M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 18.

(2) Date of repair 9.9.38.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	3568	Press / Mis.
Dated	9 - 8 - 1892.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PURE QUININE.
5 grains one dose.
Price 1 pice.
PURE QUININE.

PURE QUININE.
5 grains one dose.
Price 1 pice.
PURE QUININE.

PURE QUININE.
5 grains one dose.
Price 1 pice.
PURE QUININE.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
26 JUL 92,
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

No. 1797 Med

Municipal DEPARTMENT.
Medical

From H. H. Risley, Esq., C.I.E.
Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
28 JUL 92
SECRETARIAT

Calcutta, the 20th July 1892.

Sir,

Under instructions from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, I am directed to forward as enclosures to the letter from that Government No. 1624 dated 16th July 1892, 12 specimen packets which it is proposed to use for the sale of Government quinine in the interior of the Province.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt servt

H. M. Peterson
for Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Rec. 16/8/92

H. L. G.—Reg. No. 4842F—2,000—12-3-91.

(1892.) 7

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current Number 1407

From The Bengal Govt

Abstract

Dated 20th July 92

Received 28 July 92

Enclosures 12 Specimen packets of Quinine

No.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding 12 Specimen packets proposed to be used for the sale of Govt Quinine.

ABSTRACT.

6

No. 1624 69

Rec 7

FROM

SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 26 JUL 92

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

(Agriculture)

Simla, the 16th July 1892.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 312 Rev: of the 30th March last, on the subject of the sale of quinine manufactured at the Government plantations, I am directed to offer the following observations, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. It is learnt with satisfaction that the Madras Government has resolved to reduce the price of the quinine packets a sample of which is forwarded with your letter. It appears possible, however, that the manner in which the medicineis put up may, to some extent, be the cause of the poor results hitherto obtained in the endeavours made to bring the drug within the reach of the lower classes of the people. A specimen of the packet now introduced for the retail sale of Government quinine in Bengal districts is forwarded for inspection. The drug it will be observed, is uncoloured and packed in closed covers and I am to suggest that the adoption

of

of this system for the distribution might be found efficacious in extending the sale in Madras. The accompanying papers also afford particulars as to the agency through which the Bengal Government proposes to push the sale of the medicine.

Extract paragraphs 4,6 and 7 of letter No. 1070 Med. dated 12th April 1892 from Bengal Government. To Government of Bengal No. 373 dated 8th July 1892.

3. The Government of India are still advised that the simultaneous distribution of quinine and jalap powders is likely to afford a handle to ignorant village and country practioners for discrediting the efficacy of the former drug. It is believed that poor natives seldom require purgatives, or that when they do, they recognize the fact for themselves and resort to indigenous drugs which are effectual for the purpose. I am to suggest therefore that the separation of the jalap powders from the quinine may be tried as an experiment in selected districts.

4. The Government of India also think that the suggestion to employ dispensary establishments to make up the packets deserves a trial. The objection taken on account of the overworked state of the establishment appears to be somewhat imperfectly

borne

borne out by facts represented in the figures quoted in the margin, which seem to show that the proportion of establishments to patients treated is considerably larger in Madras than in Northern India.

Province	Cost of establishments	Number of patients
	Rs	
rth Western ovinces and dh	289,532	2,890,369
njab	250,433	2,580,496
dras	420,054	2,580,746

5. Finally with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter I am to take the opportunity to point out that the observation that the manufacture of quinine is not keeping pace with the demand was based on paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Madras Government's review of Mr. Lawson's report for 1890-91 and was not originated by the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

P.C.M.

No. 373.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Home Department.
Medical.

Simla, the 8th July 1892.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1070 (Medical), dated the 12th April 1892, forwarding proposals for the sale of quinine to the poorer classes in Bengal.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor intends to utilize, as an agency for selling quinine, all public offices in the interior of districts which are under the orders of the Local Government, such as Thanas and Police outposts, Dispensaries, offices of Managers of Wards' estates, &c., and it is suggested that the Postal Department, which would be a still more effective agency, should also undertake this duty. The main features of the scheme, submitted for the approval of the Government of India, are that Post Masters shall undertake the sale of quinine, receiving a discount of one anna in the rupee; that their indents for quinine on the central depôt shall be sent free on Postal Service; that ordinary postage is to be paid on the parcels of quinine sent to Post Masters, and after the first advance the cost of renewing supplies is to be recovered by means of the Value Payable system; and that the Post Office as a Department will have neither responsibility nor the duty of keeping accounts in connection with the matter.

3. I am to say that the Government of India approve generally of these proposals which will, for the present, be tried as an experiment only. As it is understood, however, that the principal object of the proposal is to place quinine within easy reach of the rural population, I am to say that the Governor General in Council apprehends that it will not be necessary to have recourse to Post Offices in the larger towns where other suitable agencies are likely to be found.

4. There appear to the Governor General in Council to be the following matters of importance in connection with the scheme in regard to which it may be desirable to take special precautions, *viz.*:—

(1) that the supplies of quinine are distributed in small quantities and at frequent intervals, in order to guard against deterioration, especially in a damp climate and in places where Post Masters have not the means of keeping it in good condition;

(2) that the packets are not tampered with by the Post Office or other subordinates and an inferior article substituted for the quinine, thus bringing the Government medicine into disrepute;

(3) that after sale the empty packets are not collected and used for fraudulent purposes.

There are, moreover, certain minor details which have to be settled before the scheme can be brought into working order, such as the manner in which the discount to Post Masters shall be paid, and the source from which the charge for remitting the price of the quinine to the Quinine Depôt shall be met. These can best be arranged by the Local Government in communication with the Post Master General of Bengal.

5. The discount or commission allowed to Post Masters on the sales effected will be income within the meaning of the Income Tax Act, but difficulty in the assessment of it can be obviated by treating the remuneration so received by Post Masters as income apart from salary, *viz.*, "other sources of income," and leaving it to be dealt with by the Assessor, as he would deal with shares or houses owned by Post Masters.

6. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with a report of the working of the scheme up to 31st March 1893.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 374.

COPY, with copy of the letter from the Government of Bengal to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Department for information and such further action as may be considered necessary.

By order,

H. LUSON,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Inida.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 576 H. D.—13-7-92.—132.

DEPY No. . etc sharp copies in circulation.

Encls-

Section III. 13

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL

No. 1070Med.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH APRIL 1892.

FROM H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Encl.

9/2 4

4. The great reduction that has taken place of late years in the price of quinine generally, and the development of the Government cinchona plantation near Darjeeling, have now renderedit possible to renew, with greater prospects of success, the attempt to popularise the use of quinine among the poorer classes of the province. In order to attain the end in view, certain essential conditions must be complied with. In the first place the quinine sold must be first-rate and uniform in quality, and must be guaranteed as such by being sold in packets bearing a Government stamp. Secondly, it must be sold in very small quantities procurable for the smallest coin in daily use among the people. Thirdly, it must be sold at a large number of centres and at places which people are likely to frequent in the ordinary course of business. Fourthly, the sellers must be given an interest in pushing the sales and in making it generally known that quinine can be bought in small quantities at certain places.

6. For the purpose of selling the quinine, all public offices in the interior of the district, such as thánas and police out-posts, dispensaries, offices of managers of wards' estates, and so forth will be utilised. These are under the orders of the Local Government, but there is another department not under this Government, the Postal Department, which will, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be a still more convenient and effective agency. Throughout Bengal the village Post Office is a popular place of meeting, where people assemble to hear the news and discuss matters of common interest, and both Postmasters and postal peons would, it is believed, have no difficulty in conducting sales of quinine without interfering with their ordinary duties. The Postmaster-General of Bengal, who has been consulted unofficially on the subject, is understood to regard the scheme with favour and to consider that the Post Office may properly lend its assistance. Mr. Kisch suggests that, in the first instance, the packing factory or central depôt at Hazáribágh should supply every Post Office in Bengal with a permanent advance of a sufficient number of packets to last a short time. When a Postmaster finds his stock running short, he should indent on the central depôt for a fresh supply. This indent might, with the permission of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, be sent through the post free of charge. The central depôt would comply with the indent by sending the number of packets of quinine asked for as a value payable parcel, for which the Postmaster would pay on receipt. As he would have got his first supply as a permanent advance, and would have sold nearly all of it before he indented for the next supply, he would be prepared to pay for the latter and for subsequent supplies on arrival. A commission, which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to fix at an anna in the rupee, should be allowed to the Postmaster in order to induce him to push the sales, and to inform the people of the neighbourhood through his postmen that Government quinine is available for sale.

7. There can be no question that if the use of quinine could be extended, and pure quinine substituted for the highly adulterated compounds which are now sold in country villages in these provinces, a very real benefit would be conferred on the people of Bengal, who now suffer severely from malarial fever and have no approved remedy of guaranteed quality within easy reach. The plan now put forward seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to contain sufficient

promise of success to make it worth while to try as an experiment. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be moved to accord their sanction to the co-operation of the Post Office to the extent indicated above, and to the transmission on postal service of all correspondence from the Post Office on the subject. Correspondence addressed to the Post Office would of course be stamped in the ordinary way.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

(189 .)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

F.C. No 8011 of 92
F.C. No 8452 of 92

Current Number 6628

From

The Govt of India
Rev & Agr. Dept

DIST. OFF. 9/8 3564 9th August 92

Seq

Dated 16 July 1892

Received 26th

Enclosures 3

No. 1624/69

SUBJECT.

Offering Certain Observations on the Subject of the Statistics of quinine manufactured at the Govt Cinchona Plantations.

P 20

25-10-92

ABSTRACT.

Reas also C No 6697

H 57

D 3568 dy 9th August 1892

G.O. Mad

Referred

Govt Botanist and Director of Cinchona Plantations and to the Surgeon-General with the Govt of Madras for remarks.

Rec'd

29.7 or

To Govt Botanist 6
The Surgeon-Gl 2 } with specimen packets
Govt of Madras (Third Pub Dept).

7.7.93

3-3-93

Accepted 13/8