

Public (1896) Department.

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G.O., No. 173-74

DATED 3^d Feb. 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CHEMICAL EXAMINERS.

Transmitting to the Government of India in reply to a letter on the subject of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the---, copy of a letter from Surgeon-Major G.L. Van Geyze^l Chemical Examiner, Madras, proposing a set of forms for simplifying the preparation of the annual returns; and stating the authority under which medicolegal cases are in Madras, forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for report.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Public (189) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 173 - 74

DATED 3 - 2 - 96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Order. Annual Report of Chemical Examiners. Directing that the Govt of India be addressed on the subject of the introduction of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the —.

Letter. Annual Reports of Chemical Examiners. Transmitting to the Govt of India, in reply to a letter on the subject of standard forms for the —, a copy of a letter from the Chemical Examiner, Madras, proposing a set of forms for simplifying the preparation of the annual returns, and stating the authorities under which medico-legal cases are in Madras, forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for report.

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No. 173, PUBLIC, 3RD FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From C. H. A. HILL, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 9th September 1895, No. 17-Medical—1628.

I am directed to bring to your notice that in consequence of the absence of uniformity in the tables showing a synopsis of the work which accompany the annual reports of Chemical Examiners of the several Provinces, it is difficult to appreciate the value of the figures, when a reference to them is necessary. To remedy this defect, it is proposed to introduce a set of standard forms for general adoption in connection with such reports, and it appears to the Governor-General in Council that those appended to the report of the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, are best calculated to secure the object in view. I am accordingly to forward copies of the forms referred to and to enquire whether His Excellency the Governor in Council considers them suitable and if not what modifications should be made to meet the requirements of Madras.

2. I am at the same time to say that the Government of India would be glad to be informed of the authority under which medico-legal cases are in Madras forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for report, as the practice appears to vary in the different Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for instance, no such cases are sent to the Chemical Examiner without the orders of the Magistrate conducting the enquiry. When the Civil Surgeon or other examining officer is in doubt as to the cause of death in any particular case he records it on the *post-mortem* report or in a separate communication, stating at the same time that the stomach and its contents, &c., have been preserved. These are kept until the orders of the Magistrate have been received. In a Province where, on the other hand, the authority for sending cases to the Chemical Examiner vests in the Medical Officer who makes the *post-mortem* examination, the number of cases transmitted to the Chemical Examiner is apt to be very large, and this appears to be due to the fact that Medical Officers are sometimes induced to send up doubtful cases, even though there may be no reason to suspect poisoning. In these circumstances I am to say that the Government of India are disposed to consider the adoption elsewhere of the practice in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh advisable, but before taking any steps in the matter His Excellency in Council would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Government of Madras on the subject.

TABLE No. I showing the amount of work performed during the year 189 .

					189 .		189 .	
					Total number of cases examined.	Total number of articles examined.	Total number of cases examined.	Total number of articles examined.
MEDICO-LEGAL.								
HUMAN.								
1.	Human viscera tested for poison	..	..	..				
2.	Human faeces, vomit and stomach-washings with viscera	..						
3.	Human faeces, vomit and stomach-washings forwarded in non-fatal cases, or in fatal cases where viscera were not received.							
4.	Cases in which miscellaneous articles only were received	..						
5.	Miscellaneous articles received with cases under headings 1 and 3.							
	Total	..						
CATTLE.								
6.	Cattle viscera tested for poison	..	..	..				
7.	Non-fatal cases of cattle-poisoning	..	..	..				
8.	Miscellaneous articles received with cases under heading 6	..						
	Total	..						
	Blood cases referred	..	..	..				
	Semen cases referred	..	..	..				
	Both blood and semen cases referred	..	..	..				
	Abortion cases referred	..	..	..				
	Human hair	..	..	..				
	Total	..						
	Total Medico-legal	..						
ARTICLES TESTED FOR PURITY AND QUALITY.								
Articles examined for the Civil Department—								
	Foods	..	..	..				
	Beverages	..	..	..				
	Soils	..	..	..				
	Drugs	..	..	..				
	Samples of water	..	..	..				
	Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..				
	Total	..						
Articles examined for the Military Department—								
	Foods	..	..	..				
	Beverages	..	..	..				
	Soils	..	..	..				
	Drugs	..	..	..				
	Samples of water	..	..	..				
	Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..				
	Total	..						
	Total articles tested for purity and quality	..						
	Grand Total for the year	..						

TABLE No. II.—Comparative statement of the result of analysis of the Medico-legal cases, &c.,
for the year 189 .

		189 .			189 .		
		Number of cases examined.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of cases in which poison was not detected.	Number of cases examined.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of cases in which poison was not detected.
A.—MEDICO-LEGAL.							
Human viscera tested for poison							
Human faeces, vomit and stomach-washings forwarded in non-fatal cases, or in fatal cases, where viscera were not received.							
Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.							
Total human cases ..							
Cattle viscera tested for poison							
Non-fatal cases of cattle-poisoning							
Total cattle cases ..							
			Blood, &c., detected.	Blood, &c., not detected.		Blood, &c., detected.	Blood, &c., not detected.
Blood cases referred							
Semen cases referred							
Both blood and semen cases referred							
Abortion cases referred							
Human hair							
Total ..							
Total Medico-legal cases ..							
		Number of articles examined.	Articles found to be of good or pure quality.	Articles found to be of bad or impure quality.	Number of articles examined.	Articles found to be of good or pure quality.	Articles found to be of bad or impure quality.
B.—ARTICLES TESTED FOR PURITY AND QUALITY.							
Articles examined for the Civil Department—							
Foods							
Beverages							
Soils							
Drugs							
Samples of water { Qualitative							
{ Quantitative							
Bacteriological							
Miscellaneous articles							
Total ..							
Articles examined for the Military Department—							
Foods							
Beverages							
Soils							
Drugs							
Samples of water { Qualitative							
{ Quantitative							
Bacteriological							
Miscellaneous articles							
Total ..							
Total articles tested for purity and quality ..							
Grand Total A and B ..							

TABLE No. III showing the places from which cases in which viscera were tested for poison have been received during the year 189 .

[illegible]

TABLE No. IV showing the nature of poisons detected in human viscera, vomit and fæces, and in cattle viscera.

Nature of Poisons.	In human viscera.	In vomit and faeces received along with the human viscera.	In human vomit and faeces received without viscera.		In cattle viscera.
			In fatal cases.	In non-fatal cases.	
Arsenic					
Opium					
Dhatura					
Alcohol					
Cannabis Indica					
Mercury					
Ratti seeds					
Castor seeds					
Copper sulphate					
Ratti paste					
Croton seeds					
Madar juice					
Seeds of strychnos nux vomica					
Aeonite					
Total number in which poison was detected.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Articles.	Cases.
Total number in which no poison was detected.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Articles.	Cases.
Grand Total ..	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Articles.	Cases.

TABLE No. V showing the nature of poisons found in the miscellaneous articles received under headings Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Table No. 1.

Nature of poisons detected.	Human.		Cattle.	
	In articles received in the 81 human cases (heading 4 of Table No. I).	In miscellaneous substances (heading 5 of Table No. I).	In articles received in the 23 cattle non-fatal cases (heading 7 of Table No. I).	In miscellaneous substances (heading 8 of Table No. I).
Arsenic				
Opium				
Dhatura				
Mercury				
Metallic mercury				
Cannabis Indica				
Roots of aconitum ferrox and nepallus				
Croton seeds				
Aconite				
Sulphide of iron				
Abrus precatorius				
Copper				
Aconitum ferrox				
Nux vomica seeds				
Copper sulphate				
Tin sulphide				
Chloroform				
Alcohol				
Lead				
Sulphur				
Red lead				
Harmal				
Iron oxide				
Iron sesqui oxide				
Kino				
Perchloride of mercury				
Kuchla seeds				
Batti seeds				
Croton seeds				
A pessary chiefly made of chillies mixed with starch.				
Castor seeds				
Blue vitriol				
Seeds of strychnos nux vomica				
Metallic lead				
Poppy-head				
Subchloride of mercury				
Number of articles in which poison was detected				
Number of articles in which poison was not detected.				
Total ..				

Endt. No. 2305.

Referred to the Chemical Examiner, for early remarks, to be submitted through the Surgeon-General who will be requested, in forwarding the same, to express his views on the points raised.

OOTACAMUND,
27th September 1895.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th December 1895, No. 537.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying letter No. 1122, dated the 22nd November 1895, to your address from the Chemical Examiner, Madras, reporting on the letter of the Government of India regarding the proposal to introduce a set of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the Chemical Examiner's annual reports.

2. I generally concur in the remarks of the Chemical Examiner and consider that, if his suggestions were adopted, the preparation of the annual returns would be simplified and that they would be generally more useful for the purposes of comparison.

3. As regards paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter, it will be seen from the rules (paragraph 2, section I) issued with G.O. No. 1062, Public, dated the 30th May 1883, that in this presidency substances in connection with medico-legal cases are not forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, except on the order of a Magistrate or a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Major J. L. VANGEYZEL, M.B., F.I.C., F.C.S., Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras), dated 22nd November 1895, No. 1122.

With reference to endorsement No. 2305, dated 25th September 1895 (herewith returned as requested), forwarding letter of the Government of India, No. 17, Medl.—628, of 9th September last, and inviting remarks on the proposed forms to be used by Chemical Examiners in their Annual reports, I have the honour to submit most respectfully the following remarks for the consideration of Government.

2. The object of Table I of the Punjab Examiner's report being to afford general information of the total amount of work performed in the year, a less detailed form than that proposed would secure this object. If uniformity and accuracy throughout all the tabular statements be aimed at, then I beg to submit that as simple a classification of the work performed as possible should be adopted at the outset. The proposed classification in Table I (Punjab) is too detailed, it would entail a great deal of clerical labour which the Chemical Examiner has no time to perform, in order to maintain the necessary data, and it would also be difficult to avoid erroneously returning cases which do not exactly fit into these headings. In actual practice I believe that uniformity would be risked by a too detailed classification such as this; and in other ways also, the proposed classification is defective and of doubtful utility. For instance, cattle cases are classified into fatal (heading 6) and non-fatal (heading 7), and heading 8 seems a needless expansion of heading 6, while no such basis of classification is evident for human cases. Indeed I must confess that I have not been able to discover the basis of the classification of human cases into the five different headings of the Punjab report, nor is it easy to see what object is to be served or what is the value of the information afforded by thus classifying these cases. The difficulty of maintaining this elaborate sub-division and its needlessness are evident from the fact that it is partially abandoned in Table II, for human cases are there returned under 3 instead of 5 headings, and cattle cases under 2 instead of 3. The allotment of a separate heading for abortion cases also seems needless. Such cases should be returned either as human poisoning cases or under examination of blood and meconium stained articles. A separate note regarding them can be added in the context of the report if desired, indicating the nature of the poison or other means employed for the special purpose which would be more useful than the information conveyed by the proposed tables, which merely show the number of such cases examined and the number in which poison was detected. To retain this heading in order to

obtain such slight information seems of doubtful value. Further, the number of cases shown under the heading *Human hair* would be exceedingly few as a rule, while the identification of bones, of faecal stains, and other miscellaneous medico-legal examinations deserving equal prominence have no heading. It would be better, I beg to suggest, to return all such cases under *Other medico-legal* and to omit the heading *Human hair*.

3. As regards the proposed tabulation of *Miscellaneous work* I beg leave to state that a great deal of such work is performed both here, and at Calcutta, and at Bombay, which would not be adequately represented, for purposes of comparison, by the form prescribed in Tables I and II of the Punjab Examiner's report. The number of such articles usually examined in Punjab are comparatively very few, while in this laboratory at least such work usually constitutes more than half the total work performed. The nature also of such work is far more laborious, and often more difficult, than ordinary medico-legal work, and would be represented inadequately by the tabular statement proposed. For the purposes of comparison, therefore, more detailed information will be needed than is supplied by the half a dozen headings in Table I. The lower half of Table II is only a repetition of Table I, with the addition of columns to show how many articles were found to be of "good" and of "bad quality." Unless the value of such general information is deemed of great importance, the lower half of this Table II can be entirely dispensed with.

4. I beg leave to urge the importance of starting with as simple a classification of the work done as will afford the desired information. In order that a comparison of work done at different places might be easily made, it would be necessary that this classification should be one which would be capable of ready adoption everywhere, and which could be maintained easily throughout the subsequent detailed statements into which it might be desirable to expand it. With this end in view, I beg most respectfully to suggest that all medico-legal cases referred for examination may be classified into—

- A.—Cases in which viscera or evacuations have been examined with or without miscellaneous suspected articles. (This would include headings 1, 2, 3, and 5 in the Punjab Report.)
- B.—Cases in which no viscera or evacuations were examined, but only miscellaneous articles, such as suspected food, &c. (This is the same as heading 4 in Punjab Report.)

This classification, I beg to state, is easy of adoption, and for statistical purposes also it is sound, inasmuch as it at once separates those cases, in which the suspicion of poisoning is confirmed or not by the chemical analyses of *visceral* matters, from those cases in which the result of the chemical examination does not usually confirm or disprove the suspicion. If this principle is approved, then I beg to submit that the object of Table I would be fully met by the following tabular statement of work performed:—

Table No. I.—General statement of Work.

		Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Medico-Legal Investigations.	I.—Suspected Human Poisoning.				
	A.—Cases in which viscera, &c., were examined.				
	B.—Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were examined.				
	II.—Suspected Poisoning of Cattle.				
	A.—Cases in which viscera, &c., were examined.				
	B.—Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were examined.				
	III.—Blood Cases				
	IV.—Semen Cases				
	V.—Blood and Semen Cases				
	VI.—Other Medico-legal Cases				
	Total ..				
Miscellaneous analyses					
Grand Total ..					

5. Before going into further details, I would first take the liberty of stating that from a study of the annual reports of the various Chemical Examiners, and of similar reports elsewhere,

the lines on which it seems desirable to expand this general classification are: to afford information on the following points:—

- the number of cases examined;
- the number of cases in which poison or blood, &c., was detected;
- the number of articles examined;
- the nature of the poison detected;
- the district from which the case was sent;
- the number of individuals affected by each poison;
- the number of individuals who died from the effects of each poison;

When the proposed tables (as used in the Punjab) are examined, it is seen that the upper half of Table II supplies information under (a) and (b). The lower half of this table, however, as I have already indicated, is only of slight value, since it is a repetition of Table I (in order to show how many of the miscellaneous articles examined were of "good or bad quality"); while the upper half of it can be easily dispensed with without sacrificing any information by transferring the column "number of cases in which poison, blood, &c., was detected" to Table I, since of the two remaining columns the first ("the number of cases examined") is a repetition from Table I and the third ("number of cases in which poison was not detected") is needless in the presence of column 2. In Table III of the Punjab forms the information under (e) is given, but a reference to the Punjab Examiner's annual report itself (for 1893) shows that this table includes only *fatal* human and cattle cases, viz., cases shown in his Table I, 1, and 6. It is therefore incomplete in that it does not show the districts from which other suspected poisoning cases, or blood or semen cases, &c., were received. Tables IV and V give the information under (d), viz., the nature of the poison detected, but without any information which would show the districts in which particular poisons were used, &c. In the proposed tables there is no provision for showing the number of individuals affected, and the number of deaths traced to each poison in each district (f and g). Such information is of statistical importance, and I beg to suggest that it would be useful to include it.

6. I therefore beg to submit for the consideration of Government whether the following tabular statements would not better fulfil the required conditions, and meet with the approval of the Government of India. They give all the information indicated above, under each section of the work performed. In this way the information is full, yet compact, for each division of the work as indicated in the preliminary classification proposed in this letter and exemplified by my tabular statement already given in Table No. I.

TABLE NO. II.—HUMAN CASES—CLASS A.

(Including cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined with or without suspected substances, food, &c.).

District received from.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Poisons.															
						Inorganic.								Organic.							
						Arsenious Oxide.	Mercuric salt.	Copper salt.	&c.	&c.				Aconite.	Atropine.	Opium.	&c.	&c.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anantapur ..																					
Arcot, North ..																					
Arcot, South ..																					
Bellary ..																					
Canara, South ..																					
Chingleput ..																					
&c., &c., &c...																					
Total for 1894 the year. 1893																					

TABLE NO. III.—HUMAN CASES—CLASS B.

(Including cases in which no viscera or evacuations were received for examination, but only suspected substances, food, &c.).

District received from.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Poisons.															
						Inorganic.								Organic.							
						Arsenious Oxide.	Mercuric salt.	Opium.	&c.	&c.				Atropine.	Calotropis Gigantea.	Opium.	Strychnine.	&c.	&c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anantapur ..																					
Arcot, North ..																					
Arcot, South ..																					
Bellary ..																					
Chingleput ..																					
&c., &c., &c...																					
Total for 1894 the year. 1893																					

TABLE NO. IV.—CATTLE CASES.

District received from.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of animals affected.	Number of deaths.	Class A.						Class B.					
						Nature of poisons.						Nature of poisons.					
						Arsenious Oxide.	Arsenious Oxide and Opium.	Strychnine.	&c.	&c.		Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of animals affected.	Number of deaths.	Arsenious Oxide.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anantapur ..																	
Arcot, South ..																	
Bellary ..																	
Canara, South ..																	
Cuddapah ..																	
Godavari ..																	
&c., &c., &c...																	
Total for 1894 the year. 1893																	

TABLE No. V.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VI.—Other Medico—Legal Cases.

District received from	Number of cases.	Number of articles examined.	Number of detections.
• Total for the year .. 1894 .. 1893 ..			

With the work tabulated and arranged in this way, it would, I venture to submit, be more easy for each examiner to furnish, if desirable, in the body of the report, detailed particulars of the work performed under each section of the classification.

7. If, as indicated in paragraph 3 of this letter, details of the miscellaneous work performed would be of service, the information regarding it would be best afforded in a separate tabular statement. The following shows the way in which this work is tabulated in Madras; but this statement can be made much shorter by omitting the first column "received from," and classifying the work according to the nature of the articles examined.

TABLE No. VII.—Miscellaneous Analyses.

Examinations made for Government Departments, &c.

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of examinations.	Total number of examinations for the year.
Board of Revenue, Madras	Salt	404	445
	Beer	22	
	Sacramental Wine	7	
	Subj'ah Solution	1	
	Adulterated toddy	2	
	Toddy	1	
	Suspected intoxicant	1	
	Sonti Soru	3	
	Adulterated spirit	2	
	Opium	1	
	Hop supplement	1	

TABLE No. VII.—Miscellaneous Analyses—cont.
Examinations made for Government Departments &c.—cont.

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of examinations.	Total number of examinations for the year.
Commissariat Department, Madras	Tea	9	17
	Rum	1	
	Condemned condensed milk	6	
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras .. {	Kerosine oil	1	18
	Blasting Gelatine	10	
	Gelignite	2	
	Dynamite	6	55
	Kerosine oil	1	
	Lubricating oil	1	
	Mineral oil	2	
	Spindle oil	1	
	Green Cylinder oil	1	
	Bloomless Raw oil	1	
	Essence of Lemon	1	
	Do. of Vanilla	1	
	Do. of Almond	1	
	Do. of Cochineal	1	
	Do. for "W.G."	1	
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras	Do. of Peppermint	1	24
	Do. of Champagne Cider	1	
	Do. of Kola Champagne	1	
	Do. of Ginger Ale	1	
	Lavender Water	1	
	Cod Liver oil	1	
	Easton's syrup	1	
	Claret	1	
	Champagne	1	
	Port	1	
	Caoutchoucine	1	
	Gold thread	1	
	Manure	1	
	Fluid Extract of Coca	1	
	Masonic bitters	1	
Collector of South Arcot	Potash salts	1	12
	Cascara Aromatic	1	
	French Cream Gum Extract	1	
	Aromatic Ginger Ale Extract	1	
	Caoutchoucine	11	
	Wood oil	1	
	Suspected explosives	1	1
	Opium	2	2
	Suspected intoxicant	1	1
	Opium	2	2
	Water	2	2
	Do.	10	10
	Do.	6	6
	Do.	2	2
	Do.	4	4
Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur District	Do.	2	2
	Do.	2	2
	Do.	3	4
	Lime	1	1
	Vesical calculus	1	1
	Water	8	46
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	4	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	4	
	Do.	10	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
Superintendent, District Jail, Vizagapatam	Do.	1	1
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	2	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	1	
	Do.	15	
	Lemonade	1	16
	Water	2	2
Medical Officer, East Coast Railway, Chicacole	Soda water	1	1
	Water	1	2
Do. Station Hospital, Mount	Water	1	2
Do. do. Bellary	Water	1	2
Do. do. Poonamallee	Water	1	2

TABLE No. VII—Miscellaneous Analyses—cont.

Examinations made for Government Departments, &c—cont.

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of examinations.	Total number of examinations for the year.
Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Pallaveram ..	Water	3	5
	Soda water	1	
	Lemonade	1	
	Water	4	
Do. do. Madras ..	Ale	2	52
	Stout	1	
	Copper	42	
	Copper foil	1	
Do. Native Military Hospital, Vellore ..	Hydrochloric acid	2	2
Do. 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Madras ..	Water	1	
Do. 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Vizianagaram ..	Do.	3	3
Do. Regimental Hospital, Vizagapatam ..	Do.	1	
Do. Nanguneri ..	Lagium	1	1
Do. Uthamapalayam ..	Suspected intoxicant	1	
	Water	1	50
	Do.	1	
	Do.	8	
	Do.	4	
	Sewage effluent	3	1
	Kerosine oil	2	
	Water	1	
	Do.	1	
Municipalities, &c. Calicut ..	Do.	4	1
Bezawada ..	Do.	1	
Dindigul ..	Do.	2	
Salem ..	Do.	4	
Vizagapatam ..	Do.	2	1
Berhampur ..	Do.	16	
Ootacamund ..	Do.	1	
Chingleput ..	Do.	1	
Officer in charge of Telegraph Stores, Madras ..	Bichromate of Potash	1	14
	Potassium Chromate	2	
	Rectified spirit	1	
	Bismuth Sub-nitrate	5	
Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras ..	Carbolic powder	3	1
	Hydrochloric acid	1	
	Methylated Ether	1	
	Vesical Calculus	1	
Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras ..	Renal do.	1	3
Senior Medical Officer do. do. ..	Urine	1	
Surgeon (second) do. do. ..	Adulterated lime	3	
Sanitary Engineer, Madras ..	Water	8	8
Superintendent of Works, Periyar Division, No. I, Periyar ..	Suspected intoxicant	3	
Superintendent of Police, South Canara ..	Inks	9	
Do. of Stationery, Madras ..	Cyclostyle ink	2	
Do. of Lying-in Hospital, Madras ..	Apostoli Bichromate Battery	1	1
	Hair Wash	2	
	Kerosine oil	12	
	Beer	1	
	Wood Ashes	1	71
	Ether	2	
	Soda water	2	
	Liquified Carbon Dioxide	2	
	Water	17	1
	Sediment from Gasometer	1	
	Coffee	1	
	Castor oil	1	
	Quarts	1	2
	Earth	1	
	Stonite	2	
	Dynamite	8	
	Carbonite	2	1
	Blasting Gelatine	2	
	Gelignite	1	
	Charcoal	1	
	Molasses	1	3
	Whiskey	3	
	Urine	2	
	Indigo	1	
	Black clay	1	1
	Efflorescence	1	
	Drugs	2	910
	Total ..	910	

8. The above suggestions are based upon experience in the use of somewhat similar forms in Madras for over 12 years, and I believe that the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, has also for a number of years worked upon similar lines.

9. The registers which are required for the purpose of maintaining the necessary data for this mode of tabulation are few, and I take the liberty of attaching hereto sample forms of those which are daily kept up in this office. When a case, or an article is received for examination, it is booked in the general register which is in this form upon a double page:—

Date of receipt.	Nature of substance.	Number of articles.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Sender's designation.	How sent.	Seals.	Result.	Special features of case.	Analyst.	Date of despatch.

After a medico-legal case or an article has been examined, and at the time of signing the report, the particulars regarding it are entered in a separate book, one page of which is devoted to each district in the Presidency, miscellaneous examinations being recorded at the end of the book. The forms in use for this purpose are as follows:—

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Date of receipt of case.	Sender's designation.	Number of articles received.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Number of detections.	Result.	Date of receipt.	Date of receipt of, and registered number of judgment.
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Human Cases—Class A.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Human Cases—Class B.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blood Cases.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Semen Cases.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Date of receipt of case.	Sender's designation.	Number of articles received.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Number of detections.	Result.	Date of report.	Date of receipt of, and registered number of, judgment.
<i>Blood and Semen Cases.</i>								
<i>Cattle Cases—Class A.</i>								
<i>Cattle Cases—Class B.</i>								
<i>Other Medico-Legal Cases.</i>								
<i>Miscellaneous Analyses.</i>								
Revenue Board or Municipalities or Collector of Sea Customs or Commissariat Department, &c., &c., &c., as the case may be. (one or more pages for each department).								

Date of receipt.	Nature of substance.	Number of samples.	Date of report.

10. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter requesting information as to the authority under which the medico-legal cases are in Madras forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, I have the honour to state that the practice which has been adopted here since 1883 has been as follows: When a Medical officer makes a *post-mortem* examination and considers that a Chemical examination is further required to elucidate the cause of death, he preserves the necessary parts and applies to a Magistrate, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, for an order, which is then granted at once; but Medical officers may not

11. A code of rules for the guidance of medical and magisterial officers has been in force in this Presidency for twelve years and has been found to work satisfactorily the object of the rules being to secure the identity of the articles from the beginning to the end of the investigation, and to ensure their transit in a fit condition for the chemical examination, without their becoming obnoxious to the messengers bringing them or to the travelling public. A copy of these rules is attached hereto, together with forms on which the necessary information regarding each case is supplied by medical and by magisterial officers.

CHEMICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

SECTION 2.—Containing rules for the guidance of Medical Officers. Neither section is complete by itself, the two sections being complementary to one another.

- (a) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?
- (b) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?
- (c) What were the first symptoms?
- (d) Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which:—
 - (a) Vomiting and purging.
 - (b) Deep sleep.
 - (c) Tingling of the skin and throat.
 - (d) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
 - (e) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.
- (e) Were any other symptoms noticed?
- (f) Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

6. Certificates of chemical analysis are not to be accepted from Medical Officers, as these officers are not in a position to conduct analyses as they should be carried out for judicial purposes. But any Medical Officer who may be provided with a suitable microscope should be able to recognise recent blood stains and to conduct examinations of suspected seminal stains.

7. In every case of suspected human or cattle poisoning, it is desirable that all the substances requiring analysis should be packed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner by the nearest Medical Officer. If special circumstances should render it desirable to forward any articles directly to the Chemical Examiner, the instructions given in Section 2, paragraphs 4—12, must be carefully attended to.

8. SUSPECTED BLOOD STAINS.—Articles requiring examination for the presence of blood stains may, if desirable (*vide* paragraph 6), be forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner, the following rules being strictly attended to:—

- (1) When clothes are sent up, any stains considered to be suspicious should be indicated by means of pencil marks or pins. Stains on walls, floors, the ground, or articles of furniture, &c., are not to be scraped off. But the stained area is to be carefully cut out; and when the material is brittle, as in the case of earth or chunam, it should be carefully wrapped in cotton wool and packed in a box, so that the surface may be preserved from injury.
- (2) All articles requiring examination should be carefully labelled, and each label should bear the signature of the forwarding officer and the number and date of the letter of advice addressed to the Chemical Examiner. All parcels should be carefully sealed by the despatching officer and packed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal which is kept in safe custody. A letter of advice should be separately forwarded to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain—
 - (a) An impression of the seal used in closing the packets and description thereof.
 - (b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.
 - (c) Information as to whether any of the weapons, clothes, &c., are to be returned after examination.

9. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.—Magistrates, on forwarding coins, documents, salines, liquors, &c., to the Chemical Examiner, should follow the instructions laid down in paragraph 8, clause 2, and in Section 2, paragraph 11, so far as they may be applicable, and should be careful to include in their letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner information as to the nature and object of the examination required, and to furnish any other information likely to assist the Chemical Examiner in making the required examination.

10. ANALYSIS OF WATER—*vide* Section 2, paragraph 15.

SECTION 2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of unethylated spirit and suitable bottles, &c., in readiness for the transmission of viscera and other matters to the Chemical Examiner when occasion may arise. In cases of suspected poisoning, it is exceedingly important that viscera and other suspected matters liable to rapid decomposition should be placed in spirit as soon as practicable. And every care should be taken lest doubt may be raised in Court as to the identity of articles likely to require examination, or as to the possibility of their having been accidentally contaminated or improperly interfered with.

2. *Post-mortem* examinations are to be made as thoroughly as circumstances will permit whenever desired by Magisterial or Police Officers. Attendance upon midwifery cases or other similar excuses will not exempt Medical Officers from the performance of the too frequently unpleasant, though most important, duty of making a *post-mortem* examination. Advanced decomposition does not prevent the detection of metallic poisons in the body. Hence remains of viscera may be forwarded for examination when the condition of the body is such as to render any attempt at dissection useless.

3. On making a *post-mortem* examination whenever there is any suspicion of poisoning, the stomach should be tied at both ends (a double ligature being applied at the pyloric extremity, so that the contents of the intestines may not escape) and removed from the body in such a manner that its contents may be retained; after removal it should be opened, the contents received into a perfectly clean bottle and the mucous surface of the stomach carefully examined, its appearance noted, and any suspicious particles found adherent thereto should be picked off with a pair of forceps and placed in a separate small phial for transmission. And the mucous membrane of the mouth pharynx and oesophagus should be examined, and any unusual appearance or marks of corrosion thereon carefully noted.

4. In all cases of death from presumed poisoning, the following articles should be forwarded for analysis, each in a separate bottle, unless otherwise indicated. It will, however, be understood that other matters should be forwarded if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the special circumstances of any case render such a proceeding advisable:—

- (a) Stomach.
- (b) Contents of the stomach, which may, if it be convenient, be put in the same bottle with the stomach.

- (c) Suspicious particles (if any have been found) removed from the mucous membrane of the stomach.
- (d) A portion of the liver, not less than 16 oz. in weight, or the whole liver if it weigh less than 16 oz., and one kidney.
- (e) The vomited matter, if any. The earlier and the later vomits should, when practicable, be sent up in different bottles. And the labels should state at what period the matters were emitted. Special directions are given in paragraph 6 for the disposal of vomited matters mixed with earth, &c.
- (f) A specimen of the spirit used. Four ounces is sufficient.
When it is suspected that a vegetable poison has been used, the following matters should also be forwarded:—
- (g) The contents of the small intestines.
- (h) Any urine which may have been separately collected after the commencement of symptoms, or found in the bladder after death.

5. Strong unethylated spirit should in all cases be added, as laid down in the rules for the transmission of articles for analysis, detailed in paragraph 11, to the contents of bottles A, D, G, H, and also to the contents of bottles B and E, unless it be suspected that alcoholic poisoning has been the cause of death. No spirit need be added to the contents of bottle C. Care should be taken that no vessel containing fluid matters is quite filled.

6. Vomited and purged matters are frequently received by Medical Officers mixed with earth, &c. If the admixture of earth be sufficient to render the evacuated matters dry and inoffensive, they may be packed without spirit in any convenient manner, otherwise they must be packed with spirit. Vomited and purged matters, if they have, as frequently happens, been allowed to fall on the ground, should be carefully scraped up, not taking more earth than is necessary. The superficial scrapings should be packed separately. It is rarely necessary to remove the earth to a depth greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, even in cases of suspected metallic poisoning, unless the soil be of a very loose character. Except when a metallic poison is suspected, it is very rarely necessary to forward purged matters.

7. If articles of food, medicine, &c., suspected to have been the vehicle by which poison has been admitted, require examination, they should each be packed up separately and spirit invariably added, as in the case of viscera, to such as are liable to decomposition. Fruits, such as the plantain and custard-apple, if suspected to contain poison, should be carefully inspected, and if it should appear that some foreign substance has been inserted, this should be picked out and sent up for examination. If no suspicious substance can be discovered, the fruit should be forwarded.

8. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning, and having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition, which are likely to require examination, the Medical Officer should report the result of his examination to the Police, and on receipt of an order from a Magistrate, or from a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may require analysis to the Chemical Examiner to Government for examination. In cases where no death has occurred, but where it is suspected that poison has been administered, the Medical Officer having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition, which are likely to require examination, should similarly report the case to the Police, and on receipt of an order from a Magistrate, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, forward the vomited matter or contents of the stomach, removed by the stomach pump, of the affected individual, or other matters requiring analysis, to the Chemical Examiner to Government. Though Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are required to grant an order for analysis, should the Medical Officer consider such an examination necessary, they can, if they consider it advisable, order viscera, &c., to be sent to the Chemical Examiner when, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such a proceeding may be quite unnecessary.

9. When on receipt of the necessary order a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should address at the same time a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising him of their despatch. This letter should contain—

- (a) An impression of the seal used in closing the bottles and a description thereof.
- (b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.
- (c) The name of the officer from whom the order has been received to forward the articles, and the number and date of such order.
- (d) A detailed account of the *post-mortem* appearances observed.
- (e) If he has seen the case during life, an account of the symptoms observed and a statement of the treatment, if any, adopted.

10. All bottles and packets should be carefully sealed by the Medical Officer, and closed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal, which is always in safe keeping.

Each bottle or packet should be labelled and each label should bear the number and date of the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner relative to the case, as well as a short description of the contents, and should be signed by the Medical Officer.

11. RULES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF SUBSTANCES FOR ANALYSIS.—Suspected substances may be forwarded by post, carriage bearing, by passenger train, or steamer, or in charge of a Constable. The latter method is recommended in all cases in which wealthy or influential parties are implicated. Officers forwarding viscera, &c., by post, by rail, or steamer, or by Constable to the Chemical Examiner, will be held personally responsible that the following instructions are carefully followed:—

Transmission by post.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded through the post the following rules are to be observed:—

- (1) The suspected viscus or other portion of the body or other substance liable to decomposition requiring to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or well-glazed earthenware jar provided with a well-fitting stopper or sound cork.
- (2) If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in unmethylated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material, and care should be taken that no vessel containing liquid matters is quite filled.

N.B.—The use of spirits of wine in packing viscera should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

- (3) The stopper or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder, and large corks should be coated over externally with wax, glue or tar. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for five minutes with its mouth down.
- (4) The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or extra strong tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, a least one inch thick, being put between bottle or jar and the box.
- (5) The box itself should be encased in common garah cloth, which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the Post Office as to parcels.
- (6) When articles are forwarded by post to the Chemical Examiner to Government, each package should be franked externally with the name and address of the officer forwarding the articles, and a declaration of contents to the officials of the Postal Department is unnecessary, and should not be made.
- (7) At all stations where there is a District Civil Surgeon the parcels should, when practicable, be sent to the Post Office by that officer, and not by a subordinate officer, but where there is no Civil Surgeon substances may be packed and forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner by the subordinate officer in charge of the Hospital or Dispensary.

Transmission by Rail or Steamer.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded by rail or steamer, it is unnecessary to encase the box in cloth, but with this exception the rules for forwarding articles through the post must be observed in forwarding articles by passenger train or steamer.

Transmission by Constable.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded in charge of a Constable, it will not be necessary to pack the bottles, &c., in a strong box, in order to protect them from rough handling during transit. But it is desirable that glass bottles containing viscera, &c., should be wrapped in cloth or paper, so as not to be offensive to other passengers.

In every other respect the same rules should be observed as in the transmission of viscera, &c., by rail.

12. SUSPECTED BLOOD STAINS.—Medical Officers are in many instances expected to deal with these cases themselves—*vide* Section 1, paragraphs 6 and 8.

13. SUSPECTED SEMINAL STAIN.—*Vide* Section 1, paragraph 6. As the clothes requiring examination in these cases are usually exceedingly dirty, it is advisable when practicable to cut out any suspicious stains and forward them only for examination instead of the whole garment. In cutting out stains about half an inch of the surrounding cloth should be removed also. For information regarding packing and despatch of letter of advice, see instructions under head of Blood Stains—*vide* Section 1, paragraph 8.

14. CATTLE CASES:—

- (1) Some precautions should be taken to ensure that viscera, &c., are not sent for examination in cases where death obviously occurred from causes other than poison. A careful search should be made for any indications of the presence of a sui; when this mode of poisoning is suspected, and if anything resembling a sui be found, it should be forwarded for examination. A chemical examination of the viscera is useless in cases of sui poisoning, as in such cases poison cannot be detected in the viscera.
- (2) The entire alimentary canal should be opened and its contents inspected for suspicious-looking substances. If any suspicious-looking substance be detected in the alimentary canal, it should be packed in a separate vessel, and spirit should not be added unless necessary for its preservation.

- (3) About two pounds of the contents of the stomach, with about a pound of the contents of the intestines, should be placed in a clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel or vessels, and strong unmethylated spirit added in the proportion of not less than one-fourth of the apparent bulk of the material, when the contents are nearly dry, but if much liquid be present spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. Also about a pound of the liver and a similar weight of the stomach should be placed in a separate clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel, and unmethylated spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. A sample of the spirit used in packing should also be sent. Four ounces are sufficient.

- (4) Dried cattle-dung may be sent without addition of spirit.
- (5) Suspected cattle poisons rarely require the addition of spirit for their preservation, and spirit should not be used unless necessary.
- (6) The instructions given as to the packing and transmission to the Chemical Examiner of substances requiring chemical examination in cases of suspected human poisoning are applicable to these cases and should be carefully attended to, and the same precautions must be adopted as to sealing and labelling the different vessels—*vide* paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.

- (7) When, under instructions received from a Magistrate or Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should at the same time address and forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising their despatch. This letter should contain—

- (a) an impression of the seal used in closing the vessels, and a description thereof;
- (b) a list of the articles forwarded and information as to how the articles have been forwarded;
- (c) the name of the officer from whom the order has been received to forward the articles and the number and date of such order;
- (d) information as to the number and kind of animals affected and number of deaths;
- (e) any information obtainable as to *post-mortem* appearances, nature and duration of symptoms and which may be likely to indicate the probable nature of the poison.

15. ANALYSIS OF WATER.—Before forwarding a sample of water to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, it is necessary to write to the Chemical Examiner and ascertain when it will be convenient to receive the sample or samples which may require to be examined, it being desirable that samples should be examined shortly after they are received at the laboratory.

(2) The duty of collecting the samples should always be undertaken by a responsible person. The employment of peons or servants for this purpose is strictly prohibited. The bottles used should be thoroughly cleansed, and then well washed out twice with water from the same source it is intended to fill them from just before finally filling them.

(3) Glass-stoppered bottles are best, but if those are not procurable, new corks are to be used with the ordinary quart wine bottle, of light-coloured glass. In filling the bottles a little space should be left between the cork and the water.

(4) Not less than one gallon of each sample of water is to be forwarded.

(5) Each bottle to be labelled with the name of the well and date of collection.

(6) On forwarding water for analysis the Medical Officer should, at the same time, forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain—

- (a) An impression and description of the seal used in closing the bottles.
- (b) Information as to the number of samples sent, and a statement as to how the samples have been forwarded.
- (c) An explanation as to the reason for which the examination is required, and information as to by whom it is desired.
- (d) A statement as to the source from which each sample was collected, and by whom and when each sample was collected.

MADRAS,
11th January 1883.

(Signed) T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Chemical Examiner to Government.

Form of letter used by Magistrates, &c., when forwarding articles for examination.

No. STATION .
DATE
From
THE MAGISTRATE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF
&c., &c., &c.

To
THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER,
MADRAS.
SIR,

Insert the name of the Hospital or Dispensary, of which the Medical Officer under reference is in charge.

I have the honour to inform you that the Medical Officer
has been directed by my order No. dated
to forward the undermentioned substances to your Office for examination and report, viz. :—

Vomited matters—

Purged matters—

Viscera—

Suspected food—

Suspected medicines—

Names of substances included in this list which have not been sent up through the Medical Officer should be struck out. Particulars as to viscera forwarded are not required here; but a brief description of suspected food or medicines should be given.—Such as white powder found in house of accused. Remains of curry suspected to contain poison.

State how articles have been forwarded.

2. The undermentioned articles I have forwarded direct to your address by

Here furnish a list of the substances which have been forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner.

When special circumstances induce the Magistrate or Police Officer to consider it advisable to forward direct to the Chemical Examiner any substances requiring examination, the instructions contained in G.O.G., No. 1062, Public, dated 30th May 1883, with regard to packing, sealing and labelling are to be carefully attended to.

In the margin is given a specimen and also a description of the seal used for securing the substances which I have thought it desirable to forward to you direct.

Specimen
of
Seal.

Description of Seal.

3. The answers to the following questions are given as correctly as possible :—

- (1) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?
- (2) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?
- (3) What were the first symptoms?

- (4) Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which :—

- (a) Vomiting and purging.
- (b) Deep sleep.
- (c) Tingling of the skin and throat.
- (d) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
- (e) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.

(5) Were any other symptoms noticed?

(6) *Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

*In answering this question the sex and probable age of each person affected should be given.

4

A brief history of the case is to be given here which should include information as to following points, viz.:—

- (1) The state of health of the person or persons affected at the time of the supposed administration of the poison.
- (2) The result arrived at by any local inquiry which may have been held as to the cause of death.
- (3) The English or Vernacular name of the poison suspected to have been used.
- (4) Any other information available which may be likely to prove serviceable to the Chemical Examiner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

20. B. M. D.

I.

FORM IN WHICH TO REPORT POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS, TO BE USED WHEN FORWARDING VISCERA TO THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

FROM THE _____

TO THE _____

Dated _____ 189_____.

DESCRIPTION of viscera forwarded for examination.

Mode of packing.

Copy of label attached to bottle.

Weight of parcel

Impression of seal.

Mode of despatch.

Date of despatch.

Date of receipt in Chemical Examiner's Office.

Information furnished by Police, or *precis* of case.

Name _____ sex _____ age _____ caste _____ of

thana or village _____

History of case—continued.

Date and hour of despatch of body	Date and hour of autopsy	Name of officer by whom examination was actually made.
Date of receipt		

Appearance of body—

Muscularity

Stout

Emaciated

Special marks—

Scars

Tattooing

Amount of hair, &c.

*Signs of decomposition—**Wounds and bruises—*

a.—Position

b.—Character

c.—Size

State of natural orifices—

Eyes

Ears

Nostrils

Mouth

Vagina

Anus

Urethra

State of limbs, &c.—

Rigor mortis

Position

Contents of hands, if clenched

Features .. { Relaxed
Contracted

Eyelids

Pupils

Contents of mouth

Position of tongue

State of teeth

Thorax—

Ribs

Cartilages

Pleura

Pericardium

Heart .. { Shape and appearance

Cavities

Clots, ante or post-mortem

Muscular structure

Clots

Vessels .. { Aneurism

Atheroma, &c.

Appearance

Lungs .. { Colour

Consistence

Adhesions

Larynx, trachea, and bronchi for foreign bodies or disease

Abdomen—

Peritoneum

Peritoneal cavity, contents

Liver and gall bladder—form and size, disease or injury

Pancreas, disease or injury

Spleen, ditto ditto

Kidneys, ditto ditto

Stomach .. { Size and general appearance

Appearance of coats

Contents, appearance, odour, and quantity

General appearance and contents

Intestines { Appearance of coats

Generative organs—

Bladder and contents

Uterus, appearance, size and contents

Vagina, contents

Head—

Scalp

Bones, disease or injury

Membranes

Brain substance and ventricles

Base of skull fractures, caries, extravasation, &c., &c.

The spinal canal need not be examined, unless any indication of disease or injury exist.

Fractures and dislocations—

More detailed description of injury or disease.

OPINION AS TO CAUSE OF DEATH.

Station _____

Dated _____

Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer of _____

12. In conclusion, I beg to express my deep regret at the delay in replying to this reference. It was received in this office a little while before I returned from leave, and so it was considered advisable to allow it to stand over for me to dispose of. Since then I have been prevented by heavy current duties from giving the subject the attention which it demanded.

ORDER—No. 173, Public, dated 3rd February 1896.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

[Here enter No. 174, Public, dated 3rd February 1896.]

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary*.

To the Surgeon-General.

Edw. A. Baitt.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 173, 3rd February 1896.

FEBRUARY.

**Annual Reports of Chemical
Examiners.**

Directing that the Government of India be addressed on the subject of the introduction of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the —.

No. 174, PUBLIC, 3RD FEBRUARY 1896.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT (MEDICAL).

SIR,

In reply to Mr. Hill's letter, No. 17-Medical—1628, dated 9th September last, on the subject of the introduction of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the annual reports of Chemical Examiners, I am directed to transmit a copy of a letter from Surgeon-Major J. L. VanGeyzel, Chemical Examiner, Madras, in which he proposes a set of forms which this Government believes will simplify the preparation of the annual returns and be found well suited for the purposes which the Government of India have in view.

2. The forms now proposed differ somewhat from those at present in use in this Presidency, as will be seen from G.O., No. 328, Public, dated 1st May 1895. Dr. VanGeyzel also furnishes specimens of the registers maintained in his office from which the necessary data for the preparation of the annual returns can be readily obtained.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the letter under reply, I am to point out that in this Presidency a medical officer has not the authority to forward cases to the Chemical Examiner without the orders of a Magistrate or a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent of Police; and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it inadvisable that the practice should be altered in this respect. The Chemical Examiner has appended to his letter a copy of the code of rules for the guidance of medical and magisterial officers in regard to chemico-legal examinations which has been in force in this Presidency for the past twelve years and has been found to work satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd February 1896.

G. S. FORBES,
for Chief Secretary.

Ed. A. Raith.

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th December 1895, No. 537.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying letter No. 1122, dated the 22nd November 1895, to your address from the Chemical Examiner, Madras, reporting on the letter of the Government of India regarding the proposal to introduce a set of standard forms for general adoption in connection with the Chemical Examiner's annual reports.

2. I generally concur in the remarks of the Chemical Examiner and consider that, if his suggestions were adopted, the preparation of the annual returns would be simplified and that they would be generally more useful for the purposes of comparison.

3. As regards paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter, it will be seen from the rules (paragraph 2, section I) issued with G.O. No. 1062, Public, dated the 30th May 1883, that in this presidency substances in connection with medico-legal cases are not forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, except on the order of a Magistrate or a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Major J. L. VANGEYZEL, M.B., F.I.C., F.C.S., Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras), dated 22nd November 1895, No. 1122.

With reference to endorsement No. 2305, dated 25th September 1895 (herewith returned as requested), forwarding letter of the Government of India, No. 17, Medl.—628, of 9th September last, and inviting remarks on the proposed forms to be used by Chemical Examiners in their Annual reports, I have the honour to submit most respectfully the following remarks for the consideration of Government.

2. The object of Table I of the Punjab Examiner's report being to afford general information of the total amount of work performed in the year, a less detailed form than that proposed would secure this object. If uniformity and accuracy throughout all the tabular statements be aimed at, then I beg to submit that as simple a classification of the work performed as possible should be adopted at the outset. The proposed classification in Table I (Punjab) is too detailed, it would entail a great deal of clerical labour which the Chemical Examiner has no time to perform, in order to maintain the necessary data, and it would also be difficult to avoid erroneously returning cases which do not exactly fit into these headings. In actual practice I believe that uniformity would be risked by a too detailed classification such as this; and in other ways also, the proposed classification is defective and of doubtful utility. For instance, cattle cases are classified into fatal (heading 6) and non-fatal (heading 7), and heading 8 seems a needless expansion of heading 6, while no such basis of classification is evident for human cases. Indeed I must confess that I have not been able to discover the basis of the classification of human cases into the five different headings of the Punjab report, nor is it easy to see what object is to be served or what is the value of the information afforded by thus classifying these cases. The difficulty of maintaining this elaborate sub-division and its needlessness are evident from the fact that it is partially abandoned in Table II, for human cases are there returned under 3 instead of 5 headings, and cattle cases under 2 instead of 3. The allotment of a separate heading for abortion cases also seems needless. Such cases should be returned either as human poisoning cases or under examination of blood and meconium stained articles. A separate note regarding them can be added in the context of the report if desired, indicating the nature of the poison or other means employed for the special purpose which would be more useful than the information conveyed by the proposed tables, which merely show the number of such cases examined and the number in which poison was detected. To retain this heading in order to

obtain such slight information seems of doubtful value. Further, the number of cases shown under the heading *Human hair* would be exceedingly few as a rule, while the identification of bones, of faecal stains, and other miscellaneous medico-legal examinations deserving equal prominence have no heading. It would be better, I beg to suggest, to return all such cases under *Other medico-legal* and to omit the heading *Human hair*.

3. As regards the proposed *tabulation of Miscellaneous work* I beg leave to state that a great deal of such work is performed both here, and at Calcutta, and at Bombay, which would not be adequately represented, for purposes of comparison, by the form prescribed in Tables I and II of the Punjab Examiner's report. The number of such articles usually examined in Punjab are comparatively very few, while in this laboratory at least such work usually constitutes more than half the total work performed. The nature also of such work is far more laborious, and often more difficult, than ordinary medico-legal work, and would be represented inadequately by the tabular statement proposed. For the purposes of comparison, therefore, more detailed information will be needed than is supplied by the half a dozen headings in Table I. The lower half of Table II is only a repetition of Table I, with the addition of columns to show how many articles were found to be of "good" and of "bad quality." Unless the value of such general information is deemed of great importance, the lower half of this Table II can be entirely dispensed with.

4. I beg leave to urge the importance of starting with as simple a classification of the work done as will afford the desired information. In order that a comparison of work done at different places might be easily made, it would be necessary that this classification should be one which would be capable of ready adoption everywhere, and which could be maintained easily throughout the subsequent detailed statements into which it might be desirable to expand it. With this end in view, I beg most respectfully to suggest that all medico-legal cases referred for examination may be classified into—

- A.—Cases in which viscera or evacuations have been examined with or without miscellaneous suspected articles. (This would include headings 1, 2, 3, and 5 in the Punjab Report.)
- B.—Cases in which no viscera or evacuations were examined, but only miscellaneous articles, such as suspected food, &c. (This is the same as heading 4 in Punjab Report.)

This classification, I beg to state, is easy of adoption, and for statistical purposes also it is sound, inasmuch as it at once separates those cases, in which the suspicion of poisoning is confirmed or not by the chemical analyses of *visceral* matters, from those cases in which the result of the chemical examination does not usually confirm or disprove the suspicion. If this principle is approved, then I beg to submit that the object of Table I would be fully met by the following tabular statement of work performed:—

Table No. I.—General statement of Work.

		Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Medico-Legal Investigations.	I.—Suspected Human Poisoning.				
	A.—Cases in which viscera, &c., were examined.				
	B.—Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were examined.				
	II.—Suspected Poisoning of Cattle.				
	A.—Cases in which viscera, &c., were examined.				
	B.—Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were examined.				
	III.—Blood Cases				
Miscellaneous analyses	IV.—Semen Cases				
	V.—Blood and Semen Cases				
	VI.—Other Medico-legal Cases				
	Total ..				
	Grand Total ..				

5. Before going into further details, I would first take the liberty of stating that from a study of the annual reports of the various Chemical Examiners, and of similar reports elsewhere,

the lines on which it seems desirable to expand this general classification are: to afford information on the following points:—

- the number of cases examined;
- the number of cases in which poison or blood, &c., was detected;
- the number of articles examined;
- the nature of the poison detected;
- the district from which the case was sent;
- the number of individuals affected by each poison;
- the number of individuals who died from the effects of each poison;

When the proposed tables (as used in the Punjab) are examined, it is seen that the upper half of Table II supplies information under (a) and (b). The lower half of this table, however, as I have already indicated, is only of slight value, since it is a repetition of Table I (in order to show how many of the miscellaneous articles examined were of "good or bad quality"); while the upper half of it can be easily dispensed with without sacrificing any information by transferring the column "number of cases in which poison, blood, &c., was detected" to Table I, since of the two remaining columns the first ("the number of cases examined") is a repetition from Table I and the third ("number of cases in which poison was not detected") is needless in the presence of column 2. In Table III of the Punjab forms the information under (e) is given, but a reference to the Punjab Examiner's annual report itself (for 1893) shows that this table includes only *fatal* human and cattle cases, viz., cases shown in his Table I, 1, and 6. It is therefore incomplete in that it does not show the districts from which other suspected poisoning cases, or blood or semen cases, &c., were received. Tables IV and V give the information under (d), viz., the nature of the poison detected, but without any information which would show the districts in which particular poisons were used, &c. In the proposed tables there is no provision for showing the number of individuals affected, and the number of deaths traced to each poison in each district (f and g). Such information is of statistical importance, and I beg to suggest that it would be useful to include it.

6. I therefore beg to submit for the consideration of Government whether the following tabular statements would not better fulfil the required conditions, and meet with the approval of the Government of India. They give all the information indicated above, under each section of the work performed. In this way the information is full, yet compact, for each division of the work as indicated in the preliminary classification proposed in this letter and exemplified by my tabular statement already given in Table No. I.

TABLE NO. II.—HUMAN CASES—CLASS A.

(Including cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined with or without suspected substances, food, &c.).

District received from.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Poisons.															
						Inorganic.								Organic.							
						Arsenious Oxide.	Mercuric salt.	Copper salt.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	Aconite.	Atropine.	Opium.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anantapur ..																					
Arcoot, North ..																					
Arcoot, South ..																					
Bellary ..																					
Canara, South ..																					
Chingleput ..																					
&c., &c. ..																					
Total for 1894 the year. 1893																					

TABLE NO. III.—HUMAN CASES—CLASS B.

(Including cases in which no viscera or evacuations were received for examination, but only suspected substances, food, &c.).

District received from.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Poisons.															
						Inorganic.								Organic.							
						Arsenious Oxide.	Mercuric salt.	Opium.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	Atropine.	Calotropis Gigantea.	Opium.	Strychnine.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anantapur ..																					
Arcoot, North ..																					
Arcoot, South ..																					
Bellary ..																					
Chingleput ..																					
&c., &c., &c. ..																					
Total for 1894 the year. 1893																					

TABLE NO. IV.—CATTLE CASES.

District received from.	Class A.											Class B.										
	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of animals affected.	Number of deaths.	Nature of poisons.						Number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Number of articles examined.	Number of animals affected.	Number of deaths.	Nature of poisons.					
						Arsenious Oxide.	Arsenious Oxide and Orpiment.	Strychnine.	&c.	&c.	Arsenious Oxide.						Realgar.	&c.	&c.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Anantapur ..																						
Arcoot, South ..																						
Bellary ..																						
Canara, South ..																						
Cuddapah ..																						
Godavari ..																						
&c., &c., &c. . .																						
Total for 1894. the year. 1893.																						

TABLE No. VII.—Miscellaneous Analyses—cont.
Examinations made for Government Departments &c.—cont.

Received from:	Nature of substance.	Number of examinations.	Total number of examinations for the year.
Commissariat Department, Madras	Tea	9	17
	Rum	1	
	Condensed condensed milk	6	18
	Kerosine oil	1	
	Blasting Gelatine	10	56
	Gelignite	2	
	Dynamite	6	24
	Kerosine oil	49	
	Lubricating oil	1	12
	Mineral oil	2	
	Spindle oil	1	2
	Green Cylinder oil	1	
	Bloomless Raw oil	1	1
	Essence of Lemon	1	
	Do. of Vanilla	1	1
	Do. of Almond	1	
	Do. of Cochineal	1	1
	Do. for "W.G."	1	
	Do. of Peppermint	1	1
	Do. of Champagne Cider	1	
	Do. of Kola Champagne	1	1
	Do. of Ginger Ale	1	
	Lavender Water	1	1
	Cod Liver oil	1	
	Easton's syrup	1	1
	Claret	1	
	Champagne	1	1
	Port	1	
	Caoutchoucine	1	1
	Gold thread	1	
	Manure	1	1
	Fluid Extract of Coca	1	
	Masonic Bitters	1	1
	Potash salts	1	
	Cascarra Aromatic	1	1
	French Cream Gum Extract	1	
	Aromatic Ginger Ale Extract	1	1
	Caoutchoucine	11	
	Wood oil	1	1
	Suspected explosives	1	
	Opium	2	1
	Suspected intoxicant	1	
	Opium	2	2
	Water	2	
Collector of South Arcot	Do.	10	10
Commissioner of Police, Madras	Do.	6	
District Medical Officer, Ganjam	Do.	2	2
Do. Cuddalore	Do.	4	
Do. Vellore	Do.	2	2
Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur District	Do.	2	
Executive Engineer, East Coast Railway, Khorda Division	Do.	10	10
Do. do. Berhampur	Do.	6	
Do. do. Rajahmundry, No. I Division	Do.	2	2
Do. do. Waltair	Do.	4	
Do. do. No. III Division, Kasibugga	Do.	2	2
Do. do. Military Works, Madras Division	Do.	2	
Do. do. Bangalore Division	Kankur	2	2
Do. do. Secunderabad	Do.	3	
Port Surgeon, Madras	Lime	1	1
Jail Department—	Veical calculus	1	
Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras	Water	8	46
Do. District Jail, Tanjore	Do.	2	
Do. do. Cuddapah	Do.	2	1
Do. do. Bellary	Do.	4	
Do. do. Madura	Do.	1	1
Do. do. Nellore	Do.	1	
Do. Central Jail, Cannanore	Do.	1	2
Do. do. Coimbatore	Do.	2	
Do. do. Trichinopoly	Do.	4	10
Do. do. Vellore	Do.	10	
Do. do. Rajahmundry	Do.	2	2
Do. Hill Jail, Russellkonda	Do.	2	
Superintendent, District Jail, Vizagapatam	Do.	2	1
Do. Hill Jail, Parvatipuram	Do.	1	
Do. Central Jail, Salem	Do.	2	2
Do. District Jail, Palamcottah	Do.	2	
Medical Officer, East Coast Railway, Chicacole	Do.	1	1
Do. Station Hospital, Mount	Do.	15	
Do. do. Bellary	Lemonade	1	16
Do. do. Poonamallee	Water	2	
	Soda water	1	2
	Water	1	

TABLE No. VII.—Miscellaneous Analyses.
Examinations made for Government Departments, &c.

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of ex-aminations.	Total number of examin-ations for the year.
Board of Revenue, Madras	Salt	404	445
	Beer	22	
	Sacramental Wine	7	
	Subph Solution	1	
	Adulterated toddy	2	
	Toddy	1	
	Suspected intoxicant	1	
	Sonti Soru	3	
	Adulterated spirit	2	
	Opium	1	
Hop supplement	1		

7. If, as indicated in paragraph 3 of this letter, details of the miscellaneous work performed would be of service, the information regarding it would be best afforded in a separate tabular statement. The following shows the way in which this work is tabulated in Madras; but this statement can be made much shorter by omitting the first column "received from," and classifying the work according to the nature of the articles examined.

TABLE No. VII—Miscellaneous Analyses—cont.
Examinations made for Government Departments, &c—cont.

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of examinations.	Total number of examinations for the year.
Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Pallaveram ..	Water	3	5
	Soda water	1	
	Lemonade	1	
	Water	4	
Do. do. Madras ..	Ale	2	52
	Stout	2	
	Copper	1	
	Copper foil	42	
Do. Native Military Hospital, Vellore ..	Hydrochloric acid	1	2
Do. 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Madras ..	Water	2	
Do. 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Vizianagaram ..	Do.	1	3
Do. Regimental Hospital, Vizagapatam ..	Do.	3	
Do. Nanganeri ..	Laguim	1	1
Do. Uthamapalayam ..	Suspected intoxicant	1	1
Samalcoottah ..	Water	1	8
Kumbum ..	Do.	1	
	Do.	8	
Madras ..	Sewage effluent	4	
Madura ..	Kerosine oil	3	50
Calicut ..	Water	2	
Bezwada ..	Do.	1	
Dindigul ..	Do.	4	
Salem ..	Do.	1	4
Vizagapatam ..	Do.	2	
Berhampur ..	Do.	4	
Ootacamund ..	Do.	2	
Chingleput ..	Do.	16	1
Officer in charge of Telegraph Stores, Madras ..	Bichromate of Potash	1	
Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras ..	Potassium Chromate	2	14
	Rectified spirit	2	
	Bismuth Sub-nitrate	1	
	Carbolic powder	5	
Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras ..	Hydrochloric acid	3	1
Senior Medical Officer do. do. ..	Methylated Ether	1	
Surgeon (second) do. do. ..	Vesical Calculus	1	
Sanitary Engineer, Madras ..	Renal do.	1	
Superintendent of Works, Periyar Division, No. I, Periyar ..	Urine	1	3
Superintendent of Police, South Canara ..	Adulterated lime	3	
Do. of Stationery, Madras ..	Water	8	11
Do. of Lying-in Hospital, Madras ..	Suspected intoxicant	3	
	Inks	9	
	Cyclostyle ink	2	
	Apostoli Bichromate Battery	1	1
	Hair Wash	2	
	Kerosine oil	12	
	Beer	1	
	Wood Ashes	1	2
	Ether	1	
	Soda water	2	
	Liquified Carbon Dioxide	2	
	Water	17	71
	Sediment from Gasometer	1	
	Coffee	1	
	Castor oil	1	
Private Parties and Firms ..	Quarts	1	2
	Earth	1	
	Stonite	2	
	Dynamite	8	
	Carbonite	2	1
	Blasting Gelatine	2	
	Gelignite	1	
	Charcoal	1	
	Molasses	1	3
	Whiskey	3	
	Urine	2	
	Indigo	1	
	Black clay	1	1
	Efflorescence	1	
	Drugs	2	910
	Total ..	910	

8. The above suggestions are based upon experience in the use of somewhat similar forms in Madras for over 12 years, and I believe that the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, has also for a number of years worked upon similar lines.

9. The registers which are required for the purpose of maintaining the necessary data for this mode of tabulation are few, and I take the liberty of attaching hereto sample forms of those which are daily kept up in this office. When a case, or an article is received for examination, it is booked in the general register which is in this form upon a double page:—

Date of receipt.	Nature of substance.	Number of articles.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Sender's designation.	How sent.	Seals.	Result.	Special features of case.	Analyst.	Date of despatch.

After a medico-legal case or an article has been examined, and at the time of signing the report, the particulars regarding it are entered in a separate book, *one page of which is devoted to each district* in the Presidency, miscellaneous examinations being recorded at the end of the book. The forms in use for this purpose are as follows:—

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Date of receipt of case.	Sender's designation.	Number of articles received.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Number of detections.	Result.	Date of receipt.	Date of receipt of, and registered number of judgment.

Human Cases—Class A.

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Human Cases—Class B.

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Blood Cases.

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Semen Cases.

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NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Date of receipt of case.	Sender's designation.	Number of articles received.	Number of individuals affected.	Number of deaths.	Number of detections.	Result.	Date of report.	Date of receipt of, and registered number of, judgment.
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Blood and Semen Cases.

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Cattle Cases—Class A.

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Cattle Cases—Class B.

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Other Medico-Legal Cases.

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Miscellaneous Analyses.

Revenue Board
or
Municipalities
or
Collector of Sea Customs
or
Commissariat Department,
&c., &c., &c., as the case may be.
(one or more pages for each department).

Date of receipt.	Nature of substance.	Number of samples.	Date of report.

By means of these two registers the necessary information is easily accumulated from day to day.

10. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter requesting information as to the authority under which the medico-legal cases are in Madras forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, I have the honour to state that the practice which has been adopted here since 1883 has been as follows: When a Medical officer makes a *post-mortem* examination and considers that a Chemical examination is further required to elucidate the cause of death, he preserves the necessary parts and applies to a Magistrate, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, for an order, which is then granted at once; but Medical officers may not

forward substances for Chemico-Legal examination without such order being previously obtained. On the other hand, a magistrate may require a medical officer to forward substances for examination to the Chemical Examiner, even though the opinion of the Medical officer be adverse to such a proceeding.

11. A code of rules for the guidance of medical and magisterial officers has been in force in this Presidency for twelve years and has been found to work satisfactorily the object of the rules being to secure the identity of the articles from the beginning to the end of the investigation, and to ensure their transit in a fit condition for the chemical examination, without their becoming obnoxious to the messengers bringing them or to the travelling public. A copy of these rules is attached hereto, together with forms on which the necessary information regarding each case is supplied by medical and by magisterial officers.

CHEMICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following instructions are divided into two sections, viz. :—

SECTION 1.—Containing rules for the guidance of Magisterial and Police Officers.

SECTION 2.—Containing rules for the guidance of Medical Officers. Neither section is complete by itself, the two sections being complementary to one another.

SECTION 1.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, with regard to the transmission of substances to the Chemical Examiner for examination, in cases of suspected poisoning, or other cases in which the aid of the Chemical Examiner may be required.

2. In future, substances will not be forwarded by Medical Officers to the Chemical Examiner except upon receipt of an order to that effect from a Magistrate, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police. It will therefore be necessary that orders for the transmission of substances to the Chemical Examiner for analysis should be issued with promptitude. And an order should invariably be granted, if the Medical Officer consider it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Chemical Examiner; whilst on the other hand Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police should issue an order for examination, if they consider it desirable to consult the Chemical Examiner, although the opinion of the Medical Officer be adverse to such a proceeding.

3. Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, on instructing Medical Officers to forward articles for analyses to the Chemical Examiner to Government, should, at the same time, address the latter officer, quoting the number and date of their order to the Medical Officer, and should furnish the Chemical Examiner with a brief summary of the history of the case.

4. The principal points on which Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, in cases of suspected poisoning, should furnish information to the Chemical Examiner are as follows :—

- What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?
- What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?
- What were the first symptoms?
- Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which :—
 - Vomiting and purging.
 - Deep sleep.
 - Tingling of the skin and throat.
 - Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
 - Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.
- Were any other symptoms noticed?
- Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

5. Any other information available, likely to prove serviceable as a guide to the class of poison administered, should at the same time be furnished.

6. Certificates of chemical analysis are not to be accepted from Medical Officers, as these officers are not in a position to conduct analyses as they should be carried out for judicial purposes. But any Medical Officer who may be provided with a suitable microscope should be able to recognise recent blood stains and to conduct examinations of suspected seminal stains.

7. In every case of suspected human or cattle poisoning, it is desirable that all the substances requiring analysis should be packed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner by the nearest Medical Officer. If special circumstances should render it desirable to forward any articles directly to the Chemical Examiner, the instructions given in Section 2, paragraphs 4-12, must be carefully attended to.

8. SUSPECTED BLOOD STAINS.—Articles requiring examination for the presence of blood stains may, if desirable (*vide* paragraph 6), be forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner, the following rules being strictly attended to:—

- (1) When clothes are sent up, any stains considered to be suspicious should be indicated by means of pencil marks or pins. Stains on walls, floors, the ground, or articles of furniture, &c., are not to be scraped off. But the stained area is to be carefully cut out; and when the material is brittle, as in the case of earth or chunam, it should be carefully wrapped in cotton wool and packed in a box, so that the surface may be preserved from injury.
- (2) All articles requiring examination should be carefully labelled, and each label should bear the signature of the forwarding officer and the number and date of the letter of advice addressed to the Chemical Examiner. All parcels should be carefully sealed by the despatching officer and packed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal which is kept in safe custody. A letter of advice should be separately forwarded to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain—
 - (a) An impression of the seal used in closing the packets and description thereof.
 - (b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.
 - (c) Information as to whether any of the weapons, clothes, &c., are to be returned after examination.

9. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.—Magistrates, on forwarding coins, documents, salines, liquors, &c., to the Chemical Examiner, should follow the instructions laid down in paragraph 8, clause 2, and in Section 2, paragraph 11, so far as they may be applicable, and should be careful to include in their letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner information as to the nature and object of the examination required, and to furnish any other information likely to assist the Chemical Examiner in making the required examination.

10. ANALYSIS OF WATER—*vide* Section 2, paragraph 15.

SECTION 2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of unmetethylated spirit and suitable bottles, &c., in readiness for the transmission of viscera and other matters to the Chemical Examiner when occasion may arise. In cases of suspected poisoning, it is exceedingly important that viscera and other suspected matters liable to rapid decomposition should be placed in spirit as soon as practicable. And every care should be taken lest doubt may be raised in Court as to the identity of articles likely to require examination, or as to the possibility of their having been accidentally contaminated or improperly interfered with.

2. *Post-mortem* examinations are to be made as thoroughly as circumstances will permit whenever desired by Magisterial or Police Officers. Attendance upon midwifery cases or other similar excuses will not exempt Medical Officers from the performance of the too frequently unpleasant, though most important, duty of making a *post-mortem* examination. Advanced decomposition does not prevent the detection of metallic poisons in the body. Hence remains of viscera may be forwarded for examination when the condition of the body is such as to render any attempt at dissection useless.

3. On making a *post-mortem* examination whenever there is any suspicion of poisoning, the stomach should be tied at both ends (a double ligature being applied at the pyloric extremity, so that the contents of the intestines may not escape) and removed from the body in such a manner that its contents may be retained; after removal it should be opened, the contents received into a perfectly clean bottle and the mucous surface of the stomach carefully examined, its appearance noted, and any suspicious particles found adherent thereto should be picked off with a pair of forceps and placed in a separate small phial for transmission. And the mucous membrane of the mouth pharynx and oesophagus should be examined, and any unusual appearance or marks of corrosion thereon carefully noted.

4. In all cases of death from presumed poisoning, the following articles should be forwarded for analysis, each in a separate bottle, unless otherwise indicated. It will, however, be understood that other matters should be forwarded if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the special circumstances of any case render such a proceeding advisable:—

- (a) Stomach.
- (b) Contents of the stomach, which may, if it be convenient, be put in the same bottle with the stomach.

- (c) Suspicious particles (if any have been found) removed from the mucous membrane of the stomach.
 - (d) A portion of the liver, not less than 16 oz. in weight, or the whole liver if it weigh less than 16 oz., and one kidney.
 - (e) The vomited matter, if any. The earlier and the later vomits should, when practicable, be sent up in different bottles. And the labels should state at what period the matters were emitted. Special directions are given in paragraph 6 for the disposal of vomited matters mixed with earth, &c.
 - (f) A specimen of the spirit used. Four ounces is sufficient.
- When it is suspected that a vegetable poison has been used, the following matters should also be forwarded:—
- (g) The contents of the small intestines.
 - (h) Any urine which may have been separately collected after the commencement of symptoms, or found in the bladder after death.

5. Strong dimethylated spirit should in all cases be added, as laid down in the rules for the transmission of articles for analysis, detailed in paragraph 11, to the contents of bottles A, D, G, H, and also to the contents of bottles B and E, unless it be suspected that alcoholic poisoning has been the cause of death. No spirit need be added to the contents of bottle C. Care should be taken that no vessel containing fluid matters is quite filled.

6. Vomited and purged matters are frequently received by Medical Officers mixed with earth, &c. If the admixture of earth be sufficient to render the evacuated matters dry and inoffensive, they may be packed without spirit in any convenient manner, otherwise they must be packed with spirit. Vomited and purged matters, if they have, as frequently happens, been allowed to fall on the ground, should be carefully scraped up, not taking more earth than is necessary. The superficial scrapings should be packed separately. It is rarely necessary to remove the earth to a depth greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, even in cases of suspected metallic poisoning, unless the soil be of a very loose character. Except when a metallic poison is suspected, it is very rarely necessary to forward purged matters.

7. If articles of food, medicine, &c., suspected to have been the vehicle by which poison has been admitted, require examination, they should each be packed up separately and spirit invariably added, as in the case of viscera, to such as are liable to decomposition. Fruits, such as the plantain and custard-apple, if suspected to contain poison, should be carefully inspected, and if it should appear that some foreign substance has been inserted, this should be picked out and sent up for examination. If no suspicious substance can be discovered, the fruit should be forwarded.

8. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning, and having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition, which are likely to require examination, the Medical Officer should report the result of his examination to the Police, and on receipt of an order from a Magistrate, or from a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may require analysis to the Chemical Examiner to Government for examination. In cases where no death has occurred, but where it is suspected that poison has been administered, the Medical Officer having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition, which are likely to require examination, should similarly report the case to the Police, and on receipt of an order from a Magistrate, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, forward the vomited matter or contents of the stomach, removed by the stomach pump, of the affected individual, or other matters requiring analysis, to the Chemical Examiner to Government. Though Magistrates, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are required to grant an order for analysis, should the Medical Officer consider such an examination necessary, they can, if they consider it advisable, order viscera, &c., to be sent to the Chemical Examiner when, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such a proceeding may be quite unnecessary.

9. When on receipt of the necessary order a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should address at the same time a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising him of their despatch. This letter should contain—

- (a) An impression of the seal used in closing the bottles and a description thereof.
- (b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.
- (c) The name of the officer from whom the order has been received to forward the articles, and the number and date of such order.
- (d) A detailed account of the *post-mortem* appearances observed.
- (e) If he has seen the case during life, an account of the symptoms observed and a statement of the treatment, if any, adopted.

10. All bottles and packets should be carefully sealed by the Medical Officer, and closed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal, which is always in safe keeping.

Each bottle or packet should be labelled and each label should bear the number and date of the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner relative to the case, as well as a short description of the contents, and should be signed by the Medical Officer.

11. RULES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF SUBSTANCES FOR ANALYSIS.—Suspected substances may be forwarded by post, carriage bearing, by passenger train, or steamer, or in charge of a Constable. The latter method is recommended in all cases in which wealthy or influential parties are implicated. Officers forwarding viscera, &c., by post, by rail, or steamer, or by Constable to the Chemical Examiner, will be held personally responsible that the following instructions are carefully followed:—

Transmission by post.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded through the post the following rules are to be observed:—

- (1) The suspected viscous or other portion of the body or other substance liable to decomposition requiring to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or well-glazed earthenware jar provided with a well-fitting stopper or sound cork.
- (2) If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in unmethyated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material, and care should be taken that no vessel containing liquid matters is quite filled.

N.B.—The use of spirits of wine in packing viscera should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

- (3) The stopper or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder, and large corks should be coated over externally with wax, glue or tar. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for five minutes with its mouth down.
- (4) The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or extra strong tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, a least one inch thick, being put between bottle or jar and the box.
- (5) The box itself should be encased in common garah cloth, which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the Post Office as to parcels.
- (6) When articles are forwarded by post to the Chemical Examiner to Government, each package should be franked externally with the name and address of the officer forwarding the articles, and a declaration of contents to the officials of the Postal Department is unnecessary, and should not be made.
- (7) At all stations where there is a District Civil Surgeon the parcels should, when practicable, be sent to the Post Office by that officer, and not by a subordinate officer, but where there is no Civil Surgeon substances may be packed and forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner by the subordinate officer in charge of the Hospital or Dispensary.

Transmission by Rail or Steamer.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded by rail or steamer, it is unnecessary to encase the box in cloth, but with this exception the rules for forwarding articles through the post must be observed in forwarding articles by passenger train or steamer.

Transmission by Constable.—When viscera, &c., are forwarded in charge of a Constable, it will not be necessary to pack the bottles, &c., in a strong box, in order to protect them from rough handling during transit. But it is desirable that glass bottles containing viscera, &c., should be wrapped in cloth or paper, so as not to be offensive to other passengers.

In every other respect the same rules should be observed as in the transmission of viscera, &c., by rail.

12. SUSPECTED BLOOD STAINS.—Medical Officers are in many instances expected to deal with these cases themselves—*vide* Section 1, paragraphs 6 and 8.

13. SUSPECTED SEMINAL STAINS.—*Vide* Section 1, paragraph 6. As the clothes requiring examination in these cases are usually exceedingly dirty, it is advisable when practicable to cut out any suspicious stains and forward them only for examination instead of the whole garment. In cutting out stains about half an inch of the surrounding cloth should be removed also. For information regarding packing and despatch of letter of advice, see instructions under head of Blood Stains—*vide* Section 1, paragraph 8.

14. CATTLE CASES:—

- (1) Some precautions should be taken to ensure that viscera, &c., are not sent for examination in cases where death obviously occurred from causes other than poison. A careful search should be made for any indications of the presence of a sui; when this mode of poisoning is suspected, and if anything resembling a sui be found, it should be forwarded for examination. A chemical examination of the viscera is useless in cases of sui poisoning, as in such cases poison cannot be detected in the viscera.
- (2) The entire alimentary canal should be opened and its contents inspected for suspicious-looking substances. If any suspicious-looking substance be detected in the alimentary canal, it should be packed in a separate vessel, and spirit should not be added unless necessary for its preservation.

- (3) About two pounds of the contents of the stomach, with about a pound of the contents of the intestines, should be placed in a clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel or vessels, and strong unmethyated spirit added in the proportion of not less than one-fourth of the apparent bulk of the material, when the contents are nearly dry, but if much liquid be present spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. Also about a pound of the liver and a similar weight of the stomach should be placed in a separate clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel, and unmethyated spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. A sample of the spirit used in packing should also be sent. Four ounces are sufficient.

- (4) Dried cattle-dung may be sent without addition of spirit.

- (5) Suspected cattle poisons rarely require the addition of spirit for their preservation, and spirit should not be used unless necessary.

- (6) The instructions given as to the packing and transmission to the Chemical Examiner of substances requiring chemical examination in cases of suspected human poisoning are applicable to these cases and should be carefully attended to, and the same precautions must be adopted as to sealing and labelling the different vessels—*vide* paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.

- (7) When, under instructions received from a Magistrate or Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should at the same time address and forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising their despatch. This letter should contain—

- (a) an impression of the seal used in closing the vessels, and a description thereof;
- (b) a list of the articles forwarded and information as to how the articles have been forwarded;
- (c) the name of the officer from whom the order has been received to forward the articles and the number and date of such order;
- (d) information as to the number and kind of animals affected and number of deaths;
- (e) any information obtainable as to *post-mortem* appearances, nature and duration of symptoms and which may be likely to indicate the probable nature of the poison.

15. ANALYSIS OF WATER.—Before forwarding a sample of water to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, it is necessary to write to the Chemical Examiner and ascertain when it will be convenient to receive the sample or samples which may require to be examined, it being desirable that samples should be examined shortly after they are received at the laboratory.

- (2) The duty of collecting the samples should always be undertaken by a responsible person. The employment of peons or servants for this purpose is strictly prohibited. The bottles used should be thoroughly cleansed, and then well washed out twice with water from the same source it is intended to fill them from just before finally filling them.

- (3) Glass-stoppered bottles are best, but if those are not procurable, new corks are to be used with the ordinary quart wine bottle, of light-coloured glass. In filling the bottles a little space should be left between the cork and the water.

- (4) Not less than one gallon of each sample of water is to be forwarded.

- (5) Each bottle to be labelled with the name of the well and date of collection.

- (6) On forwarding water for analysis the Medical Officer should, at the same time, forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain—

- (a) An impression and description of the seal used in closing the bottles.
- (b) Information as to the number of samples sent, and a statement as to how the samples have been forwarded.
- (c) An explanation as to the reason for which the examination is required, and information as to by whom it is desired.
- (d) A statement as to the source from which each sample was collected, and by whom and when each sample was collected.

MADRAS,
11th January 1883.

(Signed) T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Chemical Examiner to Government.

Form of letter used by Magistrates, &c., when forwarding articles for examination.

No. STATION
DATE
From
THE MAGISTRATE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF
&c., &c., &c.

To
THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Insert the name of the Hospital or Dispensary, of which the Medical Officer under reference is in charge.

I have the honour to inform you that the Medical Officer
has been directed by my order No. dated
to forward the undermentioned substances to your Office for examination and report, viz. :—

Vomited matters—

Purged matters—

Viscera—

Suspected food—

Suspected medicines—

Names of substances included in this list which have not been sent up through the Medical Officer should be struck out. Particulars as to viscera forwarded are not required here; but a brief description of suspected food or medicines should be given.—Such as white powder found in house of accused. Remains of curry suspected to contain poison.

State how articles have been forwarded. 2. The undermentioned articles I have forwarded direct to your address by

Here furnish a list of the substances which have been forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner.

When special circumstances induce the Magistrate or Police Officer to consider it advisable to forward direct to the Chemical Examiner any substances requiring examination, the instructions contained in G.O.G., No. 1062, Public, dated 30th May 1883, with regard to packing, sealing and labelling are to be carefully attended to.

In the margin is given a specimen and also a description of the seal used for securing the substances which I have thought it desirable to forward to you direct.

Specimen
of
Seal.

Description of Seal.

3. The answers to the following questions are given as correctly as possible :—

- (1) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?
- (2) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?
- (3) What were the first symptoms?
- (4) Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which :—
 - (a) Vomiting and purging.
 - (b) Deep sleep.
 - (c) Tingling of the skin and throat.
 - (d) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
 - (e) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.

(5) Were any other symptoms noticed?—

(6) * Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

* In answering this question the sex and probable age of each person affected should be given.

4

A brief history of the case is to be given here which should include information as to following points, viz.:—

(1) The state of health of the person or persons affected at the time of the supposed administration of the poison.

(2) The result arrived at by any local inquiry which may have been held as to the cause of death.

(3) The English or Vernacular name of the poison suspected to have been used.

(4) Any other information available which may be likely to prove serviceable to the Chemical Examiner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

20. B. M. D.

I.

FORM IN WHICH TO REPORT POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS, TO BE USED WHEN FORWARDING VISCERA TO THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

FROM THE _____

TO THE _____

Dated _____ 189 _____

DESCRIPTION of viscera forwarded for examination.

Mode of packing.

Copy of label attached to bottle.

Impression of seal.

Weight of parcel

Mode of despatch.

Date of despatch.

Date of receipt in Chemical Examiner's Office.

Information furnished by Police, or *precis* of case.

Name _____ sex _____ age _____ caste _____ of

thana or village _____.

History of case—continued.

Date and hour of despatch of body	Date and hour of autopsy	Name of officer by whom examination was actually made.
Date of receipt		

Appearance of body—

Muscularity

Stout

Emaciated

Special marks—

Scars

Tattooing

Amount of hair, &c.

*Signs of decomposition—**Wounds and bruises—*

a.—Position

b.—Character

c.—Size

State of natural orifices—

Eyes

Ears

Nostrils

Mouth

Vagina

Anus

Urethra

State of limbs, &c.—

Rigor mortis

Position

Contents of hands, if clenched

Features .. { Relaxed
Contracted

• Eyelids

Pupils

Contents of mouth

Position of tongue

State of teeth

Thorax—

Ribs

Cartilages

Pleura

Pericardium

Heart .. { Shape and appearance

Cavities

Clots, ante or post-mortem

Muscular structure

Clots

Vessels .. { Aneurism

Atheroma, &c.

Appearance

Lungs .. { Colour

Consistence

Adhesions

Larynx, trachea, and bronchi for foreign bodies or disease

Abdomen—

Peritoneum

Peritoneal cavity, contents

Liver and gall bladder—form and size, disease or injury

Pancreas, disease or injury

Spleen, ditto ditto

Kidneys, ditto ditto

Stomach .. { Size and general appearance

Appearance of coats

Contents, appearance, odour, and quantity

Intestines { General appearance and contents

Appearance of coats

Generative organs—

Bladder and contents

Uterus, appearance, size and contents

Vagina, contents

Head—

Scalp

Bones, disease or injury

Membranes

Brain substance and ventricles

Base of skull fractures, caries, extravasation, &c., &c.

*The spinal canal need not be examined, unless any indication of disease or injury exist.**Fractures and dislocations—*

More detailed description of injury or disease.

OPINION AS TO CAUSE OF DEATH.

Station _____

Dated _____

Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer of _____

12. In conclusion, I beg to express my deep regret at the delay in replying to this reference. It was received in this office a little while before I returned from leave, and so it was considered advisable to allow it to stand over for me to dispose of. Since then I have been prevented by heavy current duties from giving the subject the attention which it demanded.

Pub
Reg. No.

HOME 1896 DEPT.

[7]
From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, No. 174, 3rd Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Annual Reports of Chemical
Examiners.

Transmitting to the Government of India, in
reply to a letter on the subject of standard forms
for the —, a copy of a letter from the Chemical
Examiner, Madras, proposing a set of forms for
simplifying the preparation of the annual returns,
and stating the authority under which medico-
legal cases are, in Madras, forwarded to the
Chemical Examiner for report.

CURRENT No. 4111
Publi (1895) DEPARTMENT.

From

SURGN. MAJOR-GENL. C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras,

To

*The Honble the Chief Secy to Govt.
Public Depart.*

No. 537

ENCLOSURES. 14 *Pub*

C no. 3068 ret?

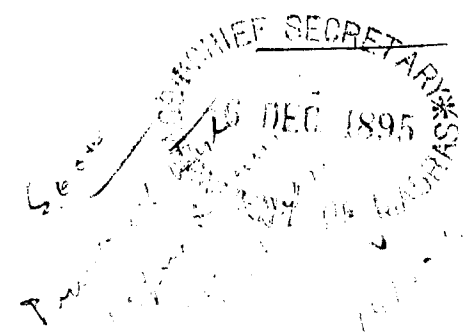
Dated 5

Recd 6

Regd 7

1895

No.



Subject.

*Forwarding with remarks
Chemical Examiner's report on
the proposals of the Govt of India
to introduce a set of standard
forms for general adoption in
connection with the Chemical
Examiner's Annual Reports.*

*Pub No 308-4955
685 224-8-93-8*

11

2

*40. 12. 193 d/s Feb 96
Ordered that the Govt of
India be addressed.
14 & 15: 174 d/s Feb 96*

*The Surgeon Genl to Govt
11/2/96
not received for Govt
17/2/96
3/2/96*

Pension 600

Pub. 328-292,1-5-45
685 2,44-45

Pub. Current 4, 1945

In Order

In the letter of the 9th Sept last the Govt of India forwarded copies of the forms usually appended to the report of the Chem. Examiners, and requested the opinion of this Govt as to whether they were considered the best for adoption by all the Chem. Examiners, in India. That the value of the figures furnished in the several provinces might be appreciated without difficulty. Information was at the same time requested as to the authority under which medico-legal cases are in this presidency forwarded to the Chem. Examiners.

The Govt of India's letter & the Chem. Examiners' somewhat lengthy reply have been put into type for facility of perusal.

It is submitted that the Chem. Ex's reply

of a technical nature
+ should be forwarded
in entire to the Govt of
India. | Of course
J.R.

It should be observed
that the Surgeon
concurs generally
with Dr. Van Geysel's remarks
+ considers that if his
suggestions were adopted
the preparation of the annual
returns would be sim-
plified + they would
be generally more
useful for purposes
of comparison.

It is perhaps un-
necessary to enter
into the details given
in the Chem. Ex. communication
The forms he advocates
seem very well suited
to the purpose. Please see
G.O. N° 328 Pub. d/ 1st May 95
which contains the reports
and tables in the usual
form for the year 1894.
Table I ^{suggested by Dr. Van G.} ~~is~~ ^{five}
fuller particulars than
Table I in the G.O. and
the ^{other} ~~the~~ tables now proposed
seem

seem an improvement
for they include columns
showing the number of
individuals or animals
affected and the number
of cases
proving fatal in each
district.

Dr. Van Geysel furnishes
specimens of the registers
maintained in his office
from which the necessary
data for the preparation
of the annual returns
can be readily obtained.

In reply to para 2
of India's letter, the
Chem. Examiner reproduces
in entire the rules embodied
in G.O. N° 685 Pub. d/ 24th Aug 94
together with copies of the
forms used by Magistrates
or Officers of the Police
dept, when forwarding
articles for examination.

Orders are requested
whether the papers
may be sent on
as they are + India
informed that this

Foot-

the

...ained.
... 2 of
... reply, I am to point
... this Presy: a Medical Offi-
... authority to forward
... the Chemical Examiner without
... of a Magistrate or a Supt:
... Supt: of Police. The Chema-
... has ~~afforded~~ his letter
... copy of the code of rules
... guidance of medical and magis-
... officers in regard to ~~chemico-~~
... examinations which ~~have~~ been in
... in this Presy: for the ~~past~~ 12
... and ~~have~~ been found to work satis-
... fully.

Proposed Standard Form rc
Chemical Examiner's Annual Report
*and H.B. the G. inf considers
it inadvisable that the practice
should be altered in this respect*
~~PERSON ORDER~~
H.M.

First copy sent to Press. 3/2/96
Returned for signature. 10/2/96
Despatched in print. 11/2/96

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 15
Letter only. with app. 43
Order complete with Letter. 10

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 189 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT 15

MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT. 6

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.-
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.