M.R.O. 14-5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 634, 635 — Press ~~Mis.~~

217-22

Dated 14. 2. 1866

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 217. From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government, of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 25th January 1866, No. 847 :—

With reference to your letter No. 3,084, dated 21st ultimo, drawing the attention of the Governor General in Council to the fact that Mr. McIvor "has applied "for a patent for his discovery of the utility of moss in increasing the depcsition of "Quinine in the bark of Chinchona," I am directed to enquire whether it is to be understood from your communication that the Madras Government considers it objectionable on the part of McIvor, as a servant of Government, to have applied for the patent in question; or whether it is intended to indicate a doubt as regards Mr. McIvor's, or any person's right to obtain an exclusive privilege in respect of such a matter; or, lastly, granting the legal right to obtain an exclusive privilege, whether the Madras Government consider it should be, in this case, disallowed, as being generally prejudicial to the public.—(See Section XVI. of Act XV. of 1859.)

No. 218. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE T. PYCROFT.

1. In the above letter the Government of India, in reply to our letter of 21st December last drawing attention to an application made to them by Mr. McIvor, Superintendent Government Chinchona Plantations on the Neilgherry Hills, for a patent for his discovery of the utility of moss in increasing the deposition of Quinine in the bark of Chinchona, inquire—

First.—Whether it is considered objectionable on the part of Mr. McIvor as a servant of Government to have applied for the patent in question.

Secondly.—Whether it is considered doubtful as regards Mr. McIvor, or any person, that he should have a right to obtain an exclusive privilege in respect of such a matter; and,

Thirdly.—Granting a legal right to obtain an exclusive privilege, whether the Madras Government consider that it should be in this case disallowed as being generally prejudicial to the public—Act XV, 1859, Section XVI.

2. It seems to me that all these three questions should be answered in the affirmative.

3. As to the first, Mr. McIvor is the Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations on the Neilgherries, on the liberal salary of Rupees 500 per mensem. As such he has not had to carry out the cultivation of a particular plant according to a system already established. He has had to undertake the cultivation of the Chinchona from its first introduction from South America, and to ascertain, by varied and repeated trials, the soil, climate, temperature and exposure best suited to the plant, and the processes by which its alkaloids may most be developed. His proceedings have throughout been essentially tentative and experimental, and it seems to me out of all reason that he should be allowed to avail himself of his position, and the means placed by Government at his disposal for the conduct of his experiments, in land, Chinchona plants, establishment, and money to make discoveries to be turned against the Government which employs him and affords

him these facilities, and to be enjoyed by them only on such terms as he may think proper to demand.

4. If this be permitted in respect to this particular alleged invention of the mossing of the Chinchona plant, where is it to end as regards Mr. McIvor himself and others?

5. Mr. McIvor may patent every process connected with the cultivation of the Chinchona plant which he may discover, from the potting of the seedling until it becomes a forest tree, or connected with the extraction and development, &c., of its alkaloids.

6. What he does, others in like circumstances may do. Mr. Markham has lately recommended that a Quinologist of established reputation may be procured by this Government from England, for the purpose of investigating on the spot the cheapest and most effectual method of extracting the febrifuge alkaloids from the Chinchona bark. The suggestion seems to me a good one, but, if Mr. McIvor's case is to form a precedent, the gentleman who may be sent out, unless he be restrained by express stipulations in his covenant, may make every process that he may invent by the use of the bark and chemical apparatus furnished him by Government, the subject of a special patent for his own advantage.

7. This Government have recently sent some Chinchona bark obtained from England to the Government Chemical Examiner, Dr. Wyndowe, and have instructed him, not as his special and peculiar province, but as an adjunct to his ordinary duty, to analyze it and some fresh bark procured from Ootacamund, and report the results. If in the course of his experiments Dr. Wyndowe should hit upon any superior and apparently novel method of extracting quinine or its kindred alkaloids, is he to be at liberty to patent it under Act XX., 1859?

8. Major Morgan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, I observe from the Gazette of India, 6th January 1866, has obtained a patent for a peat cup for the transplantation of the Chinchona plant. Major Morgan's position differs from that of Mr. McIvor, inasmuch as the former, although in the Forest Department, has no special connection with Chinchona cultivation, and made the invention—if it be one—in his own private plantation. This Government, however, was not aware of the patent having been given or applied for until they saw the notice of the filing of the specification in the Gazette, and consequently could not object to it.

9. In the reply to an inquiry whether a cotton Press designed by Dr. Forbes of Bombay had been patented, this Government were informed (letter from Officer in charge of the Office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, 29th January 1866,) that it had not, as it "had been designed by Dr. Forbes when employed in an official capacity."

10. The second query asked by the Government of India, viz., as to Mr. McIvor's or any other person's right to obtain an exclusive privilege in respect of such a matter as mossing the bark of Chinchona trees, involves perhaps rather a question of law than one for the opinion of this Government. I may, however, remark that large as are the definitions of the terms "invention" and "manufacture" in the interpretation Clause (XXXVIII.) of Act XV. (1859), it seems to me

doubtful whether they can apply to so simple a process as wrapping moss or any other natural non-conducting substance round the stem of a tree.

11. Again the process was communicated by Mr. McIvor to Government in view to its being made public use of, or with the knowledge that it would be made of public use, before Mr. McIvor submitted any petition to the Government of India under Act XV. (1859 Section 1) for leave to file his specification.

"I may observe that further observation seems to establish that this system of removing strips of bark from the stems of the plants can be practised without injury, provided the wound is instantly covered with damp moss."

12. In Mr. McIvor's letter to Government, 3rd May 1865, I find reference made, as per margin, to the application of damp moss to Chinchona stems from which strips of the bark had been removed. The letter was accompanied by specimens of bark some of which had and some had not been thickened by the application of moss.

13. This letter was sent with the bark to the Secretary of State.

14. In his Annual Report, dated 16th August 1865, on the Government Chinchona Plantations for 1864-65, McIvor (paragraphs 29 and 30) described the method which he had adopted for mossing the stems of Chinchona plants from which strips of bark had been removed, and gave an illustration of the method of removing the bark and applying the moss. He stated (paragraph 30) that the application of moss had also the advantage of greatly increasing the weight and thickness of the bark and as the observations which had been made seem to indicate of increasing the alkaloids.

15. Mr. McIvor's annual Reports, or such parts of them as relate to changes in the management of the plant, are all printed uniformly as Manuals for planters. In the present instance, Mr. McIvor in his letter (18th August 1865) forwarding his annual report requested that he might be supplied with 300 copies of paragraphs 2 to 13 and 19 to 35 inclusive (which included those, 29, 30, relative to the mossing) *for distribution to planters.*

16. In a subsequent letter, 25th September 1865, Mr. McIvor requested that those two paragraphs (29-30) of his report might be withdrawn, "as the views set out in them now appeared immature and to require further consideration and more experience prior to their being laid before the public." I shall show immediately that some days before this last letter was written, Mr. McIvor had applied to the Supreme Government for his Patent.

17. Mr. McIvor's report including these two paragraphs, 29 and 30, and this subsequent letter was laid on the Editor's table on the 1st November 1865.

18. Nothing further was heard from Mr. McIvor on the subject, until on the 24th November 1865 he reported that the experiment of mossing trees had proved successful, and that "in order to procure to himself participation in the benefit of results so important he had considered it desirable to secure the discovery by patent rights under Act XV. 1859."

Telegram from Home Secretary to Government of India, 28th February 1866.

19. I find on reference to the Government of India that Mr. McIvor's application to them for the patent was made on the 16th September 1865, more than two months before the above intima-

tion, and nine days before he wrote his letter (25th September) to this Government in which he requested that that part of his annual report which related to the mossing of Chinchona trees might be withdrawn, "*as his views appeared immature and requiring further consideration and more experience prior to their being laid before the public!!!*"

20. It seems to me very questionable whether a process carried on in Government Gardens at Government expense and by their own servant, described by him in ordinary course in his occasional and yearly reports of operations, which reports were meant to be laid and which were laid by Government before the public, can form a proper subject of patent rights as against either Government or the public.

21. As respects the third enquiry made by the Government of India, or whether the exclusive privilege sought by Mr. McIvor should be disallowed under Section XVI., Act XV., 1859, as being generally prejudicial to the public, I would remark that if Mr. McIvor obtains the patent he can of course charge for the use of it any royalty that he may see fit to demand. Supposing that, as has been proposed, 1,200 acres of Chinchona plantation be laid out by Government, and that they contain on the average 400 trees to the acre, or 480,000 trees; this at only one anna a tree would involve a payment from Government to Mr. McIvor of Rupees 30,000 per annum for the next fourteen years. As, however, Mr. McIvor estimates the present net value of an acre of Chinchona at Rupees 700 yearly, and reckons that mossing the bark will increase the yield thirty-fold, it is not to be supposed that he will limit himself to so small a charge as one anna per tree, and even if he does, we can have no security that his heirs, executors, and assigns will imitate his moderation.

22. The Secretary of State has in a recent Despatch stated that his object in introducing Chinchona cultivation into India was to reduce the price of its bark as much as possible, and to bring its extracts within the means of the poorest of the population. This benevolent object will hardly be effected, if the officer in charge of the Government Plantations is to patent for his own behoof all the important processes that he may devise for the rearing of the plant and development of its alkaloids.

23. My own view, I confess is, that the Chinchona experiments have now reached that stage, in which Government may, with propriety, withdraw gradually from the undertaking, and leave it to be followed out by private enterprize. Under any circumstances, however, the private cultivator, and the public for whom both he and the Government are working, will have good reason to complain if the production of the alkaloids be made more costly on account of patent rights conferred on Government servants in special charge of their Chinchona Plantations.

24. By Section IV. Act XV., 1859, the Governor General in Council *may* make an order to authorize the filing of a specification of an invention, but he is not obliged to grant such authority. It seems to me that in the present instance such authority should *not* be given, looking to Mr. McIvor's official position, to the nature of the so-called invention, and to the injury to the public which might result from its being patented. At any rate, seeing the importance attached by the

Home Government to the plentiful and cheap supply of quinine for use in India, I think that before any patent be granted to Mr. McIvor the question should be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.

25. In what I have written above it is not my intention in any way to detract from Mr. McIvor's merits in connection with the Government Chinchona Gardens. Whether or not the rearing of the Chinchona plant on the Neilgherries was a matter of so much difficulty as some have supposed, and whether or not others might not have had as much success as Mr. McIvor, there can be no doubt that he has done his work zealously and well. If the remuneration which he has hitherto received be incommensurate with his services—not that it seems to me so to be—let it be enhanced by means of a special donation, increased salary, or pension on retirement, but let not the cultivation of Chinchona generally be hampered and impeded by the conferring on him of patent rights.

3rd March 1866. (Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 219. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE H. D. PHILLIPS.

1. It is a difficult question rather—whether Mr. McIvor, adverting to the position he has held in the Government Chinchona Plantation, can legally turn to his own special and sole advantage, an improvement, termed by him a discovery, which he is acknowledged to have made with material belonging to his employers, whilst receiving their daily wage. But it is purely a law question, which, at the present time, this Government need not be at the pains of endeavouring to determine.

2. I would, however, meanwhile suggest to the Supreme Government, that they withhold the patent applied for by Mr. McIvor, and applied for, as it seems to me, in a manner which, on reference to the dates and tenor of his letters to this Government, must be regarded as somewhat disingenuous.

3. The reasons which I would adduce for refusing to issue the patent, are clearly and forcibly stated in Mr. Pycroft's Minute. But apart from these, I am quite of opinion with His Excellency the President, that Act XV. of 1859 cannot properly be used for covering and protecting the improvement claimed by Mr. McIvor as his discovery, and if the Act left the grant of a patent to the discretion of this Government, I should not hesitate in refusing to give Mr. McIvor what he wants.

4. Should the pension to which, as an Uncovenanted Servant, Mr. McIvor will hereafter be entitled, seem to the Secretary of State an insufficient recognition of Mr. McIvor's services, it will be a proper and graceful acknowledgment of his labors to make to him some special donation. But it ought, I think, to be previously determined beyond all doubt, that under the most covering system of cultivation, future and successive supplies of bark from the Neilgherry trees will not fail to yield an uninterrupted supply of that unusually large quantity of alkaloids which has been secured by the analysis of the single supply sent to England.

5th March 1866. (Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS.

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No. 220. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

1. I do not think that the so-called "discovery" can be the subject of a patent, first, because such a process has been constantly used by gardeners, though not for the special purpose contemplated by Mr. McIvor; and second, because the process was made public with special reference to this purpose by the Government. I do not think that the fact of Mr. McIvor having obtained the information necessary to enable him to claim a patent right while in the service of Government can disentitle him to the advantage. Nearly every patent for mechanical applications and improvements is taken out by men who have been employed in working machinery for others, and who have procured the knowledge necessary to the invention at the expense of, or rather while working for, the benefit of others.

2. I think the Government of India would act wisely in refusing to patent this so-called discovery, but they would also best act justly and fairly to Mr. McIvor were they to make him an acknowledgment should the discovery prove to be valuable, proportionate to the benefit derived from the process, for I hold that the Government in employing Mr. McIvor only looked to his experience as a cultivator, and did not have him as an experimentalist generally upon the production of Alkaloids.

8th March 1866.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 221. ORDER THEREON, 14th March 1866, No. 634.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Government of India.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

No. 222. From the Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 14th March 1866, No. 635.

Miscellaneous.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your Under Secretary's letter, No. 847 of 25th January 1866, and to recommend that the grant of the patent applied for by Mr. McIvor should be withheld for the reasons mentioned in the enclosed Minutes of the Members of this Government.

Minute 2 4

From Offg Under Secy to Govt of India
25th Jany 1866 No 847 Home Dept

In the above letter the Govt of India, in reply to our Ltr of 21 December last drawing attention to [reference to an application made to them by Mr McIvor, Supdt Govt Chinchona Plantations on the Neilgherry Hills, for a patent for his discovery of the utility of mosse increasing the deposition of Quinine in the bark of Chinchona in quire

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3dly. Granting a legal right to obtain an exclusive privilege, whether the Madras Govt. consider that it should be in this case disallowed as being generally prejudicial to the Public— Act XV, 1859 Section XVI.—

2.— It seems to me that all these three questions should be answered in the affirmative.

3.— As to the first, Mr. M. Ivor is the Supt. of the Govt. Chinchona Plantations on the Neilgherries on the liberal salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. As such he has not had to carry out the cultivation of a particular plant according to a system already established. He has had to undertake the cultivation of the Chinchona from its first introduction from South America, and to ascertain by varied and repeated trials, the soil, climate, temperature and exposure best suited to the plant, and the processes by which its alkaloids may most be developed. His proceedings have throughout been essentially tentative and experimental, and it seems to me out of all reason that he should be allowed to

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from officer in charge
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12 In Mr. McIvor's letter to Govt 8th May 65 I find reference made as per margin to the application of damp moss to Chinchona stems from which stripe of the bark had been removed. The letter was

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accompanied by specimens of bark some of which had dried some had not been thickened by the application of moss.

13 This letter was ~~laid upon the table~~ sent with the bark to the Secretary of State.

14 In his annual report dated 16th August 65 on the Govt Chinchona Plantations for 1864/5 Mr. McIvor p:29-30 describes the method which he had adopted for mossing the stems of Chinchona plants

plants from which ~~the~~ strips of bark had been removed, and gave an illustration of the method of removing the bark and applying ~~the~~ the moss. He stated (p:30) that the application of moss had also the advantage of greatly increasing the weight and thickness of the bark, and as the observations which had been ~~made~~ made seem to indicate of increasing the

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16 In a

annual reports - or such the alkaloids. In a subsequent letter 25th Sept 1865 Mr McIvor requested that those two paras (29, 30) of his report might be withdrawn as the views set out in them now appeared immature and to require further consideration and more experience prior to their being laid before the public. - I think Mr McIvor

17 Mr McIvor's report including these two paras 29 & 30 and this subsequent letter was laid on the Editors' table on the 4th Nov 1865. -

18 Nothing further was heard from Mr McIvor on the subject

immediately after some days upon which last letter was written Mr McIvor had applied to the Sup. for a portion of his Patent

subject until on the 24th Novr /65 he reported that the experiment of moving trees had proved successful, and that "in order to procure to himself participation in the benefit of results so important he had considered it desirable to secure the discovery by patent rights under Act XV/59."—

4 I acted on reference to the Govt of India that Mr McIvor's application to them for the patent was made on the 16th Septr /65 more than two months before the above intimation, and

Telegram from Home Secy of Govt of India 28 Feb/66.

and nine days before he wrote his letter /25th Septr/ to the Govt in which he requested that that part of his annual report which related to the moving of Chinchona trees might be withdrawn "as his views appeared immature and requiring further consideration and more experience prior to their being laid before the public!!!"

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that removing the bark will increase the yield 30 fold it is not to be supposed that he will limit himself to so small a charge as one annas per tree.

22 The Secretary of State has in a recent despatch stated that his object in introducing Chinchona cultivation into India was to reduce the price of its bark as much as possible, and to bring its extracts within the means of the poorer of the population. This benevolent object will hardly be effected, if the officer in charge of the Govt. plantations is to patent for

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Cinchonas be made more costly on account of patent rights conferred on Govt. servants in charge of their Cinchona Plantations. By Section II Act XV-1859 the Govr. Genl. in Council may make an order to authorize the filing of a specification of an invention, but he is not obliged to grant such authority. It seems to me that in the present instance such authority should not be given, looking to Mr. McIvor's official position to the nature of the so-called invention, and to the injury to the public which

P. 24, By

which might result from its being patented. At any rate, seeing the importance attached by the Home Govt. to the plentiful and cheap supply of Quinine for use in India I think that before any patent be granted to Mr. McIvor the question should be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.—

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Mr. Mc Coy

Mr. Mc Coy's application for Patent

Mr. Mc Coy has not as a matter of right to the Patent he solicits. but as the Govt. has had the benefit of his discovery, & has paid him for it, it is only just that he should have the Patent, if he desires it, on the same terms as any other person.

Mr. Mc Coy's claims are, I think, reasonable. he claims the right to manufacture, sell, & use the machine, & to grant licenses to others to do so. he claims also the right to manufacture, sell, & use the Tobacco Curing process, & to grant licenses to others to do so. he claims also the right to manufacture, sell, & use the Tobacco Curing process, & to grant licenses to others to do so. he claims also the right to manufacture, sell, & use the Tobacco Curing process, & to grant licenses to others to do so.

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as her discovery, and if the adoption of the practice of patent to the decision of the Code I should hesitate in refusing to give Mr McCoon what he wants.

Should the pension bill as an unconnected reward, Mr McCoon will hereafter be entitled from the Secretary of State an unqualified recognition of Mr McCoon's services it will be a proper and graceful acknowledgment of her labors to make to them some special donation. But it ought I think to be previously determined beyond all doubt, that under the most economy system of cultivation future & successful supplies of bark from this country will not fail to yield an uninterrupted supply of that universally large quantity of alkaloids which have gained the reputation of yielding from the one analyses of what has only once been sent to England and been there subjected to the ordinary chymical process.

5th. 3, 66. W. Mellon

Revenue Department

No. 349 of 3600

Mem.

The laws relating to Patents in India is contained in Act 15 of 1859.

According to this law the "inventor of a new manufacture" may petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification thereof. Upon such petition the Governor General in Council may make an order authorising the petitioner to file a specification of his invention - and before such order may be made, refer the petition

to

the memo made

to any person for en-
-quiry and report- If
within 6 months of
such order the petitioner
files his specification
he, his executors, Admrs
becoming entitled
ipso facto
to the exclusive use
of the invention for
14 years - and for
such further term
not exceeding 14 years
as the Governor General
in Council may determine.

Our invention is
defined to include any
improvement, and as
manufacture to in-
-clude "any art, process
or manner of producing,
preparing or making
an article - and also
"the

the articles prepared
or produced by manu-
-facture" - The Govr Genl
in Council may at any
time cancel a patent,
if the privilege, or the
mode in which it is
exercised is mischievous
to the State, or generally
prejudicial to the public.

The Government of
India direct their en-
-quiries to 3 points.

I. Whether it is
considered objectionable
for Mr Morison, as a
servant of Govt to have
applied for the patent

II. Whether it is doubted
that the invention is
properly capable of being
patented by anyone, and

III Whether such a
a matter
patent

No. I think not - The Govt
purchase his services, not
get his brain
WD

I question very much the
propriety of giving a Patent
for every a tee with respect
indeed any improvement
in cultivation, application
of manures &c &c as in
my opinion susceptible of
being patented - but this is
more a legal question than
in what I can pronounce

patent is considered in-
:jurious to the public.

As to the first point, the question turns on Mr. McIvor's relation to the Govt. - There is no Covenant between him and the Govt., and his position must be inferred from what he has been doing as part of his duty - and the instructions from time to time issued to him. -

As part of his duty he has without demur tried the effect of lopping the chin-
:chona plants - stripping their barks and mossing and has sent home specimens of the barks of trees treated in various fashions for analysis - this would seem there-
:fore to indicate that

that he himself regarded increasing the quantity of alkaloids in the bark quite as much part of his duty as the mere culture of the plant - In September last he sought and procured permission to "moss" 10,000 trees - mossed bark has been sent home for analysis - The mere fact of a person being a Government servant is of course no disqualifi-
:cation under the Patent Act - but whether a Govern-
:ment servant employed and paid to make certain dis-
:coveries and making them at the expence and risk of Government can monopolise them is quite another question

Mr.

Mr. McIvor has lately obtained a Patent for a machine invented by him, and to this no objection of course has been raised. The second point is of little practical consequence. It may, indeed, be questioned whether mowing the branches of a tree is the "invention" of a "new manufacture" any more than blanching lettuce by tying it up - or grafting a tree, or any other similar expedient.

The third is the important question.

Mr. McIvor will probably leave the service of Government in a couple of years - and then, or the instant he gets his Patent he

As to the second point it is really the important one. For if the decided that the application of Mr's invention to a tree can be patented. it would be a fraud in Mr McIvor to deprive him of his right to the only mode left to the Govt will be that of purchasing up the Patent right and annulling it -

he may charge Government a royalty for its use - Supposing that the 1,200 acres of Plantation which Government intend to form will contain 400 trees to the acre or 480,000, and that Mr. McIvor charges only one anna per tree, Government will have to pay him Rs. 30,000 per annum for the next 14 years - Both Mr. Markham and Dr. Cleghorn mentioned to me that he had declared his intention of claiming his royalty - He did not say what sum he meant to demand, but as he estimates the net value of an acre of Chinchona at Rs. 400 per annum - and mowing he

he says will increase the yield of an acre 30 fold, one anna per tree or 25 Rs per acre will I suppose be his minimum. This will very materially affect both the spread of Chinchona cultivation and the production of cheap quinine to which the Secretary of State attaches so much importance. It must also be considered what the effect of allowing such Patents to be taken out will be on others besides Mr McIvor Major Morgan has patented a "Peat cup" for the better propagation of the Chinchona. Mr McIvor may patent

patent his opposition Cowdung Cup - and Dr Wyndowe may patent any process he hits upon of extracting the alkaloids from the bark lately sent to him by Government. Another point of consequence is that if the Government grant a patent they cannot equitably or consistently question it hereafter. Private individuals wishing to plant Chinchona are not likely to devote time and money to dispute a patent admitted by Government to its own serious prejudice.

Mr McIvor undoubtedly deserves well of the Government for what he has done; but I submit that

that it would be better for the State and the Public to acknowledge this by a handsome donation - or an increased salary and pension than to allow the cultivation of Chinchona to be impeded by Patent rights.

I beg also to submit for consideration whether it would not, under any circumstances, be advisable to recommend the Supreme Government to suspend the grant of a Patent until the views of the Secretary of State can be obtained on the subject.

Orders requested.

L. D. S.

Revenue 1866 Deptt
Pros: of Govt for March

No. 634.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
Dt 14th March 66.

Pro. No. 302. 3 Apr 66.

Minutes of the Members of Govt objecting to the grant of a patent to Mr. M. Swan for use of Moss in increasing the deposition of quinine in the Chinchona bark forwarded to Government of India.

No. 634.

Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Govt of India.

To The Secy to the Govt of India
Home Department

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge your Under Secretary's letter No 847 of 25th January 1866 and to recommend that the grant of the patent applied for by Mr. Swan should be withheld for the reasons mentioned in the enclosed minutes of the Members of this Government.

I have &c.

No 217 & 222 14 March 66
22 Feby 1866 & Encls