

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. <i>1608</i>	Press ~~Min.~~
Dated <i>24-10-</i> 18 <i>71</i> .	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

24th October 1871.

No. 131. Read the following letter from Deputy Inspector-General E. G. BALFOUR, Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 8th September 1871, No. 298:—

During the past twenty years the Government of Madras and the Honourable the Court of Directors have had under consideration questions connected with the cost of manufacturing fish liver oil on the coasts of this Peninsula as a substitute for cod liver oil, and I have the honour to report to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that fish oil landed at Madras is now costing more than the best English cod liver oil can be delivered for here, and I submit for consideration either that the manufacturing expenses should be reduced or the manufacture be wholly discontinued and supplies be obtained on contract, or cod liver oil reimported in its place.

28th April 1853, No. 32, p. 8, Honourable Court.
23rd May 1854, No. 1470, Government.
28th January 1855, No. 318, Government.
9th March 1859, No. 32, Honourable Court.
17th June 1863, No. 692, Government.

2. In the early days of the manufacture the fish oil cost Government only 2 Annas and 2 Pies the pound; but a statement just received from the Civil Surgeon of Malabar shows that from 1863 till now its price has averaged 13 Annas and 6 Pies per pound, and, according to another statement with which the Medical Examiner has furnished me, fish oil landed at Madras has, on the average of the past four years, cost 11 Annas and 1 Pie per pound, while in 1869-70 a consignment to Government of cod liver oil was delivered at Madras for 9 Annas and 1 Pie the pound.

To Government, No. 173, of 1863.
" " 20th March, No. 75, 1864.

3. There is no doubt that the greater part of the increase in the cost of production resulted from the sanction given in 1863 to the Inspector-General's report, in which, though an increased establishment was recommended and allowed, as also an altered system for paying the Medical Superintendent, it was, nevertheless, indicated (and repeated in the Order of Government) that there would be a saving of 3 or 4 Rupees per pound. It is unusual to find so great a miscalculation escape observation, since up to that time fish oil had been costing only 4 or 5 Annas the pound, and such a saving was an impossibility.

Inspector-General Shaw, 24th March, No. 3, of 1863.
Government, 17th June, No. 692, of 1863.

4. The augmentation to the establishment which was then made, viz., from Rupees 564 to Rupees 1,176 per annum, was, however, of itself more than could be borne by this small industry, which manufactures about 4500 lbs. at a cost of

Rupees 3,057 and sends out only 3334 lbs. per annum;* but, though the earlier Order of Government of 26th January 1855 allowed to the superintending Medical Officer remuneration only during the working months, all the establishment is now kept up all the year through. At the present selling price in London

the establishment would land in India 2520 lbs. of the best cod liver oil, and at the rate at which the last supply of cod liver oil was delivered, the fish oil of Government has in the four years, 1863-69 to 1870-71, cost Rupees 1,765-14-0 more than would have been the cost of an equal quantity of cod oil landed in India. The annual reports which were ordered in paragraph 4 of No. 692 of 1863 have not been made nor have the accounts of the working of the factory been furnished, otherwise this state of things would annually have been detected.

* Consignments, averaged four years, 1867-68 to 1870-71

1867-68	1,536
1868-69	1,490
1869-70	2,004
1870-71	3,124

5. From the Inspector-General's report of 1863 the fish oil of India, when recent, is equal to the best cod oil. This is also established by Mr. Broughton's observation, who saw it under manufacture at Calicut, and informs me that a pure oil was passing from the filter having as little taste as cod liver oil. But the New-foundland cod oil of 1870 is now selling in London at twenty per cent. under that of Norway oil of 1871, which seems a proof of its rapid deterioration. It cannot be hoped that the deterioration of Indian fish oil can be slower than that of cod oil; but if carefully prepared it will doubtless keep good for as long a period as the best cod liver oil of the Northern Seas.

6. The offensive odour and disgustingly nauseous taste of the fish oil of India, as met with in hospitals and in stock, are undoubted, and have been repeatedly reported to this office and been brought to the notice of Government;* but from the present examination of the records I have no doubt that fish oil has fallen into its present great discredit by years of over-manufacture, necessitating prolonged storing and leading to a consequent rancidity. In the year 1854 this office reported to Government the manufacture in that one year of 28,000 lbs., which was equal to a seven years' supply, and that fact fully explains the disgusting odour and taste of the stock in store when in 1863 sanction was obtained to destroy all of it on hand. During the past nine years 4500 lbs. have been the average annual quantity manufactured, and that amount need never be exceeded, because, even if the out-turn fall a little short of the requisitions, medical men can make shift to substitute for it other substances to supply their wants. So early as the year 1854 Assistant Surgeon Barker warned this office that purified fish oil if kept in casks for any length of time would reacquire its fishy odour and become like train oil. But as I am now writing there are 1215 lbs. of fish oil and 875 lbs. of cod liver oil in the Madras Principal Depot, which are more than three years' supply for the Madras hospitals, and every hospital has also got its own stock complete up to July 1872. There will not, therefore, be any fish oil required for the Madras depôts till the working season of 1872-73.

7. In the early days of this manufacture fish oil was made from the livers of the seer fish, of the skate, and of the shark, and the limited working season was from January till April. But Surgeon Roberts reports that the sword fish liver is used, but is not abundant; that the liver of the shark is now almost solely used; that the working season is now from August or September up to April; that more is in every year made than is used; and that the price of raw fish liver has risen from 8 Pies per lb. to 1½ Annas to 14 Annas in 1869-70, though in 1870-71 it fell to 1 Anna.

8. It does not seem to have been known that fish oil forms a large export

EXPORT OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES.				Value declared per lb.
From whence.	Period.	lbs.	Rs. pms.	
Madras ports...	1861-62 to 1870-71...	7,560,141	6,40,448	Rs. A. P.
Bombay.....	.....	364,432	1,56,264	0 1 4
Shad.....	1866-67 to 1870 71...	100,585	16,711	0 2 11
Total...	1861-62 to 1870-71...	8,025,158	8,13,423	0 3 8

from India. In the ten years, 1861-62 to 1870-71, the average annual quantity exported has amounted to 852,317 lbs., to the average value of Rupees 82,209, which is equal to an average rate of 1 Anna and 5 Pies per pound. It is an article valued in the currying

of leather; but whether or not sent for that purpose, or to be purified and whitened by passing it through boiling water, with the aid of sulphuric acid or of chlorine or other gas, and hot-filtering through animal charcoal, can only be surmised. The Home Government might, however, be asked to trace its ultimate disposal, though I have no doubt that it ultimately finds a place amongst the cod liver oils of commerce. I, however, bring to the notice of Government the extensive export from India of fish oil, because its manufacturers would doubtless readily enter into contracts for the supply of any quantity of it, and Government could get it in that way both cheaper and of better quality than they now obtain it of their own manufacture, and there seems no need to continue manufacturing an article forming so large a part of the private trade of India. I append the Return of this export, which I asked for, and received, from the Board of Revenue.

9. I have carefully gone over all the correspondence that has occurred since the year 1851, and I have the honour to recommend that the manufacture of fish oil be for this year partly continued; but that tenders for 3000 lbs. of it of a first class sample be also called for. And if compelled by circumstances to continue the manufacture, in order to secure the manufacture of good fish oil and at a rate lower than cod oil, it seems to me necessary that the working be, as in the early years, carried on only during the cold dry months of the year, viz., from the middle of December to the end of March; that, though the livers of the shark be chiefly depended on, those of the sword fish, the seer fish, and skate be all used when needed; that the required quantity, in order to avoid overproduction, be annually, on the 1st November, intimated by this office; that the labourers of the establishment be kept up only during the working season, viz., from the 1st December to the 30th April of each year; and that on the 15th November of each year all the remnants of stocks on hand in the factory and in the depôts be sold off to make room for supplies of fresh oil.

10. I submit these suggestions for the consideration of Government; but, owing to the small quantities which are needed, if Government be compelled to continue the manufacture, I am of opinion that the cost of production can only be brought below the price of cod oil by hiring the workmen for the working months. The Madras stock on hand is sufficient for its demands up to the year 1873; but about 3000 lbs. are needed for Bombay and Bengal, and I have the honour to recommend that tenders be called for for 3000 lbs., the tenders to be opened on the 15th November 1871 by the Civil Surgeon, Malabar, and, if not satisfactory, that on the 15th December he commence the manufacture of 3000 lbs. for Bombay and Bengal.

11. Mr. Broughton has kindly permitted me to send to him for examination a supply of the fish oil, and I will report to Government the result of his inquiry.

STATEMENT showing the exports of Fish Oil from the undermentioned Presidencies and Province during the past ten Official years.

Years.	MADRAS.		BENGAL.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	lbs.	RS.			lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	
1861-62	1,431,328	80,460			272,586	30,932			1,703,914	1,11,401	These figures were obtained from the records available in the Board's office. The exports of fish oil from any other ports in British India cannot be ascertained. The fluctuations in the trade of this article may be attributed to the demand in the English market.
1862-63	81,414	5,452			138,336	14,229	.....	.....	219,750	19,681	
1863-64	1,387,188	1,63,568			285,109	32,220	.....	.....	1,672,297	1,95,788	
1864-65	3,194,672	2,03,829			96,156	69,235	.....	.....	3,290,828	2,73,064	
1865-66	20,891	2,074			1,094	185	.....	.....	21,985	2,209	
1866-67	1,133	225			13,031	1,755	.....	.....	33,492	4,345	
1867-68	820	120			.....	.....	25,773	3,549	26,593	3,669	
1868-69	10,383	1,676			38,523	7,064	4,898	758	53,804	9,498	
1869-70	6,781	815			9,617	1,364	58,586	9,039	74,984	11,218	
1870-71	1,425,531	1,91,220									
Total	7,560,141	6,49,448			854,452	1,56,934	108,585	15,711	7,097,647	6,30,873	

Per lb., Rs. 0-1-4.

Rs. 0-2-11.

Rs. 0-2-3.

Rs. 0-1-5.

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th October 1871.

No. 132.

ORDER THEREON, 24th October 1871, No. 1606.

From the letter above recorded, received from the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, it appears that the Government are manufacturing at a loss fish liver oil as a substitute for cod liver oil required for medical purposes.

2. The Inspector-General suggests that the manufacturing expenses should be reduced or the manufacture be wholly discontinued, fish liver oil being obtained in the open market by contract, or cod liver oil being substituted for the other fish liver oils. From the information afforded by the Inspector-General the Government entertain no doubt that the manufacture of the fish liver oil by the Government is unnecessary, and they resolve that it be discontinued, the persons employed in the manufacture being discharged and the buildings being disposed of to the best advantage.

3. Should there be any doubt about the facility of obtaining fish liver oil of sufficient purity in this country by inviting tenders, the Inspector-General will take the necessary steps for obtaining cod liver oil from Europe. The quantity required is not large, and the additional cost involved is not of material consequence.

4. With these general instructions the Inspector-General will take such steps as may seem necessary to ensure the supply that is required for Bombay and Bengal in the interval between the issue and acceptance of tenders for fish liver oil or the substitution, if it should be considered desirable, of cod liver oil for the other fish liver oils hitherto in use in this country. Should it be determined to use only cod liver oil, the Inspector-General will place himself in communication with the Medical Authorities of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies with a view to their obtaining after a fixed date their supplies of cod liver oil directly from England. The Government desire to thank Dr. Balfour for the information which has been spontaneously furnished to them on this question.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Govt.

To the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department,
.. Collector of Malabar.

Erd. A. S. Rodgers.

No. 298

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort Saint George, 8th September 1871

From

The Acting Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,

Fort Saint George,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

SIR,

During the past twenty years the Government of Madras and the Honourable the Court of Directors have had under consideration questions connected with the cost of manufacturing Fish Liver Oil, on the coasts of this peninsula, as a

substitute for Cod Liver Oil; and I have the honor to report to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council

that Fish Oil landed at Madras is now costing more than the best English Cod Liver Oil can be delivered for here; and I submit for consideration either that the manufacturing expenses should be reduced, or the manufacture be wholly discontinued, and supplies be obtained on contract, or Cod Liver Oil reimported in its place.

1852 28th April No 32 for Honorable Board

1854 23rd May 1470 Government

1855 26th January 318 Government

1859 9th March 33 Honorable Board

1863 17th June 1692 Government

Oct. of 1871 Madras.

PUBLIC.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 1871.

Recd.

Ind.

G. O., 24th October 1871. No. 1608.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 131-132.

Directing the officers of the manufacture of the fish liver oil to be forwarded, and issuing certain instructions to be subject to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

2. In the early days of the manu-
-facture, the Fish Oil cost Government
only two annas and two pie the pound; but a
To Government. No 172 of 1852.
30 March 75 1854

statement just received from the Civil
Surgeon of Malabar shows that from 1863
till now, its price has averaged 13 Annas
6 pie per pound, and according to another
statement with which the Medical
Examiner has furnished me, Fish Oil
landed at Madras has, on the average
of the past four years, cost 11 Annas
1 pie per pound, while, in 1864-70 a
consignment to Government of Cod Liver
Oil was delivered at Madras for 7 Annas
1 pie the pound.

3. There is no doubt that the
greater part of the increase in the cost of
production resulted from the sanction
given, in 1863, to the
Inspector General's
report, in which, though an increased
establishment was recommended and
allowed, as also, in altered system
for paying the medical Superintendent,
it was, nevertheless, indicated (and repeated
in the Order of Government) that there
would be a saving of three or four
rupees per pound. It is unusual to
find so great a miscalculation escape

* Consignments,
average of 4 years,
1867 to 1870-71
Bombay Rs 1380
Calcutta 1400
Madras 4014
Rs 3384

observation, since, up to that time, Fish
oil had been costing only four or five
Annas the pound, and such a saving
was an impossibility.

4. The augmentation to the
establishment which was then made,
viz: from Rupees 564 to Rupees 1176
per annum, was, however, of itself
more than could be borne by this
small industry, which manufactures
about lbs. 4500 at a cost of Rs 3657, and
sends out only 3334 lbs per annum; but
though the earlier order of Government
of 26th January 1865, allowed to the
Superintending Medical Officer re-
-muneration only during the working
of the establishment, the all the establishment is now
kept up all the year through. At the
present selling price in London, the
present pay of the establishment would
be in India lbs 2520 of the best
Cod Liver Oil, and at the rate at
which the last supply of Cod Liver
Oil was delivered, the Fish Oil of
Calcutta, has in the four years, 1868-9 to
1870-71 cost Rs 1715. 14 " more than
would have been the cost of an equal
quantity of Cod oil landed in India.
The Annual Report which was ordered

in para 4 of No 692 of 1863 have not been made, nor have the accounts of the working of the factory been furnished, otherwise this state of things would, annually have been detected.

5 From the Inspector General's report of 1863, the Fish Oil of India, when recent, is equal to the best Cod Oil. This is also established by Mr. Broughton's observation who saw it under manufacture at Calicut, and informs me that a pure oil was passing from the filter, having as little taste as Cod Liver Oil. But the same quality of Cod Oil, of 1870 is now selling in London at 20 per cent under that of the same oil of 1871, which seems a proof of its rapid deterioration. It cannot be hoped that the deterioration of Indian Fish Oil can be slower than that of Cod Oil, but if carefully prepared, it will doubtless keep good for as long a period as the best Cod Liver Oil of the northern seas.

6. The offensive odour, and disgustingly nauseous taste of the Fish Oil of India, as met with in

1855 13 Sept. No 273 This Office to Govt's notice of Government but from the present
2692 Govt's E. M. L. examination of the
1863 17 June. No 692 Govt's G. O.

3
hospitals and in stock are undoubted, and have been repeatedly reported to this Office and been brought to the notice of Government but from the present examination of the records I have no doubt that Fish Oil has fallen into its present great discredit by years of over-manufacture, necessitating prolonged storing and leading to a consequent rancidity. In the year 1854, this Office reported to Government the manufacture in that one year of lbs 25000, which was equal to a 10 years supply and that fact fully explained the disgusting quality of the stock in store when, in 1863, sanction was obtained to destroy all of it on hand. During the past 10 years lbs 4500 have been the average annual quantity manufactured and that amount need never be exceeded because even if the out-turn falls a little short of the requisitions, medical men can make shift to substitute for it other substances to supply their wants. So early as the year 1854, Assistant Surgeon Barker, named this Office, that purified Fish Oil if kept in casks for any length of time would become

its fishy odour and become like train oil. But, as I am now writing, there are lbs. 1215 of Fish oil and lbs. 875 of Good Liver Oil in the Madras Principal Depot, which are more than three years supply for the Madras Hospitals, and every hospital has also got its own stock complete up to July 1872. There will not, therefore, be any Fish Oil required for the Madras Depots till the working season of 1872-73.

7 In the early days of this manufacture, Fish Oil was made from the skin of the sea fish, of the skate and of the shark, and the limited working season was from January till April. But Surgeon Roberts reports that the sword fish liver is used but is not abundant; that the liver of the shark is now almost solely used; that the working season is now from August or September up to April; that more is, in every year, made than is used, and that the price of raw fish-liver has risen from 1 pie per lb. to 1 1/2 annas to 1 3/4 annas in 1869-70

though

though in 1870-71 it fell to 1 anna

8 It does not seem to have been known that Fish Oil forms a

Export of quantities and values		Value	large exports
From whence	Per lb.	Rupers	declared from India
Period	lbs	Rupers	in the ten years
Madras Ports 1861-2 to 1870-71	756012	649442	1 4
Bombay " 1861-2 to 1870-71	222452	26934	2
Sind 1866-7 to 1871	108000	15711	2 3
Total 1861-2 to 1870-71	852308	822093	1 5

the average value of Rupers 822093 which is equal to an average rate of one anna and five pie per pound. It is an article valued in the carrying of leather, but whether or not sold for that purpose, or to be purified and whitened by passing it through boiling water, with the aid of sulphuric acid or of chlorine or other gas, and then filtering through animal charcoal, can only be surmised. The Home Government might, however, be asked to trace its ultimate disposition though I have no doubt that it ultimately finds a place amongst the Good Liver Oil of commerce. I am

Yours

however bring to the notice of Government, the extensive export from India of Fish Oil, because its manufacturers would doubtless readily enter into contracts for the supply of any quantity of it, and Government could get it in that way both cheaper and of better quality than they now obtain it of their own manufacture, and there seems no need to continue manufacturing an article forming so large a part of the private trade of India. I append the Returns of this export, which I asked for and received from the Board of Revenue.

I have carefully gone over all the correspondence that has occurred since the year 1851 and I have the honor to recommend that the manufacture of fish oil be for this year partly continued but that orders for three thousand pounds of it, of a first class sample, be also called for. And if compelled by circumstances to continue the manufacture, in order to secure the manufacture of good fish oil and

at a rate lower than cod oil, it seems to me necessary that the working be, as in the early years, carried on only during the cold dry months of the year, viz. from the middle of December to the end of March. That though the livers of the shark be chiefly depended on, those of the sword fish, the scur fish, and skate be all used when needed; that the required quantity, in order to avoid over production, be annually, on the 1st November intimated by this Office, that the labourers of the establishment be kept ~~not~~ only during the season viz. from the 1st December to the 30th April of each year, and that on the 15th November of each year, all the remnants of stocks on hand, in the Factory and in the depots, be sold off to make room for supplies of fresh oil.

I submit these suggestions for the consideration of Government. But, owing to the small quantities which are needed, if Government be compelled to continue the manufacture I am of opinion that the cost will

The Madras stock on hand is sufficient for its demands, up to the year 1873, but about lbs 3000 are needed, for Bombay and Bengal, and I have the honor to recommend that tenders be at once called for, for lbs 3000, the tenders to be opened on the 15th November 1871. by the Civil Surgeon Malabar, and if not satisfactory that on the 15th December he commence the manufacture of lbs 3000 for Bombay and Bengal.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Will do to your liking

Acting Inspector General
Indian Medical Department.

With prompt thoroughness the Department has set upon the accelerated production of munitions during the past few official years.

	Madras		Bengal		Bombay		United Provinces		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1890-91	14,353.8	80469	38586	30932	170394	11401	170394	11401	170394	11401
1891-92	8114.14	5453	138036	14339	219450	19681	219450	19681	219450	19681
1892-93	13897.88	105568	255109	32221	1832294	193488	1832294	193488	1832294	193488
1893-94	2194692	203839	96156	69335	3290888	393044	3290888	393044	3290888	393044
1894-95	20891	2094	1094	133	21988	2209	21988	2209	21988	2209
1895-96	1133	223	13031	1933	32492	4345	32492	4345	32492	4345
1896-97	820	121	"	"	21393	3669	21393	3669	21393	3669
1897-98	11383	1646	38523	4064	3898	4498	3898	4498	3898	4498
1898-99	6981	815	9614	1364	68316	9139	68316	9139	68316	9139
1899-00	1425531	191330	854452	136934	10885	1544	854452	136934	10885	1544
Total	7356111	669468	854452	136934	10885	1544	7356111	669468	854452	136934

The statements for this year have not yet been received

Rs. 0-2-11 Rs. 0-2-3 Rs. 0-1-5

per Rs. 0-1-4. (Signed) 1900

Public Dep.

Recd No 1961.

G.O. of Ottawamund O.
24 Oct. 1871. No 16085

From the letter above recorded,
received from the Inspector
General Indian Medical
Department, it appears that
the Govt are manufacturing
at a loss fish liver oil as
a substitute for Cod Liver
oil required for medical
purposes.

The Inspector General suggests
that the manufacturing
expenses should be reduced,
as the manufacture is wholly
discontinued. Fish Liver
oil being obtained in the
open market by contract as Cod
Liver oil has been substituted for
the same Fish Liver Oil.

By J. P. S.

From S. O. No 1608
24 Oct 1871

Public Dep.

1871.

Inspector General,
Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George,

To
No 1961

Dated 8.10.71
No 16.1.3 September 1871

No 1961. No 298.

Shubun's remarks
regarding the manufacture
of Fish Liver Oil

From the information afforded
by the Inspector General

the Govt entertain no
doubt that the management

of the Fish Liver Oil by the
Govt is uneconomical - ~~that~~

~~that if this description of
oil, can be obtained by
inviting tenders, in this
country this course should
be adopted.)~~

Should there be any doubt
about the facility of obtaining

Fish Liver Oil of sufficient
purity, ^{by the invitation of} ~~by inviting~~ tenders

Inspector General will take
the necessary steps for
obtaining Cod Liver Oil

(I would say)

and they reason that it
be discontinued the
persons employed in the
Manufacture being
discharged & the
buildings being destroyed
of the best advantage
V.

from Europe. The quantity
required is not large and
the additional cost involved
is not of material consequence.

With these general in-
structions the Inspector
General will take such
steps as may seem
necessary to ensure the
supply that is required
for Bombay and Bengal
in the interval between
the issue and acceptance
of tenders for Fish Liver
oil or the substitution
if it should be considered
desirable of Cod Liver Oil
for the other Fish Liver oils

hitherto in use in this
country. Should it be
terminated to use only
one kind of oil. The Inspector
General will place himself
in communication with
the Medical authorities
^{Sanitary Department}
of the President with
a view to their obtaining
a ^{fixed rate} for their supplies of food from
abroad from England.

The British desire to acknowledge the information which
has been ^{thoroughly} furnished to
them on this question.
By the Secretary.

W. H.

H. J. M. D. P. S. }
Collector of Malabar }
Accountant General of Malabar }

6.19/10

131-132.

Oct. of 1871 Madras.

Public

For Genl. Secy. India. Oct. 2/71
from

Dated *Oct. 2/71*
Recd

Encl.

G. O. 24 A. 12, 1871, No. 608.

Nos. 3432.

*Regarding the discontinuance
the manufacture of the
oil. as per the Govt.
and issuing certain instructions
on the subject to the
Capt. Genl. Secy. India. Dept.*