favours, to a certain extent, the owners of small horses; and persons wishing to evade the duty of contributing to the city rates may naturally be expected to overwork their ponies by putting them in four wheeled conveyances, which at times are heavily laden with passengers. Another objectionable practice is that of poulterers and vendors as well as purchasers of fowls carrying their poultry, suspended by the legs, head downwards and keeping them in that position without food and water for hours together. The following opinion was received by the Calcutta Society, from Dr. Ewart, of the Calcutta Medical College. "I think the plan of carrying fowls suspended by the feet is barbarous, and ought to be prevented, if necessary, by legislative enactment. When fowls are so carried over prolonged period of time, the process must cause considerable pain and distress. During the intense heat

“of a summer sun in the tropics, this pain doubtless often amounts to agony. I suggest that there would be no difficulty in getting fowls brought to market in properly constructed baskets.” The Calcutta Society has prompted the invention of a net-basket with cane bottom for the purpose. This practice now is not reported to be so prevalent in Bombay as it appears to be at Calcutta. The Committee have directed the Society’s Agents to endeavour to persuade the market poulterers to use baskets for carrying their fowls, and the Agents report that a good effect has been produced on the dealers. A valuable monthly periodical called the *Animal World* is issued by the Royal Society in London for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and twelve copies have been subscribed for by the Committee from the funds of the Society. Its price is only Rs. 2 per annum. Reserving a copy for their own use and reference, seven of the remaining copies were distributed gratis among useful and much frequented libraries, European and native, in different parts of the town, and four were presented to the chief libraries of the principal mofussil towns, viz, Poona, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad. By these means the Committee hope, the periodical will be more extensively read and circulated than could be done in any other way, and would be glad to know that it is subscribed for by the friends of the Society generally. Your Committee have thought it advisable to enter into a communication with the “Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,” in London, for information as to the terms and conditions on which, if so desired, our Society may be affiliated as a branch of that parent association for the purpose of mutual advice, assistance and co-operation.

Mr. Lee-Warner, the first Secretary of our Society, was succeeded by Mr. Allan F. Turner, in May 1875. The Hon’ble Rao Sahib Wishwanath N. Mandlick resigned in October last, Mr. Kalkhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee (editor of the *Rust Goftar*) was elected by the Committee as Joint Honorary Secretary in the place vacated by the Rao Sahib. Messrs. H. Cleveland and Cursetjee N. Cama, were added to the members of the

Executive Committee. The Committee's thanks are due to the enterprising proprietors of the "Duftar Ashkara" Press for having published free of charge the prospectuses and other papers of the Society; and the Committee have to tender their best thanks to the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to its energetic Secretary Mr. Colsworth Grant for his courteous communication of papers and information during the past year.

CASH ABSTRACT FROM 1st MARCH 1875 to 31st DECEMBER 1875.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
To Donations	2,431 0 0	By Agents Salaries	1,054 0 0
" Subscriptions	Rs. 1,190 0 0	" Advertising charges... ..	300 6 0
Less Subscriptions promi- sed but not paid	140 0 0	" Printing charges	59 0 0
	1,050 0 0	" Stationery	11 8 0
		" Stamps	10 13 0
		" Stamped cheques	1 9 0
		" Exchange on cheque for Rs. 20 (S. Hammick Esq.)	" 8 0
		" Waterproof suits and lanterns for Agents...	20 0 0
		" Subscriptions for "Animal World"... ..	6 0 0
		" Petty charges and Sundries... ..	9 11 6
		" Balance of Cash in New Bank of Bombay... ..Rs. 1,906 0 0	
		Do. Honorary Secretaries, hands.	101 8 6
			2,007 8 6
	Rupees... 3,481 0 0		Rupees... 3,481 0 0

13

E. & O. E.

BOMBAY, MARCH 1876.

ALLAN F. TURNER.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

NAMES.	Dona-	Subscrip-
	tions. Rs.	tions. Rs.
H. E. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K. C. B.	50	20
E. R. Wodehouse, Esq.	50	...
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole	500	...
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for self and sons	100	50
The Hon'ble Justice Beyley ... ..	...	25
Colonel Ballard, C. B, R. E. ... ..	...	30
J. MacFarlan, Esq., C. S.	100	...
The Hon'ble Justice Kembal ... ..	...	25
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	100	20
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq.	100	...
Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I. for self and Sons...	100	40
Henry Cleveland, Esq.	50	30
W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C. S.	50	20
Hormusjee Setna, Esq.	51	...
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	50	...
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	50	...
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50	20
Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, Esq.	50	...
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Esq. and Sons.	50	...
Eduljee Framjee & Co.	50	...
Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.	50	...
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq.	50	...
H. E. Rear-Admiral Cumming, C. B.	50	...
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	50	...
Nanjee Morarjee, Esq.	50	...
Aspundiarjee Jemsetjee Commissarywalla Esq.	30	...
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik	30	...
Captain Jervoise.	25	15
C. E. Fox, Esq.	25	25
Colonel Bonar Deane ... ..	...	10
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman ... ..	...	15
W. Pedder, Esq. ... ..	...	15
Jamnadas Gigabhai, Esq.	10	...
Thakoor Nanjee Damjee	10	...
Thakoor Gokul Ookerdass	10	...
Narwajee Shamjee, Esq.	10	...
Surgeon Major O. Codrington... ..	20	20
Surgeon R. C. Eaton	5	10
Lieut. A. F. Adams	10	...
Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha	10	10
Major J. A. Gayer	30	...
Mrs. Martin Wood	10	15
H. E. James Esq., C. S. ... ..	...	15
H. J. C. Turner, Esq. ... ..	...	25
Frederic L. Goldsmid, Esq. ... ..	...	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey ... ..	...	15
R. G. Oxenham, Esq. ... ..	...	15
Sir F. Souter, C. S. I. ... ..	...	15
Ardasir Behramjee Patell, Esq. ... ..	...	20
K. R. Mehta, Esq. ... ..	...	10
Thakoor Hurdas Primjee	5	...
Thakoor Dosha Moolji... ..	5	...
Thakoor Rughoo Valjee	5	...
Josey Valji Nursi, Esq.	5	...
C. S. Close, Esq. ... ..	...	5
Thakoor Lilladhur Kahunji	5	...

NAMES.	Donations.		Subscrip-
	Ra.	Ra.	tions,
			Ra.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	25
W. G. Hall, Esq.	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball	25
Kessowjee Toolsidasa, Esq.	25
Venayekrao Wassodeojee, Esq.	25
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.	25
E. M. Setna, Esq.	25
Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, Esq.	25
Dorabjee Nanabhoy Naorojee Wadia, Esq.	25
E. B. Carroll, Esq.	20
Keahowjee Naiqua, Esq.	20
Bai Sahebs Motaibai and Manackbai..	20
Khutao Maccunjee, Esq.	20
Merwanjee Franjee, Esq.	20
Messrs. Gokuldass Madhowjee & Co.	20
Hurridass Tulsidasa, Esq.	20
Aasar Veerjee, Esq.	20
Jumnadas Jeebhoy, Esq.	20
Messrs. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons	20
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.	20
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	20
Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq.	15
Wm. Gilbert, Esq.	15
Liladhur Odhowjee, Esq.	15
Thackersey Naronjee, Esq.	15
A. F. Turner, Esq.	15
C. Gonne, Esq.	10
Lucknidass Khimjee, Esq.	10
Rughanath Narayen, Esq.	10
Hormusjee Sorabjee, Esq. of Mhow...	10
Dossabhoy Franjee, Esq.	10
Nursej Kessowjee, Esq.	10
Bhojraj Deesur, Esq.	10
Cursetjee Nusserwantee Cama, Esq.	10
Rahimbhoy Alladihbhoy, Esq.	10
Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.	10
Dayal Ruttonsey, Esq.	10
Ruttonsey Poonsey, Esq.	10
Messrs. Trincumjee Mooljee & Co.	10
Vurdwan Tookersey, Esq.	10
Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Narotundass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.	10
Purbut Ludha, Esq.	10
Heerjee Nageey, Esq.	10
Madhao Coopral, Esq.	10
Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq.	10
Vurdwan Poonsey, Esq.	10
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.	10
Eduljee Bomanjee Moria, Esq.	10
Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq.	10
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.	10
Jersjhoy Porbhoy, Esq.	10
Ghalabhoy Padumsey, Esq.	10
Janardhun Sucooram Gadgil, Esq.	10
Thakordass Atmaram, Esq.	5
Kaikhore N. Kabrajee, Esq.	5

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1876.

Bombay:

THE BOMBAY JAM-E-JAM-SHEED PRINTING PRESS.

1889.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B. &c. &c.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. W. D. STAVELEY, K.C.B. &c. &c.
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Committee.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. C.S.I.	R. G. Oxenham, Esq.
Sir Munguldass Nathooobhai, Kt., C.S.I.	Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik.	H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.	W. M. Wood, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
Capt. J. P. Jervoise.	W. Gilbert, Esq.
Cursetji Nusservanji Cama, Esq.	H. P. Jacob, Esq.
Lukhmidass Khimji, Esq.	Cumroodin Tyabji, Esq.
Surgeon Major Codrington.	Ardaseer Framji Moos, Esq.
	Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung.
	Manockji Cursetji Jamsetji, Esq.
	Allan F. Turner, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

EDWARD VAN DER STRAATEN, ESQ. | KAIKHOSE NOUWROJI KABRAJI, ESQ.

Honorary Solicitor.

ALLAN F. TURNER, ESQ.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO.

The Society has the following objects in view :—

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals in the Bombay Presidency, and by the agency of its paid officers to warn, and if necessary to prosecute, all persons found guilty of cruelty towards them.
2. To disseminate, by placards and notices in the English and Vernacular languages, information which shall instruct the ignorant, and caution the heartless against acts of cruelty.
3. To publish and make known the provisions and penalties of the law for the protection of animals, to invite suggestions for the improvement of their condition and treatment, and to enquire into cases of ill-treatment brought to their notice and, when necessary, prosecute.
4. To introduce into schools, books and tracts calculated to impress on Youth the duty of humane treatment of the inferior animals, and to seek the aid of all classes of the community in advocating the principles and assisting the objects of the Society.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

AT the first Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held this time last year, a Report of the Society's operations up to March 1876, and a Cash abstract of Accounts made up to the end of December 1875, were presented to the Donors and Subscribers—those generous friends to whose liberality the Society owed its existence.

At the close of another year of earnest and active labour, the Committee have the gratification to report the continuance of the same liberal support, and to tender their sincere thanks to all those gentlemen, who by subscriptions and donations, have so substantially aided the Society's cause.

The warmest acknowledgments of the Committee are due to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, the first Patron of the Society, for the prompt and favorable response made by His Excellency's Government to the Committee's application, for the grant to the Society of a moiety of the fines inflicted in cases in which convictions are obtained through the intervention of the Agents of the Society.

The Government grant has proved a valuable and welcome accession to the Society's funds, and from this source they have derived between the 6th of July 1876, (the date on which the sanction was accorded) and the 31st of December 1876, the sum of Rs. 650-8-0.

The thanks of the Society are due also to His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, and to His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, for having accorded their patronage to the Society.

The Committee wish to take this opportunity of making special mention, likewise, of two handsome donations for which they are indebted to the liberality of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I., and of Raja Sir T. Madhevroa, K.C.S.I.

The Society's plan of operations, and the machinery through which it has been conducted, continue unchanged.

A General Committee was elected at the Annual General Meeting held in April last, and executive functions were entrusted to a sub-committee composed of the President, four members of the General Committee, and the two Secretaries.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley continues to act as President.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, Solicitor, who, for nearly a year, conducted with much ability and zeal, the duties of joint Honorary Secretary, resigned his post on account of pressure of work in August last, much to the regret of the Committee, and Mr. Edward Van Der Straaten, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, was elected by the Committee in his place. Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, continues as the other Joint Secretary. Mr. Turner's name on his resignation, was added to the List of members constituting the Executive and General Committees.

Of those members of the latter body who have left Bombay, the Committee cannot omit to notice with great regret the retirement of Mr. W. Lee Warner, and Mr. H. P. Le Measurier, C.S.I., in whom the Committee have lost two of their ablest, and most active coadjutors and supporters; and the Committee take this opportunity of offering them their best thanks for the warm interest they always evinced in the cause of the Society. To Mr. Lee Warner, who in the midst of heavy official duties, zealously conducted the joint Honorary Secretary-ship from the period when the Society was first launched into life, they owe much of their present success, and to him therefore the Committee wish to tender their special thanks.

Mr. Massey, one of the agents of the Society, resigned in April last, and was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Nutty, a pensioned Army School master, Mr. Smith continuing as the other agent.

The statistics given below will evidence the extent of work accomplished by the agents, and the Committee would here publicly record their satisfaction, at the manner in which these officers have conducted their duties. It is a fact very creditable to them, that in 508 cases prosecuted by them (with only one exception in which the offender was cautioned by the Magistrate) convictions were obtained and fines inflicted in every case.

Besides prosecuting in cases of a gross and aggravated character, the agents administered cautions to offenders in numerous cases of first and light offences, and in accordance with an arrangement between the Municipality and the Society, served notices on the Municipality regarding the condition of numerous animals belonging to the Health Department. These duties, with the making of reports and references on various matters, fully occupied the time of the agents, and considering the nature of their duties, and the results attained by them, the Executive Committee accorded them, on their own application, an increase to their salaries, raising them to Rs. 75 per mensem each.

The Society not having commenced operations till March 1875, the first report, issued in March last, embraced a period of twelve months from that date. It will be more convenient for all practical purposes if the annual report comprise a period terminating with the current year, and the present report, therefore, brought up to 31st December 1876, embraces a period of nine months only.

The number of convictions obtained during that period aggregate the large total of 507 cases contrasting very favorably with the 185 convictions obtained during the preceding twelve

months, and showing a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions.

The total number of animals actually relieved was 542 as compared with 221 animals relieved during the whole of the previous year. Cautions in 266 cases were administered as compared with 135 cautions during the preceding year, and the notices served on the Municipality amounted to 64, as compared with 38 for the preceding 12 months.

The following table shows the number and description of animals relieved, and exhibits the result of the Society's punitive operations during the period under report:—

HORSES AND PONIES.—

Lame... ..	14
Sore backs	4
Do. Pasterns	4
Emaciated	3
Unfit for work	1
Sent to Pinjrapole... ..	1
Wound on belly	1
	28

BULLOCKS

Lame	280
Sore necks... ..	192
Unfit for work	24
Ulcers on body	7
Over-laden	2
	505

MISCELLANEOUS—

Calves tortured	3
Fowls suspended by the legs	4*
Cocks put up to fight	2
	9
	542

The total number of cases, therefore, in which convictions have been obtained by the Society from the time of its insti-

* Number of Cases.

tution, to the end of December 1876, amount to 692, and the total number of animals relieved to 763.

From the great preponderance of tortured bullocks, over cases of any other description, and from the nature of the most common offence against these long-suffering beasts, viz: working bullocks suffering from lameness and sore necks, the urgent demand for some improvement in the present antiquated and barbarous country cart, as well as the necessity for regulating their burden by some system, is apparent.

The excellent Sister Society at Calcutta has devoted, and is still devoting, considerable attention to this subject, and although your Committee can claim no credit for having as yet achieved any thing in this line of duty, they have been engaged in collecting statistics and other information to enable them to arrive at some definite conclusion on the subject.

With regard to the cruel practice of driving ponies in large and heavily laden conveyances, the Committee, after consultation with the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons, issued instructions to the agents to extend their attention to cases of this kind, one of the causes of which is believed to be the immunity from the heavier rates of taxation allowed to owners of small animals. As a preliminary measure, the agents were directed to prosecute cases in which single ponies, under ten hands, were found driven in heavy and heavily laden carriages. The prosecutions for this offence have not been numerous, the cautions which the agents are instructed to administer in the first instance proving it is trusted to have had a salutary effect upon offenders. The agents have been instructed to exercise strict vigilance over cases of this class and the Committee feel warranted in expecting support and assistance from the mercifully disposed public in checking the practice.

The prompt punishments inflicted in the cases of suspension of fowls by the legs prosecuted by the Society, have proved so

effectual in mitigating this evil, that the Committee anticipate happy and lasting results from their efforts in this direction. The prosecutions in these cases were directed against the vendors of fowls, who, it seems, have from time immemorial, been in the habit of keeping poultry suspended by the legs in bazars and elsewhere for hours at a time without giving them even food or water. It was deemed advisable, therefore, in the first instance, to resort to corrective rather than coercive measures, and with this view the Committee issued hand bills and posted placards in public places frequented by poulterers, indicating the evil, recommending its discontinuance, and intimating the intention of the Society to bring to justice persons who disregarded the warning. The few prosecutions which afterwards followed are said to have created rather a commotion amongst poulterers, and to have evoked bitter opposition on the part of dealers, who at first regarded themselves as having prescriptive right to hang fowls by the legs, and considered they had a grievance in the practice being interfered with.

The Committee have, however, now much gratification in recording the introduction and use of baskets suitable for the conveyance of poultry, by all the principal vendors.

The Calcutta Society have lately succeeded, with the aid of the local authorities, in introducing in that city a net Fowl basket with wire bottom, and a specimen of this was received from the indefatigable Secretary to that Society. On the model of this basket a specimen was made in Bombay and negotiations were set on foot for their manufacture and supply here, but the project has remained in abeyance in consequence of the voluntary introduction by poulterers of baskets of their own.

The Committee are also glad to report the completion of the habitations for the birds and animals at the Victoria Gardens, the construction of which were in contemplation by the Municipality on the issue of the last report. Latterly, however, the

Committee have with regret noticed a gradual deterioration in the physique of some of the animals in the Gardens.

Cases of Cruelty amongst owners of private vehicles, the Committee are glad to say, they find to be comparatively rare; but when they do occur, it is difficult to reach the owners since drivers as a rule refuse to furnish the names or addresses of their employers. The drivers themselves, when they decline to disclose their principals, are the only parties whom the Society can prosecute. Up to the present time however convictions have been obtained against more than thirty owners of private vehicles.

The condition of some of the Municipal bullocks has been a matter of much concern to the Committee and has formed the subject of a lengthy correspondence between the Committee and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. On grounds of public convenience, an arrangement was some time ago entered into between the Municipality and the Society by which it was settled that the Agents should give notice to the Health Officer of any cases which came under their observation of Municipal Bullocks being ill used or being in a condition unfitting them for work, the Municipality engaging to give such complaints prompt attention. The Committee regret to state that the complaints made by the Agents have not received that attention, which by this arrangement the Society feel they have a right to expect. The Committee hope this reprehensible state of affairs will not be permitted to continue; and that the Society will not be driven to the necessity of exercising their right to prosecute these cases in the Police Courts.

In all the cases prosecuted by the Society the punishments inflicted were fines and in some cases the forfeiture of animals. During the period under review, the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 1,865. During the preceding 12 months they amounted

to Rs. 1,146 ; and from this it will be seen that there has been an increase of Rs. 719 in the amount of fines inflicted during the 9 months reviewed. In some cases at Calcutta, offenders have been punished with imprisonment as well as with fine, though in rare instances. Offenders in Bombay have been mulcted in sums varying from Rs. 1 or 2 to Rs. 50.

The Committee would be wanting in their duty if they did not acknowledge the assistance rendered to the Society by the Magistrates of Police. Their readiness to dispose early of cases brought up by the Society's agents and their active co-operation generally, claim the hearty thanks of the Committee. To the executive Police, who from the Commissioner and his Deputy, down to their lowest subordinates have always afforded every facility for the prosecution of the Society's labours, the Society is much indebted. Nor can the Committee forget to admit its obligations to the local press whose columns have always been freely open for the publication of information regarding the Society.

The Committee have continued subscribing for that excellent journal the "*Animal World*" issued on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at London. Twelve copies of this publication they have presented monthly to the principal libraries at Bombay and in the Mofussil.

The Committee ordered out from England reprints of a few of the illustrations appearing in the "*Animal World*" with the view to the same being circulated with suitable vernacular letter press through a popular Guzerati journal of light literature.

The Committee's thanks are due to the Royal Society for presents of books and papers.

In the last Annual Report the Committee's wish to affiliate the Bombay Society to the Royal Society was alluded to. The Committee regret to find that the constitution of the Royal

Society does not permit our affiliation, as Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals within the territorial limits of Great Britain only, can become branches of the parent Society in London.

The enterprising proprietors of the "Dufter Ashkara" Press have continued to oblige the Society by printing a quantity of the Society's papers free of charge, and some at a merely nominal charge, an obligation which the Committee have great pleasure in acknowledging.

In conclusion the Committee feel that the Society has substantial grounds for self congratulation in the eminently satisfactory results which have attended their labours. Considering the comparatively short period during which the Society has been in existence, these results may be stated to be exceptionally satisfactory, and encourage the Committee in the confident hope that the foundation is being laid of a useful and lasting institution for this City.

Bombay, 31st March 1877.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

BALANCE-SHEET FROM 1ST JANUARY 1876 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in Bank on 1st January 1876	1,006	0	0	Standing at Fixed Deposit in Chartered Bank of			
Do, in Secretaries' hands on same date	101	8	6	India Australia and China	1,500	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING 1876.				Balance to credit of Current Account, Bank of			
For 1876	Rs. 131	0	0	Bombay	802	3	4
For 1876	810	12	0	Cash in hand... ..	67	15	0
For 1877	20	0	0	Salaries of Agents and Peon	1,555	3	8
	961	12	0	Carriage and Tramway fare	25	1	6
Donations received during 1876	770	0	0	Stationery	11	4	0
Moiety of Fines received during 1876	433	0	0	Post and Receipt stamps	26	11	0
				Copying Charges	43	14	0
				Printing Charges	73	3	0
				Waterproof suits for Agents and Badge belt			
				Turban and Umbrella for Peon... ..	43	3	0
				Subscription for "Animal World"	18	0	0
				Miscellaneous	5	10	0
Rupees...	4,172	4	6	Rupees...	4,172	4	6

11

E. & O. E.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH 1877.

EDWD. VAN DER STEAATEN,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,

Joint Honorary Secretaries,

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS
FOR 1876.

Names.	Dona-	Subscrip-
	tions.	tions.
	Ra.	Rs.
H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B. &c., &c. ...	...	20
H. E. Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B. &c., &c. ...	50	...
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay ...	30	...
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley ...	...	25
Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, Knight, C.S.I. ...	300	...
Sir T. Madava Rao on behalf of the Govt. of H. H. The Guicowar ...	200	...
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Sons ...	...	80
H. H. The Nawab of Radhanpore ...	50	...
The Revd. Mr. Stothert ...	50	...
Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq. ...	50	...
Sir Munguldass Nathooobhoy, Knight, C.S.I. for self and Sons ...	...	40
Messrs. Dangerfield, Collister and Barton ...	35	...
Lady Camperdown ...	30	..
Henry Cleveland, Esq. ...	...	30
C. E. Fox, Esq. ...	...	25
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. ...	...	25
W. G. Hall, Esq. ...	...	25
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq. C.S.I. ...	...	25
G. H. Wright, Esq. ...	20	...
Major C. Wodehouse ...	20	...
H. Conder, Esq....	20	...
The Revd. Mr. Rynell ...	20	...
Colonel Ballard C.B ; R.E. ...	...	20
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq. ...	...	20
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq....	...	20
W. LeeWarner, Esq. ..	...	20
Surgeon Major O'Codrington ...	...	20
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq. ...	...	20
E. B. Carrol, Esq. ...	...	20
S. Hammick, Esq. ...	...	20
Keshowjee Naique, Esq. ...	...	20
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq. ...	...	20
W. Wordsworth, Esq....	15	...
H. E. M. James, Esq. C. S. ...	15	...
Dr. Hunter ...	15	...
C. E. Chapman, Esq. ...	...	15
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kimball ...	...	15
Captain Jervoise... ..	...	15
Franjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq. ...	...	15
Mrs. W. Martin Wood... ..	...	15
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinkey ...	...	15
Sir Frank Souter, K. C. S. I. ...	...	15
W. Gilbert, Esq. ...	...	15

Names.	Dona-				Subscrip-
	tions.				tions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Van Der Straaten, Esq.	15
Captain Robinson	10
Colonel Hache	10
Cumroodin Tyabjee, Esq.	10
The Revd. Mr. Boyd	10
Colonel Thatcher	10
Jaffer Sulleman & Company	10
Dr. J. Gerson daCunha	10
A. F. Turner, Esq.	10
Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.	10
Raghoonath Narayan Khote, Esq.	10
Dossabhoj Framjee, Esq.	10
Nursej Kessowjee, Esq.	10
Bhojraj Deesur, Esq.	10
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	10
Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, Esq.	10
Rahmoobhoj Hubibbhoj, Esq.	10
Ruttonsey Poonsey, Esq.	10
Tricumjee Mooljee, Esq.	10
Vurdman Tookersey, Esq.	10
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Nurrotumdass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	10
Purbut Ludha, Esq.	10
Heerjee Nagsey, Esq.	10
Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq.	10
Vurdman Poonsey, Esq.	10
Hormusjee Dadabhoj, Esq.	10
Eduljee Bonanjee Morris, Esq.	10
Bhaishunker Nanabhoj, Esq.	10
Cassumbhoj Dhurumsey, Esq.	10
Jairajbhoj Peerbhoj, Esq.	10
Janardhun Sucaram Gadgil, Esq.	10
Dayal Ruttonsey, Esq.	10
Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq.	6
A. Edginton, Esq.	5
J. Brunton, Esq.	5
A. Parsee Lady	5
A Zoroastrian at Canton	5
Thakordass Atmaram, Esq.	5
Dr. Close	5

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1878.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I. &c. &c.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. W. D. STAVELEY, K.C.B. &c. &c.
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Committee.

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
Sir Munguldass Nathooobhai, Kt., C.S.I.	W. Gilbert, Esq.
Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	H. P. Jacob, Esq.
Col. Ballard, R.E.	Cumroodin Tyabji, Esq.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.	Ardaseer Framji Moos, Esq.
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.	Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	Allan F. Turner, Esq.
Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Esq.	Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Esq.
Lukhmiddass Khimji, Esq.	Grattan Geary, Esq.
Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.	F. Mathew, Esq.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	G. A. Barnett, Esq.
W. M. Wood, Esq.	Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
	Nursey Kessowjee, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

EDWARD VAN DER STRAATEN, Esq. | KAIKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.

Honorary Solicitor.

ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & Co.

The Society has the following objects in view —

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals in the Bombay Presidency, and by the agency of its paid officers to warn, and if necessary to prosecute, all persons found guilty of cruelty towards them.
2. To disseminate, by placards and notices in the English and Vernacular languages, information which shall instruct the ignorant, and caution the heartless against acts of cruelty.
3. To publish and make known the provisions and penalties of the law for the protection of animals, to invite suggestions for the improvement of their condition and treatment, and to enquire into cases of ill-treatment brought to their notice, and, when necessary, prosecute.
4. To introduce into schools, books and tracts calculated to impress on Youth the duty of humane treatment of the inferior animals, and to seek the aid of all classes of the community in advocating the principles and assisting the objects of the Society.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have now the pleasure to present to their friends the Third Annual Report of the Society, being the Report for the year 1877.

The first duty which devolves on the Committee is the agreeable one of tendering their best acknowledgments to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, for so readily according to the Society his distinguished patronage. This they now take the earliest opportunity of publicly doing.

There has been a trifling change in the constitution of the General Committee, consequent on a few of the members having left India. The strength of that Committee has, however, been augmented by the election of the following additional Gentlemen, viz., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Messrs. Grattan Geary, F. Mathew, G. A. Barnett, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Kessowjee Naique, and Nursey Kessowjee.

There have been no other changes.

The Agents continue to perform their duties in a creditable manner.

It is highly satisfactory to note that there now exist in India no fewer than four Societies, formed with the definite object of preventing cruelty to animals. During the year 1877, Societies were established at Madras and Bangalore, and endeavours made for the establishment of one at Kurrachee.

A *résumé* of the operations of the Bombay Society for the year 1877 discloses a considerable improvement, in many respects, on the results recorded in the last Report, which however, it must not be overlooked, embraced a period of nine months only.

The following is an analysis of the cases prosecuted by the Society during 1877:—

HORSES AND PONIES—				
Lame	...	...	...	181
Galled backs	...	...	...	20
Diseased pasterns	...	...	...	18
Emaciated and unfit for work	...	...	...	44
Wounds on belly	...	...	...	7
Ulcerated bodies	...	...	...	2
Broken knees	...	...	...	9
Sent to Pinjrapole	...	...	...	5
				286
BULLOCKS—				
Lame	...	...	...	385
Sore necks	...	...	...	143
Unfit for work	...	...	...	66
Ulcers on body	...	...	...	6
Sore hoofs	...	...	...	15
				615
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Fowls (12) suspended by the legs	...	...	...	1
Pigs, tying snout and legs in a cruel manner	...	...	...	1
Cow, cruelly beating	...	...	...	1
				3
Total number of cases...	...	...	...	904

Fifty-six of these prosecutions were against the owners of private vehicles.

1,022 animals were relieved.

The fines inflicted by the Presidency Magistrates amounted to Rupees 4,484, one moiety of which sum (viz. Rupees 2,242) was credited to the Society.

The highest fine imposed during the year was Rupees 40, and the lowest 8 annas.

Cautions were administered by the Agents in 173 cases, and 51 notices were sent by them to the Municipality. In 22

cases, offenders, on pleading ignorance or accident, or promising reformation, were rebuked and cautioned by the Magistrates. In one case the Agents report that an offender, declining to pay any fine, was sent to Jail for a short term, 3 or 4 days it is believed.

A comparison of the analysis above given, with the table of cases in the last report, shows an increase of 396 prosecutions in the year 1877.

This arises from there having been in 1877, 110 more prosecutions in the case of bullocks, and 258 additional prosecutions in the case of horses and ponies.

The number of prosecutions against owners of private vehicles was almost twice as many in 1877 as during the whole of the period which preceded that date.

There has been an increase of 480 in the number of animals relieved, over the number relieved during the period embraced by the last report, and a decrease of 93 in the number of cautions administered by the Agents, and of 13 in the notices sent to the Municipality.

The income of the Society during 1877, from the Government grant, exceeded by Rupees 1,591-8-0 the amount derived from the same source in 1876. In contrasting these figures, however, it must be remembered that the Government sanction of the grant only took effect from about the middle of 1876.

Reference to the last report will show that during the period therein reviewed there were only 28 prosecutions affecting horses and ponies. During 1877 there were no fewer than 286, or more than ten times as many. By far the vast majority of these animals were horses and ponies attached to public conveyances plying for fare in Bombay. The Agents report the general condition of many of the animals driven in the hack buggies and shigrams in Bombay to be very bad. Numbers of them, without being exactly in such a condition as to warrant a legal prosecution, are, it is stated, worn and emaciated, and appear ill-fed, badly groomed, and incapable of the hard work to which most hack horses are forced.

The Committee are informed that the officials who inspect hack conveyances are now empowered to visit public stands at any time, and to cancel or suspend the license of a driver whose vehicle or horse is found to be below the proper standard of efficiency. The result of this will no doubt be an immediate and permanent improvement in both animals and vehicles.

There was only one prosecution last year for suspending fowls by the legs, and this objectionable practice may be said to have almost entirely ceased in this city. The treatment generally of the poultry in the Crawford Markets has also much improved. They are less overcrowded and better supplied with food and water.

A great improvement likewise is reported in the condition of the Municipal bullocks. In only two cases of the Society's prosecutions in 1877 did the bullocks belong to the Municipality.

It is a source of gratification to the Committee to be able to report the disappearance, to a great extent in Bombay, of the grosser cases of cruelty, for which the earlier prosecutions of the Society were commonly instituted.

Several prosecutions were instituted by private individuals for cruelty to animals during the year, and in each case the transgressors were punished.

Since the establishment of the Society, prosecutions have been instituted at their instance in 1,597 cases, 1,785 animals have been relieved by them, and the fines inflicted by the Magistrates have amounted to 7,495 rupees.

One or two suggestions have been made in Calcutta for the improvement of the common bullock yoke, but as these ideas are still in an experimental and progressive stage, it is desirable to wait till they are matured before attempting the introduction of an improved yoke in this city.

Visits were paid to the Pinjrapole during the year 1877, and a report on that Institution is published as an Appendix hereto. A copy has been forwarded to the Trustees of the Pinjrapole.

Numerous complaints reached the Society relative to the overloading of Tramway Cars.

The Secretaries obtained through the Agents statistics of the number of passengers carried by both one and two horse cars, and these were submitted for the opinion of the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons of the Society, Messrs. R. Scott and Co., who were of opinion that the strain on the horses was not so severe as many people think. As to the starting of a filled car, they stated that the strain though severe was not prolonged, and expressed their belief "that horses when thoroughly into the work, have not the difficulty in starting a car that is generally supposed."

The Committee desire to thank the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons for the assistance and advice which they at all times readily accord to the Secretaries and Agents in all matters connected with the Society on which they are consulted.

The general financial position of the Society is fairly satisfactory.

The subscriptions and donations received during 1877 amounted to Rs. 1,031, and subscriptions and donations for the year to the extent of Rs. 271 are still outstanding. As will be seen from the balance sheet, the funds to the credit of the Society on 31st December 1877 amounted to Rs. 3,164-4-5.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

BALANCE-SHEET FROM 1st JANUARY 1877 TO 1st JANUARY 1878.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance to credit of Funds on 1st January 1877— <i>vide</i> last Balance Sheet	2,370	2	4	Salaries of Agents and Peon	2,083	8	9
Subscriptions and Donations received during 1877	1,031	0	0	Agents' Tramway fare	98	1	0
Interest on deposit in Chartered Bank	60	0	0	Bonus to Peon for dearness of provisions in 1877	10	0	0
Moiety of Fines received during 1877	2,117	8	0	Waterproof Boots and Umbrellas to Agents for the monsoons	36	0	0
				Subscription for "Animal World"	18	0	0
				Cost of Engravings reprinted from ditto	98	6	8
				Newspapers, for advertisements	23	15	6
				Copying charges	10	0	0
				Postage and Receipt stamps	14	6	0
				Stationery	15	10	0
				Petty charges	6	6	0
				Standing at fixed deposit in Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	1,500	0	0
				Balance to credit of Current Account, Bank of Bombay	1,635	5	2
				Cash in hand	28	15	3
Rupees...	5,578	10	4	Rupees ..	5,578	10	4

10

EDWD. VAN DER STRAATEN,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED
DURING THE YEAR 1877.**

	Rs.
H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B.	20
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	25
* Sir T. Madava Rao, on behalf of H. H. The Guicowar's Government (donation)	200
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for self and Sons (for 1876)	80
Do. do. do. (for 1877)	40
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., for self and Son	40
A Friend, through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. (donation)	40
Henry Cleveland, Esq.	30
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	25
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C. S. (paid in 1876)	20
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq.	20
Keshowjee Naique, Esq.	20
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.	20
Major C. Wodehouse (donation)	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball... ..	15
Captain Jervoise	15
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey	15
Sir F. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	15
W. Gilbert, Esq.	15
E. Van Der Straaten, Esq. (for 1876)	15
Do. do. (for 1877)	15
Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha	10
A. F. Turner, Esq.	10
Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq... ..	10
Rughoonath Narayen, Esq... ..	10
The Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I... ..	10
Nursey Kessowjee, Esq.	10
Bhojraj Deesur, Esq.	10
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	10
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.	10
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	10
Ruttonsey Poonsey, Esq.	10
Tricumjee Mooljee, Esq.	10
Vurdwan Tookersey, Esq.	10
Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Narotamdas Madhowdass, Esq.	10

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	10
Purbut Ludha, Esq.	10
Heerjee Nagsey, Esq.	10
Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq.	10
Vurdwan Poonsey, Esq.	10
Eduljee Bomanjee Moris, Esq.	10
Bhaisunker Nanabhoy, Esq.	10
Jerabhoy Perbhoy, Esq.	10
Dyal Ruttonsey, Esq. (for 1876)	10
Do. do. do. (for 1877)	10
O. Codrington, Esq.	10
Vijbhucan Atmaram, Esq.	6
Thakordass Atmaram, Esq.	5
Atmaram Pandurung, Esq.	5
* A Zoroastrian at Canton (donation)	5
* A Parsee Lady (donation)	5

* Previously acknowledged.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE.

The Pinjrapole is an Institution so well known in Bombay, and the object for which it was established, viz., the care and protection of animals, is, if not identical, at least in such close sympathy, with the objects of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with which we are associated, that we have naturally felt an interest in the institution. We visited it several times during 1877, more particularly between the beginning of August and end of December of that year, and we have thought it desirable to embody into a brief report the result of our observations.

Whatever differences there may be between the means employed by the Pinjrapole and by our Society, we are undoubtedly fellow-workers with kindred objects and one common cause in view, and will, we are sure, always be ready cordially to extend the right hand of fellowship and good will to each other. Indeed, the Pinjrapole Trustees have already given a very practical and substantial proof of this good feeling on their part, by contributing a very handsome donation to our funds at a very early stage of our existence as a Society.

We feel certain, therefore, that the patrons of that institution will not impute to us in any of our remarks a captious or faultfinding spirit, but will accept our observations for what we intend them to be, viz., an honest and faithful report of our impressions on the subject.

With these remarks we will at once proceed with our report.

We concur in the opinion that there is great room for improvement as regards cleanliness, system, and arrangements generally in the Pinjrapole. The institution presents a very dilapidated, neglected, and slovenly appearance. The build-

ings are, we think, not suitable for the purposes for which they are used, and in our opinion, they should be, if not entirely, at least to a great extent, remodelled on improved principles under the advice of an Engineer having some experience of buildings used for similar purposes, in consultation with a practical Veterinarian.

Vegetable water, we consider, should be more plentifully introduced throughout every part of the Pinjrapole, so that the whole place could be speedily and effectually sluiced and cleaned at a moment's notice, and the floor of the sheds should be sloped so as to carry off the water immediately through channels on the sides to the public drains.

The enclosure for cattle in the centre of the main quadrangle is in an excessively dilapidated state, and tends greatly to give the place the slovenly appearance it possesses. It looks more like a temporary structure erected for the purpose of confining cattle for a few hours, than like a permanent fixture appertaining to the most important branch of a largely endowed and wealthy institution. In our opinion the place should be enclosed in with iron railings, or with neat wooden palings or a fence. The enclosure could, of course, be subdivided at pleasure.

We think the animals should have more shade than at present. This could be effected either by a light inexpensive shed or awning in the centre, accessible from all sides of the enclosure, or by planting more trees. Precautions, in the latter case, should be taken, by fencing in or otherwise, against injury to trees by abrasion of the cattle against the trunks. Water-troughs should also be more plentiful, and arranged on better principles, and the adoption of feeding-troughs is suggested.

Weakly and ailing cattle should be more carefully protected from the attacks of the healthy and more robust animals, by separation in a different enclosure.

The hospital for cows, when we saw it, was in a most filthy state. There was an accumulation all over of the excretion

of cattle, the fodder deposited for them being to a considerable extent polluted by it. There were dead cows, living cows, and dying cows mixed up in almost inextricable confusion, it being difficult in some cases to tell the living animals from those that were expiring or dead. We directed the attention of the official who accompanied us to this. He said the dead animals could not, under the rules, be removed without an authority from the Secretary, and that an indefinite period might elapse between the time of the death of an animal and the issue of the authority from the Secretary. The same remark applies to other dead animals which we saw.

The hospital was a very foul sight indeed. We think much better arrangements should be made here.

We visited the dogs, and found many of them in the most deplorable condition, fearfully emaciated and covered with mange. We inquired whether the infected animals were treated in any way for their complaints, and received a reply in the negative. We found that not even the simple treatment of administering brimstone with their food, or any other common well-known remedy had been resorted to. Keeping some of these animals in the state in which they now are, is, in our opinion, the most refined cruelty; their sufferings must be most acute, and they should be properly treated for their complaints.

The infected dogs were theoretically supposed to be separated from the rest, but we found several dogs in a distressingly advanced state of mange amongst the healthy ones. This should not be permitted. We found this on examination to be the result of the bad state of repair in which the railings were; they were broken in several places, leaving apertures through which the infected dogs could obtain access to the healthy dogs and *vice versa*. None of these dogs are ever let out for an airing or exercise. The railings enclosing the compartments in which the dogs are kept, are made of what appeared to us to be old cask-hoops. We think good strong iron or wooden railings should be used.

We examined the dog vans used for conveying stray dogs found in the streets, &c., to the Pinjrapole. The van is really a sort of large cage on wheels, with a door at the back for the admission of the animals. The bottom of the door is about three feet from the ground. In the capture of dogs we ascertained the *modus operandi* to be as follows:—

The dog catchers employed by the establishment accompany the cart armed with large iron instruments like pincers. The dog when found is seized by the throat with the pincers, and in order to get him into the cart he is suspended by means of the tongs, or by a noosed rope, and swung in at the door.

We think the body of the cart is a great deal too high from the ground. It should, in our opinion, be not, at most, more than a foot off the ground. We think that such instruments as the tongs shown us should not be used for the capture of dogs save in exceptional cases, as for instance in the case of a dog that is unusually savage, or one that is rabid or suspected of being so, and even then the part of the instrument with which the throat of the dog is encircled should be larger.

Dogs of the description usually found in the Pinjrapole can be very easily captured by men accustomed to the work without the use of any instruments of this kind. Strong leather gauntlets and leggings might, however, be used by them as a precaution. The practice of suspending dogs by the tongs or a slip noose and swinging them in at the door is, in our opinion, most objectionable.

For the proper management of an institution for the protection of dogs, we would draw the attention of the Pinjrapole Committee to the Home for Dogs at Battersea Park Road, London.

Monkeys we found imprisoned in very dilapidated cages, which in some cases were too small for the animals they contained. Monkeys, when confined in cages at all, should be placed in large ones. In many places in India, notably at Benares, thousands of domesticated monkeys are not confined at all. They colonise the trees, and are always forthcoming

at meal time. In the proximity of a crowded thoroughfare, however, monkeys would be a nuisance undoubtedly, if permitted to be at large, but they might be secured by long chains or in large cages. We noticed some of the visitors prodding the monkeys with sticks and otherwise annoying them. This should be prevented.

There are a few horses in the Pinjrapole. They were tied with very short heel ropes, and must suffer considerable inconvenience from the contracted position in which this places them. They must suffer inconvenience too at night from the inequalities in the flooring and planking of the stable. Notwithstanding a grass bed, a rolling horse might be severely hurt by some of the sharp angularities in the planking which we noticed, and some of the horses we observed bore marks attributable to this cause.

One of the features of the Pinjrapole is the quantity of poultry it contains. At times there were, we were told, as many as three thousand fowls in the place, not including ducks and geese. We found on enquiry that natives are in the habit of purchasing quantities of poultry in the market and sending them as presents to the institution, and on one occasion while we were there a present of two hundred arrived.

It struck us that donors of fowls neither conferred an obligation on the Pinjrapole nor contributed in any way to the happiness of the birds by sending them there. There is no suitable yard for them. They seemed crowded together and looked depressed, and remarkable for the absence of that bustling activity which is one of the most noticeable features of a poultry yard. Three thousand fowls at a very low market value would represent over a thousand rupees, and we should think a present in money of the equivalent of the value of fowls sent would be both more appropriate and acceptable. The cost too of feeding a large quantity of poultry must, at the end of the year, amount to something considerable, and is so much taken from animals which are more deserving objects of solicitude.

We saw several sea-gulls in the Pinjrapole also sent as presents. Their food in a state of nature is fish, but they are fed here on bread made of some coarse grain. They certainly looked happier than some of the fowls, but whether divorcing them from their native element and from the habits and instincts implanted in them by nature, is the means best calculated to conduce to their happiness, is another question.

There were between a hundred and 150 parrots which we were shown in the Pinjrapole. It would be difficult to conceive a more unsuitable and miserable tenement than the one in which they were lodged. A very close confined rabbit hutch would give a favourable notion of it. It looked like a large packing case, boxed in on five sides, with a very close iron grating in front. It is divided into several compartments, in some of which are guinea-pigs and in others parrots. The grating is so close that it is necessary to open the door to see the birds. It really is very little better than locking them up in a box. When the door was opened the poor birds were discovered huddled together and over-crowded in a corner, and nearly all suffering from a kind of mange induced obviously by their very close and crowded confinement. We consider the manner in which these birds are boxed up absolutely cruel. The best thing that the Pinjrapole Committee could do, we should think, would be to release them all. If they mean to keep birds, they should construct a suitable aviary, and with the one in the Victoria Gardens they need not want for a model.

In the Pinjrapole there are large numbers of perfectly healthy animals which we found were in no way utilised. *Labor ipse voluptas* is probably a truth which applies with much force to the lower as well as the higher order of creation, and we could not help thinking that by the moderate employment of the large number of animals there available for work, not only would the animals themselves be benefited, but some profitable industry might well be developed, by which the pecuniary resources of the establishment could be aug-

mented and its sphere of usefulness as an asylum for sick, weakly, and disabled animals considerably enlarged.

Another thing that struck us was that a vast amount of good might be done through the Pinjrapole by the institution of public lectures to the poorer classes of natives, and the distribution of tracts and the award of prizes in native schools for essays, &c., on subjects connected with the humane treatment of animals. The Pinjrapole is so well known amongst the natives as to be almost a household word with them, and very practical results might thus be attained by means of its instrumentality and influence.

It is only right we should state that the Visitors' Book at the Pinjrapole contains many encomiums on the great usefulness of the institution and on the humane feelings which prompted its establishment.

EDWD. VAN DER STRAATEN,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,

Joint Honorary Secretaries,

Bombay Society for the Prevention

of Cruelty to Animals.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Bombay:

THE BOMBAY JAM-E-JAMBELED PRINTING PRESS.

1880.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G.C.S.I., &c. &c.
HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENL. H. J. WARRE, C.B.
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Committee.

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.
* Sir Munguldass Nathoobhai, Kt.,
C.S.I.
Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Wishwanath
Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali
Rogay.
* H. Cleveland, Esq.
* Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.
Lukhmidass Khimji, Esq.
Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.
* W. M. Wood, Esq.

Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
W. Gilbert, Esq.
H. P. Jacob, Esq.
Cumroodin Tyabji, Esq.
Ardaseer Framji Moos, Esq.
Dr. Atmaram Pandurung.
* Allan F. Turner, Esq.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Esq.
Grattan Geary, Esq.
F. Mathew, Esq.
G. A. Barnett, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

EDWARD VAN DER STRAATEN, ESQ. | KAIKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, ESQ.

Honorary Solicitor.

ALLAN F. TURNER, ESQ.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons.

MESSRS R. SCOTT & CO.

The Society has the following objects in view :—

1. To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals in the Bombay Presidency, and by the agency of its paid officers to warn, and if necessary to prosecute, all persons found guilty of cruelty towards them.
2. To disseminate, by placards and notices in the English and Vernacular languages, information which shall instruct the ignorant, and caution the heartless against acts of cruelty.
3. To publish and make known the provisions and penalties of the law for the protection of animals, to invite suggestions for the improvement of their condition and treatment, and to enquire into cases of ill-treatment brought to their notice, and, when necessary, prosecute.
4. To introduce into schools books and tracts calculated to impress on youth the duty of humane treatment of the inferior animals, and to seek the aid of all classes of the community in advocating the principles and assisting the objects of the Society.

* *Executive Committee.*

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOMBAY SOCIETY
FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Society has the pleasure to present to its supporters and to the public, the fourth Annual Report of its operations.

On the retirement from India of H. E. Sir Charles Staveley, H. E. Lieut.-General H. J. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was good enough to become a Patron of the Society.

The Committee feel great pleasure in reporting that a Branch of the Bombay Society has, through the exertions of Mr. Lee Warner, C.S., been established at Kurrachee. There is, Mr. Lee Warner states, probably no city in India where less mercy is shown to animals than in Kurrachee. The landing piers are four miles from the camp, and instead of bullock carts plying for hire and for the conveyance of heavy baggage between the Steamers and the camp or city, it is the practice to use broken-down and aged horses in second class carriages for the purpose. The drivers accept fares far below the authorised rates, and the horses, which are half starved, are driven until they fall down on the roads. Kurrachee has usually a very scant rainfall, and the price of grain is frequently very high, and the drivers find it cheaper to buy worn-out horses and ponies, and work them to death in a short time, than to feed them properly and allow them reasonable rest. Camels also are greatly ill-treated. All supplies of wood and of commodities for the Central Asian trade are forwarded on camels, and they are also used for turning wheels and for the transport of grain and seeds within Municipal limits. No mercy is shown to these long-suffering beasts, and it is said

that, covered with sores and lacerated wounds, they are worked till they fall from sheer exhaustion, when they are left to the vultures and jackals.

The operations of the Branch Society are said to have effected a very marked improvement in the treatment of animals. Beasts unfit for work are sent out for rest and grazing to the Mooch Plains and elsewhere, and though it is still not uncommon to find bullocks and horses unable to rise, and lying by the roadside, the sight is less common than it was. The Branch Society has started with the general support of the public, and promises to be a useful and permanent institution.

A report of its operations to the end of the year is annexed as an Appendix to this.

The subjoined table shows the number of cases prosecuted by the Society in Bombay during the year 1878:—

HORSES AND PONIES.—

Lame...	...	...	...	...	153
Diseased pasterns	...	...	...	...	5
Galled backs	...	...	...	...	21
Sores on body	...	...	...	...	2
Sores on neck and throat	...	...	...	...	5
Broken knees	...	...	...	...	2
Emaciated and unfit for work	...	...	...	...	31
Overloaded	...	...	...	...	9
Cruelly beaten	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to Pinjrapole...	...	...	...	...	10
					—239

BULLOCKS

Lame	...	...	...	...	312
Sore necks	...	...	...	...	212
Sores on body	...	...	...	...	13
Sore eyes	...	...	...	...	1
Sore hoofs	...	...	...	...	6
Unshod	...	...	...	...	3
Tumour on neck	...	...	...	...	1
Horn torn off	...	...	...	...	1
Emaciated and unfit for work	...	...	...	...	42
Overloaded	...	...	...	...	2
Cruelly beaten	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to Pinjrapole	...	...	...	...	4
					—793

MISCELLANEOUS—

Fowls suspended by legs... ..	3
Partridges (24) do.	1
Calves (a few days old) ill-treated	3
	7
Total number of cases...	1,044

The total number of animals relieved during the year was 1,111, as compared with 1,022 in 1877.

In 23 cases, persons, prosecuted were rebuked and warned by the Magistrates. In 113 cases cautions were administered by the Agents.

There were fifty prosecutions against private individuals, and the same number of notices was served on the Municipality, in the treatment of the animals belonging to which there is said to be a marked improvement.

There is reported also to be a great improvement in the condition of cart bullocks, and also of the horses used in the public vehicles plying for hire, and although there were 140 more prosecutions in 1878 than during the preceding 12 months, the cases during the period reviewed were, as a rule of a much less serious nature.

A report on the Bombay Pinjrapole was, it will be remembered, published as an appendix to the last Annual Report, and a copy of it forwarded to the Pinjrapole Trustees.

It appears, from a communication received from the Secretaries to that body, that the institution is maintained from income derived from household property and from certain fees levied from native merchants and traders, and that owing to the depressed state of trade the income from this latter source has of late fallen off considerably, besides payment of these fees being in some cases lately refused or evaded. The Trustees further intimate that, previous to the date of the Report, improvements in the buildings were contemplated,

but that want of funds precluded their carrying out these improvements to the extent desired.

The Committee are however, glad to say that the Trustees have stated their intention gradually to carry out the suggestions contained in the Report, from any sources which may be at their disposal, after providing for the expenses of the Institution, which have latterly been very heavy, owing to the high prices of grain.

When the Bombay Society first started, the Pinjrapole Committee came handsomely to its aid with a donation of five hundred rupees. The Committee have now again to thank them for another liberal donation of Rs, 325, received in 1878.

During the course of the year a communication was received by the Secretaries, from the Government of Bombay, expressing a hope that the overloading of bullock carts in Bombay, and the consequent cruelty to which the animals drawing the carts are subjected, would, when noticed, be punished by the prosecution of offenders by the Society, and intimating that all Police Officers had been directed to co-operate with the Agents of the Society in checking the practice.

Your Committee, as you are aware, have for a long time past had under consideration the necessity for regulating the burden of bullock carts, and have been collecting statistics on the subject from various sources. The defining of a maximum weight applicable to all bullock carts generally, is no doubt a somewhat difficult and nice matter, but the absence of some fixed standard is attended with such difficulties and liable to such abuse that it is most desirable that one should be established. At present muccadums and contractors think nothing of loading carts with over a ton, especially when the articles carried are timber, cotton, and grain; and this overloading is stated to be very much against the wishes of the native merchants themselves. It has been ascertained by

enquiry from the most reliable sources in Bombay that 60 Bombay maunds is a fair maximum to fix for bullock carts here, and Government has been asked to fix such maximum, (the equivalent of which has already been fixed by the Government of Bengal for Calcutta) and to instruct the Police to prosecute in all cases in which it is exceeded; the Society, of course, co-operating. Of course the fixing of this maximum will not preclude a prosecution in any case in which, although the maximum is not exceeded, the circumstances are such as to render the case one of over-loading.

The Secretaries of the Society are in correspondence with Government on the subject.

The opinion obtained from the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons of the Society on the number of passengers carried in Tramway cars was quoted in the last Report.

Owing to the breaking out, towards the end of the year, of an epidemic amongst the horses of the Company, and of an unusual mortality resulting therefrom, the horses available for work were no doubt, for some period, subjected to considerable additional strain, and many complaints were received from the public on the subject. Further statistics were being obtained by the Society, with a view to addressing Government with reference to regulating under the powers vested in it by the Tramway Act, the number of passengers in Tramway cars, when the following bye-law was sanctioned by Government, and the servants of the Company have been instructed to insist on its observance:—

“When a car drawn by one horse has in it twenty-five full paying passengers, the Company shall have the right to refuse to receive any additional passenger on that car, and it shall be lawful for any servant of the Company to eject any passenger beyond the abovementioned number who gets into or on such car; and any such passenger shall, on prosecution by the Company, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.”

This is a step in the right direction, but the bye-law, while fixing the maximum as against the public, does not fix it as against the Tramway Company nor does it contained any provision for limiting the number of passengers which a two-horse car should be permitted to carry, and the matter is therefore still under the consideration of your Committee.

The moiety of fines received by the Society during the year 1878 amounted to Rs. 2,082, and subscriptions and donations were sent in to the extent of Rs. 1,077, making a total of Rs. 3,159, a slightly larger income than was derived from the same sources during the preceding year.

The extent to which the funds of a Society are aided by money contributions may be regarded as a very substantial proof of the general recognition of its merits as a deserving institution, and your Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the support which has been accorded them.

The balance sheet annexed to this Report exhibits a balance to the credit of the Society on 31st December 1878, after payment of salaries and all working and incidental expenses, of Rs. 4,501-7-11.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1878.

	Rs.
His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I.	20
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	25
The Bombay Pinjrapole, through Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. (Donation)	325
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, for self and Sons	40
Henry Cleveland, Esq.	30
E. B. Carrol, Esq.	30
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	25
C. E. Fox, Esq. (Donation)	20
E. D. Sassoon, Esq. (Donation)	20
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	20
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq.	20
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.	20
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.	20
General Ballard C.B; R.E.	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey	15
Sir Frank Souter, Knight	15
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kembal	15
W. Gilbert, Esq.	15
H. W. Jones, Esq. (Donation)	15
Edward Van Der Straaten, Esq.	15
P. F. B., through "Rast Gaftar" (Donation)	10
Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq. (do.)	10
G. A. B. (do.)	10
Serjeant Atkinson	10
Arthur Latham, Esq., (Donation)	10
J. H. Woods, Esq., (do.)	10
J. P. Lindsley, Esq. (do.)	10
A. F. Turner, Esq.	10
Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.	10
Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.	10
The Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee,	10
Nursey Kessowjee, Esq.	10
Bhojraj Deesur, Esq.	10

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	10
Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, Esq.	10
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	10
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Narrotumdass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	10
Purbut Ludha, Esq.	10
Heerjee Nagsey, Esq.	10
Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq.	10
Vurdnan Poonsey, Esq.	10
Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq.	10
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	10
Dayal Ruttonsey, Esq.	10
J. S. Gadgil, Esq., for 1877	10
W. G. Hall, Esq., for 1877	10
Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq.	6
Vrizzhookandass Atmaram, Esq.	6
F. E. (Donation)... ..	5
Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq.	5
Thakordass Atmaram, Esq.	5
Atmaram Pandurang, Esq.	5

Rs. ... 1,077

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1879 and 1880.

Bombay:

THE BOMBAY JAM-E-JAMSHED PRINTING PRESS.

1880.

OBJECTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIETY.

“This Society commends itself to the support and co-operation of the community on the following catholic grounds :—

I. Its special objects.—The prevention of cruel and improper treatment of Animals, and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout India. The means to this end are :—

1. The agency of paid officers, whose duty it is in the city to watch, warn, and threaten, or prosecute, as needful, all persons found guilty of inhumanity to animals.*

2. The distribution of printed papers in the Marathi, Gujrathi, and English Languages, warning the heartless, instructing and ignorant, and providing all with information and useful hints respecting the treatment of their dumb labourers.

3. The circulation of papers in English amongst the European and educated native community, furnishing information as to the Law throughout India, and the means at their disposal for punishing the wantonly cruel, and holding a check upon brutal inhumanity.

4. Inviting information and suggestions from all who are interested in the cause of civilization throughout India respecting any barbarous practices, whether arising from cruelty or ignorance, over which this Society may be thought able to exercise any influence towards the improvement of the treatment and condition of labouring and domestic animals.

5. The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books or Tracts in English and the vernacular, “calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals.”

6. Seeking the aid of the Pulpit, the Press and all public Instructors in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the Promotion of humanity towards the animal creation.

II. Its important share and influence as an agent in the education of the people,—the cultivation of those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity and “prevention of cruelty” to man.†

Towards those ends the moral support and co-operation of the community are not less sought than its pecuniary aid to meet the varied expenses incidental to the Society's operations, the extent and utility of which, in a field so wide, can only be limited by the extent of means at command.

Communications and contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretaries on behalf of the Committee.”

*The number of prosecutions by the Society, from its commencement in 1874 to the present time, has extended to upwards of 5,000 Cases.

†“I look at this Society as instituted, not merely for the purpose of protecting the brute creation from wanton cruelty, but also as constituted for the purpose of protecting human Society from the manifold evil effects which result from the indulgence of habits of cruelty towards Animals.”

Address of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Annual Meeting of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JAMES
FURGUSSON, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENL. H. J. WARRE, C.B.
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	W. Gilbert, Esq.
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhai, Kt., C.S.I.	H. P. Jacob, Esq.
Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	Cumroodin Tyabji, Esq.
Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.	Ardaseer Framji Moos, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	Dr. Atmaram Pandurung.
Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Esq.	Allan F. Turner, Esq.
N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Lukhmidass Khimji, Esq.	Grattan Geary, Esq.
Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.	F. Mathew, Esq.
W. M. Wood, Esq.	G. A. Barnett, Esq.
	Kaikhashrow N. Kabrajee, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

THE REV. CHARLES GILDER.
K. M. SHROFF, Esq.

Honorary Solicitor.

ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & Co.

REPORT of the Proceedings of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday the 19th April 1879, 5-30 p.m.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took place in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday evening, under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The attendance, as usual, was small. Mr. Justice Bayley moved the first resolution—the adoption of the Report—and in doing so pleaded for the increase of support to the Society, so that additional agents could be employed. Two or three years ago, he said, there was a general impression that the Society confined its operations to prosecuting low-class people and did not fly at higher game. That, of course, was a mistake, for the meeting would recollect that drivers of some bullocks belonging to no less a distinguished individual than the Governor of Bombay—Sir P. Wodehouse he believed—were had up and fined. He would detain the Meeting a minute by reading an extract from the diary of one of their agents. It was dated Saturday, 15th February, 1879, and read as follows:—

“Tonga.—The property of H. E. the Governor. Pony lame of the near hind leg. Handed over the case to police sepoy No. 101 B. On my arrival at the Police Court the sepoy to whom I gave the pony in charge informed me that the driver—one of the Governor's butlers (laughter)—had gone to Mr. Inspector Killeen and stated that the Tonga contained materials for General Grant's breakfast (laughter) Consequently the driver was then and there released from custody.”

The meeting would, therefore, see that the Agents of the Society were no respecters of persons, and that they had no hesitation in bringing the condition of Animals of the highest subject in the land under the attention of the Magistrate.

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the resolution, said it was gratifying to hear that a great improvement had taken place in the condition of cart-bullocks, and also of horses used in public vehicles, and it was to be hoped that gradually the owners of dumb animals would learn to be merciful to their beasts, not merely from fear of punishment, but also from a change in their feelings towards these poor patient creatures which were so useful to man. It was satisfactory also to learn that the overloading of bullock carts had been engaging the attention of the Committee. That was a matter with which the public generally would sympathize, for how often did they see in the streets poor bullocks struggling under a load which overtaxed their strength, and, mercilessly goaded on to their tasks, frequently falling down under their burdens. He hoped they should soon see a maximum standard weight fixed for bullock carts. Another matter for congratulation was the establishment of a branch institution at Kurrachee, principally through the exertion of Mr. LeeWarner, and he (the speaker) hoped their next report would inform them of the establishment of similar branches in several of the other large towns of the Presidency. There was one word which as a trustee of the Pinjrapole he would like to say in connection with that institution. The objects which the Society and the Pinjrapole had in view were in some respects analogous, and the suggestions made in a previous report of the Society, though in a great measure acquiesced in by the trustees of the Pinjrapole—some of them were under consideration even before these suggestions were received—could not be carried out at once, because at the time they were made all resources of the Pinjrapole were taxed to their utmost.

Hundreds of animals were being sent down from the famine districts, and these had to be fed and sheltered, and similar branch institutions up-country were demanding grants of money to meet their additional expenditure caused by the famine. The greater portion of the income of the Pinjrapole was derived from fees levied on native traders on merchandise. The great depression in trade had interfered much with the income, while the high prices of grain of all description had materially increased the expenditure; thus while there had been diminished income there had been increased expenditure. They might, however, hope for better times hereafter, and as soon as their funds would admit of their doing so, he believed the trustees of the Pinjrapole would gradually carry out many of the suggestions made by this Society.

The resolution having been adopted, it was resolved, upon the motion of Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, that the General Committee be re-elected with the addition to their number of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.

The executive Committee and Secretaries were also re-elected upon the motion of Sir F. Souter, seconded by Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. H. Cleveland proposed a vote of thanks to the President (Mr. Justice Bayley), which was seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy C.S.I., and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Justice Bayley briefly returned thanks.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee in proposing a resolution expressive of thanks to the executive and general Committees, bore testimony as a Magistrate to the value of Society's operations and the absence of vexatious prosecutions. At the same time he doubted whether the animals whose owners were fined were very much benefited, as there was nothing to prevent the cruelty being repeated. To prevent this he suggested that a short Act should be passed by the Legislature

giving the Society power to retain the animals at the owners expense until cured.

The resolution was seconded by the Sheriff (Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.)

A desultory conversation took place on the subject of Mr. Dosabhoy's suggestion, in the course of which one of the speakers pointed out that a great additional cost would have to be incurred by the Society, as the animals that were seized were often of so little value that they would never be reclaimed by their owners after treatment.

H. E. the Governor thought they all saw that it was proper that a Magistrate should have the power, not only of imposing a fine but of making over the animal to the Society to be taken care of. Or he might have the power of making it over to the Pinjrapole Society.

At Mr. Justice Bayley's suggestion, it was decided to leave the subject to the consideration of the General Committee.

Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy: I have sincere pleasure in discharging the duty that devolves on me of tendering the cordial thanks of this Society to our worthy Governor for the warm interest His Excellency has taken in the humane cause espoused by the Society.

Sir Richard Temple's unflinching zeal and extraordinary energy command our admiration. By the active part he has taken in all philanthropic movements, and by the encouragement he has accorded to them, His Excellency has infused so much energy into, and has given such an impetus to, the numerous charitable, educational, and benevolent institutions in this great city, that all classes of the community owe him a deep debt of gratitude. It is in the power of Sir Richard Temple to confer lasting benefits on the people whose destinies have been entrusted to his care. Let us, therefore, wish

him a long and prosperous career of usefulness in the Presidency. (Applause) With these brief remarks I beg to move.

“That the Society’s best thanks be tendered to His Excellency the Governor, who is also one of its patrons, for the warm interest he has so graciously evinced in the humane cause of the Society, and for his Excellency’s able conduct in the chair.”

Mr. G. A. Barnett seconded the motion.

H. E. the Governor said: Gentlemen,—I hardly expected to be noticed this evening in such kind and complimentary terms as those used by the honorable mover of this resolution, but as my name has been so prominently mentioned, I will in return say just a word or two to my native friends opposite as to the usefulness and objects of the Society. Well, now there are three objects for which this Society may be said to be instituted.

First, my native friends, it is our duty which we owe to Almighty God, the common Creator of all kinds and sorts of living creatures to prevent His holy handiwork from being spoilt and destroyed by the carelessness or the misconduct of man. We all know, we human beings, how fearfully and wonderfully we are made, if you will allow me to use the words of our Christian scriptures. Then if we are fearfully and wonderfully made ourselves, we should remember that as regards physical constitution the animals of the brute creation are made in something like the same manner. We know how delicate our own physical constitution is. We know what nervous forces there are in our own body. Recollect that there are just the same senses in the bodies of these animals. Their nerves are just as sensitive, their eyes and their ears, and their sense of smell are probably more acute even than our own. Fancy what misery and pain they must suffer at the hands of cruel men. Cruelty which would never for a moment be tolerated if exercised towards a human being is constantly exercised towards dumb animals without a single soul stirring to help them. Then another consideration is that brutality to-

wards animals has a very lowering and degrading effect upon men. If men wreak their ill-humour or their angry passions on dumb animals the moral consequence is bad. Further, it is to be remembered, which is the last of the three objects, that by cruelty to animals a great loss of valuable property is inflicted upon the community. The injury may be self-inflicted, but it is none the less grievous for that. We all know, we who keep horses, who ride and drive horses, how easily a slight injury becomes a very serious injury if it is neglected. We know how easily a valuable horse is laid up for months if a gall originally slight is aggravated. Just imagine the amount of loss the people of this city must inflict upon themselves by the neglect with which they treat not tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands of animals. Then our native friends, I may assure you that Societies cognate to ours are formed in all the countries which are occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race. So influential is the Society in London that positively the doctors who wish to practise vivisection for purposes of science are prevented from prosecuting those scientific enquiries to the derogation of humanity towards animals. I believe Societies are equally influential in America. In New York the practice of the Cruelty to Animals is quite as much restricted as it is in London. I cannot answer with equal accuracy for the Continent of Europe, but I am certain that throughout the British Empire and throughout America there is something like a uniform system of civilization and humanity in this respect. And as regards the sister capital of Calcutta I imagine that the system is of a somewhat older origin, and that it is somewhat more perfectly carried out than in Bombay. But looking at the general energy and activity and enterprize of this city, I feel sure that we shall not lag far behind. Especially do I feel confident that this is a cause which will commend itself quite as much to the natures of India as it does to Europeans, for, native gentlemen, you know very well that among yourselves

some kinds of animals are regarded with a certain sort of sacred sentiment of veneration and with some sections of the Hindoo community all animals are so regarded. In witness of that you have the Pinjrapole Society, the objects and origin of which have just been described by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. So having regarded to these things I feel sure that the cause which we represent to-night will flourish not only in Bombay, but will also extend itself, as one of the preceding speakers remarked to all the principal towns and stations of the interior (applause), and I can assure you, Gentlemen, that as far as my own co-operation is concerned, you may rely upon the best efforts, not only of myself, but of the Government which I represent, on behalf of the best interests of this Society. (Applause.)

The Meeting then terminated.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In presenting the Fifth Annual Report to the friends and supporters of the Society, your Committee feel satisfied that its perusal will show that the humane work was conducted during the year under report with great vigilance and perseverance.

The following table shows the number of cases prosecuted by the Society in Bombay during the year 1879:—

HORSES.—

Lame	...	...	...	...	...	103
Diseased pasterns...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Galled Backs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Broken knees	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sore collars	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overloaded	...	...	...	...	...	1
Emaciated and unfit for work	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sent to Pinjrapole	...	...	...	...	...	2
						— 167

PONIES.—

Galled Back	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overloaded	...	...	...	...	...	2
						— 3

BULLOCKS.—

Lame	...	...	...	...	...	451
Sore necks	...	...	...	...	...	388
Emaciated and unfit for work	...	...	...	...	...	181
Diseased hoofs	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sores on body	...	...	...	...	...	9
Overloaded	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tumour on neck	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unshod	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cruelly beaten	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sent to Pinjrapole	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sore eye	...	...	...	...	...	1
						— 1,071

POULTRY.—

Suspended by the legs (cases)	...	...	...	...	...	7
						— 7

GAME.—					
Cruelly tying a hare by the legs	...	...	...	...	1
Horses	...	...	...	...	167
Ponies	...	...	...	...	3
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	1,071
Poultry	...	...	...	...	7
Game	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of cases...					1,249

The total number of animals relieved during the year was 1,300 as compared with 1,111 in 1878.

In 59 cases, the parties prosecuted were warned by the Magistrates. In 220 cases caution was given by the Agents.

The number of private individuals prosecuted was 41. In 48 cases notices were served on the Municipality. There were twenty-eight oil press cases. Compared with the number of cases of cruelty to horses and bullocks prosecuted during the year 1878, there was a decrease of 72 in the former during the last year, while there were 278 more prosecutions for cruelty to bullocks, than in the preceding year. However, it is a matter to be rejoiced at that the gross cases of cruelty formerly prevalent in Bombay have almost disappeared and the Society has through the activity of its Agents made its existence felt throughout the city; and even the ignorant and hard-hearted class who drive bullock carts in this city are gradually taught by constant prosecutions to treat their animals humanely.

There is an apparent improvement in the condition of buggy and other horses used in public vehicles, especially in those belonging to the Tramway Company. There is also a great improvement in the condition of Municipal bullocks.

Periodical inspections of the animals kept in the Victoria Gardens were held during the last year and they were found well cared for.

As alluded to in the last Report, your Committee has under consideration the subject of regulating the load carried in

bullock carts. Correspondence with Government in regard to this matter will be resumed and the Secretaries of the Society hope to have a maximum weight defined applicable to all bullock carts generally, without which it is difficult to prosecute cases of overloading which are observable in the business quarters of the town, and which the native Muccadums and Contractors resort to with impunity in the absence of any legislative enactment, making such cases of overloading punishable. Overloading is found generally in carts carrying iron, timber, cotton, grain, fuel, stones, &c. In a Commercial city like this where there are upwards of 9,000 bullocks employed, the question of fixing a maximum weight for bullock carts is of vital importance and at an early opportunity it should secure the attention of the local Government.

Your Committee reports with satisfaction that the Tramway Company in the city rigidly observes the bye-law limiting the number of passengers, viz. 25 carried by a car drawn by one horse. But it is a matter to be regretted that no law compels the Company to fix the maximum number of passengers travelling by a two-horse car which is sometimes seen to carry as many as 55 passengers—an altogether too heavy strain on the poor beasts.

Your Committee regret to report that Mr. Kaikhashru N. Kabrajee, the energetic Secretary of the Society, has owing to ill-health and pressure of work, has severed his connection with the Society. Your Committee are aware of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Kabrajee who during his tenure of office commendably endeavoured to put the Society on a sound footing.

The moiety of Police fines, which forms the principal source of income to the Society, received during the last year, amounted to Rs. 1,960-4 and the sum collected from subscriptions and donations stood at Rs. 1,058 making a total of Rs. 3,018. Financially the receipts of the Society under the above heads compare rather unfavourably with those during

the previous year. Should the income of the Society improve your Committee would suggest the desirability of engaging the services of an additional agent, the present number not being sufficient to attend to all the cases of cruelty practised in the distant parts of this growing city. The receipt of voluntary contribution is indicative of the appreciation of the objects of the Society by the European and native public at large.

The Bombay Pinjrapole Committee have as usual extended their support to the Society by a handsome contribution of Rs. 350 during the year for which your Committee are thankful to them.

The Balance-Sheet attached to this Report shows that there was a balance of Rs. 5,511-0-5 to the credit of the Society on the 31st December 1879, after deducting the payment of salaries and other expenses. The Society has Rs. 4,000 invested as one year Deposit in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

From the Report of the Kurrachee Branch annexed herewith, it will be observed that there also the humane operation of the Society are favourably regarded by both, the european and native inhabitants, whose subscriptions during the period embraced in the Report amounted to no less than the sum of Rs. 627, while the total number of animals relieved was 231 including 55 donkeys and 76 camels. In conclusion your Committee take the opportunity to testify their approval of the manner in which the Agent, Mr. R. H. Nutty, has discharged his duties, and to thank the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons for their promptly according to the Secretaries and Agents their valuable advice and assistance in all cases sent up for their inspection.

*Bombay, December }
5th 1880. }*

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES GILDER,
K. M. SHROFF,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

BALANCE SHEET FROM 1st JANUARY 1879 to 31st DECEMBER 1879.

63

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st January 1879 (vide last Balance Sheet.)	4,501	7	11	Salaries of Agents and Peon from November 1878, with Agents'						
Moiety of Fines received during 1879	1,960	4	0	Tramway Fare	2,021	13	0			
Subscriptions and Donations received during 1879	1,058	0	0	Printing and advertising Charges...	83	8	0			
Advance to Peon refunded	20	0	0	Monsoon clothing for Agents and Peon	44	15	0			
Interest on deposit in Chartered Bank	202	5	2	Subscription to the Animal World..	18	0	0			
	3,240	9	2	Advance to Mr. Nutty, the Agent..	11	0	0			
				Stationery	8	8	0			
				Postage	10	7	0			
				Expenses of the Meeting held at the Town Hall	13	0	0			
				Miscellaneous	19	13	4			
								2,231	0	4
				Standing at Fixed Deposit in Char- tered Bank of India, Australia, and China				4,000	0	0
				Balance to credit of Current ac- count in Bombay Bank				1,458	0	11
				Cash in hand... ..				52	15	10
Total Rupees...	7,742	1	1	Total Rupees...	7,742	1	1			

17

CHARLES GILDER,

K. M. SHROFF,

Honorary Secretaries.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1879.

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baley	25
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay	20
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq. (for 1878 and 1879)	80
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I. for self and Sons...	40
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	25
N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	15
Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	10
Henry Cleveland, Esq.	30
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	20
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
H. E. Jacob, Esq. (Donation)	20
Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	15
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kembal	15
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq.	20
The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E.	20
E. B. Carrol, Esq.	30
W. Gilbert, Esq.	15
Serjeant George Atkinson	10
Edward Vander Straaten, Esq.	15
A. F. Turner, Esq.	10
Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.	10
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I.	10
Bhojraj Deesur, Esq.	10
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	10
Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, Esq.	10
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	10
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Narrotumdass Madhowdass, Esq.	10
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee Esq.	10
Purbut Ludha, Esq.	10
Heerjee Nagsey, Esq. (for 1878 and 1879)	20
Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq.	10
Vurdhman Poonsey, Esq. (for 1878 and 1879)	20
Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq.	5

	Rs.
Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq.	10
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	10
Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq. (for 1878 and 1879)	12
Vrizbhookandass Atmaram, Esq.	6
Thakordass Atmaram, Esq.	5
Atmaram Pandurang, Esq.	5
The Pinjrapole, (through Sir Jamsetjee Donation)	350
Captain Walter Scott (Donation)	45
Mrs. Martin Wood	5
	<u>Rs.... 1,058</u>

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WHILE reviewing the operations of the Society for the past year, your Committee regret that no Annual Meeting of the Society was held during the last twelve month on account of the change of Secretaries and the consequent delay in the preparation of the Report for 1879. However, the work of the Society was by no means neglected, since the number of cases prosecuted during 1880 was unprecedentedly large as will be noticed from the following summary:—

HORSES.—

Lame...	...	...	...	...	202
Galled back	...	...	...	...	6
Broken knee	...	...	...	...	28
Unfit for work	...	...	...	...	14
Sore pasterns	...	...	...	...	6
Wounds on belly	...	...	...	...	1
Sore hoofs	...	...	...	...	2
Unshod	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer on foot	...	...	...	...	1
Sore on body	...	...	...	...	2
					—263

BULLOCKS

Lame	...	...	...	...	358
Sore necks	...	...	...	...	686
Emaciated	...	...	...	...	79
Ulcers on body	...	...	...	...	17
Unshod	...	...	...	...	9
Tumour on neck	...	...	...	...	4
Sore hoofs	...	...	...	...	2
Cruelly beaten	...	...	...	...	2
					—1,157
Total number of cases	..	..	..	..	1,420
Total number of animals relieved	...	...	...	...	1,577
Cautioned by the Magistrates	...	...	...	...	55
Cautioned by the Agents	...	...	...	...	99
Municipal Cases	...	...	...	...	24
Private Cases	...	...	...	...	36

The total number of cases prosecuted during the year gives an average of more than four cases a day, Sundays and holidays

excepted, and shows an increase of 172 cases compared with the number of cases prosecuted in 1879. The results would have been more satisfactory, had it not been for the great irregularity of one of the Agents, an old servant of the Society, whose services have been disposed with by Your Committee. For the first time in the history of the Society a native Agent has been employed, a Parsee, a man of experience, who has by this time shown himself capable and fully qualified for the work. Your Committee once more give expression to their desire of engaging an additional Agent, a Hindoo one, as it is suggested in some quarters, that thereby the wealthy Hindoos, of whom there are many in this city, may be induced to sympathise with the objects of the Society and come forward to assist it with their purse. If the funds of the Society are increased by the active co-operation and substantial support of the numerous Jains in this city, whose Zeal and eagerness for the diminution of cruelty to dumb animals are identical with those of the Society, there is room for the employment of one or more Agents to put down all sorts of cruelty practised in the different parts of the town. The Agent's work is not only to take up and prosecute cases and to endeavour to have the offenders mulcted, which may sometimes seem to savour of oppression on the already hard-pressed poor of this country; but the employes of the Society are expected to be instrumental in the humane duty of impressing on the minds of the culprits, while arresting such cases, the gravity of their offence and explaining to them why and wherefore they are being fined for their conduct. The Agents may thereby render themselves as so many educating means without which it would be a difficult operation to successfully eradicate the deep-rooted habit of the cartman of this country to treat their beasts of burden mercilessly. This will be better effected by natives being employed as Agents in preference to Europeans and hence the necessity of a third Agent who should be a Hindoo.

Your Committee have the gratification to announce that

the Honorary Secretaries have put themselves in communication with some of the Hindoos and hopes of requisite pecuniary aid to the Society are held out and it is expected they will ere long be fulfilled. From an understanding arrived at between this institution at the time of its formation and the local Municipality, the Society refrained from prosecuting cases of cruelty to bullocks employed by the Health Department which have been in accordance with the long standing arrangement, served with notices from time to time by the Agents whenever they observed unfit animals yoked to Municipal carts. It appears that this mode of dealing was adopted with a view not to disturb Municipal work by giving their cartmen into custody and detaining their animals for a few hours at the Magistrates' Courts, but during the past year it was discovered that the Department in question was to an unreasonable extent abusing the privilege and was using with impunity emaciated, lame bullocks with sore necks. The occasional caution given by the Agents by means of written notices failed to produce the desired effect, and since the Health Department was employing 1,052 bullocks for drain, water scavenger and night-soil carts, your Committee thought it right to instruct the Agents to deal with Municipal cases as they do with other ordinary carts. The order was no sooner issued then the active Agents brought many Municipal cases to the notice of the Magistrates who levied heavy fines, particularly as the animals belonged to a thriving department. A correspondence ensued and eventually the head of the Health Department in a letter to the Secretaries requested them to resort to the old practice of giving them a notice and on his part he undertook to put all unfit bullocks under the treatment of the Veterinary Surgeon attached to the Department. This remonstrance with the Municipality happily resulted in the removal of the certain very bad animals and replacing them by the purchase of new ones.

Consequently one can now observe with satisfaction Municipal carts drawn by new, well-fed, well-kept, stout bullocks. The Agents, however, continue to be unceasingly vigilant.

Your Committee have the pleasure to record that on the retirement from India of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., who it will be recollected, during his tenure of office, showed laudable zeal in his advocacy of the cause of humanity, the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., was requested to become a Patron of the Society. His Excellency the Governor not only accepted the office with pleasure, but at the time of sending his subscription he desired his Private Secretary "to express his wish that the Society would look after the fellows who drive the carts of cotton bales from the bunders along the bazaar, as His Excellency fears they ill use their cattle." This practical interest evinced by His Excellency at the very commencement of his connection with the Society augurs well for the encouragement our work may hereafter received from Sir James Fergusson.

The question of over-loading, Your Committee regret, remains yet undecided. In the absence of any regulation as to the fixed maximum weight to be drawn by a pair of bullocks, the Magistrates are unwilling to fine an offender. When cases of over-loading are brought to their notice by the Agents, the Magistrates hesitate before punishing and let the culprits go with a caution which is generally ineffectual. It is worthy of consideration whether a suitable representation should not be made to the local Government to have a limit assigned as to what quantity constitutes a fair loading for a cart. Again what, may not be considered an over-load when a cart is drawn by a pair of bullocks on the generally smooth and macadamized roads in Bombay becomes a heavy burden to drag when the same load is taken over slopes, hill-roads and over-bridges in two or three parts of the town. The custom of putting an additional team to a cart drawn on hilly roads, which obtains

in some countries of Europe and America, is conspicuous by its absence in this country and it would be advisable to enforce it in this city under the auspice of the Society. Allured by the offer of double fare during the active season when the supply of carts is scarcely equal to the demand, the ignorant cartmen suffer their carts to be over-loaded, unmindful of the pecuniary loss entailed on them in the long time by their live stock, the bullocks—in the purchase of which many a poor cartman invests his whole capital—becoming prematurely unfit and useless, reducing the unfortunate owner to extreme poverty when one of the pair is thus untimely killed. This question well deserves the attention of the Society. In regard to its income and expenditure, your Committee have the pleasure to note that the Society is in a position to show satisfactory results, during the year under review. While the expenses for the past twelve months amounted to only Rs. 1886-4 the income was Rs. 3,476-15 which adds to the funds of the Society nearly Rs. 1,600. A glance at the balance-sheet will show the respective items. Voluntary subscriptions received during 1879, amounted to Rs. 1,058, while those for 1880 showed an increase of Rs. 111. This was owing to some efforts being made by the Honorary Secretaries who sent round a circular note appealing to some well-known citizens for aid. The appeal was heartily responded to and now the Society reckon amongst its annual contributors many of the leading European and native citizens whose sympathy for the humane work is thus enlisted. The moiety of Police fines received during the last year also shows an excess of Rs. 138 over receipt of the year preceding.

Taking into consideration the proportionate increase of cases prosecuted, the amount realized from fines should have shown more satisfactory results; but your Committee regret to observe that in the latter part of the year the change of the two Presidency Magistrates considerably affected the interests of

the Society. The new Magistrates have not so fully sympathised with the work and objects of the Society as the former ones did. Both of them imposed very light fines on offenders, in many cases the extremely small sums of eight and twelve annas for act of cruelty which before the former Magistrates would have occasioned fines of from Rs. 3 to 5 and upwards. While nothing could be farther from the intentions of those connected with the Society than the idea of using it as a machinery to extort money in the shape of fines from the cart-drivers, your Committee embrace this opportunity of entering a strong protest against the levying of nominal fines, while the Legislature provides for heavy ones, since the Society's operations fail to produce the desired effect and the efforts of the Agents are rendered more or less nugatory. Agents have reported that while in the execution of their duties cartmen *pook-pook* their examination of the animals and insolently say "eight annas, Sir, eight annas; take my bullocks to the Police Court, Sir; Come along for eight annas," &c., &c. This demoralization and want of due care on the part of the owners of the beasts of burden to keep their cattle in good order, have, in the opinion of your Committee been the results of the great leniency of the Second and Third Magistrates and should this state of affairs continue long, your Committee fear, it will undo a great deal of the good already effected by the Society. Tolerably heavy fines serve to keep the delinquents under an awe and dispelling the apathy of the ignorant people of this country stimulate them to bestow sufficient labour and care on keeping their live stock in good order. There is too something objectionable, your Committee think in the mode of the Acting Second Magistrate punishing offenders for cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Society, which requires mention here. Before entering the Police Courts, Messrs. Cooper and Ryan make it a rule to personally inspect cases of cruelty to animals produced on the spot to enable them to inflict fines on the offenders according to the intensity of

cruelty witnessed by them. Mr. Ranade, the Acting Second Magistrate, however, deviates from this desirable custom and while disposing of the cases from the Bench deposes a Police Constable to step down to the compound and examine the cases which on his oath the Magistrate fines almost uniformly, regardless of the nature of each case. This procedure does not commend itself to your Committee and they venture to think that the sooner it is changed the better. It is a matter to be regretted that the Kurrachee Branch of the Society, which was established in 1878, through the exertions of Mr. Lee Warner, C.S., and which promised to be a permanent and useful institution dragged only a lingering existence last year and it was rumoured in November last that it had ceased to be. Subsequent inquiry, however, showed that on account of the want of an energetic Secretary and Agent, the Branch had merely suspended its work for a couple of months. Its report has reached the Parent Society, and it is expected that the Kurrachee Branch will be doing its work.

A Report of the Society would be incomplete without a recognition of the services of the Agents who on the whole deserve much praise for their energy and skill in detecting cases of cruelty during their rounds and for the devotion to their rather arduous work. The thanks of the Society are also due to the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons, Messrs. R. Scott & Co., for their promptly assisting the Agents in cases referred to them by Magistrates for certifying as to the fitness or otherwise of lame horses, &c., for work. A mention of the European and native members of the Bombay Police Force should as well be not omitted for their valuable co-operation accorded to the Agents in facilitating their duties.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES GILDER,
K. M. SHROFF,
 Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

BALANCE-SHEET FROM 1st JANUARY 1880 TO 31st DECEMBER 1880.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 31st Decemcer 1879 (vide last Balance-sheet)	5,511	0	9	Salaries of Agents and Peon from January 1880 with Tram fair to Agents	1,784	4	0
Moiety of Police Fines received during 1880 ...	2,098	8	0	Printing and advertising Charges	25	8	0
Subscriptions and Donations received during 1880	1,169	0	0	Monsoon Clothing for Agents and Peon	36	8	0
Interest on the Deposit in Chartered Bank ...	209	0	7	Subscription to the Animal World	18	0	0
				Stationery	6	2	6
				Postage	3	1	0
				Miscellaneous	12	12	6
				Standing at Fixed Deposit in Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China... ..	4,000	0	0
				Balance to credit of Current account in the Bank of Bombay ...	3,085	5	6
				Cash in hand	15	15	10
Total Rs...	8,987	9	4	Total Rs...	8,967	9	4

28

CHARLES GILDER,

K. M. SHROFF,

Hon. Secretaries

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
THE YEAR 1880.

	Rs.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart	30
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart	20
H. E. the Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones (Donation)... ..	10
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (do.)	20
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay (do.)	10
The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	40
Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	25
Henry Cleveland, Esq.	30
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.... ..	25
N. Dyanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	15
Rustonjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	10
The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I. (Donation)	20
The Hon'ble Nanabhoy Haridass	10
The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, C.I.E.	20
Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co.	20
E. B. Carroll, Esq.	20
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	20
W. Gilbert, Esq.	15
E. Vander Straten, Esq.	15
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.	10
Dossabhoy Franjee, Esq., C.S.I.	10
Vurjeeandas Madhowdas, Esq.	10
Narotundas Madhowdas, Esq.	10
H. E. Jacob, Esq., (Donation)	20
G. H. R. Hart, Esq.	20
The Pinjrapole (through Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy)	350
H. P. Jacob, Esq. (Donation)	10
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	10
Mahomedally Pogay, Esq.	10
Lukhnidas Khimjee, Esq.	10
F. Mathew, Esq.	10
Dwarkanias Vassonjee, Esq.	10
Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, Esq., (Donation)	10

	Rs.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Esq.	10
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.,	10
Thakarsey Mooljee, Esq.	10
Premchand Roychand, Esq.	10
Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq.	10
Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass & Co.	10
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	10
Pooranchand Panalal, Jeweller, Esq.	10
Byramjee Nesserwanjee Servai, Esq., (Donation)	10
G. Geary, Esq., (Donation)	10
Surgeon-Major O. Codrington	10
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	10
G. Merewether, Esq.	10
Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, Esq.	10
C. E. Fox, Esq., (Donation)	10
Thakordas Atmaram Mehta, Esq., and Vijbhoocondas Atmaram Mehta, Esq.	11
Captain M. Crofton	10
Herbert M. Phipson, Esq.	10
Major A. B. Portman	10
S. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Donation)	10
Nesserwanjee N. Tata, Esq.	5
K. K. M., Esq.	5
The Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee	5
Charles H. B. Forbes, Esq.	5
W. Martin Wood, Esq.	5
Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Esq.	5
Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, Esq.	5
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang	5
Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq.	5
N. J. Rutnagar, Esq.	3

Total Rs....1,169