MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 649	Press Mis.
362-363	
Dated 20. 3- 1867.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th March 1861.

No. 362. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th February 1861, No. 543:—

View favorably the proposal to substitute Cape Wine for Arrack, and observe that it will be considered in the Revenue Department whether Wines thus procured may not be admitted free of duty on being certified to be solely for Canteen use.

(Vide Military Proceedings, 11th February 1861, Nos. 217—221 B.)

No. 363. ORDER THEREON, 20th March 1861, No. 649.

Resolved, with reference to paragraph 7 of the order above recorded, that Cape Wine imported for the use of Regimental Canteens be admitted free of duty, under Section 17 Act VI of 1844.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Govenment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 24th December 1860, *No.* 1190; *to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.*

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to Government, the Annual Report and Abstract Returns of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Troops of this Presidency for the year 1858-59, received from the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, on the 9th instant.

2. His Excellency has directed me to make the following observations on the paragraphs of the Report calling for remark in this Department.

I. Paragraph 24. Notwithstanding what is here given as Surgeon Pringle's opinion of the superiority of the Native Recruits of the Mysore and Northern Divisions over those from the South, the very Senior Officers of the Army with whom the Commander-in-Chief has conversed on this subject, give the preference to the Southern men.

Opinion as to the cause of sickness at Bangalore.

II. Paragraph 53. The Medical Officer was entirely wrong in his opinion that the long Parades at Bangalore had a prejudicial effect on the health of the men of the King's Dragoon Guards.

Inferior quality of the Boots.

III. Paragraph 55. His Excellency quite agrees with Dr. Pearse, that the Soldier should be provided with the best description of Boots that the local market can supply; and the attention of Officers Commanding Regiments has been called to this point.

Government Bakeries.

IV. Paragraph 57. With reference to the quotation attached to this paragraph, Government in its Proceedings No. 4460, dated 16th December 1859, did not assent to the Commissary General's proposition for the erection of Government Bakeries.

Rations for Europeans at Bellary.

V. Paragraph 74. The Commissary General has been requested to direct the attention of the Commissariat Officer at Bellary to the failure in the supply of Potatoes to the Troops at that Station.

Intemperance at Thyetmyo.

VI. Paragraph 115. The Officer Commanding Pegu Division as also the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, have been addressed on the subject of Surgeon Major Ranking's remarks on the intemperate habits of the Artillery Detachment serving at Thyetmyo.

Want of Amusements.

VII. Paragraph 116. Major General Bell has also had his attention directed to Surgeon Major Ranking's remarks as entered in this paragraph.

VIII. Paragraph 119. The formation of Local Corps for service in Pegu, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

Rations to Natives in Burmah.
Vide Order of Government, No. 2461, *dated 6th July* 1860.

IX. Paragraph 121. The issue of the deleterious Dholl to the Native Troops in Pegu, as here remarked on, was brought to the notice of Government in my letter dated 28th June 1860, No. 401.

X. Paragraph 130. The fact here mentioned by Surgeon Major Macfarlane, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, is very remarkable.

Increase to Tea and Coffee Rations.

XI. Paragraph 136. The suggestion offered by Assistant Surgeon Wrench, regarding an increase to the ration of Tea and Coffee in the Field or when marching, His Excellency submits as deserving of the favorable consideration of Government.

Cape Wine for the European Soldiers in lieu of Arrack.

XII. Paragraph 145. Dr. Barclay's proposal to substitute the issue of Cape Wine for Arrack might, the Commander-in-Chief thinks be tried: and he would suggest that the Commissary General be instructed to obtain a small supply in order to the experiment being made.

XIII. Paragraph 158. The withdrawal of the Native Troops from Labuan, has already been resolved on.

3. The accompanying Report has been communicated by this Department to the Quarter Master General, in order to His Excellency's remarks on questions relating to Barracks, Sanitary measures, &c., as noticed by Dr. Pearse, being submitted to Government by that Department.

4. The General Returns will be forwarded on as soon as received from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

Memorandum from the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 7th January 1861, No. 9; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Forwarding the Annual Report and Abstract Returns of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Troops of this Presidency, for the year 1858/59.

With reference to letter dated 24th December 1860, No. 1190, the Adjutant General of the Army has the honor to forward the Appendix referred to in paragraph 97 of the Report of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, therewith forwarded.

From the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 8th January 1861, No. 8; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

The Adjutant General having forwarded the Medical Report of the Army for the year 1858-59 for the observations of the Commander-in-Chief in this Department, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. In the Table at paragraph 8, exhibiting the Sickness and Mortality in the European Army, it appears that the per centage of sick to strength from all diseases was, for the sixteen years previous, 163·6. The deaths were but 3·3 per cent. while for the year 1858-59, the per centage of sick to strength was 193·9, and of deaths, 4·2. The former low ratio attests the general salubrity of the Stations in which the Troops are located (though at some of them the Barrack accommodation is unquestionably of the most inferior description,) and the attention that is paid to sanitation; while the increase of the latter, is amply accounted for by the fact of the hardships the men underwent in the Field that year. In 1857, small bodies began to be conveyed by Transit, and when the Returns which have been called for of the number of Troops that have proceeded by Transit, and of the lives that have been saved in consequence, have been received; there can be little doubt that the benefit to Government will be apparent.

3. In paragraph 13, the Report speaks of the sickness in Her Majesty's 44th. Since that Corps left the Presidency, a permanent out-post for Rifle Practice has been established at Palaveram, consisting of one hundred men. During the cold season, 200 men will be stationed there. The family Parcherry at Madras has been greatly improved (but it is still an extremely objectionable set of buildings,) and the Barracks relieved of its numbers by the occupation of the upper story by the men, instead of by Officers, who are now otherwise accommodated. A Verandah to the Barracks has been built, and great internal changes and drainage effected or ordered. It may therefore be safely predicted that henceforward, no causes of disease can be attributed to the Barracks; but the family Quarters stand greatly in need of being enlarged and improved, to suit the requirements of the present times. This subject is already before Government. The numerous cases of Opthalmia (10) which occurred this year, which resulted in the Patients being invalided home, are not likely again to occur, now that the Verandahs and blinds have been provided.

1858-59.

4. The water drank by the men of the Body Guard, to which the Director General of Hospitals refers in paragraph 18, and to which the frequency of Guinea Worm is attributed, must be the same as that drank by the other Natives in the vicinity of the residences of the men. The Body Guard has no family Lines of its own, but inhabit houses scattered among the inhabitants, and at a convenient distance from the Horse Lines. No prevention seems therefore accessible, except by providing separate Lines. This could only be done at a considerable expense and perhaps, at the cost of the ground to build on. Even then there could be no security against the water being otherwise than it now is. The attention of the Officer Commanding has been called to it.

5. The lower Barracks at Arcot (paragraph 19) have recently been improved in ventilation and drainage; but nothing can cure the site on which they are built, and to which alone, can Cholera be attributed. The pressure that has often arisen for accommodation, has made the occupation of these Barracks a matter of absolute necessity, but that necessity will in future be greatly mitigated, in consequence of the recommendation which has been made to the Secretary of State, to send all Recruits for the Stations of Kamptee, Jaulnah, Secunderabad and Cannanore to Bombay, instead of to Madras.

6. No improvement is likely to be effected in the accommodation of the men at the Artillery Depôt at the Mount, (paragraph 23) until the new buildings intended to be erected between Palaveram and the Mount are available. These have been authorised by the Home Government, but under existing pecuniary difficulties, there does not seem any present prospect of their being built.

7. For remarks on Arcot lower Barracks, (paragraph 25) see paragraph 5 of this letter.

8. The chief objection to sending all Recruits after arrival to the Wellington Depôt, (paragraph 26) is the expense. Young Recruits are not likely to perform a long march in this country immediately after landing, with impunity, and to convey them by Transit thither, would incur a serious charge to Government. Every object will be gained in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, if the Depôts referred to in paragraph 5 supra, are established.

9. Tranquebar has already been tried as a Sea Coast Sanitarium, and abandoned—(paragraph 27.) There are buildings and conveniences to make such possible, but it was found that what the men gained in health, they lost by want of proper control. To establish a Depôt there now, is, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, unnecessary, considering the probability of the new Depôts at the Mount being some day provided. But if any Sea Coast Sanitarium was provided, he thinks Waltair preferable.

10. The number of deaths that occurred at Vellore in the 18th Native Infantry, may be ascribed to the miserable condition and position of the Lines of the Corps. Both have now been remedied. The lower half of the Lines have been removed to a higher spot, and the ground effectually drained, and the nullah, which runs at the foot, has been embanked.

11. Endeavours shall be made to provide a dead-house for the Native Infantry Depôt at Palaveram (paragraph 33.)

12. The Native Infantry Lines at Trichinopoly (paragraph 42) have recently been attended to. Government in the case of two Corps, advanced money to improve the huts, or to raise new ones; and generally it is believed, that much has been done by the local authorities to ameliorate the previous condition of the Sepoys in this respect.

13. The imperfections in the Dragoon Barracks and Hospital at Bangalore, (paragraphs 52, 53) were no doubt such as are described by this Report, but since the date of the Report, improvements ordered four years ago, have nearly been completed, so that now the buildings may be considered excellent.

14. The Medical Report of the 20th Regiment at Bangalore (paragraph 60) was such, that the Corps was ordered to Vellore for change, and because that move would bring it closer to the Coast for embarkation, its tour for Foreign service having arrived. Since its arrival at Vellore, its health has not been the subject of remark.

15. There are very stringent orders in existence on the subject of the avoidance of infected Regiments or localities. Occasion has recently been taken to compile the orders, and a copy is presented to every Officer Commanding, previous to his march. This has always been the practice, but additional precautions have been embodied in the original order. The recurrence of what occurred in the 16th, is not likely again to happen.

16. The condition of the Lines of Native Regiments has constantly been the subject of deliberation (paragraph 63.) But no effective amelioration can in many cases be effected without entailing heavy expense to Government. What can be done has been done. Government has never refused to grant an advance of money on re-payment, when supported by reasonable argument, for the purpose of reforming or improving the Lines, and recently the introduction of Cantonment Conservancy will accomplish still more, if vigorously carried out. Nobody can be more alive to the fact of the miserable plan of the ordinary hut of the Sepoy than is His Excellency; but Government can do no more now, than give Hutting Money, allot space, grant advances, and enforce Conservancy. The rest must be left to Regimental Officers, until Government is in position to change the system at present in force: which can only be done by incurring a heavy expense. Assistant Surgeon Kees' remarks are very good, but they cannot be adopted for the above reasons.

17. See paragraph 15 supra, for observation on paragraph 70 of the Report.

18. The accommodation of the Artillery at Bellary, has long been a source of complaint, but effective steps have been taken to provide more suitable Quarters for them.

19. The subject of public Privies (paragraph 75) has occupied a great deal of attention in this Department, but though the principle has been admitted to be good, as witnessed in Stations in Bengal and Madras, the heavy outlay which their construction must every where entail, places it out of the power of Government to authorise their erection. But there is apparently no reason why the Civil Authorities should not be able to accomplish something in Bazars under their control, out of funds they may realize locally, for Municipal improvement.

20. The extraordinary fact of the great increase of Dysentery (paragraph 79) at Secunderabad, and that too at the new Barracks at Trimulgherry, shall be closely scrutinized. It is however believed, that since the Report was written, an improvement has taken place. When the Barracks were first occupied, the men inhaled the air, which was impregnated with the fœcal remains of the workmen, who had for years previously been employed on the Barracks. There were also Drains and Privy Cess Pools near the Barracks. The buildings had been planned and erected without particular attention to drainage, and in consequence, during the present year, the matter was taken up and strict attention paid to it. The result has not been reported, but the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has been directed to make one. It remains therefore to be seen, whether the sickness on this high and apparently salubrious position, has been produced by local and removable causes, or whether it arises from what Dr. Pearse considers, the seasonal sanitary disturbances to which the whole place is liable.

21. The condition of the Jaulnah Parcherry, (paragraph 83) cannot be remedied except at a cost to Government, and under present circumstance, it may devolve upon the Bombay Government, to see to it.

22. The health of the 17th Lancers now in the old Infantry Barracks, when it is reported, will go far to prove whether indeed this locality is irremediably bad. With fewer men in them, and increased ventilation and better sanitation and drainage, it will be soon apparent (paragraph 85); but the fact of the Artillery Barracks having always been more healthy than the old Infantry Barracks, tends strongly in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion to prove, that position has a great deal to say to it.

23. The comparison instituted in paragraph 91, between the healthiness of Trimulgherry and the old Barracks, will be better seen in later Reports. The causes which then existed, have been more or less since removed.

24. The plan of all Privies (paragraph 93) has been lately altered at Dr. Macpherson's suggestion. It affords a back draft, and carries off the foul air, before it enters the body of the building. This, and the daily removal of the soil to a distance, would therefore seem to provide, as well as can be, for a minimum nuisance being created by these resorts. But the proximity of the Horse Lines and the Protestant Burial Ground just beyond, must both affect the locality in which the Lancers are situated.

25. Since the Report was written, the 17th Lancers have occupied the Lines (paragraph 94), and notwithstanding the improvements, fifteen deaths in six months have occurred; the Corps being considerably under its strength.

26. The Appendix to the Report, referred to in paragraph 97, contains nothing new. One or two points in it, need explanation from the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, which has been called for. It is therefore only necessary to say, that all Cantonments are now provided for in the matter of Conservancy.

27. The unhealthy Station of Shuay Gheen has already been recommended to be abandoned—(paragraph 113).

28. The Commander-in-Chief can see nothing remarkable in the fact, that Natives, subject to the same tropical influence in the Field as Europeans, were not as subject to sun stroke as Europeans (paragraph 147.)

From the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 4th February 1861, *No.* 46; *to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.*

In paragraph 20 of my letter to Government No. 8, dated 8th ultimo, I stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would cause careful scrutiny to be made into the circumstances supposed to have produced the unhealthiness of the Troops in the Trimulgherry Barracks, referred to in the Principal Inspector General Medical Department's Report, on the health of the Army for the year 1858-59.

2. Brigadier Apthorp was accordingly addressed. His reply, together with the observations of Dr. Pearse on it are herewith forwarded. The first in original, and the second having His Excellency's remarks on each paragraph marginally entered.

3. I am to state that the inattention to cleanliness manifested in the Royal Artillery Lines, spoken of by the Brigadier in paragraph 4 of his letter, has already been remarked on by His Excellency, in a letter I have addressed the Officer Commanding the Force on the subject.

From the Brigadier Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Secunderabad, 14th January 1861, *No.* 16; *to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3309 of the 20th ultimo, requesting a Report on the sanitary condition of the Troops at Trimulgherry, and in the old Infantry Barracks. I accordingly directed the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to submit a general Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality amongst those Troops, from the date of the arrival of the 17th Lancers at this Station, in April to November inclusive, and in order to shew what amount of sickness is attributable to accidents and Venereal disease, I requested they might be separately exhibited.

2. The Return is herewith enclosed. It exhibits a greater amount of Dysentery and Fever complaints at Trimulgherry than in the old Barracks, on the other hand, the Fever cases, Diarrhœa, Rheumatic affections, and other diseases, have preponderated in the latter. In regard to the Fever cases, Doctor Cole has appended a note on the back of the Return which shews that of the 357 cases, 259 were relapses.

3. I consider that no decided opinion can be offered on the theory broached in the 4th paragraph of your letter till the expiration of another year, when the Lancers will have thoroughly recovered from the severe trials they went through in 1859, and during the distressing march from Nagpore to this Station, in the hottest season known here for years, when they were visited with a frightful outbreak of Cholera, to escape which, and to get ahead of the 6th Cavalry, who were suffering as severely in front of them, they made forced marches.

4. In regard to the sanitary measures at Trimulgherry, I regret to say that, as yet, no commencement has been made towards carrying out the system of drainage which was so strongly advocated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when here, and which was ably taken up by Colonel Boileau. In fact the whole strength of the Engineers Establishment has been devoted to housing the Troop. On a recent occasion, I met Colonel Davidson at Trimulgherry, and pointed out to him that nothing had been done in respect to drainage. He promised that it should have his early attention. Nothing can be worse than it is at present. An Estimate for twelve thousand Rupees has been sanctioned for blasting the Rocks which abound every where there, and are receptacles for every species of nuisance. One great drawback to preserving proper cleanliness there is the want, or I may say absence, of control on the part of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Artillery over their followers, Horse-keepers and Grass-cutters. They have on several occasions been addressed on the subject of nuisances committed by these people, brought to light by their

own Medical Officers, but with no effect. There seems to be no responsible head, there is no such system as attains amongst the followers of the Indian Mounted Corps and Batteries, no person seems able to converse with, or control them. The consequence is that nothing can be more filthy than the neighbourhood of the temporary Lines occupied by the followers of the Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry.

5. Whilst on the subject of Conservancy, I would earnestly urge that a small allowance monthly be granted for the purpose of keeping up a sufficient number of Scavengers' Carts and Sweepers, to traverse every portion of this extensive Cantonment. The allowance of seven thousand Rupees was granted solely for the roads, and was never intended for this purpose. Since it was sanctioned (for the thirty-nine miles of road) three miles of fresh road have been constructed at Trimulgherry, and the allowance is barely sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, when it is considered that Cattle, Carts, labor, tools, every thing is provided from it, I am sure His Excellency will not deem it more than sufficient. The Secretary of State for India long since stated that he considered it moderate enough. The additional sum I request is small, ninety-six Rupees a month, providing four Carts, two Maistries, and four Toties, would suffice.

6. The drainage of the old Barracks is progressing towards completion.

Memorandum from the Acting Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 21st January 1861, *No.* 142; *to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.*

Forwarded to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department with the letter from this Office, and with the request that he will favor the Commander-in-Chief with his observations thereon.

Observations by the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

2. It is scarcely necessary to analyse the Returns of Sickness and Mortality in the old and new Barracks respectively, with minuteness. The period of eight months is too short, in the first place, and secondly the sanitary condition of the Troops inhabiting them at the commencement of the period of observation, was totally dissimilar.

3. The greater prevalence of Fever amongst the 17th Lancers, is most satisfactorily accounted for by Deputy Inspector General Cole in his note, accompanying the Table. The men of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment on first arrival at Madras from Bundlekund, suffered in the same way from relapses of Fever contracted in that malarious locality.

4. The admissions from diseases of the Liver and Dysentery, for which the old Barracks were so notorious, have been proportionately less in the 17th Lancers, than amongst the men at Trimulgherry.

5. The Mortality to strength has certainly been higher in the 17th Lancers than in the Troops at Trimulgherry; but the recent hardships and suffering of the former on Field service, and the fact of a large number of the men bringing with them, in their systems, the poison of Malaria, is quite sufficient to account for the difference.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

On paragraphs 2 and 3.

"I disagree with the Principal Inspector General in his deductions paragraphs 2 and 3. The Royals, previous to removal to the Trimulgherry Barracks, have lost upwards of 200 men, from death and invaliding, from disease contracted in the infamous old Barracks, and they were therefore not in a fit state of health to derive full benefit from the change to good Quarters. The proportion of deaths in the 17th Lancers—16 on a strength of 600 in 8 months, is I must continue to think, much more attributable to the proved unhealthy Quarters in which they have been located, than to the exposure they underwent during the Campaign in Central India."

On paragraph 4. "The men in Trimulgherry were all more or less suffering from Liver and Dysentery, or the effects of those diseases contracted in the old Barracks."

On paragraph 5. "The foregoing observations are a sufficient reply to paragraph 5."

6. It must be borne in mind that the 3rd European Regiment at Secunderabad, occupying the old Barracks for nearly three years before the recent sanitary improvements were carried out, lost only at the rate of 1·8 per cent. per annum of its strength from disease, and it follows that whatever the causes of excessive Sickness and Mortality may be, they do not appear to be *persistently* in operation.

7. In the Epidemic of Dysentery which proved so fatal to Her Majesty's 1st Royals in 1858, it has been shewn in the Annual Report for 1858-59, paragraph 85, that the Troops at Trimulgherry, enjoyed no immunity therefrom, although the Mortality was somewhat less.

8. The remarks by the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the neglect of sanitary requirements in the Lines of the Royal Artillery, is merely the repetition of an old complaint. Newly arrived European Troops in India should always have an experienced Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, attached to them, until they get into a proper system, and understand how to manage their Native servants, and adopt the necessary measure for maintaining both comfort and health.

9. Scavengers' Carts are absolutely necessary to remove filth under the circumstances pointed out, and, it is recommended, that the Brigadier's application for a moderate allowance may be immediately sanctioned.

10. Lastly, there is nothing in the correspondence which disproves the opinion expressed on a former occasion, as to the influence of seasons, in determining the prevalence of Epidemic diseases at Secunderabad, and throughout the Deccan generally.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th February 1861.

(Signed) F. H. SCOTT, Major,
Acting Quarter Master General of the Army.

On paragraph 6. "The immunity from disease of the 3rd Europeans, only shews that at times unusually healthy seasons occur, but the records for the last twenty-five years incontestably prove the unsuitableness of the site of the old Barracks."

Paragraph 7. Paragraph 7 requires no remark.

Refer the Conservancy question to Government with my earnest recommendation, that the measures proposed may be sanctioned. Government will not have forgotten the obstinacy with which Colonel Henderson insisted that there was no defect in the drainage at Trimulgherry. The subject was also noticed in my Tour Report dated February 1859.

ORDER, No. 543, 11*th February* 1861.

The Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the several points requiring notice in the foregoing papers.

2. In submitting his Annual Report for 1858-59, the Principal Inspector General prefaces his remarks by stating that the year under review has been a very arduous one of active service in the Field, and that much of the increased sickness and mortality which has prevailed is attributable to the introduction of so many fresh Regiments—the men of which were inexperienced in tropical life and in the precautions necessary to ensure health. These remarks, together with the fact mentioned in paragraph 130 alluded to in paragraph X of the Adjutant General's letter, will be brought prominently to the notice of the Secretary of State for India.

3. In paragraph 4 of his letter, the Adjutant General alludes to the subject of Bakeries with reference to the remarks of the Superintending Surgeon quoted in paragraph 57 of the Principal Inspector General's Report, describing the quality of the Bread issued to Hospitals and Troops at Bangalore, "as invariably sandy and of an inferior description."

4. The Governor in Council desires that the immediate attention of the Commissary General be given to this subject, and that the Report ordered in the Proceedings of Government marginally noted, may be submitted at the required date.

No. 4460, 16*th December* 1859.

Proceedings of Government, No. 2461, 6*th July* 1860.

5. The subject of paragraph IX of the Adjutant General's letter referring to the issue of a deleterious description of Dholl to the Native Troops, has already met attention.

Paragraph XI.

6. The increase of the Tea and Coffee Ration, as suggested by Assistant Surgeon Wrench, and considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as meriting attention, will be referred for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Paragraph XII.

7. The Governor in Council views favorably the proposal to substitute Cape Wine for Arrack, but is of opinion that the experiment should be made under Regimental arrangement. It will be considered in the Revenue Department whether Wines thus procured may not be admitted free of duty on being duly certified to be solely for Canteen use—the quantity being restricted to a fixed moderate allowance for Non-Commissioned Rank and File. The Commissary General will be good enough to inquire and report on the price of the Wine in question, and the probability of its keeping sound in this climate.

Paragraph 3.

8. Referring to the Quarter Master General's letter, the Governor in Council observes, that nothing can be done regarding the family Parcherry in the Fort under present financial circumstances beyond authorising the Chief Engineer, in communication with the Quarter Master General, to prepare a Plan and Estimate for an entirely new range of family Quarters, for transmission to the Government of India for sanction to the execution of the work when funds can be made available for the purpose.

9. The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed in paragraphs 4, 8, 9 and 16.

10. The subject of paragraph 19 will be referred for consideration in the Revenue Department.

11. The information subsequently received in the Quarter Master General's letter No. 46 of 1861, on the circumstances remarked upon in paragraphs 20 to 25, will be recorded in these Proceedings. The Governor in Council defers however passing any orders thereon, pending further observation, meanwhile, the Resident at Hyderabad will be addressed on the subject of the allowance required for Conservancy purposes.

12. No further remarks appear to be required at present, the Governor in Council expects however that the Report and Returns for 1859-60 will be furnished as early as possible.

13. The papers will now be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India without delay.

To the Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. | Here enter 11th February 1861, No. 543 A.

To the Resident at Hyderabad. | „ „ „ „ „ „ 543 B.

(True Extract.)

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.
„ Principal Inspector General Medical Department.
„ Quarter Master General, with two enclosures.
„ Commissary General.
„ Revenue Department. Write 6 spare copies.
„ Department Public Works.
„ Chief Engineer.

Exd. A. A. DeMonte.

Canteens for Canteens &c. under Act for

9 Vict

No 362 + 363.

Revenue 1861 Dept III.
Pro: of Govt for March
£ 536. - -

Proceedings of the Honble Government in the Military Department

Dated 11th } February
Recd 28th } 1861.
£ 543.

View favorably the proposal to substitute Cape wine for Arrack and observe that it will be considered in the Revenue Dept whether wines thus procured may not be admitted free of duty on being certified to be solely for Canteen use.

Copied
No 6 Reg. 20 March
Wilkinson Order

The Cape wine for Regimental Canteens can be exported free of duty & will be delivered

13 Copies to Bd of Rev. with Govt Gaz Extr 7/— Mercy Exps

£ 649.

Resolved, with reference to para 7 of the order above recorded, that Cape wine imported for the use of Regimental Canteens be admitted free of duty, under Act 17 Act 5 of 1861.

20th March 1861

Lt. 12: Mem: L.R. 181