

1. Number 32
2. Date of receipt 18-1-37

M.O. 1-3-37-10-10-7

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

1415

Press
Mis.

5-5-37

Dated

18-1-37

Not to be folded or roughly handled

13th October 1869.

No. 57. Read the following letter from the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 20th August 1869, No. 319.

With advertence to paragraph 27 of my letter, No. 277, of 24th July 1869, to Secretary to Government, Military Department, (copy of which was forwarded to you along with the annual indent of Medical Stores, No. 34, dated 1st August 1869,) I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the following suggestions relative to the introduction into Civil Dispensary practice of the indigenous drugs made "officinal" in the new "Pharmacopœia of India."

2. One of the chief objects sought to be attained by the publication of this work was, as Government are aware, not only to afford careful notices of indigenous Indian drugs already mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia, but "also of those Procs. of Govt., Mil. Dept., No. 243,
13th May 1865. " articles which, though not officially recognised, have " been found by European experience to be possessed " of valuable medicinal properties, and which may, in many cases, be advantageously " substituted for more costly European medicines."

3. The "Pharmacopœia of India," prepared under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, by Surgeon Waring, formerly of the Madras Medical Establishment, assisted by a Committee appointed for the purpose, has now been for some months in the hands of all Medical Officers of this Presidency, who have thus had sufficient time to make themselves acquainted with its contents; and it seems to me desirable that measures should now be taken to utilize it for the purpose abovementioned.

4. With this view the Principal Medical Storekeeper was requested to make inquiries regarding the cost of the "officinal" indigenous drugs of the new Pharmacopœia, (which, as being of best established value, it is advisable to introduce first,) and as to the facilities of procuring them in the market here, as well as in the bazaars of up-country stations.

5. Dr. Bidie's report has just been received, and, without entering into details, which would not interest Government, I may state generally that the drugs in question can, with a few exceptions, be obtained at moderate rates in the Madras market; and that the most important of them are procurable also in all large bazaars.

6. As regards Military Hospitals I have, in a separate communication, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, recommended that they should, for the present at least, be supplied with these drugs, in the same way as with other "country medicines" from Madras; but in the case of Civil Dispensaries, the Medical Officers in charge of which are usually stationary for years in the same place, and have, therefore, ample opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the local resources of their districts, it seems to me desirable and practicable to adopt a different course.

7. The rapid multiplication of Civil Dispensaries and Charitable Hospitals in this Presidency during the last few years, and the prospect of a progressive increase in the number of these institutions for some years to come, render it very important

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th October 1869.

that the cost of them to Government should be reduced in every way consistent with their efficiency.

8. I believe that "country medicines" are already used to a considerable extent in the Dispensaries in Bengal; and judging from the sanctioned scale of "European medicines" for the Dispensaries of that Presidency, it would seem that they are restricted to much smaller supplies than are usually drawn from the stores in this part of India.

Madras Indent for 1st Class.
Civil Dispensaries contains 247 medicines.
Do. for 2nd Class do. 162 do.
Bengal scale for both classes 111 do.

9. In connexion with his inquiries regarding the indigenous drugs now for the first time made "official," I requested Dr. Bidie to favour me with any information he could give as to the facilities of procuring locally certain other medicines; products of this country, or usually sold in its bazaars, but hitherto supplied to Civil Dispensaries from the Government stores; and he reports that several of these also might, with considerable saving to Government, be purchased, by Medical Officers in charge of Civil Dispensaries, in the local markets.

10. I beg, therefore, to propose, with the view indicated in paragraph 7,

1st.—That Civil Dispensaries in this Presidency should be required to provide themselves locally; and from their own funds, with such of the newly introduced indigenous official drugs of the Indian Pharmacopœia as may be required; and

2nd.—That the scale of "European medicines" for these Dispensaries be revised; such articles at present contained in the printed forms of indent as are procurable of sufficiently good quality in local bazaars being omitted; and these drugs also being purchased from the Dispensary funds.

11. It has been indicated in paragraph 5 that among the newly introduced drugs there are a few which are not procurable in the bazaars even at Madras. Among these are a few important medicines, named below, which Dr. Bidie reports may easily be obtained otherwise in the manner indicated opposite each, and these I would recommend that the Principal Medical Storekeeper be authorized to procure in the way proposed, for issue to Civil Dispensaries as well as to Military Hospitals:—

"BERBERIS ASIATICA," (and other species.)—*Root-bark*.—May be got through Mr. McIver, Ootacamund.

"CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA."—*Root-bark*.—Plant very common, and could be collected at a cost of three to four annas per lb.

"TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA."—*Leaves*.—Could be got from Bangalore at a cost of three to four annas per lb.

"DATURA ALBA."—*Leaves*.—Can be collected at a cost of about two annas per lb.

"CRINUM ASIATICUM."—*Bulb*.—Might be collected at a cost of eight annas per lb. Very plentiful in Western Mysore.

12. I have further to mention that Dr. Bidie, having experienced some difficulty in procuring *genuine* samples of some of the newly introduced drugs, suggests that, if Medical Officers in charge of Civil Dispensaries are directed to purchase these drugs locally, it would be desirable to furnish them with a standard specimen of each drug,

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th October 1869.

to prevent their being supplied with inferior, or spurious, articles. This suggestion have no doubt will meet with the full approval of Government.

13. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in reporting that an "Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid," recently sent by Mr. Broughton for trial, has been tested with most encouraging results, in some of our most feverish districts, as an antiperiodic; and that there is every reason to hope it may, to a large extent, if not altogether, take the place of Quinine in Dispensary practice.

14. Of this preparation Mr. Broughton informs me he can, if necessary, guarantee a supply of two lbs. per week, to commence in December next; and he estimates the maximum annual supply, when the plantations are in full bearing, at 300 lbs. The cost, he says, will certainly be, even now, *much less* than that of any preparation hitherto employed; and he has grounds for believing that manufacture on large scale, and conducted on the plantations themselves, would eventually reduce the price to a minimum of from eight to eleven annas per ounce.

15. If the proposal now before Government, that Mr. Broughton should undertake the investigation of the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, be approved, do not doubt that other valuable results similar to that abovementioned, will be obtained, and the expenditure on account of drugs thus further reduced.

No. 58. ORDER THEREON, 13th October 1869, No. 1415.

In this letter the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department submits suggestions for the use in Civil Dispensaries of indigenous drugs, not only those mentioned in the new Pharmacopœia of India, but also those which, though not officially recognised, are known to be possessed of valuable medicinal properties.

2. These drugs can, with few exceptions, it is stated, be had at moderate rates in the Madras market, and the most important of them are procurable also in all large bazaars.

3. The Government, therefore, fully approve and sanction the arrangements proposed in paragraph 10 of the Inspector General's letter, viz., that Civil Dispensaries shall provide themselves from the local bazaars, and from their own funds, with such drugs as may be required; and that the scale of "European medicines" in these Institutions be revised, such articles as have been hitherto indented for from England, and are procurable of sufficiently good quality in local bazaars, being purchased from Dispensary funds.

4. Such medicines as are not procurable in bazaars the Principal Medical Storekeeper will, as proposed, obtain from other sources for issue to Civil Dispensaries and Military Hospitals.

5. The suggestion contained in paragraph 12 is also approved.

6. The arrangements now sanctioned will, it is anticipated, result in a considerable saving to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th October 1869.

7. Paragraphs 13 to 15 of the letter above recorded will be communicated to the Revenue Department, where the subject is under consideration.

(True Extract.)

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

To the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department.

- „ Military Department.
- „ Accountant General.
- „ Examiner of Medical Accounts.
- „ Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

13

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department,
28th August 1869.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 507. From the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Fort Saint George, 24th July 1869, No. 277.

In forwarding, for submission to Government and eventual transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the annual indent, No. 34, in quadruplicate, for Medical stores for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, I have the honor to offer the following explanation of the increased demands it has been found necessary to make.

2. For some years past, it has been observed that the reserve stock which existed in the Presidency Store Depot at the time the present system of a two and a half years' "established proportion" was adopted, was gradually, but steadily, being exhausted. The subject was

*Proceedings of Government, Military Department.
No. 1079, of 21st March 1866.
,, 3281, of 9th October 1867.*

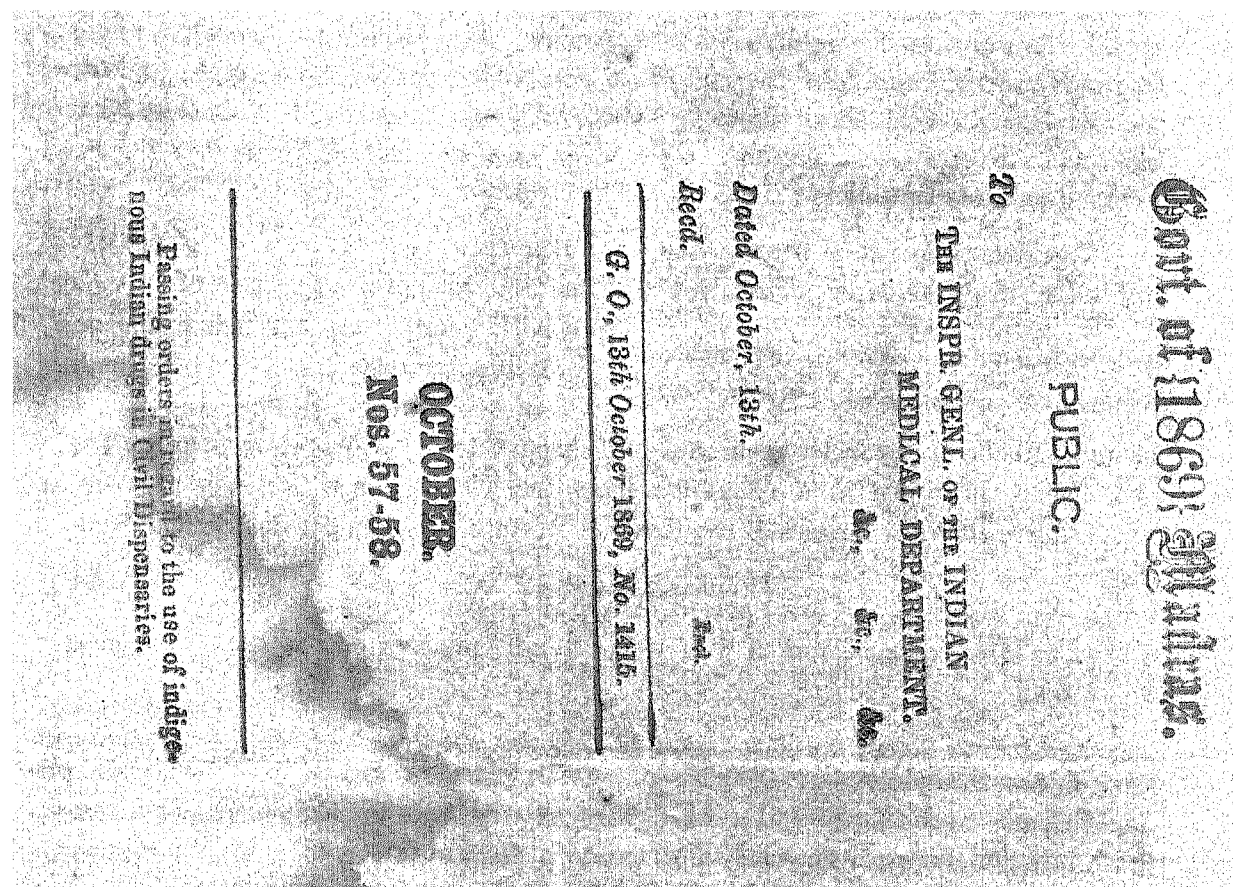
brought to the notice of Government in February 1866, and again in August 1867; and lastly, in reply to a reference from the Controller of Military Accounts, regarding medicines urgently required by certain Officers of the British Medical Service, the present condition of the Store Department was fully explained in my letter, No. 2526, of the 6th current, which may probably already have been submitted to Government, and of which this communication can be little more than a repetition.

3. It was shewn in the communications referred to that, by the present system, the annual receipts from England, which *theoretically* complete the remainders in Store here to two and a half years' expenditure, do not *practically* make up these remainders, as a general rule, to more than eighteen months at most, while they often fall far short of doing even that.

4. Attention was drawn to the risks entailed by this arrangement, *viz.* firstly, the probability of recourse to the local markets, at exorbitant rates, becoming necessary in any emergency, and secondly, the still more serious possibility of even this resource failing in time of need, since there is never any certainty of the articles required being procurable here in sufficient quantity at *any* price.

5. As a remedy for this state of things, I suggested that, in order to accomplish the object intended of keeping up a sufficient reserve stock, the indenting Officer should be permitted to estimate the probable expenditure during the interval between the dispatch of his indent and the receipt of his stores, and to add that amount to the quantities "now indented for," and I expressed my belief, founded on past experience, that there is no present prospect of that interval being reduced below one year at least.

6. Government, however, adhered to their previously expressed opinion that the "established proportion" of two and a half years' expenditure would be found amply sufficient, if the annual indents on England could be more promptly complied with, which it was anticipated would be the case, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State having in 1866 stated, in reply to a reference on the subject, that every attention would be paid to the request that the supply of Medical stores from England might be expedited.



7. This anticipation unfortunately has not been fulfilled. By the last bi-monthly return of stores under preparation, which has been received from London, it appears that the bulk of the *medicines* indented for in August last are to be shipped during the present month, and can scarcely, therefore, be landed here before November next at earliest, while many of the other articles included in the indent are not to be dispatched till October, and as the annual indents of Deputy Medical Store-keepers fall due here in the last-named month, and the Principal Medical Store-keeper states that the remainders in Store will be "inadequate to meet in full even a single one of these indents," great inconvenience and delay will be the unavoidable consequence.

8. But, even were the supplies from England dispatched much earlier than it seems likely they ever can be, I am convinced that that alone would not be sufficient to place the Store Department on a safe footing. The exhaustion of the reserve stock in the Presidency Stores is due chiefly, in my belief, to another cause, which I shall now attempt to explain.

9. The so-called "established proportion" is deduced from the actual expenditure of the previous five years, which, divided by two, represents the allotment for two and half years; and if this expenditure had remained nearly stationary, or if it had increased very slowly, the Store Department being at the same time kept sufficiently replenished to enable it to meet in *full* all sanctioned demands upon it, then the "established proportion" would have kept pace with the increasing requirements of the country.

10. But from various causes (the rapid multiplication of Civil Dispensaries and Police Hospitals, and of 'Forest' and 'Survey' parties, the extension of irrigation works, the wide distribution of medicines in times of sickness, through the Agency of Revenue Officers and of the Vaccine Department, grants of medicines and instruments to charitable hospitals established by Missionaries, &c.), the increase in requirements during the last few years has been so rapidly progressive that the "established proportion" deduced in the way above mentioned does not, by any means, represent two and half years' expenditure, at the rate at which it is going on at the date of the indent.

11. This is illustrated by the following table, furnished by the Acting Principal Medical Storekeeper, in explanation of his estimate for the year 1870-71.

Articles.	Expenditure in 1864-65.	Expenditure in 1865-66.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1867-68.	Expenditure in 1868-69.	Total expenditure in five years.	"Established proportion."	Remarks.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Acid Acetic	292	307	277	313	383	1,572	786	Fractions of pounds omitted.
Æther	225	183	202	201	250	1,061	530	
Iodum.....	20	22	17	26	31	116	58	
Potassa Acetas	46	75	64	69	81	335	167	
Quina Sulphas and Cinchona Alkaloids.....	241	411	336	356	382	1,726	863	

12. Dr. Bidie observes that, "taking the expenditure for 1868-69 in each of these instances as representing the probable average annual expenditure during the period for which the new indent is supposed to provide, it will at once be seen that the established proportion does not, in a single instance, secure a supply sufficient to meet the demands of two and half years. Thus, in the case of Acetic Acid, the expenditure in the last year of the five is 383, and the 'established proportion' 786, or a little more than the probable demands for the next two years. In the instance of 'Iodum,' the 'established proportion' does not provide for even two years' expenditure at the rate at which it took place in 1868-69. It must also be remarked that, judging from the past, the expenditure for some time to come is likely to increase yearly, and this will render the quantities indented for, according to the present system, still more insufficient."

13. Owing then to the causes abovementioned, viz., the exhaustion of the reserve stock which existed when the established proportion of two and half years was first adopted, to the long intervals between the dispatch of indents and the receipt of stores, and to the vitiation of the 'established proportion' in the manner described, the Presidency Depôt has at last been reduced to a state of entire inefficiency.

14. As a necessary consequence of this, the indents, both of Mofussil Depôts and of Executive Medical Officers who draw their supplies direct from the Stores here, have, for some time past, been complied with *in part only*. This again gives rise to innumerable 'extra indents,' which, in their turn, can only be met to a still smaller extent, or, as very often happens, cannot be met at all. The *expenditure*, therefore, which cannot exceed the quantity in Store, is no longer any true, or even approximate measure of the *requirements*, which may, and constantly do, largely exceed that quantity; and thus the 'established proportion,' which is based on *expenditure only*, becomes still more profoundly vitiated.

15. The evil, it is hardly necessary to say, is not confined to the Presidency Stores, but extends also to the up-country Depôts, all of which have, for some time past, been unavoidably short-supplied. There are now on hand here large 'extra indents' from five Deputy Medical Storekeepers, who report their inability to meet the demands upon them, and none of these indents can be met, except to a very limited extent.

16. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Pegu Division, in his official diary, under date 10th June 1869, describes as follows the state of the Medical Store Depôt at Rangoon.

"The Medical Stores are in a deplorable state. Fifty medicines short-supplied by the Medical Storekeeper, Madras, on annual indent; thirty not supplied at all. Of the indents under preparation, thirty-nine medicines are short, ten wholly expended; thus the difficulty of our being unable to supply the indents is palpable."

17. This is by no means a solitary case. On the contrary, it is evident from the urgency of the demands made that other Mofussil Depôts are in much the same state, and, indeed, the principal Depôt here is in little better condition.

18. To remedy the state of things above described, the first essential step evidently is at once to replenish the Depôt here to such an extent as will place it once more in a position to meet in full the demands on it; and the second, not less essential, to make such arrangements as will maintain it in that position.

19. The indent now submitted has been framed with a view to the accomplishment of the former of these objects, the requirements being put down at the lowest rates which, after the most careful computation, are considered compatible with safety; and I trust that, under the circumstances stated, it will receive the sanction of Government in full.

20. To accomplish the latter object; that is, to *maintain* the Store Department in an efficient state, it has already been suggested, either to revert to the 'established proportion' of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, which was in use up to 1861, and by which a sufficient reserve was kept up, or to permit the Indenting Officer to add to his 'requirements' the estimated amount of expenditure in the interval between date of indent and receipt of supplies, which would practically come to much the same thing.

21. I still think that one or other of these measures would be the safest arrangement, but neither of them has hitherto met with the approval of Government; and a third plan is now suggested by the Acting Principal Medical Storekeeper, which may, perhaps, be deemed preferable.

22. Dr. Bidie proposes, in the first place, to modify the system of *calculating* the 'established proportion.' He is of opinion that, for the reasons stated in paragraph 12 of this letter, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' allotment, calculated as at present, does not represent $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' expenditure at the rate at which it is going on at the date of the indent, and he considers it would be safer, and more equitable, to take the expenditure of the year preceding that of the indent as an approximate standard for one year's expenditure in the future, and to obtain the 'established proportion' by multiplying that quantity by $2\frac{1}{2}$.

23. In the second place, he proposes that, to cover in some measure the expenditure taking place between the dispatch of indents and the receipt of stores, and to provide for other contingencies, (*new demands* are constantly arising which could not have been anticipated, and which therefore are not provided for,) a quantity equal to 25 per cent. on one year's expenditure should be added to 'established proportion,' calculated on the principle described in the last paragraph.

24. Thirdly, he adds that in cases where the expenditure has evidently been kept below the normal standard, in consequence of the supplies received not having been sufficient to meet the sanctioned demands, the quantity indented for should be increased, under explanation.

25. This system, he believes, would ensure supplies adequate to meet all legitimate requirements, and would gradually establish the essential reserve, which the existing arrangements have entirely failed to provide.

26. I would respectfully recommend the plan now proposed by Dr. Bidie, who has given much attention to the subject, as worthy of a fair trial, should it still be thought undesirable to revert to the old 'established proportion' of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. It is self-evident that *some* change of system is imperatively and urgently necessary, and that now suggested involves, I think, the minimum amount of departure from the existing method that would offer any prospect of ensuring the efficiency of the Store Department. It would be most desirable, if it be adopted, to ensure it the fairest chance of success, by adopting, at the same time, such measures as may accelerate, so far as may be found practicable, the dispatch of stores from England.

27. In conclusion, I beg to state that every effort will be made to reduce expenditure, as far as this can be done consistently with efficiency. The Examiner of Medical Accounts has just completed the compilation of a series of tables, showing the average annual expenditure in the Civil and Military Hospitals of this Presidency during the last five years, and as soon as these tables can be printed, they will be furnished to administrative Officers as an assistance in checking indents—inquiries are, at the same time, being made by the Acting Principal Medical Storekeeper, regarding the cost of the indigenous drugs made 'official' in the new 'Pharmacopœia of India,' and the facilities of procuring them in the local market here as well as in the bazaars of up-country stations, with a view to their being, whenever found desirable, substituted wholly or in part for medicines now procured from England: and it is hoped that, in this way, the demands on the Home Government may, by degrees, be reduced.

28. In obedience to the Order of Government marginally noted, the indent now submitted shows, separately, the 'requirements' of the Civil and Military Departments.
Military Department, No. 1713, of 7th May 1869.

No. 508. Extract from a report from the Controller of Military Accounts, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Fort Saint George, 4th August 1869, D.

Para. 13. With reference to paragraph 27 of the Inspector General's letter, with the Administrative Department alone rests the control over the demands made on the Medical Stores, by Administrative Officers all indents are checked and passed; but it may not be out of place to make one or two observations on the subject, with a view, if possible, to a reduction of expenditure without impairing efficiency, as the increased demand for Medical stores is becoming financially important. It has been brought to my notice by the Examiner of Medical Accounts that one source of seemingly unnecessary expenditure in the Military Department is the issue by Medical Storekeepers, on the movement of small detachments by rail or steamer, of the medicines and instruments laid down in the scale drawn up for troops when they proceeded by daily marches, and were exposed to many additional causes of disease. Even if not used and returned to Store, the drugs deteriorate, and breakage and losses occur, which render it very desirable that the scales should be revised to suit the present means of transport, both for European and Native troops.

14. With reference to supplies made to the Civil Department, I append the observations on this point of the Medical Examiner, who states:—"A reference to paragraph 10 of the Inspector General's letter will shew the various sub-divisions of the Department to which medicines are issued. Many of the parties mentioned are in charge of Medical subordinates, who, as far as is known, are under no immediate professional or departmental control. When absent from the Head Quarter Zillah station, which they generally are, these subordinates are quite independent of the Civil Surgeon of the District. They make out their own indents, and, as regards the expenditure of the supplies entrusted to them on these occasions, are under no immediate supervision or check. It is not only the medicines used in cases of sickness that cause expenditure. There are few which, if not carefully preserved, will not deteriorate and become useless, so that, without care, from wastage alone the loss must be great. Considerable saving might, I think, be

"effected by all the requirements for the Civil Department of each district being incorporated in one indent, to be submitted annually by the Civil Surgeon. Medical Subordinates should then obtain from him such medicines, &c., as they from time to time require, each being supplied with a portable box, to be replenished when necessary, and they should be accountable to the Civil Surgeon for the due preservation of the stores issued to them, and for the use they make of them."

"The Inspector General alludes, in paragraph 27 of his letter, to the tables which have been furnished to him from this office, showing the average annual expenditure in Civil and Military European and Native hospitals, calculated from the returns for the last five years. These will form a guide to Administrative Medical Officers in checking future requirements made for these fixed establishments, but no such scales can be drawn up for the smaller Civil charges alluded to in the foregoing paragraph."

No. 509. *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.*

Read the following letter from the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated Fort Saint George, 30th July 1869, No. 285.

In obedience to the Order of Government marginally noted, I have the honor to submit a copy of the annual indent, No. 34, for Medical stores for the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

2. The indent shows separately, as required by the Order above referred to, the requirements in the Civil and Military Departments, which have also been separately priced in the Office of the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

3. Along with the indent, I have the honor to submit copy of my letter No. 277, of 24th July 1869, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, in which full explanation is given as to the present condition of the Medical Store Department, and the urgent necessity of placing it on a safer footing.

ORDER THEREON, 11th August 1869, No. 1118.

The Government see no objection to the supplies of Medical stores provided for in the annual indent No. 34, on account of the Civil branch of the Service.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 510.

ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1869, No. 3103.

Under the circumstances detailed in the foregoing correspondence, and on the assurance of the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, that while the demands in the indent will, if complied with in full, place the Presidency Stores in a position to meet all requisitions on them, the supplies asked for are still put down at the lowest rates which are considered compatible with safety, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to transmit the indent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with the recommendation that the stores included in it be furnished in full, and as early as possible.

observed that in their Proceedings of the 6th August 1869, No. 2877, it deferred the consideration of the question of increasing the proportion." They would here remark that, as the arrangement year, of transmitting indents from the three Presidencies at success instead of simultaneously, has not yet had a sufficient trial, it appears make any permanent change in the "established proportion"

question raised by the Controller of Military Accounts, of revising the scale of Medical supplies for troops moving by rail or steamer, will be reconsideration and report of the Inspectors General British and Indian.

arrangements suggested in paragraph 14 of the Controller's report, supplies made for Civil purposes, will be communicated to the Public view to the early adoption of such measures as may be deemed the due preservation of, and accounting for, medicines issued to and dispensaries, &c.

Government direct that, in future, no demands on account of new high provision has not been made, shall be met from any local or ical Stores (except in cases of certified emergency), without previous the sanction of, the Inspector General Indian Medical Department.

ket to the Offg. Secy. to the } Here enter 28th Aug. 1869, No. 3104.
f India, Mily. Dept.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

General Indian Medical Department.
General British Medical Service.
Military Accounts,
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153

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
13th May 1865.

No. 32. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated India Office, London, 7th April 1865, No. 25.

I forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of a Despatch which I have this day addressed to the Government of India, No. 92, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the publication of a Pharmacopœia of India, to be prepared by Surgeon Waring, under the supervision of a Committee in this country.

2. You will observe that this work is expected to occupy Mr. Waring for a period not exceeding 18 months, and that he will be permitted, within that limit, to reckon the time so employed as service and residence in India, and to draw in this country the pay and allowances of a Surgeon in charge of a Native Regiment, namely, Rupees 825-11-5 a month, or £990-17-0 per annum.

Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 7th April 1865, No. 92.

With reference to your letter in the Public Department, dated the 10th of November 1864, No. 68, on the subject of the proposal made by Surgeon Waring, of the Madras Establishment, to publish a Pharmacopœia of India, I forward, for your information, a copy of letters which have been addressed to Sir Ranald Martin and Surgeon Waring, respecting the preparation of the work:

2. Since the date of the letter to Sir R. Martin, Sir W. O'Shaughnessy Brooke, who was the Editor of the old Bengal Pharmacopœia, has been requested to give his assistance, as a Member of the Committee appointed to supervise the publication.

3. A copy of this Despatch, and of its enclosures, will be sent to the Government of Madras.

From the Right Honorable Lord DUFFERIN, to Sir J. R. MARTIN, C. B., &c., &c., &c., dated India Office, 10th March 1865.

With reference to the Report of the Medical Board, dated the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the proposal made by Surgeon E. J. Waring, of the Madras Army, to edit a Pharmacopœia for India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that it has been decided to entrust the preparation of this work to Mr. Waring, acting under the supervision of a Committee consisting of Dr. Forbes Watson, Mr. Waring, Dr. Robert Wight, Dr. Thomas Thomson, and Mr. Daniel Hanbury, with yourself as President.

2. Deputy Inspector General A. Gibson, late of the Bombay Army, has also been requested to serve on the Committee; but as yet no reply has been received from that gentleman, who it is understood is travelling abroad.

3. The object which it is desired to attain is the publication of a work which may be supplementary and subservient in India to the new British Pharmacopœia, by affording careful notices of such indigenous plants and drugs as are already mentioned therein, and also of those which, though not officially recognized, have been found by European experience to be possessed of valuable medicinal properties, and which may, in many cases, be advantageously substituted for more costly European medicines.

4. Mr. Waring has been desired to place himself in communication with you forthwith, in order that no time may be lost in commencing the work, the preparation of which, it is estimated, will not occupy a longer period than 18 months.

5. It is calculated that, in order to provide a supply for issue to the different Medical Officers in India, the first edition of the work should consist of 2000 copies.

Bot. of 1869 211115.

MILITARY.

To
THE INSPR. GENL. INDIAN MEDL. DEPT.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated August, 28th.
Recd. " " " "

G. O., 28th August 1865, No. 3103.

AUGUST.
Nos. 507-511.

Passing orders on a letter from the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, forwarding annual indent No. 34, for Medical Stores for the use of the Madras Military.

This copy of Inspector Genl's letter dated 28 July/65 please vide the Genl's page

mention

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,

13th May 1865.

From the Right Honorable Lord DUFFERIN, to Surgeon E. J. WARING, 3 a Talbot Villas, Westbourne Park, W; dated 10th March 1865.

With reference to your letter of the 4th of March 1864, proposing to edit a new Pharmacopoeia for India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that it has been decided to entrust the preparation of this work to you, under the supervision of a Committee, of which you will be a member, and over which Sir Ranald Martin will preside.

2. The object which it is desired to attain is the publication of a work, which may be supplementary and subservient in India to the new British Pharmacopoeia, by affording careful notices of such indigenous plants and drugs as are already mentioned therein, and also of those which, though not officially recognized, have been found by European experience to be possessed of valuable medicinal properties, and which may, in many cases, be advantageously substituted for more costly European medicines.

3. You will be permitted to reckon, as Indian service and residence, the time, not exceeding 18 months from this date, during which you may be occupied in the preparation of the work; and you will, for the same period, be granted the pay and allowances of a Surgeon in charge of a Native Regiment, namely, Rupees 825-11-5 a month, or £990-17-0 per annum, payable in this country.

4. I am desired to request that you will at once place yourself in communication with Sir Ranald Martin, in order that no time may be lost in entering upon the work.

5. With reference to your letter of the 3rd of February, I am directed to thank you for the copy of your "Manual of Practical Therapeutics," which will be placed in the Library of this office.

No. 33.

ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1865, No. 243.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch, and of its enclosures, be furnished to the Military Department, and also to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and Civil Paymaster.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Military Department.

„ Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

„ Civil Paymaster.

„ Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Exd. J. H. Burns,

N^o 319.

Office of Inspector General, Ind^{ian} Med^{ical} Dep^t.
Fort St. George 20th August 1869.

From

The Inspector General
Indian Medical Dep^t.
Fort St. George

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Fort St. George

Sir,

N^o 277 of 24th July
1869. To Secy to Govt.
Military Dep^t.

With advertence to para 2^d of my letter, marginally noted, - copy of which was forwarded to you along with the Annual Indent of Medical Stores N^o 34 dated 1st August 1869, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and Orders of Government, the following suggestions, relative to the introduction into Civil Dispensary practice of the indigenous drugs made "Official" in the new Pharmacopoeia of India.

2. One of the chief objects sought to be attained by the publication of this work was, as Government are aware, not only to afford careful notices of indigenous Indian drugs already mentioned

mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia,
but "also of those articles which, though
"not officially recognized, have been found
"by European experience to be possessed
"of valuable Medicinal properties, - and
"which may, in many cases be ad-
"vantageously substituted for more
"costly European Medicines."

Proceeding of
Government
Financial Deptt
N^o 243 of 15th May
1865.

3. The 'Pharmacopœia of India',
prepared under the authority of Her
Majesty's Secretary of State for India
in Council, by Surgeon Waring, formerly
of the Madras Medical Establishment,
assisted by a Committee appointed for
the purpose, - has now been for some
months in the hands of all Medical
Officers of this Presidency, - who have
thus had sufficient time to make
themselves acquainted with its con-
tents; - and it seems to me desirable
that measures should now be taken
to utilize it for the purpose above
mentioned.

4. With this view the Principal
Medical Storekeeper was requested to
make inquiries regarding the cost
of the 'Official' indigenous drugs
of the new Pharmacopœia, (which,

as

as being of best established ^{reputation}, it
is advisable to introduce first; - and
as to the facilities of procuring them
in the market here, as well as in
the bazaars of up-country Stations.

5. Dr. Bidie's report has just
been received, and, - without entering
into details, which would not interest
Government, - I may state generally
that the drugs in question can, with
a few exceptions, be obtained at
moderate rates in the Madras Market;
and that the most important of
them are procurable also in all large
bazaars.

6. As regards Military
Hospitals I have, - in a separate
communication, addressed
to the Secretary to Government
Military Department, recom-
-mended that they should,
for the present at least, be sup-
-plied with these drugs, - in
the same way as with other
country Medicines, - from

Madras

Madras; - but, in the case of Civil Dispensaries, the Medical Officers in charge of which are usually stationary for years in the same place, and have therefore ample opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the local resources of their districts, - it seems to me desirable, and practicable, to adopt a different course.

J. The rapid multiplication of Civil Dispensaries and Charitable Hospitals in this Presidency during the last few years, - and the prospect of a progressive increase in the number of these institutions for some years to come, render it very important that the cost of them to Government should be reduced in every way consistent with their efficiency.

efficiency -

8. I believe that 'Country Medicines' are already used to a considerable extent in the Dispensaries

in Bengal;
Madras Indent for 1st class Civil Dispensaries contains 247 medicines and judging
— do — for 2^d class do 162 — do from the
Bengal scale for both classes - 111 — do sanctioned

scale of 'European Medicines' for the Dispensaries of that Presidency, it would seem that they are restricted to much smaller supplies than are usually drawn from the stores in this part of India.

9. In connection with his inquiries regarding the indigenous drugs now for the first time made 'Official' I requested Dr. Bidie to favor me with any information he could give as to the facilities of procuring locally certain other medicines, - products of this country, or usually sold in its bazaars, - but hitherto supplied to Civil Dispensaries

Dispensaries from the Government stores; - and he reports that several of these also might, with considerable saving to Government, be purchased, by Medical Officers in charge of Civil Dispensaries, in the local markets.

10. I beg therefore to propose, - with the view indicated in para 7, -

1st That Civil Dispensaries in this Presidency should be required to provide themselves locally, - and from their own funds, - with such of the newly introduced indigenous Official drugs of the Indian Pharmacopæia as may be required; - and

2nd That the scale of European Medicines

For

for these Dispensaries be revised; - such articles at present contained in the printed forms of Indent~~as~~ are procurable of sufficiently good quality in local bazaars being omitted; and these drugs also being purchased from the Dispensary funds.

11. It has been indicated in para 5 that among the newly introduced drugs there are a few which are not procurable in the bazaars even at Madras. - Among these are a few important medicines, - named below, - which Mr. Bidie reports may easily be obtained otherwise, - in the manner indicated opposite each, - and these I would recommend that the Principal Medical Storekeeper be authorized to procure in the way proposed, for issue to Civil Dispensaries as well as to Military Hospitals.

'Berberis Asiatica' } Root-bark. May be
(and other species) } got through Mr.

McLuer's Costacaurum
'Calotropis gigantea' - Root-bark. Plant very common, and could be collected at a cost of 5 to 4 annas per lb.

Gylophora

Gylophora Asthmatica? Leaves. - Could be
got from Bangalore,
at a cost of 3 to 4
annas per lb.

Datura Alba? - - - Leaves. - Can be col-
lected at a cost
of about 2 annas
per lb.

Criminum Asiaticum? - Root. - Might be
collected at a cost
of 8 annas per lb.
Very plentiful in
Western Mysore.

12. I have further to mention that
Mr. Bridie, - having experienced some
difficulty in procuring genuine samples
of some of the newly introduced drugs,
suggests that, if Medical Officers in
charge of Civil Dispensaries are directed
to purchase these drugs locally, it
would be desirable to furnish them
with a standard specimen of each drug,
to prevent their being supplied with
inferior, or spurious, articles. This
suggestion I have no doubt will
meet with the full approval of
Government.

13. In conclusion, I have much
pleasure in reporting that an
"Amorphous

"Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid," recently
sent by Mr. Broughton for trial,
has been tested with most en-
couraging results, in some of our
most feverish districts, as an anti-
periodic; - and that there is every
reason to hope it may, to a large
extent, if not altogether, take the
place of Quinine in Dispensary
practice. -

14. Of this preparation Mr. Broughton
informs me he can, if necessary, or
guarantee a supply of 2 lbs per week,
to commence in December next; -
and he estimates the maximum
annual supply, when the planta-
tions are in full bearing, at
1300 lbs. - The cost, he says, will
certainly be, even now, much less
than of any preparation hitherto
employed; and he has grounds
for believing that manufacture on
a large scale, and conducted on
the plantations themselves, would
eventually reduce the price to a
minimum of from 8 to 11 annas
per ounce.

15. If the proposal now before
Government, that Mr. Broughton
should

should undertake the investigation
of the indigenous medicinal plants
of this country, be approved, I do
not doubt that other valuable
results similar to that above men-
tioned, will be obtained, - and the
expenditure on account of drugs
thus further reduced.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most Obedt. Servt.

H. MacKenzie M.D.
Inspector General
Indian Med. Dept.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

from the
Inspector General, Indian Med. Dept.
Dated 20 Aug 1894. No 319.

Order thereon No 1415. 13 Oct 1894.

In this letter the
Inspector General, Indian
Medical Department, submits
suggestions for the use in
Civil Dispensaries of indige-
nous drugs, not only those
mentioned in the new
Pharmacopoeia of India,
but also those which, though
not officially recognized,
are known to be possessed
of valuable medicinal prop-
erties.

2. These drugs can, with
few exceptions, it is stated,
be

WU

A. A.

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Submitting suggestions
in relation to the introduction
of indigenous drugs
made in the
new Pharmacopoeia of
India.

No 319

S.O. 11/5
Dated 20 Aug 1894
No 1960

Public- Med. Dept.
Dated 20 Aug 1894
Inspector General
Indian Med. Dept.
Dated 20 Aug 1894
No 319

be had at moderate rates in the Madras Market, and the most important of them are procurable also in all large bazaars.

3. The Government therefore fully approve and sanction the arrangements proposed in ^{of the Inspector General's letter,} para 10, viz. that Civil Dispensaries shall provide themselves from the local bazaars and from their own funds, with such drugs as may be required; and that the scale of "European Medicines" for these Institutions be revised, such articles as have been hitherto indented for in England, and are procurable of sufficiently good quality in local bazaars, being purchased from Dispensary funds.

4. Such medicines as are not procurable in bazaars,

bazaars, the Principal Medical Storekeeper will, as proposed, obtain from other sources, for issue to Civil Dispensaries and Military Hospitals.

5. The suggestion contained in para 11 is approved.

6. The arrangements now sanctioned will, it is anticipated, result in a considerable saving to Government.

7. Paragraphs 13 to 15 of the letter above recorded will be communicated to the Revenue Department, where, the subject is under consideration.

the Insp. Genl. S. Med. Off.
Military Off.
Receipts and Expenditure
Examine & report accounts
Revenue Off.
depts of

Cont. of 1869 } 300 adms.

Public

To

The Mayor: San. City, Mo.

Dec. 15/

L. N. 2351

Dated
Recd.

Oct. 13th

1869,

No. 1115.

Nos. 07 2351

Having order in regard
to the use of indigents
in our city in
and expenses

San. City, Mo.
Dec. 15/

at. at.
B. H. -