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INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indigenous Drugs.

Appointing certain officers to be the members of the local Committee to consider the practicability of extending the use of in India, and forwarding copy of the proceedings to the R. G. I.

BACK PAPERS.

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Memo 2911.	Pub		11-9-96				
to 1078			30-9-96				
C 3457116	= to 1151726-16-96						
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Government { 1896 } of Madras. PUBLIC.

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G.O., &c., Nos. 971, 972, 8th September 1896.

SEPTEMBER.

Indigenous Drugs.

Appointing certain officers to be the members of the Local Committee to consider the practicability of extending the use of — in India, and forwarding copy of the proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., Mis. No. 963, Public, dated 21st November 1895.

Read—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Simla, the 31st October 1895, No. 24-Medical—793-809.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 264, dated the 6th February 1894.

„ to „ „ 224 „ 11th April „

Read also—

Resolution recorded by the Pharmacological section of the Indian Medical Congress to the effect that the Government of India should consider the desirability of extending the use of indigenous drugs in India.

Resolution—

In the section of Pharmacology and Indian drugs of the Indian Medical Congress, eight papers were read on the use of indigenous drugs, the most important being those by Dr. G. Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E., and by Rai Bahadur Kanny Lall Dey, F.C.S., C.I.E. In his paper on the subject Dr. Watt enumerated the names and reputed properties of the drugs indigenous to India and urged the desirability of greater attention being given to the study of such drugs and Rai Bahadur Kanny Lall Dey made the following suggestions :—

- (1) that definite pharmacological preparations of certain indigenous drugs should be made at the Medical Store depôts for distribution to the various hospitals and dispensaries for trial and report ;
- (2) that medicinal plant farms should be laid out in the districts most suited to the plants which is proposed to grow ; and
- (3) that a drug emporium for India should be established at Calcutta.

In considering these papers the Indian Medical Congress recorded the following resolution :—

“ That it be recommended to the consideration of the Government of India that an extended use of indigenous drugs is most desirable.”

2. The Government of India are advised that the more extended use of indigenous drugs in pharmacological preparations has hitherto been retarded by the circumstance that the sophistication and adulteration of these drugs are carried on so systematically that it is almost impossible to procure them locally in a pure state and also because there are now available imported remedies of a much more efficient nature.

Certain indigenous drugs, which can be obtained pure in the local market and in which adulterations can be detected, are used in the Medical depôts. In his paper on the subject Rai Bahadur Kanny Lall Dey concludes, from a perusal of the latest list of medical stores for hospitals in Bengal, that only one such drug—namely *chiretta*,—is so utilised, but from the list marginally noted of drugs now used in the Medical depôts, which has been furnished to the Government of India, it will be seen that his information upon this point was imperfect. The Government of India have no doubt that other indigenous drugs would be employed in the Medical depôts if they could be obtained pure, of a stable character and at a price not exceeding that at which they can be imported.

List of drugs purchased locally by the Calcutta Depôt.

Assafœtida.	Gum Arabic.
Columba root.	Kino.
Cardamom seeds.	Myrrh.
Catechu.	Nux Vomica.
Cinnamon bark.	Senna leaves.
Chiretta.	Anisi oil.
Cubeb.	Cinnamon oil.
Ginger.	Santal oil.
Galls.	Castor oil.
Glycyrrhiza root.	

have no doubt that other indigenous drugs would be employed in the Medical depôts if they could be obtained pure, of a stable character and at a price not exceeding that at which they can be imported.

3. With the information at present available the Government of India would only be justified in taking such steps as may appear practicable with a view to encouraging the increased use in the Medical depôts of drugs of known therapeutic value, and perhaps also in sanctioning the manufacture of stable preparations of certain drugs at the depôts. The Government of India are not at present convinced of the desirability of initiating as a Government measure experiments to test the *reputed* therapeutic value of indigenous drugs. From the correspondence with the Government of Bombay quoted in the preamble to this resolution, it appears that an attempt was made in this direction in that Presidency but proved unsatisfactory.

4. The Government of India are, however, anxious to give such effect to the recommendations of the Pharmacological section of the Indian Medical Congress as may be found practicable, and, with this end in view, have decided to appoint a Committee to consider the whole question in a practical way. The Committee will consist of the following members :—

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, M.B., F.R.S., C.I.E., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Howrah, who will serve also as President of the Committee.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Warden, M.D., Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command.

Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Officer in charge of the Economic and Art section of the Indian Museum.

Rai Bahadur Kanny Lall Dey, F.C.S., C.I.E.

5. The points to which the Government of India desire more particularly to invite the attention of the Committee with a view to their careful consideration are the practicability, as well as the utility of—

- encouraging the systematic cultivation of medicinal plants, indigenous to India;
- encouraging the increased use in Medical depôts of drugs of known therapeutic value; and
- sanctioning the manufacture of stable preparations of certain drugs at the depôts.

Regarding the above the Government of India desire that the Committee should further consider, and report their opinion as to, the action which would be best calculated to give the suggested encouragement. The Committee should further consider, from a practical point of view, the question of initiating, as a Government measure, experiments to test the *reputed* therapeutic value of indigenous drugs. The Government of India, as at present advised, are inclined to the opinion that such investigations can more profitably be left to the enterprise of private individuals.

6. The Committee should assemble at Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather, and should, on completing their deliberations, submit their report to the Government of India in the Home Department for consideration.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Local * Govern-

* With copy of letter from Bombay, No. 264, dated the 6th February 1894, and enclosures. With copy of letter to Bombay, No. 224, dated the 11th April 1894.

ments and Administrations, the several members of the Committee and to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. THORNTON,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

From G. C. WHITWORTH, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th February 1894, No. 264.

In the Foreign Department letter No. 8381, dated the 7th March 1893, regarding the proposed continuance of the appointment of an additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, the salary of which, at the rate of Rs. 600 per mensem, was paid by His Highness the Gaekwar for three years, the Government of India proposed that, if this Government concurred, His Highness should be informed that the extension for two years of the period of the appointment was deemed to be too short to be of practical utility, and that the appointment would therefore cease. In their reply No. 1101, dated the 27th May 1893, this Government assented to the answer proposed to be sent to His Highness, and intimated that, if it should appear advisable to continue the Professorship as a Provincial charge, proposals to that effect would be submitted. I am accordingly to submit the following application for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

2. Before the above reply was sent, Mr. F. D. Petit, founder of the Laboratory for scientific medical research in connection with the Grant Medical College, had offered to pay the salary of the appointment, provided Dr. Bahadurji continued to hold it, and Dr. Bahadurji himself had offered to discharge the duties of the appointment without any remuneration if no endowment for the salary could be secured. His Excellency in Council was obliged to decline both the offers, as he could not permit the authority of Government in the matter of appointments to be controlled by a private person, and as, in his opinion, the continued service of Dr. Bahadurji in the college was undesirable.

3. Since the issue of the Government Resolution declining the offers above-mentioned, His Excellency in Council has been in communication with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and the Principal of the College (copies of whose reports accompany this), and it will be observed that in the opinion of the Surgeon-General and of the Principal of the College there is no necessity for either an additional Professor of Clinical Medicine or a Professor of Pharmacology; but the former officer has no objection to the

† Letter from the Principal, Grant Medical College, No. 573, dated 11th November 1893.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 8356, dated 25th November 1893.

appointment of a well qualified man as Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College for a limited period of three years, subject to further orders at the end of that period and full consideration of the results attained.

4. After due consideration of the views of the principal medical advisers of Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that there is a field for pharmacological research which should not be left unexplored, especially when the advantage of a fully equipped laboratory is present, and he has good reason to believe that he can secure the services of a native gentleman qualified for the post, and who is willing to devote his whole time to research. His Excellency in Council accordingly proposes to create an appointment of Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem and to nominate Dr. Nasarwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge), to the post. It is proposed that, as recommended by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Surveyor should go through a six months' course in pharmacological research in London, and draw pay from the commencement of the course. The appointment will for the present be for three years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that period, and while holding the appointment Dr. Surveyor will be debarred from private practice.

5. I am accordingly to request that, under articles 95 and 96 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Government of India may be moved to accord their sanction to the creation of an appointment on Rs. 500 per mensem in the Grant Medical College on the terms above stated. Provision for the salary has, I am to add, been made in the Provincial budget for 1894-95. A proposition statement, duly verified by the Accountant-General, will follow.

From Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Principal, Grant Medical College, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay, dated Bombay, the 11th November 1893,
No. 573.

In reply to your endorsement No. 7868, dated 6th instant, on a memorandum No. 2429 of the 3rd idem, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, all returned herewith, I have the honour to state that a special chair of Pharmacology is not required in the Grant Medical College; all the Pharmacology Medica, being taught by the Professor of Materia Medica. The original appointment of Professor of Pharmacology was intended to be for research only, and not for the ordinary teaching purposes of a Medical College. I doubt if any person working in Bombay without skilled assistance and in this climate would obtain any results which would be considered of the least value by the profession at large. Physiological experiments, such as are done by the Pharmacologists, are very difficult and very indefinite in their results owing to the heat destroying the irritability of living tissues so quickly that drugs have almost no time to act. For instance, I have seen the heart of a frog beating at least 48 hours after it was removed from the body in Scotland, whereas in Bombay the Professor of Physiology informs me that it ceases to beat in five minutes, and he finds it very difficult to perform experiments here which can be done in Europe with ease. The result is that a Pharmacologist here must have skilled assistance, and the work will be costly. If reliable pharmacological reports are required of Indian vegetable drugs, it would be much cheaper and much more satisfactory to pay skilled Pharmacologists in Europe to investigate them and then there would be some prospect of medical men in this country trying them on their patients if the report had been satisfactory. At present medical men are much more sceptical of the value of Indian drugs than formerly owing to the many random and incorrect statements which have been published in Indian Medical Journals, and I doubt much whether the statements of a Pharmacologist at the Grant Medical College would restore the confidence in these drugs which was apparently so much more common formerly than it is at present. If, however, it is intended to appoint another Pharmacologist, it is not advisable to call him Professor any more than it is to call the Bacteriologist by that name, and although Dr. Surveyor has had no experience in pharmacological research, probably he would perform such work as could be done here as well as any other native candidate. His reputation in Bombay was more that of a hard student than of a practical man, but apparently from his certificates he has greatly improved in the practical application of his reading.

From Surgeon-Major-General P. S. TURNBULL, M.D., Surgeon-General with the
Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Educational Department, dated Bombay, the 25th November 1893, No. 8356.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2429, of the 3rd November 1893, I have the honour to forward a report by the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in which I concur.

2. In my opinion there is no necessity for either an additional Professor of Clinical Medicine or for a Professor of Pharmacology, and I am unable to recommend a revival of them.

3. But I do not see much objection to the appointment of a well qualified man as Pharmacologist at the Grant Medical College for a limited period, say three years, subject to further orders at the end of that period and full consideration of the results attained.

4. Whether Mr. N. F. Surveyor "is the kind of person" needed for such an appointment, I am unable to say from personal knowledge, but from inquiries made and the certificates appended to the application, Mr. Surveyor seems to have made good use of the excellent opportunities afforded him of acquiring a knowledge of general Pathology, Bacteriology, and the most recent methods of research, and though, strictly speaking, he has not received training as a Pharmacologist, I think a few months' special training in that department would be sufficient to fit him for the work in Bombay. I however agree with Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie that in the climate of Bombay the Pharmacologist labours under great disadvantage as compared with a similar investigator in Europe, and that the results will always be less definite and reliable.

5. The only object in appointing Mr. Surveyor to be Pharmacologist would be the encouragement of native talent and work, and, should Government think fit to do so on that ground, I see no objection to it, provided the period for which he is appointed is limited. I think, however, it will be well to insist on six months' special training in pharmacological research in London before appointment.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, to the
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, dated
Calcutta, the 11th April 1894, No. 224.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 264, dated the 6th ultimo, requesting that the Government of India may accord sanction to the creation of an appointment of Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, for a period of three years, subject to further orders, after full consideration of the results attained at the end of that period. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that there is a field for pharmacological research which should not be left unexplored, especially when the advantage of a fully equipped laboratory, such as exists at the Grant College, is present. Dr. Nasarwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge), who it is said will be qualified for the work after a special course for six months in London, is recommended for the appointment.

2. In reply, I am to invite attention to the opinions expressed by the Principal of the Grant Medical College and by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, in the letters forwarded by you, that in the climate of Bombay a Pharmacologist would labour under great disadvantages as compared with a similar investigator in Europe, and that results obtained in Bombay would be less definite and reliable than experiments conducted in a cooler climate. I am further to say that the Government of India are advised that the investigations of a Pharmacologist, to be of value, must be conducted with extreme care and with every precaution to exclude fallacious results; and that the conclusions to be drawn from any series of experiments require much thought and discrimination even from the greatest scientists. The

professional advisers of the Government of India consider that it would in any circumstances be expedient rather to make provision for the investigation in Europe of the properties of Indian drugs than to attempt experiments in Bombay.

3. In view of these opinions, the Government of India regret that they are unable to recommend the proposal of the Government of Bombay, for the creation of this appointment at public expense, to the Secretary of State, whose sanction would be necessary.

Order—Mis. No. 963, Public, dated 21st November 1895.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General for information.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Surgeon-General.

Read—also the following paper:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Simla, the 31st July 1896, No. 18-Medical—643-661.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 24-Medical—793-809, dated the 31st October 1895.

Resolution—

By the Resolution of the 31st October 1895, cited in the preamble, the Government of India convened at Calcutta, during the last cold season, a Committee, constituted as shown in the margin, to consider the question of extending, in a practical way, the use of indigenous drugs, which had been recommended in a Resolution passed by the Indian Medical Congress held at Calcutta in December 1894. The Committee were specially asked to consider the practicability and utility of—

PRESIDENT:
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, M.B., F.R.S.,
C.I.E., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden,
Howrah.

MEMBERS:
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. P. McConnell, M.D.,
F.R.C.P., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical
Medicine, Medical College, and Second Physician, Medi-
cal College Hospital, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Warden, M.D., Medical
Storekeeper, Bengal Command.
Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Officer in charge of the Economic and
Art section of the Indian Museum.
Rai Bahadur Kanny Lal Devy, F.R.S., C.I.E.

- (a) encouraging the systematic cultivation of medicinal plants indigenous to India;
- (b) encouraging the increased use in Medical depôts of drugs of known therapeutic value; and
- (c) sanctioning the manufacture of stable preparations of certain drugs at the depôts.

The Committee were desired to express their opinion as to the action best calculated to afford the encouragement suggested above; and to consider from a practical point of view the question of initiating, as a Government measure, experiments to test the reputed therapeutic value of indigenous drugs.

2. The Governor-General in Council has now received a preliminary report from the Committee. The Committee do not find themselves in a position to report definitely on any of the specific questions referred to them, and confine themselves to certain recommendations having for their object the appointment as a preliminary measure of Local Committees, to be armed with certain powers, who would be in a position to institute inquiries, and report the results to the Central Committee. The text of the resolutions and recommendations made by the Committee is as follows:—

(1) That the members of this Committee are of opinion that, in order to carry out satisfactorily the inquiry entrusted to them by the Government of India, it is highly desirable Local Committees should be appointed to act in conjunction with the Central

or present Committee. That these Local Committees be appointed for each of the following Provinces, viz., Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. Further, that the present Committee, while performing the functions of a Central Committee in direct communication with the Government of India, should at the same time act as a Local Committee for the Provinces under the administration of the Government of Bengal.

(2) That these Committees be appointed for such time as may be found necessary.

(3) That the present Committee, after careful consideration, are of opinion that the evidence in favour of an immediate and extended substitution, by the Government depôts, of indigenous drugs for those presently imported from Europe, is of the most unsatisfactory nature.

(4) While therefore unprepared to recommend the substitution of drugs of which the merit cannot be said to be fully established, in place of those the virtues of which are supported by the most careful and exhaustive chemical, physiological and therapeutic evidence, the Committee are of opinion that the time has come when a selection of the indigenous drugs of India might be submitted to actual therapeutic test.

Resolutions one and two are therefore submitted with the view of giving practical effect to that opinion.

(5) That this Committee are further of opinion that the first matter to be entrusted to the proposed system of Committees should be the careful trial of a certain number of indigenous drugs selected by the Central Committee. Such trials should be simultaneous, so that the results attained in all the centres of experiment may be considered by the Central Committee at one and the same time. But, in addition to the drugs suggested by the Central Committee, the Local Committees would be invited to add to their lists other drugs that may be peculiar to their respective provinces.

(6) That the Director-General of the Indian Medical Department be asked to permit the investigations involved to be undertaken in certain hospitals and dispensaries, to which preparations of the selected indigenous drugs would be issued for trial and report.

(7) That the reports obtained from these institutions should pass through, and be commented on by, the Local Committees before submission to the Central Committee. That the Central Committee should frame its final recommendations as to each drug dealt with on the reports thus received.

(8) That the results obtained be published in the Agricultural Ledger of the Government of India from time to time and be issued free to all medical men and to others who may be interested in indigenous drugs.

(9) The Committee, however, regard the whole inquiry less as a means of saving expenditure than as an agency for discovering what indigenous drugs are really of value.

(10) The expense entailed by the scheme now outlined need not be very great. The chief items of cost would be the purchase of the crude drugs; the issue of the desired preparations from these; the conduct of the necessary correspondence connected with the inquiry; and the publication of the result. The Committee would recommend that the Calcutta depôt should be empowered to issue whatever preparations it may be decided to try to the Local Committees in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma; and that the Bombay depôt should supply Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces and Madras. Further, that all the drugs and preparations should be supplied at cost price.

(11) The Committee would also recommend that, in cases where drugs have to be obtained from the Forest and other departments of the public service, the agency under the Reporter on Economic Products should be employed for organising and procuring supplies.

(12) The Committee are of opinion that an inquiry, such as that briefly indicated above, might be expected, not merely to determine what substitution of indigenous for

imported drugs may be desirable, but to lead to the organisation of a better system of supply of the indigenous products at present utilised, such for example as of Aconite, Kino, Podophyllum, Turpentine, Taraxacum, Gum Arabic, etc.

(13) The Committee would in conclusion strongly recommend that each Medical School in India be supplied, through the Central Committee, with typical samples of all the more important indigenous drugs, and that the students of these schools be made to recognise these drugs, and be instructed in their reputed properties, while told of the European drugs for which they may be substituted. In other words, the Committee urge that practical effect may now be given to the recommendations of the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

It is believed that the present state of ignorance as to the therapeutic properties of indigenous drugs is due primarily to the fact that little or no attempt has been hitherto made to acquaint the students of our schools and colleges with these properties. The Local Committees proposed, and the organised inquiry and research suggested in the foregoing paragraphs, would, it is believed, remove this defect, and would at the same time gradually prepare the way for the publication of a revised edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia, while furnishing data on which definite recommendations might be based for an extended substitution of indigenous for imported drugs.

3. The Governor-General in Council agrees that the inquiry entrusted to the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the 31st October 1895 shall be further prosecuted in the manner suggested by them. Local Governments and Administrations are accordingly requested to assist in the carrying out of the scheme sketched by the Committee by appointing Local Committees as proposed. It has been suggested to the Government of India that the following officers would make useful members of the different Local Committees, but the actual constitution of the Committee is left to be settled by the Local Governments:—

Madras.—The Principal and the Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College; the Medical Storekeeper to Government; Mr. D. Hooper, Quinologist to Government.

Bombay.—The Principal and the Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College; the Medical Storekeeper, Bombay Command.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The Principal and the Teacher of Materia Medica at the Medical College, Agra. Corresponding Members might usefully be appointed to this Committee and the names of Dr. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana, and the Civil Surgeons of Lucknow and Benares, who are believed to have special opportunities of consulting *Hakims* and *Baids*, suggest themselves to the Government of India.

Punjab.—The Principal, the Professor and the Teacher of Materia Medica at the Medical College, Lahore; the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Punjab Command. The Civil Surgeons of Peshawar, Delhi, Dharmasala and Gurdaspur have special opportunities of acquiring information regarding the use of indigenous drugs and would make useful corresponding Members of the Local Committee.

Burma.—The Senior Civil Surgeon and the Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon.

The Government of India would be glad if Local Committees could, should Local Governments and Administrations concerned see no objection to this course, be instructed to correspond direct with the Central Committee.

4. It has been decided that, as requested by the Committee, all drugs and preparations should be supplied cost free to the Local Committees, the charge being borne by the Government of India, under whose orders the inquiry is being conducted, and that the requests contained in the eighth and tenth resolutions shall be complied with. Any drugs recommended for trial by Local Committees or individuals will be reported by the former to the Medical Storekeeper, who will purchase them and prepare them in a form suitable for administration. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford every facility to the Local Committees in their investigations. The Government of India propose that the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, should arrange, with the local Inspectors-

General of Hospitals, for the investigations to be undertaken in selected hospitals and dispensaries, to which preparations of indigenous drugs are to be issued for trial and report.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, the several members of the Indigenous Drugs Committee, and to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Departments of Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agriculture, for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. THORNTON,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—No. 971, Public, dated 8th September 1896.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the suggestion in paragraph 3 of the resolution read above and resolves to appoint the following officers to be the members of the Local Committee, subject to the approval of the Government of India in regard to Mr. Hooper, whose services have recently been placed temporarily at its disposal:—

- (1) The Principal of the Medical College, Madras, *President*.
- (2) The Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras.
- (3) The Medical Storekeeper to Government (with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council).
- (4) Mr. D. Hooper, Government Quinologist.

2. Although Mr. Hooper has proceeded to Calcutta on duty for three months and will presumably take the place of Dr. Watt—for whom he is acting—on the Central Committee, the Government considers it most desirable that he should be a corresponding member of the Madras Committee, in view to advantage being taken of his special knowledge of the indigenous drugs of the Presidency.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Medical Storekeeper to Government.
„ David Hooper, Esq.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 972, Public, dated 8th September 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), with reference to No. 18-Medical—643—651, dated 31st July 1896.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. C. M. Thumbarwamy.

Government { 1896 } of Madras.
PUBLIC.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1896.

Enclosures

Spare copies

Letter, No. 973, 8th September 1896.

SEPTEMBER.

Indigenous Drugs.

Forwarding copy of Proceedings appointing certain officers to be members of the Local Committee to consider the practicability of extending the use of — in India; and expressing the hope that there will be no objection to the appointment of Mr. Hooper as a member of the committee.

No. 973, PUBLIC, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

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

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 971 of this date, and to say that this Government trusts there will be no objection to the appointment of Mr. Hooper as a member of the Local Committee therein referred to, notwithstanding that he may be appointed to the Central Committee in the place of Dr. Watt, for whom he is acting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
8th September 1896.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. C. M. Thumbarwamy.

LOCAL COMMITTEE in re the use of
indigenous drugs.

H.E. the Governor.

(Letter to India re on a matter of
policy)

ORDER No 971 of 8th September 1896
A

H.E. the Governor in Council approves of the suggestion in para 3 of the resolution read above and resolves to appoint the following officers to be the members of the Local Committee, subject to the approval of the Govt. of India ^{in regard} ~~with reference~~ to Mr. Hooper, whose services have recently been placed temporarily at its disposal:—

1. The Principal of the Medical College, Madras. — — — President
2. The Professor of Materia Medica Medical College, Madras.

3. ^X The Medical Storekeeper to Govt. (with the permission of H.E. the G. S. in C.)
4. Mr. D. Hooper, Govt. Quinologist

2. Although Mr. Hooper has proceeded to Calcutta on duty for three months and will presumably take the place of Dr. Watt for whom he is acting on the Central Committee, the Govt. considers it most desirable that he should be a corresponding member of the Madras Committee in view to advantage being taken of his ^{special} ~~unique~~ knowledge of the indigenous drugs of the Pres.

To

The D.P.I. for communication to the first two officers named
The Surgeon General &
The Medical Storekeeper to Govt.

Copy to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept (Medical) with ref: to
No. 18. Medd d/31.7.96.
643.661 Letter

LETTER NO 973 D 8 September 1896.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Rev. and Agri. Dept.

Letter 36
8th 36 C.P.M.

Dec'd 21/9/96

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Govt. No. 971 of this date, and to say that this Govt. trusts there will be no objection to the appointment of Mr. Hooper as a corresponding member of the Local Committee therein referred to, notwithstanding that he may be appointed to the Central Committee in the place of Dr. Watt, for whom he is acting.

J.D.B.
3.9.6.

28
4/9/96

[G.
25 A.]
1,000-21-3-96.

Public Department.

C. No. 2575

FOR ORDERS.

Hon. Mr. Bliss C. J. E.

Resubmitted with ref: to the Hon. Mr. Grose's note of 20th inst. If Mr. Hooper is to be only a corresponding member it is odd: some other officer should take his place on the Comtee. He should not be an officer who is under the Principal of the Medl. College.

J.D.B.
21.9.96.

I do not think that there is any need for doing this. Mr. Hooper need not leave off. In Bombay only three officers have been suggested. It could be recommended on the Committee and may do his share of the work in writing.

21/8/96

I may go down to Madras for a week when the final settlement of the report is in hand.

2578796

India's Resolution recorded in p. 110. 963 Pub'd 21. 11. 95 the Govt of India appointed a Committee of officers stationed at Calcutta to report on various questions connected with the more extended use of indigenous drugs.

That Committee has not been able to report definitely on any of the specific questions referred to it, and has confined itself to certain recommendations having for their object the appt. as a preliminary measure of local committees.

India now intimates that it will be glad if local

local Committee can be formed in this presidency and instructed to correspond direct with the first or Central Committee. The officers who have been suggested to the Govt of India as likely to make useful members of the Madras Committee are (1) the Principal of the Medl College (2) The Professor of Materia Medica, Medl. College (3) the Medical Storekeeper to Govt and (4) M.D. Hooper, Govt Zoologist. The actual constitution of this Committee is, however, left to this Govt.

Should the appt of the proposed Committee be approved, it is submitted that the Surgeon Genl & the D.P.S. be first referred to. The Medl Storekeeper is now under the Director General, Indian Medical Service, & M Hooper is under the Rev. Dept.

Committees for the use of indigenous dr.

FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE, C.I.E.

To the Secy to Govt
Rev Dept.
for favour of counterindicals

Should say that this ^{ref} would be a mere waste of time - I shd. accept India's proposal at once.

Yes - but our Committee can hardly be considered as suggested. Mr Hooper has been made a corresponding member.

[G.]
73
300-2-28

I am very glad to hear that Mr. Hooper has got this appt. - I shd. still put him on the Comtee - He can correspond substantially to Madras for a short while better the report, which is likely, I should say, to take a good deal longer than 3 months to prepare.

28/8/96

Yes, Mr Hooper has been put in as our Committee. Some of his points are of the kind which his knowledge of Madras indigenous drugs will be most valuable, & can be improved by correspondence.

29/8/96

29/8/96

NOTE FOR THE Chief Asst. Revenue Dept

Am I correct in thinking please that Mr David Hooper, the Govt Zoonologist, has been directed to proceed to Ceylon to relieve Dr. Watt proceeding on 3 with sp. l. from the 1st Sept next?

26/8/96

Yes. Orders have been issued to this effect.

26/8/96

Resubmitted to Hon. Members. Mr Hooper's services are not now available.

26/8/96

27/8/96

20/8/96

Committees, but the actual constitution of the Committee is left to be settled by the Local Governments :—

Madras.—The Principal and the Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College; the Medical Storekeeper to Government; Mr. D. Hooper, Quinologist to Government.

Bombay.—The Principal and the Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College; the Medical Storekeeper, Bombay Command.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The Principal and the Teacher of Materia Medica at the Medical College, Agra. Corresponding Members might usefully be appointed to this Committee and the names of Dr. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana, and the Civil Surgeons of Lucknow and Benares, who are believed to have special opportunities of consulting *Hakims* and *Baids*, suggest themselves to the Government of India.

Punjab.—The Principal, the Professor and the Teacher of Materia Medica at the Medical College, Lahore; the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Punjab Command. The Civil Surgeons of Peshawar, Delhi, Dharmasala and Gurdaspur have special opportunities of acquiring information regarding the use of indigenous drugs and would make useful corresponding Members of the Local Committee.

Burma.—The Senior Civil Surgeon and the Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon.

The Government of India would be glad if Local Committees could, should Local Governments and Administrations concerned see no objection to this course, be instructed to correspond direct with the Central Committee.

4. It has been decided that, as requested by the Committee, all drugs and preparations should be supplied cost free to the Local Committees, the charge being borne by the Government of India, under whose orders the inquiry is being conducted, and that the requests contained in the eighth and tenth resolutions shall be complied with. Any drugs recommended for trial by local Committees or individuals will be reported by the former to the Medical Storekeeper, who will purchase them and prepare them in a form suitable for administration. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford every facility to the Local Committees in their investigations. The Government of India propose that the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, should arrange, with the local Inspectors-General of Hospitals, for the investigations to be undertaken in selected hospitals and dispensaries, to which preparations of indigenous drugs are to be issued for trial and report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, the several members of the Indigenous Drugs Committee, and to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Departments of Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agriculture, for information.

[True Extract.]

D. L. Thornton

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Govt. of Madras.

No. 2578

Public Dept.

Pub G.O. No 963 of 21-11-95
D.O. Sep 2 No 575 of 13-12-95

From the Govt. of India
Home (Medical)

No 18 medical
648-661.

Date 31-7-96

Recd 7 } August '96
Regd 7 }

Encls - 7 a. es of the etc.

Subject.

Forwarding the copy of
Resolution of the Govt. of India
re the use of indigenous
drugs.

First copy sent to Press. 10/9

Returned for signature. 19/9

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

WORK OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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