M.R.O. 1—27,000—8-5-37.

(1) Number of pages 38

(2) Date of repair 13-7-12

(3) Initials of the Reference

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 244 Press Mis.

Dated 21 - 1 - 1893.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

For orders as
to whether Chs. 408
~~was~~ since read must
be read with the PO.

PRM
21.1.93

3

Book for the Secretary

Letter replying to Dr. [illegible]
Etc. presented to obtain
the Surgeon General's opinion
regarding W. Lawson's suggested
substitute Quinine Tablets
for powders. A draft
card is submitted for
approval

Asst Surg

1572

But this argument is not quite reliable for two reasons. 1st the proper basis of comparison is the average sick attending for treatment daily not simply the total patients treated yearly.

Make it very clear that you are taking the average number of daily attendances and not the number of days each patient has been under treatment. Staff Comds. are quite right in saying that the daily average of each attendance is what is required

2d The proportion of apothecaries (who are highly paid than other subordinates) may be greater in Madras Presidency with other Provinces referred to by the Government of India.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sd) W. J. de Jabeen C.B.
Surgeon Main Genl.
Surgeon General with the
Govt. of Madras

(1892)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current Number 8011

From

Surg Maj. Gen. W. J. de Fabeck M.D.
Surgeon General with the
Govt of Madras,
Madras.

Dated 9th Sept.

Received 15th —"—

Enclosures 3

No. 624

SUBJECT.

Submits remarks on the subject of the sale of quinine manufactured at the Govt Cinchona Plantations

Rep 8/1892

Reg No 126
1892

ABSTRACT.

Endorsement No. 4212

Forwarded to the Government Botanist and Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations for perusal and return with his reply to G.O. 3568 dated 9th August 1892.

Ootacamund.
26th September 1892

Arbuthnot
Ag: Under Secretary

To
The Govt Botanist &c.
with Surgeon-General's letter
in original to be returned

With an endorsement Dr

No. 66

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
OOTACAMUND, 21 October 1892.

From
M. A. LAWSON, Esq.,
GOVERNMENT BOTANIST AND DIRECTOR OF
GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS, &c.,
Nilgiris.

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Ootacamund

SIR,

With reference to the letter from the Government of India, No 1624/69 dated the 16th July 1892, communicated to me under G. O. No 3568 of 9 August 1892 - Rev. I have the honor, in continuation of my letter, No 55 of 30th September 1892 to state:-

I am glad to see that the Government of India are of opinion that it would be advisable to discontinue the issuing of jalap powders with the quinine packets. The experiment has now been tried for a whole year in the Madras Presidency, and apparently with no good result. The issue of the jalap powders necessarily entails extra cost, and the Collector of Tinnevelly writes that he thinks the sale of them to ignorant ryots, in out of the way corners of his

District

District might prove dangerous. I would suggest therefore, that the Government of India's proposal should be adopted

2. The Government of India object to the unattractive manner in which the quinine is packed, and think that this may have much to do with the poorness of the sales hitherto effected; but it must be borne in mind that if five grains of quinine are to be sold for the smallest coin in daily use among the people, viz- one pie- and not one pice as stamped upon the envelope,— attractiveness must give way to cheapness; but to this point I shall recur again, when giving details respecting the lowest cost at which the powders may be issued without entailing much loss.

3. The proposal to pack the quinine in envelopes, instead of in loose papers, is an excellent one; but the envelopes which have been sent as patterns are made of paper of too thick and too costly a quality; and the printing upon them is unnecessarily elaborate. I enclose samples, which I believe would answer every practical purpose, and at the same time be much cheaper.

4. The idea of sending out the quinine

quinine colored is a good one, and I observe that Surgeon General de Habeck is also strongly of the same opinion; indeed, I proposed that this should be done in para 8 of my letter № 1 of 13 January 1892, embodied in G. O. of 30 March 1892 № 311, Revenue.

5. I am glad to see that the Bengal Government have taken up, and are likely to push to a successful issue the selling quinine through the agency of country Post Masters; this was originally suggested to me by the late Mr. Mooney of Devah Shola, but owing to the Postal Service being Imperial, this source for the distribution of the powders could not at that time be effected; but I always thought that it would be one of the best means by which the quinine might be sold to the ryots and the Surgeon General's remarks upon the subject are to the same effect.

6. With reference to Surgeon General de Habeck's letter, I would remark that I thoroughly agree with what he says about the desirability of having the powders made up at some central Depot; this can be best carried out, as it is done at present, in the Quinological Laboratory

Laboratory at Ootacamund, where all the Surgeon General's requirements relating to the purity and quantity of quinine in each powder can be guaranteed. There is only one other point upon which I desire to have the Surgeon General's opinion and that is, would not tablets be cheaper to make, and better for issue than powders.

7. With reference to the other points which the Surgeon General has raised in connection with the distribution of the quinine, these have either been touched upon in my comments upon the Government of India's letter on the same subjects, or they are matters which properly more immediately concern Government.

8. Estimated cost of one five grain powder

Cost of making and printing one envelope	.290
Cost of filling and packing	.072
Commission @ 4%	.040
Cost of quinine	.598
	1.000 pies

The cost of quinine, therefore, per pound would be Rs 4-5-9. But the cost of the envelope very probably may be somewhat decreased, if the printing is done in black ink, instead of red, and if the envelope is made one half the size of those sent by the Government of India. The estimate

estimate for filling and packing the envelope is also probably too high; so that it would not be unsafe to estimate the cost of quinine at Rs 5 per pound instead of 4-5-9. This, however, is still a very low price at which to sell pure Sulphate of quinine; nevertheless, Government would incur no great loss, if they were to order the issue of an experimental batch of one million powders at this rate; for if things continue to go on in the factory as well as they have been doing for the last twelve months, there is no doubt but that there will be in stock at the end of the year a surplus more than sufficient to meet this demand.

9. In para 2 of my letter, I said that the pricing of the packet sent by the Government of India at one pice must have been a mistake, and that one pie and not one pice must have been intended. This seems clear from the Government of India having

(1) In their letter No 2486 dated 3rd December 1891, embodied in G. O. No 311 of 30 March 1892 – Revenue – stated that they thought that the three pies at which the Madhavaram powders were then sold was too much, and they counselled

commissioned the Government of Madras to reduce the price. This was accordingly done; and they are now being sold at two pies per powder, with one jalap powder thrown in gratis for every ten of quinine

(2) Also in their letter dated 12 April 1892, No 1870, they state that the powders shall be sold for the smallest coin in daily use among the people, and this I am informed in Northern India is called a "chuck" and which is the equivalent of one pie, or one twelfth of one anna.

10. Samples of the envelopes filled with colored quinine, which I should propose for use are enclosed, and they are the size of the powders now sent out, and it will be seen that they are just one half of the size of the envelopes sent as samples by the Government of India, and less than half their weight; and the cost probably about one quarter, but on this latter point I am not able at present to speak with certainty; I have, however, written to Messrs Silverlock & Co, Blackfriars Road, London England - asking them at what price they would make and print such envelopes, as I propose, per million.

11. With regard to the instructions to be issued with each packet of 100 powders, these no doubt will be drawn up with the advice and under the authority of the Surgeon General. For the purposes of economy, the instructions ought to be printed on the lightest and cheapest paper obtainable. Also Mahratta should be added to the list of languages given in my letter, No 44 dated 31 August 1891.

× 96 No 933 R
5-5-91.

12. With respect to the rules to be drawn up and to be observed by distributors, I think this had better be left to Government who no doubt will weigh well the remarks which have been made by the Surgeon General on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt. Servant
W. A. Lawson
Govt. Botanist & Director

1893
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Enclosure No. 4
To Current No. 986

fo. 3568 d/9-8-92

Revd 17

G.O. R. No 2632 d/16 December 1892

Referred to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for early remarks with reference to Mr Lawson's suggestion contained in the concluding portion of para 6 of his letter read above.

Rec'd 15-12-92

16/12

Rep. Lawson (Ld) 20/12

Secy

To

The Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras (thro' the Public Dept.)

Mr Lawson's Ltr

be returned

Rel 15/12

REVENUE {1892} CINCHONA.

3174 3403-1-

Current Number 8994

From

M. A. LAWSON, ESq.,

GOVERNMENT BOTANIST AND DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS;

Nilgiris.

To *The Secretary to Government Revenue Department*

Date Received

22 OCT 92

No. 66

Dated 21 October 1892

Despd.

Reed. 22

Rc No 10727 dt 1892-21-12-92-15-12-92

Rc 28 dt 93

ENCLOSURES 2

283-2

SUBJECT.

16th December 1892

Distribution of quinine in paper packets

Submits report on the Government of India's communication in relation to the scheme for the

Papers recd from Cinc (with letter) 20/12/92

P.T.O

Pd 29/12

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read again No. G.O. Nos 3568 d/9th Aug. 1892
4056 d/12th Sept. 1892
and 4212 d/26th Sept. 1892

Read also C. No. 8994 of 1892

Dated 189

FOR ORDERS.

G.I. letter under G.O. No 3568 9-8-92.

Please see G.O. No 311 dated 30th March 1892 and the 'notes' thereunder. In acknowledging the receipt of the above Proc. of this Govt. resolving to reduce the price of quinine, the Govt. of India made the following observations:—

(1) With reference to the sample packet forwarded by this Government:— that the manner in which the medicine was put up might, to some extent, be the cause of the poor results hitherto obtained in the endeavours to bring the drug within the reach of the lower classes of the people, and that the adoption of the Bengal system of selling uncoloured

uncoloured quinine in closed Cover packets (samples of wh have been forwarded for inspection) and utilizing all public offices in the interior of the district, including Post offices, for the purpose of selling the medicine, might be found efficacious in extending the sale in Madras:

(ii) that it was still of opinion that the suggestion to employ dispensary establishments to make up the packets deserved a trial and that the objection taken on account of the overworked state of the establishments was not borne out by facts, the proportion of establishments to patients treated being considerably larger in Madras than in Northern India:

(iii) Re: simultaneous distribution of jalap and quinine: that such a distribution was likely to afford a handle to ignorant villagers and country practitioners for discrediting

* Sanctioned by the G. I. as an experimental measure in Bengal. (G. I letter No. 373 8.2.82 to the Bengal Govt.).

Province.	cost of establishments Rs	Number of patients
N.W.P. & Oudh.	289,5-32	2,891,369
Punjab.	250,433	2,580,496
Madras	420,05-4	2,581,746

discrediting the efficacy of quinine and that poor natives seldom required purgatives and when they did the indigenous drugs which they resorted to were equally effectual for the purpose, and that consequently the separation of the jalap powders from quinine might be tried as an experiment in selected districts.

The above communication from the Govt of India was referred to the Comms of Land Revenue, the Govt Botanist and the Surgeon-General with the Govt of Madras for very early remarks, and their replies are contained in the last three of the papers read above.

Both the Board of Revenue and the Govt Botanist consider that the Govt of India suggestion to pack the quinine in envelopes, instead of in loose covers should be adopted, but the latter officer is of opinion that the pattern covers (Bengal) sent are made of paper

paper of too thick and too costly a quality and that the printing upon them is unnecessarily elaborate, and suggests He has at the same time forwarded samples of Covers filled with quinine, which he considers would answer every practical purpose and at the same time be much cheaper. and suggests their adoption. He proposes to reduce the price of quinine to 1 pie a 5-grain dose, the cost of making which as stated by him is given on the margin. Messrs Silverlock & Co, Blackfriars Road, London, have been addressed by the Govt. Botanist regarding the price at which they would make and print such envelopes per million. The Government Botanist's suggestions may, it is submitted be approved.

As regards the preparation of the packets, the Board of Revenue, the Govt. Botanist and the Surgeon-General, all consider that the packets should be made at some central place or places, and the

Enclosure to C. No. 8974.

* Cost of making and printing one envelope ... .290
Cost of filling and packing .072
Commission at 4% .... .040
Cost of quinine ... .598
1.000/pie

for orders although
JH
HH

It seems most advisable that the powders made up for the present at any rate, in the Laboratory at Ootacamund the powders submitted for orders.
HH
JH

the two latter officers are strongly of opinion that in order that the purity and quantity of quinine in each powder may be guaranteed, the powders should be made up, as at present, in the Quinologists Laboratory at Ootacamund. The Government Botanist further suggests that the opinion of the Surgeon-General may be obtained as to whether tablets would not be cheaper to make and better for issue than powders. The suggestion is a good one and it is submitted that the Surgeon-General may be consulted on the point.

From para 2 of the Govt. of India letter under reference it would appear that the quinine sold by the Bengal Government is uncoloured. On this point, the Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras writes:- "As regards the question of colouring the quinine, I am strongly in favor

favor of this. It has over and over again prevented fraud and it is a well-known fact that poor people will think more of the efficacy of the coloured article than the uncoloured, which does not impress them in the same way. It will at all events be an extra safe guard, and as such should be adopted." The Government Botanist is also strongly in favor of colouring the quinine & his submitted that these opinions may be accepted for orders.

As regards the agency by which the sale and distribution of quinine are to be carried out after the packets are made, the Board of Revenue the Surgeon-General and the Govt. Botanist consider that Post-Masters would be one of the best means by which quinine might be sold to the ryots and that they would be a more 'efficacious distributing Agency' than Police or revenue officials. On this point, the Surgeon-General

with the Madras Government observes:- "In country places the poor are in constant fear of the Police and of all in fact who exercise authority in the district. Post Masters are free from this objection, Post-Masters are universal, they exercise no authority, they are poor men as a rule and the inducement held out will be sufficient to make it their interest to push the sales." The Postal dept is an 'Imperial' one and it is submitted that the Govt. of India may be requested to extend to this Presidency, the concession granted to the Bengal Govt.

for orders.

My attached Ltr

× Please see G.I letter No. 373 8-7-92 to the Govt. of Bengal — forwarded as an enclosure to G.I letter under G.O No. 3568 d/9th Aug. 1892.

The Surgeon-General is opposed both to the preparation of the quinine powders in dispensaries and to the sale of the packets there. These institutions should, as stated by the Surgeon-General, be looked on by the poor as purely charitable, where any

any attempt at sale of medicine is now looked in as a serious offence and the sale of the quinine under such circumstances would be an incentive to fraud Besides, there would be no certainty as to the exact grained quantity of quinine in each packet prepared at dispensaries or as to its purity and the wastage being distributed over a large area must be considerable. Hence again both the Board of Revenue and the Govt. Both must consider that the suggestion to discontinue the distribution of jalap with quinine powders should be adopted and the latter officer adds that the experiment of issuing jalap powders with quinine packets has now been tried for a whole year in the Madras Presidency and apparently with no good result and urges that on this ground and on that of

of economy, the Govt. of India suggestion should be adopted. One jalap powder is now thrown in gratis for every ten powders of quinine, which of course involves some extra cost and it is submitted that the simultaneous distribution of jalap and quinine may now be directed to be discontinued.

In its proceedings under G.O. No. 4056 d/ 12th Sept. 1892, the Board of Revenue suggested that the above proposal might well be put into practice as an experiment in a few selected districts in the Presidency:— Kurnool, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Malabar, for instance, all of which may at this season be subject to the malarious influences referred to. The modes of advertisement of the scheme, and the particulars of the instructions which should accompany each packet, and the languages in which such instructions are to be published are, it is

is submitted; in matters of minor detail which may be considered after the main scheme is sanctioned.

The above is the only change the proposals require, and I have nothing to add to the few remarks I made, I submit the papers for orders.

Rel
5.12.92

I think the scheme may be approved & Mr Lawson asked to submit a draft Rules for giving effect to it. The sanction of the Govt of India for entertaining the Agency of Postmasters can then be obtained.

CL
6/12

The difference between the price (paisa) of Bengal & the pice given here should be explained. Mr Lawson should be asked to do this in his letter forwarding the Rules.

Dep
12/12

Meanwhile a Despatch Resolution of the India in the Congress on the subject should be consulted by

CL

FOR ORDERS.

C No 8994

Govt. of India's suggestions for extending the sale of quinine in this Presidency.

H. M.S.

With reference to the Hon. Member's remark it is submitted that Mr. Lawson's conjecture that the pricing of the Govt of Bengal packets at one pice each is a mistake for one pice is wrong. This is clear from the Govt of Bengal's Resolution of the 6th Dec. published as a Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of Dec. 7th from paras 6 of which it will be seen that 102 packets are priced at Rs 1-9-6 or 3 pies (one pice) each.

Rel
15.12.92

CJ/12
13/12

No. 4.B.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

OOTACAMUND, 14th January 1893.

From M. A. LAWSON, Esq.,
GOVERNMENT BOTANIST AND DIRECTOR OF
GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS, &c.,
Nilgiris.

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St George.

SIR,

In Continuation of my letter No 79 dated the 11th December 1892, and with reference to G.O. No 5603 dated the 21st December 1892 - Revenue - I have the honor to inform you that when I wrote I was on the point of starting for Sispara, or I should have then given my reasons for asking Government to allow me to cancel my letter of the 31st October 1892, No. 66.

1. Taking Messrs Silverlocks Estimate for 1000 envelopes; the price of the quinine in each powder becomes much less than that, which I gave in my former letter:-

Former Estimate.		Messrs Silverlocks.	
Cost of envelope	.290	Cost of envelope	.537
Filling and Packing	.072	Filling and Packing	.072
Commission	.040	Commission	.040
Quinine	.598	Quinine	.351
	1.000/pie		1.000/pie
Price of quinine	Rs 4-5-9/per lb	Price of quinine	Rs 2-8-11

To sell quinine at Rs 2.8.11 would be almost tantamount to giving it gratis, and I cannot advise Government to do this.

2 In my letter I stated that I thought it might be unadvisable to withhold the jalap powders. I did so, because I had received many applications asking that the number of these powders might be increased; and I was for the moment of the opinion that it was the issue of the jalap with the quinine that had recently caused so great an increase in the demand. (Up to date, there have been sold, since the 1st of April last, 110,100 ~~Packets~~ Powders of quinine, as against 37,000 which were disposed of during the previous year)— I have, however, since then, had an opportunity of conversing with Surgeon Major Maitland on the subject, who says that he does not believe that the addition of the jalap is of importance, as for the purposes of a purge in malarial fever, Jalap has no advantages over Castor oil, or Senna.

Under these circumstances I would not advise Government to continue the issue of

& Please see C Les/1812/93

of the jalap powders with the quinine.

After very carefully reconsidering the whole question afresh, I would now recommend that quinine (Colored) should be issued, as at present, minus the jalap powders; and that the powders (of five grains) be sold at one pie a piece, the estimate of which is given below.—

Cost of wrapsper	.056
Packing and putting up	.072
Commission	.040
Quinine	.832
	1.000 pie

Cost of quinine Rs 6-1-0 per lb.

The cost of the quinine powder as at present sold for two pies is estimated as follows:—

Cost of wrapsper	.056
Packing and putting up	.072
Commission	.040
Quinine	1.832
	2.000 pies

Cost of quinine Rs 13.5.8 per lb.

From this it will be seen that if the powders are

are to be sold at one pie, instead of two pies, the price of the quinine will be more than halved.

If the quinine is to be sold at the the low price of ~~Rs~~ 6-1-0, great precautions will have to be taken to prevent its being obtained for fraudulent purposes, and it might, therefore, be well to issue the quinine tinged with some very distinctive color, so that it could always be recognized from any other sorts. Again it should be issued only to such persons who would give a guarrantee that it is intended for administration to the poorest classes only, and that they will sell each powder for one pie and no more.

A form of instructions for the administration of quinine for issue with every packet, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General, is enclosed.

In all other respects, I adhere to

to what I wrote in my letter of the 31st October 1892, No. 66. 31

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant
M. Lawson
Govt. Botanist & Director

P.S. The form of "instructions" has been received from the printer, but they will be sent in the course of a day or two.
M. L.

Desp

REVENUE {1893 CINCHONA.

Govt Botanist Ootacd

From

M. A. LAWSON, ESQ.,

GOVERNMENT BOTANIST AND DIRECTOR OF

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS;

Nilgiris.

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George

No. 4. R.

Dated 14
Despd. 16 } January 1893.
Recd. 16

GENERAL RECORDS
16 JAN 93
ENCLOSURES
MADRAS

Nil.

SUBJECT.

Distribution of Quinine in paper packets. Submits certain revised proposals on the scheme of — in continuation of those given in letter dated the 31st October 1892. No 66.

Copying Section
Despatch
1911

No. 11

From M. A. L

To

SIR,

Letter, 2
1893, I
as promised, a copy of the form of instructions for taking quinine, which for the future will be sent out one to every twenty five powders; or four in every one packet of one hundred powders.

The extra cost in sending these out will be .015 pies per powder, or 1.5 pies in every Rupee.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.

M. A. Lawson
Govt Botanist &
Director.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING QUININE IN MALARIAL FEVER.

Before taking the quinine, the bowels should be opened by a purgative, such as Castor oil or Senna.

The administration of the quinine should be begun the day following the purgative, and if possible three hours before the attack of ague is expected. Should one powder not have the desired effect in staving off the attack, the next dose should be two powders.

As long as the illness continues, the powders must be taken, but only in the intervals between the attacks of fever.

The purgative may if necessary be repeated after the third or fourth day.

In calculating the doses for children, it should be borne in mind that, for a child of eight years old, about one-third of the doses of medicines for an adult native should be sufficient, and that the purgative in the case of children should not be repeated.

2½
3
3.

1303
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Enclosure No. 3
986

REVENUE {1893} ~~CINCHONA~~ Dept.

Current Number 1788.

From

M. A. LAWSON, Esq.,

Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations;

Nilgiris.

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St George

No. 11

Dated. 16th
Despd. 16th } January 1893
Recd. 18th

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
18 JAN 93
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Enclosures one

Subject.

Instructions for taking quinine
~~Forwards a printed~~
Copy of ——.

Abstract

Read C. No 8994 of 92
" also Fo. 5803 37 21.12.92
" also C. No 285 of 93
" " C.no. 408/93

Order issue Rs 244 dy 21st January 93

Referred to the Surgeon General with the Govt of Madras for early remarks with reference to Mr Lawson's suggestion regarding Quinine tablets contained in the concluding portion of para 6 of the first of the papers.

Rus
20 Jan. 93.

To

The Surgeon General with the Govt of Madras

Dec. 24/1

Noli

G.O. 2632 R dy 16th Dec 1892 has not yet been issued and it is presumed that it is to be cancelled now. Yes. and the paper treated as a current

Rus

Ab

Abstract 93

2-11-07 ✓

25-10-16

7.7.18 ✓

20-2-201

5-12-20 ✓

Ref G.O

Reg the Sale of Drinks packets

Seen

RECEIVED
No. 244
21 JAN 1918