

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Rudra DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<i>18/6</i>	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	<i>20-8-1867</i>	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
20th August 1867.*

No. 136. Read the following letter from Colonel G. W. Y. SIMPSON, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 14th August 1867, No. 123.

With reference to the Order of Government, Public Department, No. 54, dated 13th January 1865, and No. 969, dated 25th September 1866, I have now the honor to annex an abstract of the reports received on the result of the experiment with water-proof paper as a substitute for wax-cloth for postal covers.

2. It seems evident from these reports that the paper tested is admirably well adapted for light packets.

3. There is little doubt that the manufacturers at Home could produce a stronger water-proof paper suitable for as heavy packages as are despatched by the Post Office, which would be lighter and less expensive than wax-cloth now in use. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that this question be submitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, with the view of a small quantity of stronger paper of this description being sent out as an experimental measure.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS on the water-proof paper tested by the Departments as a substitute for wax-cloth.

Postmaster, Madras.—Reports that a sheet of the water-proof paper was folded into the form of a box, with a depth of four inches, and filled with water, and, after being so kept for 12 hours, not a drop escaped; that experimental packets were made up, and despatched to Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, and Peshawar, and were reported to have been received in good condition, and the return packets wrapped up in the same paper were received uninjured, after having been used for a similar purpose; that a packet covered with water-proof paper was immersed for 24 hours in the compound well of the office, and, when taken out, the contents were found to be partially wet, the water having got in through the crevices of the folds; that a packet covered with water-proof paper was exposed for 24 hours to the heavy rains in December last, but, on being examined, the contents were found perfectly dry—all proving suitability of the material for covers and light parcels.

Commissary General, Madras.—Reports that the covers made of the water-proof paper are impervious to water, and would answer well for small, light packets, containing about half a dozen letters, but that the paper is not strong enough for large and bulky packets, for which wax-cloth is preferable.

Inspector General, Medical Department, Madras.—Reports that the paper is sufficient protection for light parcels sent to short distances, but useless for heavy parcels, for which well prepared wax-cloth is preferable.

Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras.—Reports very favorably on the use of water-proof paper for covers of letters, more particularly in the monsoons.

Civil Judge, Bellary.—Reports that the package was received in good order.

Civil Judge, Berhampore.—Intimates that the small water-proof paper packets were received in perfect order, but the water-proof paper on the larger packets was torn in several places, and it is not strong enough for heavy packets. Remarks, also, that sealing wax does not adhere to the paper.

Civil Judge, Calicut.—States that the parcel reached “in perfect order”, but observes that the paper had a very nasty smell.

Acting Civil Judge, Coimbatore.—Reports the arrival of the parcel “in perfect order.”

Acting Civil Judge, Cuddalore.—Says the packet arrived in perfect order, and considers the water-proof paper more suitable for packages than wax-cloth.

Acting Civil Judge, Cuddapah.—States that the parcel sent to him arrived in perfect order.

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Civil Judge, Gunttoor.—Reports arrival of parcel in perfect order.

Civil Judge, Madura.—Intimates that the water-proof envelope was received in first rate condition, but he does not consider the paper strong enough for banghy journey to Madura.

Small Cause Court Judge, Masulipatam.—States that the parcel was received in a proper state without getting wet.

Civil Judge, Nellore.—Says that the package reached in good order.

Civil Judge, Nundial.—States the record to have been received in good order, the cover next to the water-proof paper not having been at all stained.

Civil Judge, Rajahmundry.—States that the parcels arrived in excellent condition.

Civil Judge, Salem.—Reports the arrival of the packet sent to him in good order.

Civil Judge, Tanjore.—States that the parcel arrived in good order.

Civil Judge, Tinnevely.—Reports that the packet arrived in very good order, but that one end of the cover was open from the wax not adhering, and suggests that string should be tied over the paper and sealed.

Civil Judge, Trichinopoly.—Says that the parcel was received in good order, though there must have been heavy rain on the road, and he considers the water-proof paper well adapted to take the place of wax-cloth.

Board of Revenue.—Forwards the reports of the several Collectors, who consider the water-proof paper to answer very well for covers for light parcels, and not suitable as a substitute for wax-cloth for covering heavy parcels sent by banghy, in which opinion the Board concur.

Collector, South Canara.—Intimates that the printed forms covered with the water-proof paper were received in very good condition, and no damage whatever was sustained.

Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.—Intimates that the paper is suitable for light packages. It ought to be made stronger, or used doubly for large and heavy packages in long as well as short journeys.

Collector, Coimbatore.—Intimates that the water-proof paper used as a cover was received in good condition.

Collector, Ganjam District.—Intimates that the water-proof paper cover was received in good condition, and sustained no damage whatever from the weather.

Collector, Kistna District.—Intimates that the water-proof paper was received uninjured.

Collector, South Arcot.—States that the water-proof paper cover and the contents were received in a very sound condition.

Assistant Inspector General of Police.—Intimates that the result of the trial of the water-proof paper was satisfactory.

Controller General of Military Expenditure.—Intimates that the water-proof paper wrapper was received in excellent condition.

Pay Examiner.—Intimates that the water-proof paper answers well for covers for letters, and it is not well adapted for banghy parcels. In his opinion wax-cloth is more suitable, and cheaper.

Military Accountant.—Reports that the water-proof paper is well suited for small packets, and not for large and heavy packets.

Deputy Conservator of Forests.—States that water-proof paper was found suitable for protecting book post covers in the wet season, and cannot be used as a substitute for wax-cloth for banghy parcels.

Superintendent of Marine.—Informs that the water-proof paper resists the action of water exceedingly well.

Controller of Military Accounts.—Forwards opinions of the several Paymasters, and concurs in the same, that the paper is as efficient as wax-cloth for the protection of small parcels, and not for large banghy packets.

Paymaster, Pegu Division.—Intimates that the wrapper was received in good condition, and suggests that one or two more trials be made during the south-west monsoon.

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Paymaster, Vizagapatam.—Intimates that the wrapper does not appear to have been at all affected from exposure to weather.

Paymaster, Hyderabad Circle.—Intimates that the wrapper and contents were received in good condition, and it is difficult to give an opinion until the wrapper has been tried in the monsoon.

Paymaster, Mysore Circle.—Intimates that water-proof paper wrapper was received in good order, and appears to be much lighter than, and quite as efficient as, wax-cloth for the protection of small parcels by post.

Paymaster, Northern Circle.—States that the water-proof paper serves the purpose for which wax-cloth is now used.

(Signed) G. W. Y. SIMPSON, Colonel,
Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.

No. 137.

ORDER THEREON, 20th August 1867, No. 1016.

Ordered, accordingly, that application be made to the Secretary of State for India, for a small quantity of the paper required.

(True Extract).

Acting Chief Secretary.

Exl. J. H. Burns.

*(Abstracts of Reports on the water proof paper tested by the
Departments as a substitute for wax cloth.)*

From whom	Remarks
Post Master Madras.	Reports that a sheet of the water proof paper was folded into the form of a box with a depth of 4 inches and filled with water, and after being so kept for 12 hours not a drop escaped. That experimental packets were made up and despatched to Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, Lahore and Peshawar, and were reported to have been received in good condition and the return packets wrapped up in the same paper were received uninjured, after having been used for a similar purpose. That a packet covered with water proof paper was immersed for 24 hours in the compound well of the Office and when taken out the contents were found to be partially wet, the water having got in through the crevices of the folds. That a packet covered with water proof paper was exposed for 24 hours to the heavy rains in December last, but on being examined the contents were found perfectly dry. All proving suitableness of the material for covers and light parcels.
Commissary General Madras.	Reports that the covers made of the water proof paper are inferior to water and would answer well for small light packets containing about 1/2 dozen letters, but that the paper is not strong enough for large and bulky packets for which wax cloth is preferable.
Inspector General Medical Department Madras.	Reports that the paper is sufficient protection for light parcels sent to short distances, but useless for heavy parcels for which well prepared wax cloth is preferable.
Registrar High Court Appellate Side Madras.	Reports very favorably on the use of water proof paper for covers of letters, more particularly in the monsoons.
Civil Judge Bellary.	Reports that the package was received in good order.

From whom	Remarks	From whom	Remarks
Civil Judge Berhampore.	Estimates that the small water proof paper packets were received in perfect order, but the water proof paper on the larger packets was torn in several places, and it is not strong enough for heavy packets. Remarks also that sealing wax does not adhere to the paper.	Civil Judge Salon	Reports the arrival of the Packet sent to him in good order.
Civil Judge Calicut	States that the parcel reached in perfect order, but observed that the paper had a very nasty smell.	Civil Judge, Tanjore	States that the parcel arrived in good order.
Acting Civil Judge Cumbalore.	Reports the arrival of the parcel in perfect order.	Civil Judge Tanjore	Reports that the parcel arrived in very good order, but that one end of the cover was open from the wax not adhering. Suggests that string should be tied over the paper and sealed.
Acting Civil Judge Cuddalore.	Says the parcel arrived in perfect order and considers the water proof paper more suitable for packages than wax cloth.	Civil Judge Trichinopoly.	Says that the parcel was received in good order though there must have been heavy rain on the road, and he considers the water proof paper well adapted to take the place of wax cloth.
Acting Civil Judge Cuddalore.	States that the parcel sent to him arrived in perfect order.	Board of Revenue	In answer to the Reports of the several Collectors who consider the water proof paper to answer very well for covers for light parcels, and not suitable as a substitute for wax cloth for covering heavy parcels sent by banyan, in which opinion the Board concur.
Civil Judge Guntur.	Reports arrival of parcel in perfect order.	Collector South Canara.	Estimates that the Printed Forms covered with the water proof paper were received in very good condition, and no damage whatever was sustained.
Civil Judge Madura.	Estimates that the water proof envelope was received in first rate condition, but he does not consider the paper strong enough for a banyan journey to Madura.	Superintendent of Stationery Madras.	Estimates that the paper is suitable for light packages. It ought to be made stronger or used doubly for large and heavy packages as long as well as short journeys.
Small Cause Court Judge Masulipatam.	States that the parcel was received in a perfect state without getting wet.	Collector Cumbalore.	Estimates that the water proof paper used as a cover was received in good condition.
Civil Judge Mellore.	Says that the package reached in good order.	Collector Mangalore District.	Estimates that the water proof paper cover was received in good condition, and sustained no damage whatever from the weather.
Civil Judge Mundial.	States the parcel to have been received in good order, the cover and the water proof paper not having been at all injured.	Collector Mundra District.	Estimates that the water proof paper was received uninjured.
Civil Judge Majahundry.	States that the parcels arrived in excellent condition.		

From whom	Remarks
Collector South Arcot.	States that the water proof paper cover and the contents were received in a very sound condition.
Assistant Inspector General of Police.	Estimates that the result of the trial of the water proof paper was satisfactory.
Controller General of Military Expenditure.	Estimates that the water proof paper wrapper was received in excellent condition.
Pay Examiner	Estimates that the water proof paper answers well for covers for letters, and it is not well adapted for bulky parcels, in his opinion wax cloth is more suitable and cheaper.
Military Accountant.	Reports that the water proof paper is well suited for small parcels, and not for large and heavy parcels.
Deputy Conservator of Forests.	States that water proof paper was found suitable for protecting beetle post covers in the wet season, and cannot be used as a substitute for wax cloth for bulky parcels.
Superintendent of Marine	Expresses that the water proof paper resists the action of water exceedingly well.
Controller of Military Accounts.	Forwards opinions of the several Pay Masters and concurs in the same, that the Paper is as efficient as wax cloth for the protection of small parcels, and not for large bulky parcels.
Paymaster Pegu Division	Estimates that the wrapper was received in good condition and suggests that one or two more trials be made during the South West Monsoon.
Paymaster Vizagapatam.	Estimates that the wrapper does not appear to have been at all affected from exposure to weather.

From whom	Remarks
Paymaster Hyderabad Circle.	Estimates that the wrapper and contents were received in good condition, and it is difficult to give an opinion, until the wrapper has been tried in the monsoon.
Paymaster Mysore Circle.	Estimates that water proof paper wrapper was received in good order and appears to be much lighter and quite as efficient as wax cloth for the protection of small parcels by post.
Paymaster Southern Circle.	States that the water proof paper serves the purpose for which wax cloth is now used.

J. Simpson Colonel
Inspector General of Ordnance
and Magazine.

14th August 1867.

No. 123.

From

Colonel C. W. V. Simpson

Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the order of Government, Public Department, No. 54 dated 13th January 1865, and No. 969 dated 25th September 1866, I have now the honor to annex an Abstract of the reports received on the result of the experiment with Water Proof Paper as a substitute for Wax Cloth for postal covers.

2. It seems evident from these reports that the paper tested is admirably well adapted for light packages.

3. There is little doubt that the Manufacturers at home could produce a stronger Water proof paper suitable for all heavy packages as are despatched by the Post Office, which would be lighter and less expensive than Wax Cloth now in use, I would therefore beg to suggest that this question be submitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India with the view of

a small quantity of stronger paper of this descrip-
tion being sent out as an experimental measure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

J. Simpson Colonel
Inspector General of Ordnance
and Magazine.

Ms 25 Sept 16 Aug 120-141-
-13 Aug 185- 82-83.

20 June 20 Aug 17
- 16 Dec 1847

Public Letter to Cong 22 Aug 1

20 June 20 Aug 17
- 16 Dec 1847

Sept 17 of 1867
Public Letter to Congress
1730 1st 1868

20 June 20 Aug 17
- 16 Dec 1847

Bo 1283 11.223

There are no abstract
of the reports on the basis of
of the experiment with water
proof paper as a substitute
for wax (both for postal seals
and registers) that a small
quantity of stronger paper
affixed to within being put
out as an experiment (see
enclosure).

26 Aug 130/137
1870

Not an order

Bo 1026 of 20 Aug 1870

Proced. accounts

Not applicable to an order
of the Secretary of the post
for a small quantity of the
paper required

11.10