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[Despatch Abstract.]

Annual Dispensary state-
ments. Comg to the Surge
General for adoption
a revised list of sur-
-gical operations in
substitution of that
appended to Statement III-A of the
No. 280. dated 3 March 1877

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18/ , No.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 16

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 16

fo. 657
2-8-95
cho 3686 of 86

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
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Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with letter.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

31 — 22-7-91-

7TH JULY 1891, No. 550, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From P. G. MELITUS, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of
Madras, dated Simla, 22nd June 1891, No. 345—4-Medl.

As it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties
often arise in deciding whether a surgical operation should be placed in the major or
minor category of the annual Dispensary Statements, Nos. III and III-A, prescribed
by Home Department Resolution, No. 129, dated the 21st February 1877, I am
directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in
Council, the revised list of surgical operations now forwarded may be substituted for
the list appended to Statement III-A.

ENCLOSURE.

REVISED LIST OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

(Vide Home Department Resolution, No. 129, dated 21st February 1877).

In filling up Statements Nos. III and III-A the following list arranged according to Appendix
of "Nomenclature of diseases" is to be observed :—

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM PARTS.

(State the method of operation, the site of the tumour, and its nature according to the list
of tumours.)

All other tumours.

Non-malignant superficial tumours not larger
than a walnut.
Paracentesis of fluid tumours—
(a) With galvano-puncture.
(b) „ subsequent injections.
(c) „ drainage.

Operations for hydatid cysts. (Specify the
parts)—

- (a) By acupuncture.
- (b) „ galvano-puncture.
- (c) „ tapping or aspiration.
- (d) „ tapping and drainage.
- (e) „ removal.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

Bullets and shot in deep and dangerous situa-
tions.

Other embedded or impacted substances in
deep and dangerous situations.

All others.

OPENING OF ABSCESSSES.

(Specify the method and the part).

Large abscesses or those in an important region
or dangerous neighbourhood.

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

(Specify the nerve).

Section of nerve.
Stretching of nerve.
Reunion of divided nerve.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Operations of the Eyelids.

For entropion.

- „ ectropion.
- „ symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.
- „ trichiasis.
- „ restoration of eyelid.

For entropion, by excision of integument simply.

Operations on other Appendages of the Eye.

For strabismus.

- „ pterygium.
- „ epiphora.
- „ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.
- „ disease of the lacrymal gland.

Operations on the Eyeball.

Artificial pupil.

Iridectomy.

Solution of the lens.

Depression of the lens.

Extraction of the lens.

Laceration of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

- „ of foreign bodies from within the chambers.

For staphyloma.

Excision of the eyeball.

Extraction of foreign bodies embedded in the outer coats.

OPERATIONS ON THE EAR.

Removal of polypus.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

Tenotomy of the tensor tympani.

Perforation of mastoid cells.

Inflation of Eustachian tube.

Catheterism of Eustachian tube.

Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.

OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE.

Removal of so-called lipoma.

Extraction of nasal polypus—

- (a) Through the natural passages.
- (b) By temporary displacement of nose.

Removal of naso-pharyngeal polypus.

For restoration of nose. (State the method).

Plugging nares for epistaxis.

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD AND FACE INCLUDING THE MOUTH.

Trephining.

Raising depressed bone.

Cephalic paracentesis.

Excision of upper jaw } (partial or complete).

„ of lower jaw }

Removal of tongue in part or in whole. (State the method).

For salivary fistula.

„ salivary concretion.

Removal of tonsils.

„ of submaxillary gland.

For hare-lip.

„ cleft palate—

- (a) Soft palate only.
- (b) Hard and soft palate.

„ restoration of lip.

Tapping antrum.

For ranula.

Division of frænum of tongue.

Cutting of uvula.

For extraction of teeth.

Stopping teeth.

OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Paracentesis of pericardium.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

(Specify the arteries.)

Ligature. (State the materials used)—

- (a) With division of middle and internal coats.
- (b) Without division of any coats.

Temporary constriction of large arteries.

Acupressure of large arteries.

Temporary constriction of small arteries.
Acupressure of small arteries.

OPERATIONS FOR THE CURE OF ANEURYSMS.

By compression of artery—

- (a) Digital.
- (b) Instrumental.

(State the nature of the apparatus used).

By complete (or by partial) arrest of the circulation in a limb.

„ ligature of artery. (State where applied).

„ incision of sac, and ligature from within the sac.

„ artificial coagulation of blood—

- (a) By chemical agents.
- (b) „ foreign bodies.
- (c) „ acupuncture.
- (d) „ galvano-puncture.

„ manipulation.

„ flexion.

„ direct compression of sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

(Specify the vein.)

Obliteration of varices. (State the method used).

Excision of varices.

Phlebotomy.

OPERATIONS FOR HEMORRHAGE.

Ligature at a distance from the bleeding point, on proximal side.

Compression—

- (a) Direct.
- (b) Indirect.

Ligature at bleeding point.

Acupressure.

Torsion.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics—

- (a) Mechanical.
- (b) Chemical.

OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Removal of epiglottis.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Extirpation of larynx.

Intubation of the larynx.

Paracentesis of pleura. (State for what condition and by what method)—

- (a) With excision of part of a rib, or of ribs.

Catheterisation of larynx.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS—*cont.*

For polypoid growths from interior of the uterus.
 „ malignant growth from the cervix uteri.
 „ coccygodynia.
 „ shortening broad ligaments (Alexander's operation).

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Application of lever.
 „ of forceps.
 Version, synonym Turning.
 Embryotomy—
 (a) Craniotomy.
 (b) Decapitation.
 (c) Bisection of the body.
 (d) Evisceration.
 Cephalotripsy.
 Cæsarian section—
 (a) Simple.
 (b) Followed by removal of uterus or of uterine appendages.
 For adherent placenta.
 „ separation of placenta prævia, partial or complete, before birth of child.
 Reduction of inverted uterus.
 For induction of labour.
 „ removal of ovum—
 (1) In abortion.
 (2) „ moles or diseased membranes.
 Transfusion. (The fluid used should be specified).

Dilatation of the os and cervix uteri—
 (a) By hand.
 (b) „ incision.
 (c) „ artificial dilators.
 Injection into uterus to arrest hæmorrhage.
 (1) Water, hot or cold.
 (2) Astringent fluid.
 (The nature of the fluid should be specified.)
 For removal of retained placenta—
 (1) By external manipulation.
 (2) „ introducing the hand.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Removal. (State whether complete or partial). |

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

On Bones.

(Specify the bones).

Osteotomy.
 Excision.
 (State whether for necrosis, injury or disease, and whether total or partial: and specify the seat and method of operation.)
 Removal of large or deep sequestra. } (State the method).
 Operation for ununited fracture. }

Periosteotomy.
 Removal of small superficial sequestra (State the method).
 Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.
 Re-fracture of bone.

Operations on Joints.

(Specify the joints).

Reduction of dislocations. State whether for recent or old dislocation.
 Forcible extension of flexion.
 Incision.
 Excision, partial or complete.
 Removal of loose bodies.

Tapping or aspiration.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—*cont.*

Operations on Muscles, Tendons, Fasciæ and Bursæ.
 (Specify the part.)

Myotomy.
 Tenotomy.
 Division of fasciæ.
 „ of cicatricial adhesions.

Operations on Connective Tissue.

For cicatrices.

OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.

(State in all cases the conditions on account of which the amputation was performed: the joint at which the limb was disarticulated: or the exact point at which the bone or bones were sawn.)
 (State also the method as follows):—

Circular (pure or modified); oval; flap.

Amputations for injury—

- (a) Primary.
 (b) Intermediate.
 (c) Secondary.

Amputations for disease.
 „ for deformity.

Amputations of fingers or toes.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN.

Cupping.
 For chronic ulcer. } (State the locality).
 For cicatrices.
 Skin grafting.
 Incision of boil or carbuncle.

OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

Transfusion.
 Injection of other fluid than blood into veins.
 Subcutaneous injection.
 Artificial respiration.
 Resuscitation of drowned persons.
 „ hanged persons.
 Treatment of cases of poisoning.

N.B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list, all which involve danger to life, or to an organ, or a limb, are to be classed as "Major," and all others as "Minor."

ORDER—dated 7th July 1891, No. 550, Public.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General, who will issue the necessary instructions for the adoption of the list of operations in substitution of that laid down in G.O., dated 3rd March 1877, No. 280.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 „ Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 7th July 1891, No. 550.

JULY.

Annual Dispensary Statements.

Communicating to the Surgeon-General, for adoption, a revised list of surgical operations in substitution of that appended to Statement IIIA of the — in G.O., dated 3rd March 1877, No. 280.

FROM

P. G. MELITUS, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of
Madras.

Home Department.
Medical.



Simla, the 22nd June 1891.

SIR,

AS it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties often arise in deciding whether a surgical operation should be placed in the major or minor category of the annual Dispensary Statements Nos. III and III-A, prescribed by Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated the 21st February 1877, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the revised list of surgical operations now forwarded may be substituted for the list appended to Statement III-A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. G. Melitus

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

REVISED LIST OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

(Vide Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated 21st February 1877.)

In filling up Statements Nos. III and III-A the following list arranged according to Appendix of "Nomenclature of diseases" is to be observed:—

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM PARTS.

(State the method of operation, the site of the tumour, and its nature, according to the list of tumours.)

All other tumours.

Nonmalignant superficial tumours not larger than a walnut.

Paracentesis of fluid tumours.

(a) With galvano-puncture.

(b) „ subsequent injections.

(c) „ drainage.

Operations for hydatid cysts. (Specify the parts.)

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

(e) „ removal.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

Bullets and shot in deep and dangerous situations.

Other embedded or impacted substances in deep and dangerous situations.

} All others.

OPENING OF ABSCESSSES.

(Specify the method and the part.)

Large abscesses or those in an important region or dangerous neighbourhood.

} All others.

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

(Specify the nerve.)

Section of nerve.

Stretching of nerve.

Reunion of divided nerve.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Operations of the Eyelids.

For entropion.

„ ectropion.

„ symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.

„ trichiasis.

„ restoration of eyelid.

For entropion, by excision of integument simply.

Operations on other appendages of the Eye.

For strabismus.

„ pterygium.

„ epiphora.

„ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.

„ disease of the lacrymal gland.

Operations on the Eyeball.

Artificial pupil.

Iridectomy.

Solution of the lens.

Depression of the lens.

Extraction of the lens.

Incision of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

„ of foreign bodies from within the chambers.

For staphyloma.

Excision of the eyeball.

Extraction of foreign bodies embedded in the outer coats.

OPERATIONS OF THE EAR.

Removal of polypus.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

Tenotomy of the tensor tympani.

Perforation of mastoid cells.

Inflation of Eustachian tube.

Catheterism of Eustachian tube.

Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE.

Removal of so-called lipoma.

Extraction of nasal polypus.

(a) Through the natural passages.

(b) By temporary displacement of nose.

Removal of naso-pharyngeal polypus.

For restoration of nose. (State the method.)

Plugging nares for epistaxis.

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD AND FACE INCLUDING THE MOUTH.

Trephining.

Raising depressed bone.

Cephalic paracentesis.

Excision of upper Jaw } (partial or complete).
„ of lower Jaw }

Removal of tongue in part or in whole. (State the method.)

For salivary fistula.

„ salivary concretion.

Removal of tonsils.

„ of submaxillary gland.

For hare-lip.

„ cleft palate.

(a) Soft palate only.

(b) Hard and soft palate.

„ restoration of lip.

Tapping antrum.

For ranula.

Division of fraenum of tongue.

Cutting of uvula.

For extraction of teeth.

Stopping teeth.

OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Paracentesis of pericardium.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

(Specify the arteries.)

Ligature. State the materials used.

(a) With division of middle and internal coats.

(b) Without division of any coats.

Temporary constriction of large arteries.

Acupressure of large arteries.

Temporary constriction of small arteries.

Acupressure of small arteries.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS FOR THE CURE OF ANEURYSMS.

By compression of artery.

(a) Digital.

(b) Instrumental.

(State the nature of the apparatus used.)

By complete (or by partial) arrest of the circulation in a limb.

„ ligature of artery. (State where applied.)

„ incision of sac, and ligature from within the sac.

„ artificial coagulation of blood.

(a) By chemical agents.

(b) „ foreign bodies.

(c) „ acupuncture.

(d) „ galvano-puncture.

„ manipulation.

„ flexion.

„ direct compression of sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

(Specify the vein.)

Obliteration of varices. (State the method used.)

Phlebotomy.

Excision of varices.

OPERATIONS FOR HÆMORRHAGE.

Ligature at a distance from the bleeding point, on proximal side.

Compression.

(a) Direct.

(b) Indirect.

Ligature at bleeding point.

Acupressure.

Torsion.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics.

(a) Mechanical.

(b) Chemical.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Catheterisation of larynx.

Removal of epiglottis.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Extirpation of larynx.

Intubation of the larynx.

Paracentesis of pleura. (State for what condition and by what method.)

(a) With excision of part of a rib or of ribs.

OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Catheterisation of œsophagus.

Application of the stomach pump.

Washing out of the stomach.

For stricture of rectum—

(a) By simple dilatation.

(b) By forcible dilatation.

For fistula in ano.

„ anal fissure.

„ ulcer of the rectum.

Plugging of the rectum for hæmorrhage.

Exploration of intestine per anum. (State method.)

Extirpation of pharynx.

Excision of part of pharynx.

Œsophagotomy.

Gastrotomy.

Gastrostomy.

Excision of portion of stomach.

„ of portion of intestine.

For abdominal fistula.

Colectomy.

Colotomy.

(a) Inguinal.

(b) Lumbar.

For stricture of the rectum.

(a) By incision.

Division of the sphincter ani.

Removal of part of rectum for cancer.

„ of polypus of rectum.

For imperforate anus.

„ hæmorrhoids. (State the method.)

„ hydatid cyst of the liver.

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

Cholecystotomy, for impacted gallstone.

Excision of spleen.

Abdominal section. Synonym Laparotomy.

Paracentesis of the abdomen. (State for what condition and by what method.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA.

(The nature of the hernia to be stated.)

For strangulation.	Reduction of hernia by taxis.
(a) with opening of sac.	" of prolapsus of the rectum.
(b) without opening of sac.	
Radical cure. (The mode of operation to be stated.)	

OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPHATIC ORGANS.

Removal of diseased lymphatic glands.

OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID BODY.

Removal of bronchocele. Thyrectomy. (State method used.)	Tapping of bronchocele.
Injection of bronchocele.	

OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.

Nephrotomy.	Dilatation of female urethra.
Nephrectomy.	Removal of urethral calculi.
Removal of renal calculi. Syn. Nephro-lithotomy.	For stricture of the urethra.
For hydronephrosis.	(a) By gradual dilatation.
" pyonephrosis.	(b) " continuous dilatation.
Tapping of bladder. (State the method.)	Passing of catheter.
(a) Above the pubes.	
(b) Through the rectum.	
Removal of vesical calculi:—	
By lithotomy.	
(a) Supra-pubic.	
(b) Lateral.	
(c) Bilateral.	
(d) Median.	
(e) Medio-bilateral.	
(f) Recto-perineal.	
By lithotrity.	
(a) Perineal lithotrity.	
(b) Extraction of fragments.	
By litholapaxy.	
Vaginal lithotomy.	
For stricture of the urethra.	
(a) By forcible dilatation.	(State method.)
(b) " internal urethrotomy.	
(c) " external urethrotomy or perineal section.	

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Penis.

For Hypospadias.	For phimosis.
" Epispadias.	" paraphimosis.
" Extroversion of bladder.	
Amputation of penis.	

Scrotum and Testis.

Radical cure of hydrocele. (State by what means effected.)	Tapping hydrocele.
For Hæmatocele.	
Castration.	
For fungus testis.	

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Ovariectomy. Removal of enlarged or diseased ovary.	Plugging of cervix uteri, or vagina, for hæmorrhage.
Oophorectomy. Removal of healthy ovaries. Syn., spaying.	Removal of remains of hymen.
Paracentesis of ovarian cysts and of cysts in broad ligament. (State method used.)	Cauterisation of cervix uteri.
Removal of cysts and growths in the broad ligament and parovarium.	Scarification of " "
" of the uterine appendages.	Dilatation of cervical canal.
Abdominal section for rupture of the uterus.	Removal of urethral carbuncles.
" for pelvic peritonitis, cellulitis or intraperitoneal hæmatocele.	" of polypi from cervix uteri.
Removal of fœtus in ectopic or extra-uterine gestation.	For labial abscess and fistulae.
" of cervix uteri.	Insertion of intra-uterine and vaginal pessaries.
For removal of uterus above cervix.	
" " of whole uterus { (a) Abdominal.	
" " of fœtal remains. { (b) Vaginal.	
" enlarging os and cervix uteri.	
" lacerated or fissured cervix uteri.	
" retro-uterine hæmatocele and abscess.	
Scraping the cavity of the uterus.	
" atresia of vagina or uterus.	
" contracting the vagina.	
" recto-vaginal fistula.	
" utero-vesical fistula.	
	Removal of warty growths or small tumours from the external genitals.
	Incision for imperforate hymen.
	" for adherent labia.
	Rectification of displacements of the uterus.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS—*contd.*

For vesico-vaginal fistula.

„ ruptured perineum.

„ extraperitoneal hæmatocele or pelvic abscess.

„ elephantiasis of labia.

„ retained menstrual fluid.

„ polypoid growths from interior of the uterus.

„ malignant growth from the cervix uteri.

„ coccygodynia.

„ shortening broad ligaments (Alexander's operation).

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Application of lever.

„ of forceps.

Version, synonym Turning.

Embryotomy.

(a) Craniotomy.

(b) Decapitation.

(c) Bisection of the body.

(d) Evisceration.

Cephalotripsy.

Cæsarian section.

(a) Simple.

(b) Followed by removal of uterus or of uterine appendages.

For adherent placenta.

„ separation of placenta prævia, partial or complete, before birth of child.

Reduction of inverted uterus.

For induction of labour.

„ removal of ovum.

(1) In abortion.

(2) „ moles or diseased membranes.

Transfusion. (The fluid used should be specified.)

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Removal. (State whether complete or partial.)

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

On bones.

(Specify the bones).

Osteotomy.

Excision.

(State whether for necrosis, injury, or disease, and whether total or partial; and specify the seat and method of operation.)

Removal of large or deep sequestra.

Operation for ununited fracture.

(State the method.)

Periosteotomy.

Removal of small superficial sequestra. (State the method.)

Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.

Re-fracture of bone.

Operations on joints.

(Specify the joints.)

Reduction of dislocations. State whether for recent or old dislocation.

Tapping or aspiration.

Forcible extension of flexion.

Incision.

Excision, partial or complete.

Removal of loose bodies.

Operations on Muscles, Tendons, Fasciæ, and Bursæ.

(Specify the part.)

Myotomy.

Tenotomy.

Division of fasciæ.

„ of cicatricial adhesions.

Operations on Connective Tissue.

For cicatrices.

OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.

(State in all cases the conditions on account of which the amputation was performed: the joint at which the limb was disarticulated: or the exact point at which the bone or bones were sawn.)

(State also the method as follows):—

Circular (pure or modified); oval; flap.

Amputations for injury.

(a) Primary.

(b) Intermediate.

(c) Secondary.

Amputations for disease.

„ for deformity.

Amputations of fingers or toes.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN.

Cupping.

For chronic ulcer.

For cicatrices.

Skin grafting.

Incision of boil or carbuncle.

(State the locality.)

OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

Transfusion.

Injection of other fluid than blood into veins.

Subcutaneous injection.

Artificial respiration.

Resuscitation of drowned persons.

" hanged persons.

Treatment of cases of poisoning.

N.B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list, all which involve danger to life, or to an organ, or a limb, are to be classed as "Major," and all others as "Minor."

3/3/27 No 280 Recd

Recd.
Order } 7th July 91 No 550

Recd.
+ June

Comm. to the Surgeon
General who will issue
the necessary instructions
for the adoption
of the list of operations
in substitution of that
laid down in G.O. No.
280, dated 3rd March '77

2 July.

20B.
11/7/91.

Public (1891) Department

From

The Govt of India,
Home Dept

No. 4 medl
345.

Dated 22nd }
Recd 29th } June 1891.

Incl. 7. S.C. of petitions

To the Surgeon Genl 51/
" L. H. U. Dept 51/
22/7/91

Subject

Requesting that the revised
list of Surgical operations now
forwarded may be substituted
for the list appended to Shikma

III. c4.