M.R.O. 14-5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1424	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	20-5- ~~18~~ 1868	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 496. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th May 1868, No. 3,274.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th April 1868, No. 90 :—

1. The Tahsildar of Pareacolum states in his Arzi to me, that all the weights and measures in his talook require stamping, and recommends that an establishment should be at least temporarily entertained. The estimated income, he says, will be 20 Rupees per month.

2. I, therefore, request the Board will obtain the sanction of Government for entertaining, temporarily, an establishment at Pareacolum, at a cost of 12 Rupees per mensem, as per margin, for a period of twelve months.

	RS.
1 Gumastah...	7
1 Blacksmith	5
	12

Submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation, that sanction be granted for the entertainment of the temporary establishment at Pareacolum, at a monthly cost of Rupees 12 for twelve months, for the purpose of stamping weights and measures.

No. 497. ORDER THEREON, 20th May 1868, No. 1,424.

Miscellaneous.

Sanctioned for the current official year.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Accountant General.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Pers: 1868. Department.
Pro: of Grant for May

No. 1570.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

For the Bd of Comm
Rs 17 Cash Rs 8 Chs. 33 Fo.

Dated 5th May 1868.

Dep. Secy
Rec. Bd of Rev.

No. 3,374.

Submitting with recommendation letter from Collector of Madura, requesting sanction for the entertainment of temporary Establishment at Peracolam at a monthly cost of Rupees 12 for the purpose of stamping weights and measures.

N' 4964 & 4997

Sanctioned for the current official year
20 May/68

palaiyam furnished no reason to apprehend positive dearth in that talook. The state of things in Musery and Kulutalai, however, was described as far from encouraging, and the tour through both, which I have just completed, does not warrant me in describing the aspect of the Kadarambam portions of those tracts as portending anything but very great scarcity indeed. Copious rain may yet do a great deal for the crops in the Musery talook, both tank irrigated Nunjah and Castor-oil-seed, Varagu, and Gram among Punjah grains, not to speak of the garden cultivation which is extensively carried on under wells which are at present very ill-supplied with water. The same remark, however, holds good in only a very limited degree in speaking of Kulutalai.

2. The Musery talook has an area of 656 square miles with a population of 345 to the square mile. The extent of Kulutalai is 924, giving a population of 206 per square mile. The percentage of population would need to be considerably reduced in an account of the Kadarambam portions, as the villages near the river banks are much the most densely inhabited. The number of cattle in Musery is estimated at 2,17,648, while those in Kulutalai are said to amount to 1,57,018 head. The neighbourhood of the high ranges of the Passumalies and Kolcimalies, and the consequent [illegible] drainage, together with the natural inclination of the [illegible] and I have never seen a road of this sort up to the mark, which was unsupplied with such an establishment. The Dindigul road was much better, all except a few miles near Kalpattu.

26. The roads now in progress afford labour to a limited number of poor. The people are grateful for it, but a far greater benefit would have been conferred on them had they been allowed to take the contracts under the Revenue Authorities, instead of their execution being transferred to non-resident contractors, who, at present, absorb the profit to be made by the execution of these works. The Range Officer of Kulutalai informed me some months ago, that the people would not take the contracts, I have made it my business at almost every village to enquire about this. The result is that the people declare they were never asked and that they would only too gladly take up the works, especially if they had to deal with the Tahsildar. I take it, therefore, that these contractors are a dead loss to the country, and I beg to propose that further local works may be executed by the Revenue Authorities under the supervision, as to proper execution, of the Range Officer. Of course the expenditure will require [illegible] no part of this tract was there any water in the tanks except in one Zemindary village on the very border of the Madura district, where Nunjah cultivation was said to be carried on to a small extent. In no other village had it even been attempted. The early sowing of Punjah grain had produced a small out-turn, but as most of the crops appear to have been put down late, the country, where cultivated at all, presented the appearance of a wilderness of stunted withered straw. In many places the plough had not been applied to the land at all. The ill-fated Illupur Maganam belonging to the Trichinopoly talook lies close to Kovilpatti. It is surrounded on all sides, except the west, by the lands of the Rajah of Pudukottai, and was declared by all to be partially deserted owing principally to the fact, that water for ordinary drinking purposes was so scarce as to have to be abstracted from deepest wells by means of cocoanut shells, the ordinary means of drawing water failing to reach the springs.

4. On proceeding across the very inferior road, which passing through the Tondiman's country, connects Kovilpatti with Manaparai, it appeared that the ryots of that part, from being beforehand with their sowing apparently, had secured several, though scanty, crops. Manaparai is [illegible] Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, and the remarks made in the 2nd paragraph are equally applicable to the country hereabouts also. Drinking water for the little town is obtained almost solely from a large well and Uranei to the south, near the travellers' bungalow. The small repairs lately done to it will require to be supplemented by radical enlargement.

5. I have to draw your attention to the state of the Uraneis or water-springs, on which alone man and beast rely for water in the southern part of the Kulutalai talook during the dry season. Lands are appropriated for their support and the large sum of Rupees 6,000 stands at present on

[illegible] ignored. The result is, that not one of them is in a state to receive and hold the supply of water necessary to bring the crops to maturity, and unless the country enjoy the luxury of two or three falls of rain at different parts of the season, nothing but a special intervention of Providence would avail to prevent their destruction when half raised. I need hardly mention names, but those at Maravanur, Savalur and Tokamalai, all with a large beriz depending upon them, are examples of my meaning. Some of their beds are actually convex. The evil has now gone so far as to require the assistance of Government to its removal, and this would be another useful out-let for the large amount of unemployed labour which will probably exist in the Kulutalai talook before many months.

7. The state of the season towards the Dindigul frontier was an improvement, though very slight, on that about Manaparei.

8. From Manaparei to Kulutalai a distance of 26 miles, a new road has been under course of construction for some time, and is likely to remain in that state, and consequently, useless for the purposes for which it was intended, unless measures are taken to push on the work with greater [illegible] communication between these two places has almost ceased, and the scarcity of the present rage for the acquisition of land, no difficulty would be experienced in finding fitter occupants of the soil should a rigorous collection of the revenue entail the ousting of squalid improvidence, which would benefit in the long run by finding its proper place in the employed instead of the independant cultivating class.

25. I have taken the liberty of pointing out the importance of the speedy opening out of the interior of the talooks by serviceable roads, which by encouraging trade and supplying the markets, will probably render unnecessary any disturbance of the ordinary course of trade by Government interference. Owing to this fact alone, I believe it is, that the arid tracts to the south east of the Kulutalai talook, possessing as they do the most inferior land in the district, have never been afflicted in the proportion which might be expected from their agricultural condition. This is due to the Madura Trunk Road on one side, and the Dindigul road nearly parallel, traversing the country on the other, and causing a constant flow of grain, even in the scarcest times, into the local bazaars, and [illegible] daily during the whole length of the way.

9. The condition of the country along the route was distressing in the extreme. I personally examined some of the standing crops (?) and on one occasion imagined I had detected a crop of raggy, from the fact that the field in which it had been cultivated was cut, and at that very moment bundles of straw were being carried away; but it was only after considerable search that a half-formed ear was discovered. Here and there the garden cultivation of paddy, chillies and tobacco, formed an occasional oasis and gave relief to the eye from the almost insufferable glare of the parched and uncultivated fields. What wells there were, were ill supplied.

10. On arrival at the strip of river-channel cultivation which bounds this talook on the north, every thing looked green and pleasant again. The people are in expectation of a very favourable out-turn. But a low fever was devastating the country, especially the Cusba of Kulutalai, where, the Tahsildar assured me, hardly any person remained unattacked. In this respect only did the Kadarumbum afford a favourable contrast to its richer neighbour, for in all the villages through which I passed, the health of men and cattle was excellent, and the latter appeared in very good condition.

11. The 21st instant was spent in the Cusbah of Musery. Cholera had been very prevalent for about a week, sweeping off 10 or 12 a day out of a population of 2,000. It was, however, gradually losing its virulence, and on the day I visited the place, only two persons died from that cause. Simple sanitary measures were ordered, which the Sub-Magistrate was directed stringently to enforce. Chlorodyne was also freely administered to the sufferers, but proved effectual only at the commencement of the attack, in fact before true cholera morbus was developed. This outbreak was co-incident with the introduction of new rice into the bazar.

better crop than would result from [illegible]

out-turn of Cholum and like grains not under well cultivation will be *nil*.

14. Kananur used to be the head-quarters of a talook, and might be a very flourishing village. As it is, the vigorous application of the picotta to lands which should be irrigated from the channels of the Ayyar alone, saves the crops from utter destruction. Even as it is, many fields of paddy have faded, or their cultivation been abandoned. The Ayyar is a mountain torrent rising in the Kolcimalai hills, and coming down at times in very large floods, but it is irregular and not to be depended on. There used formerly to be a river-fed tank about a mile to the north north west of the village. Its water-spread is now unfortunately cultivated, and its banks breached and destroyed. The re-establishment of this as the water supply of Kananur, would place the village, humanly speaking, beyond the influence of any but the most disastrous seasons. I believe I am well within the truth when I say, that had a source of irrigation now been available, the people would have meditated the exportation instead of the importation of rice this year. As it is, they express their joy at the prospect which the opening of the new road from Musery to Torriyur affords of procuring supplies of grain from the river side.

15. From Kananur I rode on to Torriyur, which is, as you are aware, a small Zemindary paying talook; but that we will be preserved from actual famine. The able-bodied poor will be the great sufferers, and for them it is proposed to supply work in proportion as there is a demand for it.

23. I trust that if the state of these two talooks does not altogether belie their true condition, it will hardly be necessary to demonstrate the imperative necessity of putting the various means of irrigation and communication throughout the country on a footing compatible with ordinary usefulness. I advocate neither remission of assessment nor gratuitous relief. The coming scarcity will throw a comparatively large amount of labour within the reach of the Government. There are plenty of important works on which steady employment, at a little below the market rate, can be secured to the poor. These works will be a real boon both to the labourer and to Government. To the labourer, in obviating the necessity for seeking subsistence in other lands; to Government, by maintaining the future cultivator on the spot, ready to take advantage of a change for the better in agricultural prospects; and to both, in securing to the staple food of the country, comparative immunity from disasters such as that which has now befallen it. I respectfully submit that in these two talooks alone there is such a plethora of public works unexecuted, neglected, and unre-

holdings seemed ever to have been [illegible] as will for a long time to come, amply supply labour to the able-bodied poor, and thus

Zemindary a new state of things presented itself. Everything was green, and as far as the eye could reach, the picotta was hard at work irrigating fields of paddy. In the Ayen nothing but howls of complaint about the season greeted my request to know the news of the village, whereas, contented replies and expressions of hopeful expectation were afforded to similar questions, not 200 yards further on. You will be surprised to learn, that the quality of the soils and capabilities of irrigation were the same. The only difference was, that the Government ryot is charged Rupees 3-8-0 per acre and the Zemindary cultivator has to pay Rupees 16 and Rupees 18 for precisely similar land. Thus far, the new settlement does not seem as yet to be a source of unmixed good to the country.

16. The Torriyur Zemindary will be well able this year to pay its peshkush.

17. The day being cloudy, I proceeded down the Ahtur road 15 or 18 miles to the boundary of the Trichinopoly talook. The remarks previously made, that rain will yet partially save some of the crops, is peculiarly applicable to this tract. Castor-oil seed and gram looked comparatively healthy and green.

18. In the Kadarambam portion of this talook men and cattle suffered from no disease.

19. Appended is the aggregate rain-fall in both talooks for the last four months as compared with the same period last year.

October	1·50	·25	2·64	.....
November	13·25	14·12	10·85	10·62
December	·75	.....	·50	.....
	4·29	.....	3·37	.....

report was altogether too discursive for the occasion, and contained one or two statements in which I found it impossible to agree; such for instance, as that the ryots have not the will to improve their holdings, and that the application of the remission rules to nunjah lands is improper under the new Settlement. I thought it hardly became an officer of Mr. Crole's experience, to base upon this latter statement an accusation of extravagance at the last Jummahbundy against his late official superior, and, as out of place, as profitless, to make his report a vehicle for ridicule of the new Settlement, and for a sweeping condemnation of the system of remissions as approved by the wisdom and experience of the Board and Government. It was because these statements, if unnoticed, might have been supposed to have my countenance and support, and because I did not consider my report the proper place in which to notice them, that in the exercise of a discretion which I believed lay with me, I withheld Mr. Crole's report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 27th January 1868, No. 7.

Considering that fully half of the land in Kul[illegible] must be waste and another quarter withered, while things are hardly so bad in Musery, [illegible] parent inferiority of the latter talook disappears.

21. The price of the grains forming the staple food of the people, namely, rice, raggy and cholum per Harris Kallum of 24 measures in four places is given below. It will be observed, that the Settlement commutation rate is already a thing belonging to the halcyon days of the past.

	Paddy.	Raggy.	Cholum.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Torriyur	1 14	1 8	1 2
Musery	1 12	1 8	1 1
Kulutalai	1 12	1 10	2 0
Manaparai	1 14	1 12	2 0
Commutation rate	0 8	0 10	0 12

The increase in the price of paddy already approaches 300 per cent.

I went along, and my conclusions are, that there is [illegible] not better than in of such a scarcity as should call for Government interference, and that it is very questionable if such a danger will arise at all. For the wet lands under the Cauvery it is sufficient to say, that the supply of water has been fair throughout the year, and that the second crop will soon be harvested. This latter is not a good one, and the extraordinary rain which we have had now for five days will affect detrimentally; the loss, however, will be felt only by the most prosperous cultivators in the district. The wet cultivation under tanks will be materially benefitted by the rain-fall. The largest tanks were getting very low, and the small tanks were almost dried up. If this rain has been general over the district, I count on a supply to the tanks sufficient to save all the paddy and sugar-cane at present under cultivation. The lands under dry cultivation have certainly suffered severely from want of rain. The out-turn of Cholum and Cumboo I do not estimate at more, on an average, than one-third of an ordinary crop, the ears are plentiful, but very empty and stunted. The out-turn of straw will be almost equal to that of a good harvest, which will save the cultivators to some extent. Varugu and Raggy will give even a smaller out-turn, they are not grown very plentifully, however. The present rain will not at all benefit these four crops, on the contrary, it will injure those which happen to be ready for harvesting. This injury will be, however, compensated for, by the benefit conferred on the oil-plants, horse-gram, cotton, coriander, onions, &c., of which crops, and of cotton [illegible] good without epidemic of any sort. The health of men and cattle was

nopoly, *via* Lalgudi, north east to Keelapalur, thence north west to Comorapolliem in Perambalur talook and from thence, back to Trichinopoly through Paravalapur and Marudur.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Acting Collector.

No 166

Office of Superintendent Government Medical Store
Department, Fort Saint George, 7th May 1865.

From

The Superintendent
Medical Stores Department
Fort Saint George

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith Report and Tabular Statements

No I	Sulphate of mixed alkaloids of Red Bark.	by Assistant
" II	Alkaloid prepared by Native 'doudoo.'	Apothecary
" III	Cinchonidine from Red Bark.	Wade

of the therapeutic effects of the Cinchona preparations marginally named, recently sent for trial by Mr Broughton.

2. So far as it goes, the Report is highly satisfactory, but before pronouncing a definite opinion on the virtues of these preparations, it would, of course, be desirable that they should be tried on a larger scale, and in other localities, where different types of malarious fever prevail.

3. The quantity of each furnished by Mr Broughton was so small that no satisfactory result could have been

been obtained by distributing it to different places; and the whole was therefore sent to Goodalove, which is the most malarious of our stations.

4 I would now suggest that Mr Broughton be asked to send us considerably larger quantity of these preparations, for trial in different parts of the country.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed[t] serv[t]
W. Macleane Insp[r] Gen[l]
Inspector General
Indian Med[l] Depart[t]

1387

III Cinchonidine from Red Bark.

of the therapeutic effects of the Cinchona preparations marginally named, recently sent for trial by Mr Broughton.

2. So far as it goes, the Report is highly satisfactory, but before pronouncing a definite opinion on the virtues of these preparations, it would, of course, be desirable that they should be tested on a larger scale, and in other localities, where different types of malarious fever prevail.

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Pro 13 Dec. 67 No. 240-41
17 Feby 68 " 344. 345

Reported to England
by 9th June No. 30 of 1868
Mis

Rev. 1868
Pro 8 Govt for Mauritius
No.
Bengal

Gross 8v. 1523

The Inspector General of
Indian steds. Department
Fort Saint George

To

The Secty to Government,
Revenue Department,
Fort Saint George,

Dated 7th May
Recd. 7

No. 166.

Forwards Report
and Tabular Statements
of Cinchona preparations
by Mr Broughton and
requests larger supply
of the same for trial
in different parts of
the Country.
No 1387. 18 May

C. 421-422.
Cg 9 May 1868 R 13

No. 618/18.

Revenue Survey Office
Chepauk
11th May 1868

From

The Superintendent Revenue Survey

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir

In obedience to the order of Government dated 31st March 1868 No. 841, I have the honor to submit a classified list of the several grades and salaries of Officers in the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Presidency, and to state, in explanation of the delay in responding to the call, that I have been absent from Ootacamund, namely

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
J. Priestley Lieut Col
Superintendent Rev: Survey

A classified list of the several grades & salaries of Officers.

	No.	Salary Civil	Salary Mounted Establt.	Remarks
Superintendent Revenue Survey	1	1000	1500	
Deputy Do Do	5	575	750	
1st Assistant Do Do	6			
Do Do Demarcation	2	425	550	
2nd Do Do Survey	5			
Do Do Demarcation	3	325	425	
Probationary Do Survey Establt	33/5	200	200	Number fluctuating

2 B. O/C

Revenue Survey Office
Chepauk
11th May 1868

No. 618/18.

From

The Superintendent Revenue Survey

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir

In obedience to the order of Government dated 31st March 1868 No. 841, I have the honor to submit a classified list of the several grades and salaries of Officers in the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Presidency, and to state, in explanation of the delay in responding to the call,

Rec. 1868. Dept. Survey
From Govt. Dept. Survey
No. 1582. dated 11 May 1868

The Superintendent Revenue Survey
To
The Secretary to Govt
Rev. Department

Dated 11th May 1868
Despatch do
Rec'd Nos.

No. 618/18
Enclosed

Submitting the classified list of the several grades & salaries of Officers in the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency called for in G. O. dated 31st March last No. 841

Ans. 18th May

Rec'd 23

1868

No 15

To,

The Officiating Surgn Prin Asstt Surgn
Indian Medl Department
Fort St George
Madras

Sir

In Obedience to your instructions Conveyed in
Memo No 385 of 29th Augt last, forwarding
No I Syphilitic & the Mixed Mercurial Records of Red Bank & Proceedings of Govt of date
No II Mercurial prepared by Native "London" 13th Decr 1817, with the Papers
Enclosed from Red Bank — Marginally Named for
Experimental trial, Absg & Submit for the Information
of the Prin Asstt Surgn, the accompanying three
tabular Reports of the results Obtained by their Ad-
2 Thirty one well Marked Cases of Chancres & Bubo
have been successfully treated, all of whom with One
Exception were of the Pustulous type.
3 Mercurial No I Were the small quantity Sup-
plied of this Salt, only Seven Cases could be brought
under its influence, in four of whom the Affected Part
Sloughed by a Single dose, two requiring a 2nd and one a 3rd
dose, the latter rejecting from the Stomach the 1st and
2nd dose Received. Mercurial No II Corrosive Sublimate
Sulphl: Acid, in placing a Fair Trial of the Medicine
Mercurial Diseases of Pondicherry; it has been used in a Case
Complicated with Dysentery, and in Another where Con-
stitution was thoroughly Shattered by Secondary Syphilis
and Fluxation with Hasty Calculs. The Occupation
of most of the Patients that treated it of a Native Cal-
culated to Expose them, not only to the Direct Rays,

but Also to the Spread of Malaria -

Preparation No 2. Twelve Cases were treated with this Salt, in Six of Whom one dose was Sufficient to Stay the Attack, three required a 2nd, two a 3rd and one a 5th dose. the latter, a Constable of the Imperial Police, was Stationed in one of the most unhealthy parts of the District where he Contracted a Severe Attack, and which from a Short Neglect increased in Severity, Seven 5 Grains on 5 Successive days were Received to So as to Effectually Cure. This Preparation is Easier than the other two, and has been used in Combination with Dilute Acid as Directed by Mr Broughton in para 10 of the Proceedings of Govt where appended to -

Cinchonidine With this Salt twelve Cases have been treated, in three of Whom one dose was Sufficient, two requiring a 2nd and one a 3rd dose. Vomiting was induced in two Cases only, and a Marked State of the bowels for two days Effected two Others. No Cinchonism Fevers Effects as a Febrifuge has already been Established upon in Connection with the Alkaloids -

Cinchonism has fully Established in fourteen of the Cases treated, which in Sex it has only partially Induced, in three Others this Symptom — the Required — has not Complained of — the remaining two were Children, from whom it Could not be Satisfactorily Ascertained -

From the Experiments already Carried out with these Salts, the Patients — Nine in — have left this Province Enjoying an Immunity from a Subsequent Attack, Case No 23, after the Lapse of a Month and had a 2nd Attack. He is a Sick Person on the Establishment of the P. W. D., of an Anemic Cachectic and Constitutionally Debilitated by Several Attacks. he is a Native of Calicut, of Spare Habit of Body,

and unable to withstand the Malaria influences
& which he is subjected - the removal of the Coast
has been recommended by the Medical Officers in
Charge -

8 The dose usually administered has 10 grs. 3 hours
before expected attack, repeated on each succeeding
day till the paroxysms has Checked -

9 From the small quantity of the Salts supplied, we
have been unable to test their efficacy in small
and repeated doses, but the results obtained by the
above practice, would beg to point out shews that
a 10 grs. dose of any of the preparations, tends either
to Cut short the attack altogether, or mitigate the
severity of a succeeding paroxysms, and may be
used with advantage in pallodical fever -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed. Servt
[illegible]
Asst. Surgn Charge Lindsor

Lindsor
April 1868

Rec^d 15th Dec. 1868

The Offg Secy Rev. Survey
Madras Dept.
Fort St. George
Madras

Rev. 1523/68

London
23rd April 1868
Rec^d 30th April.

Rev. Prog. 18th May 18 No. 421

Refer to Mr. Pennington
Separate Sheet Submitted
R. Lee

Jul 85

No. 618
18.

Revenue Survey Office
Chepauk
11th May 1868

From

The Superintendent Revenue Survey

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir

In obedience to the order of Government dated 31st March 1868 No. 841, I have the honor to submit a classified list of the several grades and salaries of Officers in the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Presidency, and to state, in explanation of the delay in responding to the call,