

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 287

Press
~~Mis.~~

221.222

Dated

16 2 18 65.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th February 1865.*

No. 221. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th January 1865,
No. 2.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 21st October 1864, No. 6,945.

Read also the following letter from R. COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort Saint George, 10th November 1864, No. 3,703 :—

1. I have the honor, with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 6,945 of 21st October 1864, to record a few observations upon the supposed influence of *Kumari* cultivation in keeping jungly Districts free from fever.
2. The papers on the subject forwarded by the Board, I have perused with much interest. Also an exhaustive report by Dr. Leith of Bombay, who, in 1863, visited the District of North Canara, to see for himself, and report upon the causes of the prevailing sickness.
3. As the Board do not appear to have a copy of that document, I forward one for perusal, with a request that it may be returned to my office when no longer required.
4. From all that I can learn with reference to the district of North Canara, there is nothing to show that it has ever been different to what it is now; a mass of almost unbroken forest, but sparingly tenanted by the human race. Dr. Leith speaks of the population at the last census as not being more than an average of eleven to a square mile, and even these numbers most unequally distributed, the large majority of the people living on the sea-board, while the *Balaghat*, or hilly country, is so thinly inhabited, that a whole day's journey may be made without viewing a single village. There is no evidence to show that in times of remote antiquity, the District was ever more thickly populated than it is now. There are no signs of man's handiwork of former days to be found; indeed Dr. Leith remarks, "The absence of substantial or ornamental edifices for worship is in strong contrast to the profusion of such in the more Northern Districts of this (Bombay) Presidency."
5. The physical peculiarities of the District; its exposure to the full force of the south-west monsoon; the sub-tropical climate of its hilly tracts; and the influences favorable to the unchecked development of a luxuriant vegetation; and lastly, the absence of any harbour upon its sea-board, have no doubt all tended more or less to keep down the population, and to discourage emigration from other Districts.
6. The well ascertained facts in regard to the District scarcely justify Major Showers in speaking of it as "once populous and comparatively flourishing."
7. There was, no doubt, a less amount of fever in some years than in others, and the testimony of Dr. Leith and others goes to show that, for some time previous to 1860, the hilly Districts of North Canara were comparatively healthy. But this, as the Board of Revenue observe, is true, not only of North Canara, but of all other malarious Districts. For example, the Nuddea Districts in lower Bengal, which have been largely depopulated of late years by a virulent type of fever, used to be thought healthy. The Wynád is generally healthy, but during the present year, the Coffee estates have suffered greatly from want of labour, owing to the prevalence of fever and cholera amongst work-people and superintendents. The malarious influence, whatever it may be, was shewn at the same time amongst the residents of the Neilgherry plateau.
8. Fever and measles caused much sickness and mortality. The inferior animals even did not escape; the cattle died in large numbers from a most fatal kind of murrain.
9. Whether the source of the malaria, in these examples, is to be looked for in the "intermittent, telluric influence" referred to by Dr. Leith, or to other causes, it is plain that the morbid agents are in operation over very wide tracts of country at one and the same time, and that too quite independent of the presence or absence of *Kumari* or any other cultivation.
10. The evidence before me is quite clear on the point that the limited amount of *Kumari* cultivation in North Canara prior to 1860 could have had no influence one way or the other on

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th February 1865.*

the subsequent outbreak of fever. In the Wynád, where the clearings have been much more extensive and of a permanent character, the residents have had a large mortality this last year from fever. It would be just as logical to argue from the observed facts, that fever was the result of Coffee cultivation and jungle clearing in Wynád, as that it arose in North Canara from the suppression of *Kumari*.

11. The truth appears to be that the appearance of fever, after the restriction put upon indiscriminate felling and burning, was merely a coincidence, just as the depopulation of Sircy in 1861, and the uncleanly condition of that town in that and in former years, were two undisputed facts, having no mutual relation. Dr. Ross describes the filthy state of the town as one cause of the fever, and the suppression of *Kumari* as another, though there is nothing to show that the town was cleaner in the time when it was confessedly healthy, than when the fever broke out; nor is there a single statement to prove that fever was confined to the places in which *Kumari* had been suppressed; on the contrary, Dr. Leith states that it prevailed more or less throughout the province; in the hamlets of the dense forest, and in the more open and better cultivated Districts of the plains. He notes also that, where the prevailing rock changed to granit, although much forest still abounded, there was no fever.

12. I quite agree with those gentlemen who think that the soil of the *Kumari* cultivation is much more likely to be a source of fever than when covered by its original jungle. Whatever the ultimate essence of malaria may be, we know that it is largely contained in the soil, and that the first disturbance of the surface soil, whether for cultivation or other purposes, is often followed by outbursts of fever. This was notably the case on our first occupation of Hong-Kong. Some of the tents being pitched upon sloping ground, the inmates removed the turf, and levelled the surface, and thereby imbibed enough malaria to produce severe fevers; while those who allowed the turf to remain intact, though encamped in the same locality, escaped.

13. It often happens in the experience of Coffee planters that newly felled forest is a source of fever, and the explanation probably is to be found in the fact that, by the admission of air and sunlight to the surface soil, some chemical changes are set up, of the nature of which we are ignorant, by which the fever poison is generated and carried up by the aqueous vapour from the drying soil into the atmosphere.

14. As to the general question of permanently clearing and cultivating spaces in the dense forests of the Western Ghauts, there can be no question but that such operations here, as in every other portion of the world, must ultimately result in sanitary benefit to the population.

15. Excess of vegetation is, and probably always will be, in any part of the world, incompatible with the numerical increase of the human race.

16. The feeble races of North Canara can make no head-way against the jungle.

17. If the latter is to be in part re-claimed, it will probably have to be done by other than indigenous labor. There can be no question, in a sanitary point of view, of the benefit to these wild Districts of encouraging Europeans of means and ability to take up and permanently clear patches of these vast forests, such as may be suitable for Coffee, Tea, or Chinchona.

18. In fact, until very considerable portions of the *Ghauts*, are cleared, it is very doubtful whether the climate will ever permit of the Districts being inhabited by a healthy and industrious people.

19. Extracts from the Reports of the Civil Surgeon, Honore, are attached for reference :—

Extracts from the Report of the Civil Surgeon, Honore, dated 1st January 1862.

"During the year 1861, there has been a decrease in the admissions, compared with the last year, of twenty-five in and eight hundred and ninety-one Out-patients. The expense of dieting pauper patients was defrayed from the charitable fund.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th February 1865.*

"An endemic of cholera broke out in the Jail for almost the first time in Honore. It will be noticed in my report on the Zillah. The town of Sircy, with its neighbourhood, has been the subject of a prevalent epidemic of fever of a very persistent type, and so severely felt that great numbers of the Cutcherry establishment died, and so many had to be sent away on sick leave, that, to prevent the entire department being rendered *hors de combat*, the Collector resolved to proceed at once on Jamabundy, that his establishment might have change of place and air, and to send the Treasury to Honore, where it now is.

"As Sircy was formerly known as a tolerably healthy town and free from such epidemics, I took the opportunity of being there on tour for inspection of vaccination, to investigate the causes of its degeneracy. I found private compounds, (among the natives,) and public commons and roadsides, to be alike in a most filthy state, no sanitary laws apparently being in force. The private compounds in the native part of the town seemed to be the receptacles of the accumulated sweepings, &c., of the houses they belonged to; while the trees generally known seemed to be cultivated for the express purpose of guarding these centres of malaria from the invasion of a healthful breeze; while they added to the poisonous influence by the decay of their fallen leaves, kept moist and active by their shade. Except during the monsoon, between two and five hundred Cotton bandies daily camped in the commons of the town, the drivers of which resorted to the deep ditches by the road side, and among other concealed hollows, for the purpose of nature, while the droppings of the bullocks, and the remnants of their, and their drivers' meals, formed a rich but pestilential manure on the plain itself. The stench arising from all these causes sensibly, on approach, pollutes the air of the place, while, in passing near the road side, or through the streets of the native town, one is still more forcibly induced to regret the want of the sanitary rules which ought to be framed and enforced."

"Another cause of the increase of the malarious influence is, that the natives are not now allowed, as was until a few years ago the custom, to burn the jungles in the neighbourhood of Sircy, and in the District generally. Four great enemies of malaria, therefore, fire, charcoal the absence of under-wood, and a free circulation of air, are now destroyed, or forbidden to be brought into the field.

"No cases of cholera were admitted under treatment in the Dispensary, the town of Honore itself enjoying its former immunity from the disease, although it was prevalent all round in the District."

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) R. COLE,
Prin. Insp. Genl., Med. Dept.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Dr. Leith's Report.

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 4 of Government Order, dated 12th July 1864, No. 1,219, Revenue Department, and in continuation of Board's Proceedings thereon, No. 4,781, dated 28th idem.

2. The Board have nothing to add to their former remarks except that the additional evidence contained in the above papers confirms them in their opinion that the prohibition of *Kumari* in North Canara in no way induced the visitation of fever with which that District was subsequently afflicted.

3. Dr. Leith's Report will be returned with thanks to the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th February 1865.*

No. 222.

ORDER THEREON, 11th February 1865, No. 287.

Miscellaneous.

* Dated 23th July 1864, No. 4,781.

These Proceedings, together with those recorded in the Order of Government, 3rd November 1864, No. 2,021, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with reference to paragraph 7 of his Despatch, dated 24th March 1864, No. 15.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No. 6,945.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 21st October 1864.

Read the following letters:—

From Captain R. H. BEDDOME, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp Trichoor, 11th August 1864, No. 1,002.

1. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Order, No. 1,219 of the 12th of July 1864, I have the honor to inform you that the suppression of Kumari in our presidency may be said to refer only to almost uninhabited portions of forest land, such as the ghats in South Canara, the slopes of the hills round the Cumbum valley, and the Pulney slopes, the Wynad, and such like localities where no one lives except perhaps a few hill tribes who seem fever proof, and others who resort to these localities for the purposes of Kumari; it would be difficult therefore to obtain any correct information as to whether the suppression of Kumari does or does not cause an increase in fever.

2. Major Showers describes North Canara as "dense forest interlaced with low jungle over-spreading the whole province below as well as above ghats;" except in some of the wilder uninhabited portions of Malabar we have no such tracts in our presidency. Large permanent clearings must be very desirable in North Canara, but Kumari as we understand it only causes a rank growth far more productive of fever than the fine forest tracts alluded to by Major Showers are likely to be.

3. Fever of such a malignant type as is mentioned by Major Showers must be rather an epidemic than a regular jungle fever.

From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 26th September 1864, No. 167.

1. I have the honor to reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 23th July 1864, No. 4,781, requesting me to report how far the Kumari clearings affect the health of the neighbouring residents, and how far their discontinuance is accompanied by increase of fever in the locality.

2. On receipt of these Proceedings, I directed the five Tahsildars in this District to favor me with their opinions on this subject, and to state particularly whether they could name any good authenticated instance, in which the discontinuance of Kumari had to their certain knowledge depopulated a village, or rendered fever more prevalent than it was before.

3. Four out of five of the Tahsildars report that they think that a restriction in Kumari cultivation does increase fever; the disease, in their opinion, arising from the leaves and droppings of bamboos and other small bushes affecting the water, which the neighbouring residents are in the habit of drinking: and these leaves and droppings being more plentiful where Kumari is discontinued, than where it is allowed to be carried on *ad libitum*. The fifth Tahsildar does not consider that Kumari affects the health one way or the other.

4. None of the Tahsildars are able to adduce a single well authenticated instance in this District, in which fever has become more prevalent than it was formerly, because the cultivation of Kumari has been discontinued in parts of it during the last four years.

5. The cultivation of Kumari was never very prevalent in South Canara, as the Board are well aware. In 1860, its cultivation was prohibited all over the District with the exception of Wurgdar Kumari in the Taluk of Cassergode, and in consequence of this prohibition, the amount of land under this kind of cultivation, which amounted in that year to 5,294 Acres, has since decreased to 3,161 Acres last year.

6. Perhaps in the immediate vicinity of a jungle where a large amount of Kumari cultivation was formerly carried on, its total prohibition might be apt to cause a slight increase of fever in that locality only; but I have no hesitation in saying that fever generally is not more prevalent

now in this District than it was when Kumari was allowed to be cultivated without restriction, and that the prohibition of 1860 has had no effect one way or the other as regards the healthiness of the District.

7. I regret that I am not able to lay any facts regarding this disputed point before the Board, but the only one which I have discovered in this District is, that no well authenticated instance can be shown where fever has become more prevalent because the cultivation of Kumari in the vicinity has been discontinued.

8. My Head Assistant, Mr. A. Webster, who has been for some years in Canara, both North and South, has favored me with his opinion on this subject, and I beg to forward a copy of the same for the Board's perusal. It will be perceived that he does not consider that Major Showers's theory will hold good in this District.

ENCLOSURE No. I.

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, to G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 13th August 1864, No. 71.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum, No. 91, dated 10th August, requesting me to give my opinion whether the restriction of Kumari has increased the fever in this District.

2. In reply I have the honor to state that I do not think that fever has increased in South Canara at all. With the exception of the five Maganies in the Cassergode Taluk, where Kumari cultivation is still carried on, there never was very much Kumari in this District. What there was was however stopped, and as fever has not increased, I do not consider that Major Showers's theory will hold good here. I have never heard the theory mooted by the people of the District.

3. In North Canara however, the coincidence between the restriction of Kumari and the increase of fever is remarkable. When I first knew Sircy in 1860, it was as healthy a place as I would wish to live in. Kumari had not been entirely stopped, and the fever was not greater, or of a more malignant type than usual. In 1861 however (I think about June) Sircy and its neighbourhood became most unhealthy. A fever of a malignant type set in, accompanied by Cholera. Cholera first appeared about Banawasy and the Mysore frontier, while the fever appears to have come up from the Belgi Taluk. This fever was not considered by the inhabitants to be of the usual description, and was more of the nature of that which with Cholera had more than decimated the inhabitants of the Hunnur Magani in Cundapur Taluk. This Magani is at about the same elevation as the North Canara Balaghat, and is separated therefrom by a strip of the Mysore territory about twenty miles broad. The Bilgi Taluk is the southernmost part of the North Canara Balaghat, and it was, as I have above stated, in that Taluk that the fever broke out. I am not aware whether the intervening strip of Mysore was visited with this fever, and it might help us to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion if we could ascertain whether the fever had skipped that part of the country or not.

4. I am not at all sure whether this new form of fever was not of a different species to the usual ague. I have heard it said that it was infectious, but am not prepared to endorse that opinion, as it is out of my province. It was certainly a much more deadly disease. The cold attacks at first were not so severe as in ordinary ague, and the latter symptoms were apparently those of some other disease, for I am not aware that swellings of the limbs, face, and stomach, are the latter symptoms of a severe attack of ague. I believe that it is generally considered that ague is brought on by malaria, and the North Canara fever may have originated from the same cause.

5. When the fever began at Sircy, Yellapur (with the exception of the Barthunhalli Magani, which was always proverbially unhealthy), and Supa, the two other Taluks of the North Canara Balaghat, were free from the disease, and it was not until some time after, that then the fever became prevalent there. From these Taluks the fever appears to have got down to the Ankola Taluk below the ghats, where, from Major Showers's letter, it seems to be still raging to a much greater extent however than formerly, as I never knew of a village being deserted owing to fever having broken out, though I have heard of a whole household being attacked with it.

6. You will perceive that in my opinion the fever is epidemic, and has not been confined to one portion of the District, but has, so to say, gone its rounds. Whether the fact of Kumari being stopt, has been its pre-disposing cause or not, I am unable to say. I will however mention the following circumstances, which may perhaps be considered to bear on the subject.

7. When at Sircy in 1860, I remember noticing the smoke from the burning Kumaris on the Devanhalli hills (about nine miles off) spreading over the surrounding country. Can this have had a dis-infecting influence on the atmosphere.

Again, fever, as I have before stated, is not so prevalent in this District as in North Canara. We have the same ghats close to the sea, the same jungles at the foot (though perhaps not containing so fine timber) and the same rain fall. One thing is not the same in both Districts, and that is the custom of the inhabitants burning the grass. In North Canara but comparatively little grass was burned in the hot weather, and I never remember an instance in which the grass in a jungle was voluntarily set on fire.

8. In this District the people set fire to the grass in the hot weather, and I have seen whole tracts of jungle without scarcely a leaf left on the ground. The fire does not communicate itself to the trees, so that no harm is done, while all the decayed matter which would otherwise cause malaria, is consumed. The object of burning the old grass is to cause the young grass to spring up after the first showers in April or May.

9. I have the honor to return the letters from the Secretary of State for India and from Major Showers.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. L. MORRIS, Collector.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 15th October 1864, No. 262.

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 28th July, No. 4,781, I have the honor to observe that the rules for the repression of Kumari cultivation (or as it is here termed "Ponom"), have had less effect in Malabar than elsewhere, as so large a portion of the District is private property to which, of course, the action of the rules in question does not extend.

2. But I do not believe the repression of Kumari has had much effect on the climate here or elsewhere, one way or the other. As the Board observe the clearing is only temporary. Heavy forest is removed for a rude cultivation of one or two seasons, and then the land is abandoned. A dense growth supervenes of rank weed and scrub, a more prolific source of disease I should imagine than the former vegetation.

3. Besides the extent of Kumari where most practised is as a drop in the ocean to the area of the jungle covered country. I learn from Mr. Stewart, Collector of North Canara, that when Kumari was permitted in that District in 1863-64 after previous prohibition, and which permission was supposed by certain theorists to have favorably affected the general climate, the area under Kumari was about eleven square miles, whilst the area of forest was probably upwards of 2,000 square miles.

4. The only way in which the prohibition of Kumari as it seems to me could speedily affect a large forest tract is that the hill men too ignorant, too idle, or too restless to settle down to more regular cultivation at once, are deprived for a time of a wholesome strengthening grain to

which they are accustomed, and having difficulty in procuring sufficient supplies of other wholesome food become more liable to disease.

5. And more slowly such prohibition may, if too rigidly enforced, drive the hill men from their haunts, and thus rendering the forest tracts more desolate even than before, check the progress of rice and other cultivations for the gradual extension of which, in such regions, the hill men are, to some degree, the pioneers.

1. Ordered that the above papers be communicated to the Acting Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, with reference to Government Order, dated 12th July 1864, No. 1,219, Revenue Department, and to the Board's Proceedings thereon, dated 28th idem, No. 4,781, copies of which papers have already been sent to him, and with the Board's request that, as desired by Government, he will favor the Board with any remarks that he may wish to offer on the subject.

2. The Board would also be glad to receive copies of any papers on the subject of the visitation of fever from which North Canara has suffered so severely of late, that may have been addressed to the Principal Inspector General by the local Medical Officer prior to the transfer of North Canara to Bombay in April 1862.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. Shaw, Esq., Acting Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

„ G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar.

„ G. L. Morris, Esq., Collector of South Canara.

„ Captain R. H. Beddome, Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Exd. J. Wright.

Communicating to the Acting Principal Inspector General Medical Department letters from certain Officers reporting the effect of the Kumari clearings on the health of the neighbouring residents.

No. 6,945.

Dated 21st October 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 234/65

1864. Department

Enclosed in the copy of the 12.8.65 to the Board of Revenue 1865 No. 2.

19. Extracts from the Reports of the Civil Surgeon, Honore, are attached for reference:—

Extracts from the Report of the Civil Surgeon, Honore, dated 1st January 1862.

“ During the year 1861, there has been a decrease in the admissions, compared with the last year, of twenty-five In and eight hundred and ninety-one Out-patients. The expense of dieting pauper patients was defrayed from the charitable fund.

“ An endemic of cholera broke out in the Jail for almost the first time in Honore. It will be noticed in my report on the Zillah. The town of Sircy, with its neighbourhood, has been the subject of a prevalent epidemic of fever of a very persistent type, and so severely felt that great numbers of the Cutcherry establishment died, and so many had to be sent away on sick leave, that, to prevent the entire department being rendered *hors de combat*, the Collector resolved to proceed at once on Jamabundy, that his establishment might have change of place and air, and to send the treasury to Honore, where it now is.

“ As Sircy was formerly known as a tolerably healthy town and free from such epidemics, I took the opportunity of being there on tour for inspection of vaccination, to investigate the causes of its degeneracy. I found private compounds, (among the natives,) and public commons and roadsides, to be alike in a most filthy state, no sanitary laws apparently being in force. The private compounds in the native part of the town seemed to be the receptacles of the accumulated sweepings, &c., of the houses they belonged to; while the trees generally known seemed to be cultivated for the express purpose of guarding these centres of malaria from the invasion of a healthful breeze; while they added to the poisonous influence by the decay of their fallen leaves, kept moist and active by their shade. Except during the monsoon, between two and five hundred cotton bandies daily camped in the commons of the town, the drivers of which resorted to the deep ditches by the road side, and among other concealed hollows, for the purpose of nature, while the droppings of the bullocks, and the remnants of their, and their drivers' meals, formed a rich but pestilential manure on the plain itself. The stench arising from all these causes sensibly, on approach, pollutes the air of the place, while, in passing near the road side, or through the streets of the native town, one is still more forcibly induced to regret the want of the sanitary rules which ought to be framed and enforced.”

“ Another cause of the increase of the malarious influence is, that the natives are not now allowed, as was until a few years ago the custom, to burn the jungles in the neighbourhood of Sircy, and in the district generally. Four great enemies of malaria, therefore, fire, charcoal, the absence of under-wood, and a free circulation of air, are now destroyed, or forbidden to be brought into the field.”

“ No cases of cholera were admitted under treatment in the Dispensary, the town of Honore itself enjoying its former immunity from the disease, although it was prevalent all round in the district.”

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) R. COLE,
Prin. Inspr. Genl., Med. Dept.

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2. The Board have nothing to add to their former remarks except that the additional evidence contained in the above papers confirms them in their opinion that the prohibition of Kumari in North Canara in no way induced the visitation of fever with which that District was subsequently afflicted.

3. Dr. Leith's Report will be returned with thanks to the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Rudolph
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 21st October 1864, No. 6,945.

Copy to R. Cole, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department,
with Dr. Leith's Report.

- „ to G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar.
- „ to G. L. Morris, Esq., Collector of South Canara.
- „ to Captain R. H. Beddome, Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Exd. J. Wright No 28/ These Proceedings, together with
those recorded in the order of 30th Nov 1864, No 2021 will be forwarded to the
Secy of State with reference to para 7 of his
despatch dated 24th March 1864 No 15 -

14 The Bd of Revue on 11th July 1865

Submitting with copy of Board's Proceedings
dated 21st October 1864, No 6,945, letter from
the Principal Inspector General Medical Depart-
ment recording observations upon the supposed
influence of Kanni and in in keeping jungle
districts free from fever.

No. 2

Dated 4th January 1865.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 36

Revenue 1865.

Department

No of 4,000 for July

to 1865 to 1866

W. H. Edwards