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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	2380	Press Mis.
Dated	9-5-	1885.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following G.O., dated 3rd March 1885, No. 265, Revenue :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st February 1885, Mis. No. 1668 :—

Read—the following G.O., dated 3rd February 1885, Mis. No. 552, Revenue :—

Read—the following letter from J. W. B. MONEY, Esq., to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 27th January 1885 :—

At the audience with which His Excellency the Governor favored me on 20th instant, I was directed to submit my proposals to Government through you, and was informed that there was no objection to my selling febrifuge to the people in the Madras Presidency through the monegar of each village, with whom I must make private arrangements by the ordinary commercial means.

2. To this there are two insuperable objections. First I am not a shopkeeper but a gentleman farmer. I have neither the knowledge nor the inclination to send commercial travellers touting to 25,000 monegars.

3. And I am convinced that any such effort would be useless. Each monegar would at once ask himself whether Government, having cinchona plantations of its own, would approve of his buying febrifuge from an unofficial outsider. He would reason, as all natives do, that if Government approved, an official intimation to that effect would have been sent to him; that no such intimation having been received, it was a case of "Hookum neh" or "no order," the native equivalent for a thing not being approved or allowed.

4. I am able and willing to save at least 300,000 lives a year in the Madras Presidency alone, but I must decline even to attempt to do so unless Government enables me to get at the people by direct approval and support through their local officials.

5. What I ask is that Government will direct every Collector and Tahsildar in the Presidency to appoint an extra clerk in his office at Rs. 15 per month, whose salary I will pay; such clerk to be employed first in the work connected with the sale of febrifuge, the rest of his time to be available for the general purposes of the office.

6. I have just taken from my cinchona gardens a crop of 60,000 lb. of dry bark, which will give about 50,000 ounces of febrifuge powder, which I am willing to devote for a price to the people of the Madras Presidency.

7. I would supply every monegar with one ounce of febrifuge to be sold to his people by the dose of four grains for one anna per dose. There are 109 four-grain doses in the ounce, which would give the monegar 109 annas or Rs. 6-13-0. When the monegar wants a second ounce he will have to pay for the first ounce 6 rupees, thus leaving him 13 annas for his profit.

8. Thus I should virtually devote half my crops to the people for nothing, only being paid for it when the success of the febrifuge renders the village demand for it sufficient to induce the monegar to ask for a second ounce.

9. I would appoint a head office in Madras which would send to the febrifuge clerk at each Collectorate two ounces for every monegar in the Collectorate. The febrifuge clerk at the Collectorate would send to the febrifuge clerk at each Tahsildari one ounce for each monegar in the taluk, keeping the other ounce in stock at the Collectorate.

10. The febrifuge clerk at the Tahsildari would distribute his ounce to each monegar, with instructions for its sale in four-grain doses, or as much as can be piled on an eight-anna silver piece, at one anna the dose.

11. The febrifuge clerk at each Tahsildari would carry on all correspondence with the monegars on the subject, and would receive from each monegar the application for a second ounce with six rupees in payment of the first ounce.

12. To avoid interfering with Tahsildari treasury, the febrifuge clerk then would daily send all the money he received from the monegars by P. O. Money Order to the febrifuge clerk at the Collectorate, who would send him back a second ounce out of his local stock for each six rupees received.

13. The febrifuge clerk at the Collectorate would daily take out from the Collector's treasury an order on Madras for the amount so received, and forward it to the head office in Madras, which would send him a fresh ounce of febrifuge for every six rupees so received, so as to keep the local stock in the Collectorate at the full.

14. It seems that in the Madras Presidency there are about 25,000 monegars; but if Government approves of this scheme, they will of course supply me with the correct number. After the first gratuitous distribution of 25,000 ounces to these 25,000 monegars, the whole scheme would work, from the monegar down to the head office, on no one being able to get a second ounce without first paying for the first ounce, and so on in future.

15. The whole risk would be mine. Neither would Government risk anything nor would any monegar pay anything till he asked for a second ounce. If the villagers who bought doses found it did not cure them, this news would at once spread through the village; the villager would not come to the monegar for more, he would not ask for a second ounce, and would thus never have to pay for the first ounce.

16. If, on the other hand, every fever-stricken wretch in the village was cured for 2 or 3 annas, the rest would all come clamouring for it as fast as they got fever, and then alone would the monegar have to apply for a second ounce and pay for his first ounce.

17. I am ready to run this risk because I know that the curative properties of the febrifuge that I shall supply, if taken unadulterated in four-grain doses, are almost magical in their effect upon the Indian laboring population. A miserable shivering atomy comes up for his dose and gets it. Next morning he appears much better, gets another dose, and about mid-day you see him going off to his work, strong and in good spirits, and his face appears no more at the morning distribution. In some few cases he requires a third dose before being cured, but almost without exception that is sufficient.

18. A circular in the local vernacular would be sent to each monegar, explaining to him that the success depended on his giving it unadulterated and in proper quantity, and that he would make much more by doing so. By cheating he might make two or three rupees an ounce, but by giving it pure he would sell ten ounces for one and make thirteen annas on each.

19. I do not pretend to do this from philanthropy. As a gentleman farmer "*je fais valoir mes terres*" as best I can.

20. At the present low prices the sale of my bark in open market to the quinine manufacturers would give but little profit. But it involves neither preliminary expense nor personal trouble. This scheme would, I expect, give me a larger profit, but it involves a heavy preliminary outlay and much personal trouble and attention.

21. I am willing to incur that outlay and take that trouble, but only on conditions which I see will secure me the extra profit as well as do good.

22. But it is of course only on the ground of the immense public benefit, and the large saving of life, that I appeal to Government to render the scheme feasible by its assistance.

23. Since the Government twenty years ago took such pains and incurred such heavy expense to introduce cinchona cultivation into India, to supply the fever-stricken

millions with cheap febrifuge within the reach of all, it is only natural, now that the cultivation has reached the stage which offers cheap febrifuge within the reach of all, that Government should complete the original intention by openly facilitating its being placed within the reach of all.

24. As the oldest and largest private cinchona planter on the Nilgiris, my gardens are the first which have reached that stage, and I am certainly the first to propose devoting my crop to the welfare of the people of Madras. For those reasons I submit that I am first and most entitled to such Government support as is indispensable to place cheap febrifuge within the reach of all.

25. His Excellency asked what was to be said to any other cinchona planter, who complained of the Government help given to Mr. Money and asked for the same for himself. I would submit that the answer arises from the above circumstances. He might fairly and impartially be told that such help was given to Mr. Money because his gardens were the first that had reached the stage enabling him to put cheap febrifuge within the reach of all, and was the first to offer to devote his crop to the public weal in Madras. That giving Mr. Money such help, which was indispensable for the first distribution of cheap febrifuge over the whole of the Madras Presidency, was only the complement by Government of the large and wise policy of the Home Government in introducing cinchona cultivation into India.

26. That in this scheme Mr. Money infringed on no existing market, nor in any way curtailed the existing demand for the complaining planter's bark. But that he thus created a new market for his own bark, which gives the inventor the privilege at least of priority. That Mr. Money had no monopoly, and that it was open to the complaining planter, as to all planters as to all others, to sell to the monegars or to any of the shopkeepers in any village. That though Government help was indispensable for the first introduction of cheap febrifuge through the whole country, yet that, when febrifuge had been for some time dealt in, it would probably become a common article of traffic, and if it was worth the complaining planter's while to undersell Mr. Money, Government would raise no obstacle to his putting equally good febrifuge within the reach of all at a cheaper rate than Mr. Money was supplying it at.

27. Through the profit under this scheme will be larger than by selling bark at the present low rates to the quinine manufacturers, I expect this extra profit will only be for a year or two. By that time the price of bark will have again risen so as to make such sale of bark nearly if not quite as profitable as this mode of disposing of it. Still if the Government will help me, I shall feel myself bound to carry on this system, and may possibly have to employ most of the profits of the next one or two years to meet the losses to be incurred if the price of bark again rises to a level approaching that of late years. In return for the Government support which I ask I will undertake not to raise the price above one anna a dose, unless the price of bark rises so far as to enable me to show Government that I can only continue selling it for that price at a loss.

28. His Excellency suggested that I should first of all try in one or two of the most feverish taluks instead of beginning with the whole of the Madras Presidency.

29. But I have to consider "ways and means." By selling to the manufacturers directly the crop arrives at home, though the profit may be small, means are provided for this year's expense of the gardens and for the production of the next crops. If I convert it into febrifuge for the people of Madras, those means will at least be deferred to the end of the year, and I shall have to provide this year's expenses *aliunde*.

30. Then the extra expenses of doing it for one or two Collectorates would be nearly as great as doing it for the whole Presidency. The cost of sending the bark from England to Italy to be made into febrifuge, the cost of sending the febrifuge to Madras, the cost of establishing a head office in Madras would have to be incurred in either case. The profit on the small sale of febrifuge in only two Collectorates would not pay these expenses, while the profit on the sale of the febrifuge over the whole Presidency probably would do so. Then again there is the crop of 60,000 lb.

ready to be made into 50,000 ounces of febrifuge, far beyond the possible requirements of two Collectorates, but enough to make at least a beginning for the whole Presidency with two ounces for each monegar.

31. If the demand for the year exceeds that rate, of which I shall have due notice weekly by the demands for second ounces, I shall have to buy other bark to make into febrifuge for the extra consumption.

32. If the demand only equals two ounces per monegar per annum, my next outturn crop will come in to supply febrifuge for next year. For these reasons and because there is no reason to try the efficacy of the febrifuge, the doing it in one or two Collectorates only would be very undesirable.

33. The whole success will of course depend on the efficacy of the febrifuge. If it does not cure there will be no demand beyond the first ounce, and I shall have given half my crop for nothing. Things will then revert to their present condition, except that Government will meanwhile have had the advantage of the services of an extra clerk in each office at my expense.

34. The sacrifice of half my crop and all these expenses will be my loss and mine only.

35. The Government will incur no risk, no expense, no liability, or responsibility.

36. They have but to agree that, when the febrifuge arrives in Madras, an extra clerk shall be appointed at my expense in each Collectorate and Tahsildari, and the great work of humanity will have been completed and cheap febrifuge placed within the reach of all.

Order—dated 3rd February 1885, Mis. No. 552, Revenue.

The Government request the opinion of the Board of Revenue on Mr. Money's proposals.

2. The Board will observe that an early answer is of especial importance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Read—the following G.O., dated 11th February 1885, Mis. No. 724, Revenue:—

Read—the following letter from J. W. B. MONEY, Esq., to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Nilgiris, 7th February 1885:—

In continuation of my letter to you of the 27th ultimo, I have been shown that the words of that letter bear a construction which I did not intend and against which therefore I must guard.

2. I do not intend, nor can Government wish it, to make a present to each monegar of his first ounce of febrifuge, so that, when he has sold it, he may with impunity apply the proceeds to his own use by the simple process of not applying for a second ounce.

3. In saying that if he did not sell the first ounce he would not apply for a second and would not have to pay for the first, I should have added "on condition of returning the first ounce."

4. If Government accede to my proposal before the end of March, the febrifuge will be in the hands of the monegars before the end of June. I would propose that at the end of November each Tahsildar should apply to each of his monegars, who had not meanwhile applied for his second ounce and paid for his first, to account for his first ounce. If he had sold it, to pay for it and apply for a second; if he had not sold it, to return it; if he had sold part, to pay for what he had sold and return the remainder.

5. There is another point on which I would wish to modify my letter of 27th ultimo.

6. I confess that all my calculations were based on the supposition that, when the febrifuge was placed in each village and was proved to be a speedy and certain cure, then even the poorest cooly would beg, borrow, or steal a couple of annas with which to get cured when suffering from fever.

7. But Mr. Louis I. Creed, my assistant, has consulted natives and others competent to pronounce on this point, and all agree that even the ordinary villagers will not lay out even two or three annas to buy febrifuge. That the fatalism of the Mussulmans, the apathy of the Hindus, the fact that it has never yet been done, and the objection of their families will combine to prevent them.

8. All admit that if the febrifuge was offered them gratuitously, they would gladly accept it, but that if they have to pay for it even so small a price, they will not do so. Their ordinary remedy for fever is to starve themselves to which their families make no objection, but if the question is as to spending even a few annas of the family money, great family opposition will be made.

9. To the objection that the villagers do spend money at the arrack shops in the purchase of spirits, the answer is that a man does this unknown to his family for a personal gratification, but that the above considerations will prevent his doing the same for the purchase of febrifuge.

10. This new and unexpected possibility, which the weight of native opinion renders at least a probability, would upset all the calculations on which my proposal is based.

11. Notwithstanding the objections to a partial application set forth in my letter of 27th ultimo, I would therefore prefer, till this question is settled by experience, beginning with only a couple of Collectorates.

12. I would ask to be allowed, if the Government agree to this, to choose my own Collectorates; as besides the feverishness of the place, the cost of sending febrifuge there, and the number of extra clerks whose salaries I should have to pay would have to be considered in the selection of the Collectorates.

13. The numbers of respectable natives who might be expected to be above these objections to spending would also be an element in deciding the question whether, when cheap febrifuge is placed at their doors, natives will or will not buy it.

14. If by the experience of the last six months of 1885, it was found that the ordinary villagers preferred suffering from fever and even dying of it to spending a few annas to be cured, the experiment would come to an end. Matters would then revert to their present condition, and I should apply my 1885 crop to its old purpose of being sold to the manufacturers.

15. As this partial application would only employ a part of my present 1884 crop, I should probably have to make other arrangements in Europe than what I proposed in contemplating the employment of the whole crop.

16. As soon as I had selected the Collectorates, I should require to be furnished with the exact number of Tahsildars in each Collectorate, and with the exact number of the monegars in each of their taluks, so that I might know the exact number of ounces I should have to provide.

17. In that case also I would provide three ounces per monegar, instead of two, one in the monegar's hands for sale, one in stock at the Collectorate, and one in stock at the head office in Madras with which to refill the Collectorate stock, in case it should be found that the monegars did succeed in selling their first ounce quickly.

18. I beg that these modifications may be taken as part of my proposal to Government and considered together with my letter of 27th ultimo.

Order—dated 11th February 1885, Mis. No. 724, Revenue.

Referred to the Board of Revenue in continuation of Mis. G.O., No. 552, dated 3rd February 1885, for early reply.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

Resolution—dated 21st February 1885, Mis. No. 1668.

The Board observe that Mr. Money practically wishes Government to lend him the weight of their authority in pushing the sale of a febrifuge which he can make from the cinchona bark grown on his estate at Devasholah. He wants the Government to appoint a clerk at the head-quarters of every district and another at the head-quarters station of every taluk for the purpose of distributing the febrifuge and collecting the money realized by its sale, offering the services of these clerks to Government during such time as they are not engaged on his business. They are to be paid by him, and it is presumed that the cost of all the stationery and stamps they would consume would also be defrayed by him though, on this point, he is silent.

2. Admitting, in the first instance, that Mr. Money's febrifuge has all the merits claimed for it by him, there is no evidence that it is better than, or even as good as, the sulphate of quinine or other cinchona alkaloids supplied by Government to Local Fund Dispensaries, while its price Rs. 6 per ounce is greater than even sulphate of

	Per lb. RS.	Per oz. RS.
Cinchona febrifuge (Dar- jeeling) ...	17	1½
Cinchonice sulphas ...	6	½
Cinchonidice „ ...	19	1½
Cinchonine alkaloid ...	6	½
Quinidice sulphas ...	40	3½
Quinice sulphas ...	68	5½

quinine, which is the most expensive of all, as will be seen from the marginally-given table. Moreover, while the Board would be glad to see all legitimate encouragement given to any scheme for bringing cheap febrifuges within easy reach of the masses and thus benefiting both the grower and the consumer, the Board consider that it will not be legitimate to give

to one individual planter a practical monopoly to the exclusion of all other planters and manufacturers. Moreover, it would be quite beneath the dignity of Government to accept the services of Mr. Money's clerks at odd times, and if the Government is to intervene at all in the matter it will be incumbent on them to see that the drug thrown into the market by its agency is of a continuously maintained standard of excellency.

3. The Board have no hesitation therefore in advising that Mr. Money's offer should be declined.

4. But the proposal opens up the question whether it is not desirable to afford increased facilities for the sale of reliable medicines in every village throughout the country, and Local Fund Boards might be asked whether it would not be practicable for them to keep one clerk at the head-quarters of the district whose sole duty it would be to supply every village with medicines, the headman of each village being required to nominate some person who, in consideration of his stock in trade being supplied in the first instance free of cost by the Local Fund Board, would engage, under the monegar's supervision, at will, to sell the medicines unadulterated and at the prices fixed by the Local Fund Board, such prices being arranged so as to give him a fair profit. A slight additional percentage might also be put on the cost price of all the medicines so as to recoup the Local Fund Board the cost of the clerk, of carriage and money-order fees.

5. The local vendors in each village could then recoup their stocks at will on payment by money order for what had been expended. The sales need not be restricted to any particular febrifuge or even to febrifuges alone, but might embrace any simple medicaments that the Local Fund Board, under advice of the medical profession at Madras, might think it advisable to supply. Mr. Money in common with other planters would then find a machinery in existence by which he could readily reach the public, provided only he could satisfy the medical storekeeper or other Government

expert at Madras that his drug was the cheapest and best for the market. In brief, the Government medical expert at Madras would buy in the open market, the Local Fund Boards would have the assurance that the best article was selected for them, and they would maintain the channels of distribution to the people.

6. Mr. Money's subsequent letter of 7th February, modifying in large measure his original proposals, calls for no reconsideration of the Board's suggestions.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Mr. Money's letter, dated 7th February 1885, returned.

Order—dated 3rd March 1885, No. 265, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees generally with the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue.

2. The Government fully appreciate the importance of encouraging attempts to place a cheap febrifuge at the disposal of the masses in this country; but the demand by Mr. Money for a practical monopoly of Government assistance in the matter, and the nature of the arrangements proposed which would excite a belief that the sales were forced by official influence, render his proposals unacceptable.

3. In his second letter, Mr. Money proposes to restrict his operations to a few selected districts, but explains that he expects to realize 6 rupees an ounce for the whole of the febrifuge supplied; at which rate it would be, as pointed out by the Board, as expensive as the best preparations from cinchona bark, and Mr. Money's profits would become so great as to entirely destroy the philanthropic character of the scheme. The absence of information or guarantee as to the nature and efficacy of the medicine—for, in the circumstances, extensive sale would prove nothing on these points—is also a grave objection.

4. Mr. Money will therefore be informed that the Government regret their inability to accept his proposals.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ J. W. B. Money, Esq.

RESOLUTION—dated 26th March 1885, No. 1005.

Communicated to the several Local Fund Boards, with the request that they will consider and report on the scheme suggested in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Board's Resolution, dated 20th February 1885, No. 1668.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR,
First Assistant.

To all Presidents of Local Fund Boards.
Copy to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

1885.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

Printed April 10th.

Proceedings, 26th March 1885, No. 1005.

Requesting Presidents of Local Fund Boards to report on scheme suggested by the Revenue Board in regard to affording increased facilities for the sale of reliable medicines in every village throughout the country.

28TH APRIL 1885, No. 82 L.F., FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 366, Revenue.

Read—again G.O., dated 5th March 1885, No. 265, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Informing Mr. Money that his proposals for the sale of febrifuge cannot be accepted.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th March 1885, Mis. No. 2377:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, dated 21st February 1885, Mis. No. 1668.

Resolution—dated 12th March 1885, Mis. No. 2377.

In continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 21st February 1885, No. 1668, the Board would beg to refer the Government to the table of mortality printed at page 15 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1883, from which it will be seen that the deaths from fever in the Presidency in the last 18 years amount to 3,884,482, and show an annual average of 215,805, the result being that the mortality from fever proves to be about three times as great as from any other cause. The Board conceive that these figures serve to illustrate the importance of the inquiry whether measures cannot be taken for placing cheap febrifuges readily within reach of the people on some such plan as that suggested in the Board's Proceedings above quoted.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—the following letter from W. R. CORNISH, Esq., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Fort St. George, 17th March 1885, No. 155:—

With reference to Proceedings of Government as per margin,* I have the honor to

* No. 62, dated 14th January 1885, Revenue Department.

† Jail Hospital, Cuddapah.
Police Hospital, Cuddapah.
Jail Hospital, Rajahmundry.
Civil Dispensary, Coondapoor.
Police Hospital, Mangalore.
Central Jail Hospital, Salem.

report that the liquid solution of cinchona alkaloids prepared by Mr. Hooper has been experimentally tested in the hospitals marginally named.† Such reports as have been received are now forwarded for the consideration of Government, and others will be forwarded as received. As my time in India is short, I prefer to submit the reports before me, and to state

my views on the subject, rather than await the complete series of returns. Copy of my instructions to medical officers is appended.

2. I may state at once that the liquid preparation has fully sustained the character I had formed of it. It cures the ordinary malarious fevers with ease and certainty,

and it seems to be free from the objections, which are so often found to attend the use of the Bengal febrifuge or cinchonine, in causing nausea and disordered digestive functions. I may refer especially to the remarks of Surgeon-Major Ratton and the temperature charts of the case treated by him. He used the medicine in rather large doses, equivalent to 12 grains of mixed alkaloid, and yet he found no disagreeable effects from the large doses.

3. The testimony of Civil Apothecary Gascoyne (South Canara) is also very favorable. The same remark applies to the report of the Civil Surgeons, Cuddapah and Rajahmundry. The Kurnool reports have not been received.

4. None of the medical officers allude to any deterioration of the preparation by keeping, so I conclude that it stood the test of keeping in hot places.

5. I am satisfied that the preparation is one of very considerable value, and, with the sanction of Government, I should desire to see it used in considerable quantity in Government hospitals.

6. The preparation at present contains 24 grains of alkaloid in a fluid ounce. It would be more convenient, especially for supply to distant hospitals, if the concentration could be carried still further, so that each fluid ounce should contain 40 grains of alkaloid, or each fluid dram 5 grains. This would reduce the bulk by nearly one half, and make the preparation less costly to supply to distant places, and at the same time the standard of 5 grains in a fluid dram would be convenient for dispensary and hospital administration.

7. In regard to manufacture, it is a question whether it might not more conveniently and economically be prepared in the Medical Stores than on the Hills, as apparatus for evaporation and manufacture have recently been set up in the stores. On this point it is desirable that Mr. Hooper should visit the Medical Store Depot and confer with the Storekeeper.

8. I would suggest that a copy of these papers may be sent to the Military Department with the view of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, bringing the preparation to the notice of medical officers in the Military Department, many of whom would probably wish to be able to prescribe a liquid preparation of cinchona bark in which all the alkaloids of the bark are contained in definite strength.

9. I think it is probable that this preparation will come into considerable demand by the medical officers of Government, Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals, and that arrangements should be made for its manufacture. A pound or 20 fluid ounces prepared at the degree of concentration suggested will contain 800 grains, or nearly 2 ounces of alkaloid. We have nearly three hundred civil hospitals and dispensaries, and their present consumption would probably average more than two pounds each a year if it could be supplied. Perhaps I should be not wrong in estimating that from 1,000 to 1,500 lb. of the liquid cinchona would be required by the Store Depot to meet requisitions likely to arise.

10. I have addressed the Director of Government Gardens separately on the subject of increasing the supply of febrifuge for the general population, and my letter will reach Government in due course in the Revenue Department.

Read—Endorsement from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Fort St. George, 18th March 1885, No. 153.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding report of the Civil Surgeon, Kurnool, on the results of the experiments with Cinchona Liquida.

Order—dated 25th March 1885, No. 366, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Military Department.

2. The Government desire that they may be furnished as soon as possible with estimates showing the cost of preparing 1,000

pounds of the fluid extract at 40 grains to the ounce, both at Ootacamund and at the Medical Stores, Madras. In order to prepare these, Mr. Hooper, the Government Quinologist, will visit the Medical Store Depot and consult with the Medical Storekeeper at Madras.

3. The Government observe that the question of supplying a cheap febrifuge for the general population is now under their consideration with reference to certain proposals of the Board of Revenue, and the success which has attended the experiment reported upon by Dr. Cornish is most valuable in that connection.

4. The papers will also be communicated to the Financial Department in view to consideration of the Board's general suggestion for the establishment, under Local Fund Boards, of an agency for distributing medicines among the people.

5. It is probable that if quinine were made available in small quantities, the people would buy it; and the Government think that the experiment of offering it for sale in $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce bottles at taluk offices in selected districts should be made. The Director will report whether Mr. Hooper can undertake the manufacture of a sufficient quantity with the means at his disposal.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Military Department.
„ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations,
Parks and Gardens, Nilgiris.
„ the Accountant-General.

ORDER—dated 28th April 1885, No. 82 L.F., Financial.

Communicated to all Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

2. With reference to paragraph 4, the report called for from the Presidents of District Boards in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th March 1885, No. 1005, will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

M. M. M.
Chief Secretary.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
„ the Chairmen of Municipal Councils, through the Collectors concerned.
„ the Revenue department, with copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 1005 of 1885.

Exd. J. Wright.

G.O. 25 dbandys 1885-86.

Revenue Dept.

No. 3258

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

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Issued

Recd. 6-2-85

Encl. 1

G.O., 28th April 1885, No. 82 L.F.

APRIL.

Cinchona Alkaloids.

Communicating to all Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils Revenue department orders on the Surgeon-General's report upon the liquid solution of cinchona alkaloids prepared by Mr. Hooper, and requesting the Presidents of District Boards to expedite the submission of the report called for in Revenue Board's Proceedings, dated 26th March 1885, No. 1005.

J. 3 the board of Revenue
20-2-5-85

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R.D.S.