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[Despatch Abstract.]

Chemico-legal examinations

Directing, with remarks,  
that the rules for the preservation & trans-  
mission of human & other viscera to the Chemical  
Examiner for analysis embodied in SB no  
1062 Pub of 30-5-83, as modified, where  
necessary by SB no 1062 Pub of 20-8-90, be  
communicated through the S.G. to all  
medical officers concerned for information  
& guidance.

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G.O., No. 218, 21st February 1899.

FEBRUARY.

Chemico-Legal Examinations.

Directing, with remarks, that the rule for the preservation and transmission of human and other viscera to the Chemical Examiner for analysis embodied in G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 30th May 1883, as modified, where necessary by G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 20th August 1898, be communicated through the Surgeon-General to all Medical officers concerned for information and guidance.

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 20th August 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Chemical Examiner, through the Surgeon-General, resolution of the Government of India issuing revised rules for the preservation and transmission of human and other viscera to Chemical Examiners for analysis, and requesting all District Magistrates to submit proposals, in communication with the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, regarding the officers to be appointed to act under rule 7 in stations where there is no Civil Surgeon.

READ—also the following papers :—

From the Acting District Magistrate of Chingleput, dated 16th Sept. 1898, Dis. No. 461.

„ „ Collector and District Magistrate of Pelly, dated 17th September 1898, M. Dis. No. 60-R.

From the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, dated 20th September 1898, Dis. No. 310-M.

„ „ Acting District Magistrate of Ganjám, dated 21st September 1898, Dis. No. 593-R-Mag.

From the District Magistrate of Kurnool, dated 20th September 1898, Dis. No. 702-Mag.

„ „ Acting District Magistrate of South Arcot, dated 23rd September 1898, Dis. No. 737-Mag.

From the District Magistrate of Nellore, dated 25th Sept. 1898, No. 1146-Mag.

„ „ Acting District Magistrate of Tanjore, dated 1st October 1898, Dis. No. 819-Mag.

„ „ „ of South Canara, dated 24th September 1898, Dis. No. 883-Mag.

From the Acting District Magistrate of North Arcot, dated 4th October 1898, Dis. No. 1025-Mag.

From the District Magistrate of Anantapur, dated 4th October 1898, Dis. No. 197.

„ „ „ of Nilgiris, dated 8th October 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 326.

„ „ Acting District Magistrate of Madura, dated 11th Oct. 1898, Dis. No. 35 R-Mag.

„ „ District Magistrate of Gódvári, dated 3rd October 1898, Dis. No. 688-Mag.

„ „ „ of Vizagapatam, dated 16th October 1898, No. 1738.

„ „ „ of Salem, dated 21st October 1898, No. 892-M.

„ „ „ of Kistna, dated 19th October 1898, Dis. No. 961-Mag.

„ „ „ of Cuddapah, dated 4th November 1898, Dis. No. 720-Mag.

„ „ „ of Tinnevely, dated 7th November 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 1261-Mag.

From the Acting Magistrate of Malabar, dated 21st November 1898, No. 59 R-Mag.

„ „ „ of Coimbatore, dated 6th December 1898, Dis. No. 915-Mag.

ORDER—No. 218, Public, dated 21st February 1899.

In paragraph 2 of the Government Order above read again, District Magistrates were requested to submit proposals, in communication with District Medical and Sanitary Officers, regarding the officers to be appointed, at stations where there is no Civil Surgeon, to despatch to the Chemical Examiner, through the post, parcels containing human or other viscera intended for analysis in connection with criminal proceedings.

2. From the replies received it appears that some of the officers consulted are under a misapprehension as to the nature of the reference made to them. No change is proposed in the arrangements at present in force in regard to the examination by Medical officers of corpses sent to them by Police officers or heads of villages under the provisions of section 174, Criminal Procedure Code. Under G.O., No. 2, Judicial, dated 1st January 1883, Commissioned Medical officers and Medical subordinates down to the grade of hospital assistants are authorised to make such examinations. A Medical officer after his examination is completed must, however, before taking any further step, report the result of his investigation to a Magistrate or superior Police officer, and it is only in cases in which that officer decides that any suspected substance should be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, that the rules regarding packing proposed by the Government of India, which were printed in G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 20th August 1898, will come into force. Rule 7 of these rules states that at all stations where there is a Civil Surgeon the parcels should invariably be sent to the Post office by that officer, and not by a subordinate officer, but that where there is no Civil Surgeon, they may be sent by an officer appointed by the Local Government for that purpose. The opinion of the officers consulted show that there is no reason to disturb the rule which has already been promulgated in this Presidency, and appears as clause (7) of rule 11 of the rules in G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 18th May 1883. Under this rule at stations 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.

3. The rules embodied in G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 50th May 1883, as modified, where necessary, by those in G.O., No. 1062, Public, dated 20th August 1898, will be printed as an appendix to these Proceedings and communicated through the Surgeon-General to all Medical officers concerned for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,  
Chief Secretary.

To the Chemical Examiner.

„ Surgeon-General.  
„ Judicial Department.  
„ Revenue Department.  
„ Local and Municipal Department.

## APPENDIX.

### 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.

At the end of rule 2, section I, and rule 8, section II, insert the following clauses :—

Should it at any time be found necessary to forward suspected substances from the Native States under this Government to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for examination, the order for the transmission of the substance should be issued by the officials designated below :—

- (1) *Travancore* : the substance will be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, under the orders of the Diwan.
- (2) *Cochin* : the order may be issued by the Superintendent of Police, Cochin, or by the District Magistrate, Anjikamial, or by the District Magistrate, Trichur.
- (3) *Pudukkottai* : the order may be issued by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the State or by the Chief Magistrate or by the Diwan.
- (4) *Sandur State* : by the Diwan.
- (5) *Banganapalle* : by the Assistant Political Agent.

- (a) Deep dissection.
- (b) Tingling of the skin and muscles.
- (c) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
- (d) 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?

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.

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- (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 unmetheylated 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 œsophagus 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 vomited. 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 unmetylated 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.

At the end of rule 2, section I, and rule 8, section II, insert the following clauses:—

Should it at any time be found necessary to forward suspected substances from the Native States under this Government to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for examination, the order for the transmission of the substance should be issued by the officials designated below:—

(1) *Tranacore*: the substance will be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, under the orders of the Diwan.

(2) *Cochin*: the order may be issued by the Superintendent of Police, Cochin, or by the District Magistrate, Anjikamial, or by the District Magistrate, Trichur.

(3) *Pudukkottai*: the order may be issued by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State or by the Chief Magistrate or by the Diwan.

(4) *Sandur State*: by the Diwan.

(5) *Banganapalle*: by the Assistant Political Agent.

When 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 viscera or other material to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar fitted with a stopper or sound cork.

(2) If the material sent is liable to decomposition, it should invariably be preserved by one of the following methods:—

(i) In cases of suspected poisoning in man, other than alcoholic poisoning, the materials sent should be immersed in spirits of wine. The spirit should be sufficient in quantity to cover the material immersed in whatever position the vessel containing it may be held, and should not bear a less proportion to the bulk of such material than one-third. Care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

(ii) In cases of suspected alcoholic poisoning in man, the contents of the stomach and its washings in pure water should be placed in a bottle with a sufficient quantity of clean table salt to saturate the solution and leave a little salt undissolved. The stomach itself, after being washed in pure water, as above, may be preserved in alcohol as in (i). *At sample of the water and of the table salt so used should also be invariably forwarded for examination.*

(3) Great care should be taken that the stopper or cork of the bottle fits tightly. This precaution is especially necessary when alcohol is used as a preservative; in such cases a ring of bees'—or candle—wax should be placed round the lip of the bottle so as to cover the shoulder of the stopper. The stopper should be carefully tied down with bladder or leather and sealed.

(4) The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being put between the vessel and the box.

(5) The box itself should be encased in common *gurah* cloth, which should be securely closed and sealed. The seals should be at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device should ordinarily be the office seal of the officer despatching the parcel. The device must in no case be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

(6) Despatching officers will be held personally responsible that these instructions are carefully followed. Whenever practicable, such parcels should be packed under the immediate supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

(7) At all stations where there is a Civil Surgeon the parcels should invariably be sent to the Post Office by that officer and not by a subordinate officer; but where there is no Civil Surgeon, they may be packed and forwarded direct to the Chemical Examiner by the subordinate officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary.

(8) A declaration of contents to the officials of the Postal Department is unnecessary and should not be made.

*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, pack them in cotton wool, 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. In any case cotton wool should be used and every precaution taken to prevent the stains being damaged in transit. 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.

G.O.  
319, Pub.  
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SECTION 2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of spirit and suitable bottles, &c., in readiness for the transmission of viscera and articles 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.

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 :—

- (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?

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 semen 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.

8. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning, having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition, which are likely to be of use in the examination, the Medical Officer should report the result of his examination to the Police, receipt of an order from a Magistrate, or from a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may be required for analysis to the Chemical Examiner to Government for examination. In cases where no decomposition 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 substance or other material to be examined should be enclosed in a separate wrapper, fitted with a stopper or cork, and placed in a box or other suitable container.

20th August 1898.

2. The employment of methylated spirit for packing suspected substances for analyses would involve the submission of a very large indent by the Medical Store Department on the Home Government, while the Government of India require that efficient substitutes of local manufacture should be used, wherever possible, the cost of which does not exceed that of the imported article. I have ascertained from Dr. Rogers that there is no real objection to the use of spirits of wine 60° overproof for the methylated spirit; and as alcohol can be procured in Madras duty free to any extent, I would recommend the substitution of unmethylated spirit for the other wherever it occurs in the rules under submission.

3. It is observed that the Chemical Examiner suggests that the Medical Department should furnish its officers with a form in which to enter the results of *post-mortem* examinations. There is a very complete form in use in the Bengal Presidency, copy of which I forwarded to him to ascertain whether it meets his views, and he has returned it with expression of opinion that it is well adapted for the purpose. I submit a copy for the approval and sanction of Government.

ENCLOSURE.

From T. K. ROGERS, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S. and F.C.S., LOND., Chemical Examiner, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras), dated Madras, 11th January 1883, No. 655.

With reference to G.O.G., No. 698, dated 5th August 1882, Public, I have the honour to state that, after some correspondence with the Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, I have compiled a set of proposed rules for the guidance of Magisterial, Police and Medical officers in the matter of chemico-legal examinations which I now submit for the approval of Government. A printed copy has been forwarded in order to admit of ready perusal, as the MSS. appeared inconvenient on account of the numerous references which were introduced in order to avoid needless repetition.

2. In compiling these rules, I have borrowed very largely from the rules drawn up by Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Examiner in Bombay, for the Government of Bombay, and have introduced many additions which an extensive experience has seemed to render desirable.

3. In case of these proposed rules being adopted, I would suggest that Magistrates and Police officers should be provided with printed forms in which to enter the information with regard to cases of suspected poisoning required in section 1, paragraph 4, as I believe that with the aid of printed forms the information required would be given more readily and efficiently. I would also advise that the Surgeon-General with the Madras Government be requested to provide medical officers with a form in which to enter the results of *post-mortem* examinations.

4. Should some of these proposed rules not appear to commend themselves to Government, I trust I may be afforded an opportunity of explaining the reasons which induced me to propose them.

(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 unmetylated 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 unmetylated 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-colored 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.

*Chemical Exam.*

[ 14 ]  
30

The Collectors of  
The District Magistrates of

Anantapur. 3192 ✓  
North Arcot, Chittoor. 3187 ✓  
South Arcot, Cuddalore. 3078 ✓  
Bellary. 3018 ✓  
South Canara, Mangalore. 3180 ✓  
Chingleput, Saidapet. 3014 ✓  
Coimbatore. 3877 ✓  
Cuddapah. 3593 ✓  
Ganjām, Chatrapur. 3037 ✓  
Gó dávari, Cocanada. 3314 ✓  
Kistna, Masulipatam. 3462 ✓  
Kurnool. 3042 ✓  
~~Madras (when necessary).~~  
Madura. 3854 ✓  
Malabar, Calicut. 3722/98 ✓  
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. 3215 ✓  
Nellore. 3077 ✓  
Salem. 3421 ✓  
Tanjore. 3179 ✓  
Tinnevely. 3630 ✓  
Trichinopoly. 3024 ✓  
Vizagapatam. 3385 ✓

*Chemical Exam.*  
*R. K. Rogers*

# Public (1898) Department.

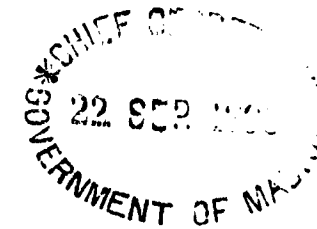
C. No. 3014 + 3018.

CURRENT No. 3014

*N*  
To await receipt of  
other replies.

*Am*  
*22.9.98*

*Am*  
*25.9.98*



*2 heads*

From *The Ag District Magistrate*  
*Chingleput.*

Order

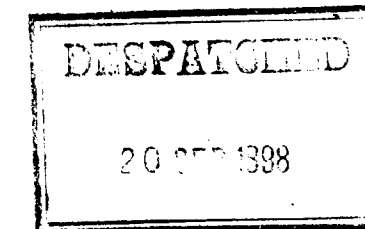
*Dr. No. 461 of 1898.*

Dated *16 September 1898.*

Received }  
Registered } *22*

Enclosures —

Spare copies —



## SUBJECT.

*Stating that in stations where there is no civil surgeon the local medical officer or the senior of such officers if there be more than one, may be appointed to act under rule 7 referred to in G.O. No. 1062 Public dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898.*

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

CURRENT NO. 2014

Dis No. 461 of 1898.

Camp Madhavaram 16 Sep 1898.

FROM

D. W. G. Bowie Esquire  
District Magistrate  
Collector of  
Chingleput.

TO

Chief  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Public DEPARTMENT,  
Madras,

SIR,

In reply to para 2 of G.O. No 1062 Public dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have the honor to state that the District Medical and Sanitary officer whom I have consulted on the matter states that in stations where there is no civil surgeon, the local medical officer, (or the senior of such officers if there be more than one) may be appointed to act under rule 7 referred to therein, and to request that you will be good enough to order the supply of 30 Copies of the revised rules embodied in the G.O. for distribution to the medical subordinates in the District.

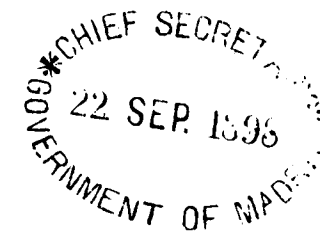
I have the honor to be  
Your most obedient servant  
D. W. G. Bowie  
District Magistrate.

20.9.98

CURRENT No.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.



*3/10/98*

From

*The ag. Collector & District  
Magistrate of Bellary.*

*In Di. No. 60 R*

Order

Dated *17. 9. 98.*

Received

Registered

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

*Chemico-legal Examinations*

*Reporting on the medical  
Subordinates who may be ap-  
pointed to act under rule 7*

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

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

CURRENT No.

Di. No. 62

*Dist. Magistrate*  
BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.  
Dated 17.9. 1898.

FROM

*E. A. Elvin, Esquire*  
Collector of  
BELLARY.

To

THE Secretary to Government  
Public Department, Madras.

SIR,

Referring to G.O. no 1662 I have the honour to propose, after consulting the <sup>20.8.98</sup> District Medical and Sanitary officer, that the Medical Subordinates in charge of the medical institutions at the following places may be appointed to act under rule 7 in these places.

Admi  
Alur  
Madgally  
Harpanchally  
Holalagundi  
Hospet  
Kampli

Kanikal  
Kosgi  
Kottur  
Kudligi  
Kurugodu  
Rayadurg  
Siruguppa  
Yemmagannur

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

*L. Gopalasami*

for ag. D. Magistrate

*17/9/98*

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.

4 *Recd*  
23. SEP. 1898  
CHIEF CLERK  
GOVERNMENT  
R. A. Shipley Esq.,  
District Collector of  
Trichinopoly

Order

Div. No. *22* 798.

Dated 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 1898.

Received } 23. " "  
Registered }

Enclosures one.

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Reporting that Medical sub-  
-ordinates in Charge of Hospital  
and Dispensaries may be appoi-  
-ned to act under rule 7 published  
in G.O. No. 1062 in Stations  
20-8-98  
where there is no Civil Surgeon  
in matter of the transmission  
of viscera for Chemico-legal  
Examinations.

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

Office of the District Medical and Sanitary  
Officer, Trichinopoly, dated 13<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1898  
R.C. No. 2355.

From Surgeon Lt. Col. W. O'Hara,  
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer,  
Trichinopoly,

To The District Magistrate,  
Trichinopoly.

Sir, Reference - Your Communication R.C. No. 815 D/10-9-98

With reference to the above,  
I have the honour to inform you  
that Medical Subordinates in charge  
of Hospitals and Dispensaries may, as at  
present, be appointed to act under Rule  
7 in Stations where there is no Civil  
Surgeon.

2. These Subordinates are supplied  
with the requisite "package" articles  
and they are best qualified to perform  
the duty of transmitting viscera &c.  
for Chemical examination.

3. If it happens that there is no me-  
dical subordinate in a station  
whence it is desired to transmit articles  
for Chemical examination, the  
Village Munsiff or the Police Officer may  
be empowered to requisition the services  
of the nearest medical subordinate.

I am etc. (Travelling)  
Wm. O'Hara. Munsiff  
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer for Trichinopoly

CURRENT NO.

Dis. No. 510 of 98.  
m

Trichinopoly DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,  
Dated 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1898.

FROM

R. H. Shipley Esq.,

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF

Trichinopoly,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT,

at a command.  
Madras.

SIR, With reference to G. O. dated  
20<sup>th</sup> August 1898 No. 1062 (Public)  
para 2, I have the honour to state  
that I consulted Surgeon Lt. Col.  
W. O'Hara, District Medical and Sanitary  
Officer, Trichinopoly. He recommended  
that in places where there is no Civil  
Surgeon, the duties may be assigned  
to the Hospital Assistants in charge  
of the L. F. Dispensaries in the district.  
I agree with him. A copy of his letter  
on the subject is enclosed for information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> servant,

Mundackor  
For District Magistrate

Public (1898) Department.

**CURRENT No.** *3037*



From the Acting District Magistrate  
Gazparr.

## Order

Disposal No. 593 <sup>R</sup> of 1878

*Dated Chattrapur 21<sup>st</sup> September 1898*

**Received** *20/1/1971*  
**Registered**

**Registered**

**Enclosure**

*Spare copies.* -

**SUBJECT.**

~~Submitting~~ a list of officers  
to be appointed to act under  
Rule 7 of the Rules for preserving  
and packing human and other  
viscera for transmission to  
the Anatomical Examiners in Station,  
where there are no Civil Surgeons.

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |
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FURTHER PAPERS.

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

List of officers to be appointed to act under Rule 7 in stations where there is no Civil Surgeon.

Order to Dis No 593/12

| No. | Name of Station      | Name of officer                                     |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Ganjam               | Hospital Assistant in Medical Charge of the Station |
| 2   | Purushottapur        | Hospital Assistant.                                 |
| 3   | Gopaulpore           | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 4   | Ichapur.             | Hospital Assistant.                                 |
| 5   | Sompeta.             | Hospital Assistant.                                 |
| 6   | Jekkali              | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 7   | Parlakimisi          | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 8   | Chicaole             | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 9   | Garabanda.           | Hospital Assistant.                                 |
| 10  | Varanasi             | Hospital Assistant                                  |
| 11  | Caluigapattim.       | Civil Apothecary                                    |
| 12  | Koka                 | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 13  | Dussalkonda.         | Civil Apothecary.                                   |
| 14  | Lunada.              | Hospital Assistant                                  |
| 15  | Goomau - Udayagiri   | Hospital Assistant                                  |
| 16  | Ramagiri - Udayagiri | Hospital Assistant                                  |
| 17  | Baligunda            | Civil Apothecary.                                   |

Chabrapur  
21<sup>st</sup> September 1898

N. Shivababam  
For Acting District Magistrate  
Ganjam.

  
BHS

Disposal no <sup>2</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>may</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>norm</sup> CURRENT NO.

60  
H. D. Taylor, Esquire,  
Acting District Magistrate,  
Layman.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government  
Public Department  
Fort St. George.

Chattrapur  
Dated Camp ~~of~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ 21<sup>st</sup> September 1898.  
Sir,

With reference to Government  
Order no 1062 Public dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have  
the honour to forward herewith a list of officers  
to be appointed to act under Rule 7 of the  
Rules for preserving and packing human  
and other viscera for transmission to the  
Chemical Examiners for analysis in stations  
where there are no Civil Surgeons.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

your most obedient servant

D. Shivababu  
For Acting District Magistrate  
Layman.

Index 101 to Pub  
6.8.98 79.45

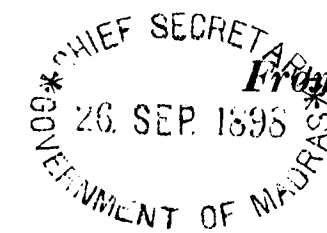
842

Amu

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.

*6/10/98*



*From Mr. James Dargatzidis  
Dist. Magistrate  
Kurnool*

Order

*Div. No. 702 of 1898  
mag*

Dated 20<sup>th</sup> September 98

Received 1

Registered

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

*Submitting proposal  
regarding the officers to be  
appointed back under  
Rule 7 of the Rules for  
preserving and packing  
human & other viscera  
for transmission to  
Chemical Examiners*

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

Di No. 702  
ENCLOSURES.

District MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,  
Dated 20. September 1898.

FROM

*Mahomed Razakhan Esq.*  
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF *Kumool*

TO

THE *Chief Secretary to the Government.*  
*Public Department.*  
*Madras.*

SIR,

Adverting to para 2 of Government Order No. 1062, Public Dated 20. August 98, I have the honor to propose, that as suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Kumool the Medical Subordinates in charge of Local and or Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries may be entrusted with the duties of despatching parcels to the Criminal examiners in station where there is no Civil Surgeon.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Yours most obedt. Servt.

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

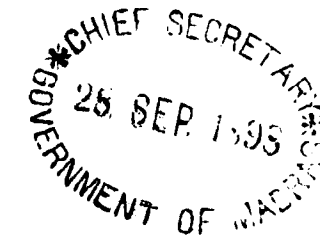
*[Signature]*  
21/9.

*[Signature]*  
*P. D. M. Nagappa*

# Public Works (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.

Order



*From* *Henry D. Wright*  
*of South Arcot.*

No. *1000*

Dated 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept 1898.

Received

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Submitting his*  
*report with reference*  
*to G.O. No. 1062 Public*  
*& 20-8-98 para 2*  
*regarding chemico*  
*-legal examinations.*

[illegible][illegible]

NO.

*FROM*

*TO*

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

*TO GOVERNMENT*

Public DEPARTMENT.

*Cotacuman.* MADE

*SIR,*

SIR,

With reference to Government  
Order No 1062 Public dated  
20<sup>th</sup> August 1898 para 2, I  
have the honour to report  
that I agree with the District  
Medical & Sanitary officers  
that the local Medical officers  
(Civil Apothecary or the  
Hospital Assistant as  
the case maybe) may be  
directed to send the parcels  
referred

referred to in para 7 of the  
rules) to the Post office.

I have the honour to be  
Gentmost &c &c

Respectfully

Yours &c &c

DEPT. OF  
20/10/98

Public  
Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.



8/10/98

From The District Magistrate  
of

Order.

No. 1146  
mag of 98.

Dated 25<sup>th</sup> September 1898.

Received

Registered

Enclosures Nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that medical  
subordinates may be  
appointed to act under rule 7  
in stations where there is no  
Civil Surgeon and where there  
is no medical subordinate  
the Village Magistrate to act  
under the same rule.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

30/7/98 Nellore District Magistrate's  
Office, 25<sup>th</sup> September 1898.  
Desp<sup>d</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 98

No. 1146  
mag 27/98

From

E. Scott Esquire  
District Magistrate  
Nellore

To.

The Chief Secretary to  
Government, Public Department,  
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G.O. No.  
1062 Public dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have the  
honour to state after consulting the  
District Surgeon that Medical Subordinate  
may be appointed to act under rule  
7 in stations where there is no Civil  
Surgeon, and where there is no Medical  
Subordinate, the Village Munsiff  
should be the officer to send the  
articles

articles to the Post Office.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

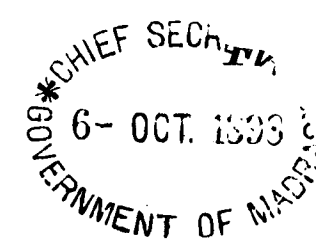
Ag: District Magistrate.

B.  
26.7.98

Order

Public (1894) Department.

CURRENT No.



*G. K. S. S.*  
The District Magistrate  
Mysore.

Sis No. 819 of 98  
Mysore

Dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 1898

Received

Registered

Enclosures Nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reporting that the despatching officer of human and other viscera to chemical examiners to in Station where there is no civil surgeon should be medical officer who conducts the post mortem examination

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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# CURRENT NO.

Dis  
No 819 of 98  
Thurs  
Enc. nil.

Tanjore District Magistrate's Office  
Vallam 1st October 1898

From J. Swigg Robinson,  
District Magistrate of  
Tanjore,  
To The Chief Secretary to Government  
Public Department  
Madras.

Sir,  
In reply to para 2 of Government  
Order No 1062, Public dated 20 August  
1898, regarding the officers to be appointed  
to act under Rule 7 of the Chemico-legal  
Examination rules in Stations where  
there is no Civil Surgeon, I have the  
honour to report that, in my  
opinion, in which the District  
Medical and Sanitary Officer agrees,  
the Despatching Officer should be

The

the medical officer who conducts the  
post-mortem Examination.

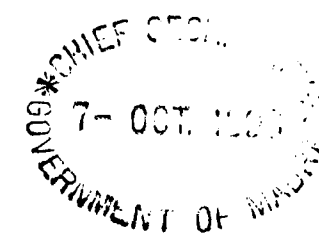
I have the honour to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient servant

Inlupnamam Pillai  
4-10-98  
For Acting District Magistrate

Sm  
RP

Public (189 ? ) Department.

CURRENT No.



From

The Acting District Magistrate of  
South Canara

Dis. No.  $\frac{888}{mag}$  198

Order

Dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 1908.

Received

Registered

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Proposing officers to be appointed in the  
District of South Canara to act under  
rule 7 of the Revised Rules framed  
by Govt of India for the preservation  
and transmission of human and other  
viscera to the Chemical Examiner  
for analysis.

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
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FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

Dis No 223 of 98

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

24<sup>th</sup> September 1898.

FROM

A. F. Linhey Esquire,  
Acting District Magistrate  
Collector of

South Canara.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public Department,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No 1062, Public,  
dated 20<sup>th</sup> August last, I have the honor to propose after consult-  
ing the District medical and Sanitary Officer  
the marginally noted officers to be appointed  
in this District at the stations mentioned  
against their names (where there is no Civil  
Surgeon) to act under Rule 7 of the Revised  
Rules <sup>framed</sup> by Government of India for the  
preservation and transmission of human  
and other viscera to Chemical Examiner  
for analysis.

1. Civil Apothecary.  
A. F. Mathias at Kasargod
2. Dr. K. Krishna Rao, at Puthur
3. Dr. A. S. Vittal Rao, at Puntur
4. Dr. G. Gassoyne, at Karkal
5. Dr. B. Raghunada Rao, at Udupi
6. Dr. B. Colaco, at Kundapur

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

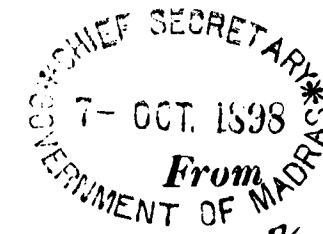
Your most obedient servant

For Ag. District Magistrate.

# Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.

Order



*11 heads*  
*The Acting District Magistrate*  
*Noted and*

*Dis No. 1025 of 1898*  
*Classified*

*Dated 4th October 1898*

*Received 7. " "*

*Registered 8. " "*

*Enclosures "*

*Spare copies -*

## SUBJECT.

*Submitting proposals*  
*Called for in G.O. No. 1062 of*  
*dated 20th August 1898, regarding*  
*the officers to be appointed*  
*under Rule 7 in Stations where*  
*there is no civil surgeon.*

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

NORTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Vellam. 4. 10. 1898.

Dis No. 1025 of 1898.  
clay

FROM

Mr. J. H. Batteer Esq.  
COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,

North Arcot,

TO

The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Public Department.

SIR,

Referring to para 2 of G.O.  
No. 1062 Public, dated 20<sup>th</sup> August  
1898, I have the honour to submit  
that the District Medical and  
Sanitary Officer reports and agrees  
with him that the medical Subordi-  
-nate in charge of the Hospital  
or Dispensary may be appointed  
for the purpose in Stations where  
there is no Civil Surgeon.

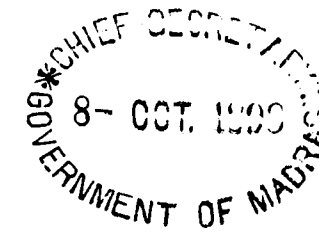
I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant

5/10/98

For Mr. District Magistrate

*Judicial*  
**Public (1898) Department.**

CURRENT No.



From

*12th*  
Bannathine Madohday  
M. H. Bar-ast. of ant.  
District Magistrate  
Anantapur

Order

*Dis* No. 197/4.10.97

Dated 4<sup>th</sup> October 1898

Received

Registered

Enclosures /

Spare copies -

**SUBJECT.**

Submitting proposals  
regarding the officers to  
be appointed to act under  
rule 7 for preserving  
human and other  
viscera.

Statement showing the Officers to be appointed under Rule 7 of the Rules for purchase and packing human and other viscera for transmission to the Colonial Government in Canada

| Serial Number | Name of the Station | Officers to be appointed                                              | Remarks |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1             | Coastal Station     | Hospital Assistant in charge of St. Michael's Hospital, St. Michael's |         |
| 2             | Coastal Station     | Civil Surgeon                                                         |         |
| 3             | Marine Station      | Hospital Assistant                                                    |         |
| 4             | Marine Station      | Civil Surgeon                                                         |         |
| 5             | Marine Station      | Hospital Assistant                                                    |         |
| 6             | Marine Station      | Civil Surgeon                                                         |         |
| 7             | Marine Station      | Hospital Assistant                                                    |         |
| 8             | Marine Station      | Civil Surgeon                                                         |         |
| 9             | Marine Station      | Hospital Assistant                                                    |         |
| 10            | Marine Station      | Civil Surgeon                                                         |         |

Statement showing the Officers to be appointed under Rule 7 of the Rules for purchase and packing human and other viscera for transmission to the Colonial Government in Canada

1008 3.10.98

For District Magistrate

FURTHER PAPERS.

| No. | Date. |
|-----|-------|
|     |       |

BACK PAPERS.

| No. | Date. |
|-----|-------|
|     |       |

CURRENT NO.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

ANANTAPUR

Dated 4 October 1898.

Reference

No.

Disposal

From

Bannatpura Macleod Esq. M. B. Barak  
District Magistrate,

Anantapur.

To

The Acting Secretary to Government  
Judicial Department  
Copy

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. 1062  
dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, requesting the  
submission of proposals regarding the  
Officers to be appointed to act under  
Rule 7 of the rules for preserving and  
packing human and other viscera for  
transmission to the chemical examiners  
for analysis, I have the honour  
to state that the District Medical and  
Sanitary Officer, Anantapur considers  
that the Medical Subordinates in charge  
of Dispensaries, Stations may be ap-  
pointed as they will have in their  
dispensaries Rectified Spirits, and

ccrtho

Enclosed to the Public

7.03/92 9.98

Jarls, and bottles &c and as they could therefore transmit the parcels without difficulty. The Mamabafur and Kooty Divisional Magistrates also support this view while the Head Assistant Magistrate of Perumunda considers that as these Medical Subordinates are not supplied with any seals, the Stationary Sub Magistrate in Talukhs where there are such Officers or Sherisadar Magistrates in Talukhs where there are no Stationary Sub Magistrates should be made jointly responsible with the Medical Subordinates for the careful despatch of these parcels to the Chemical Examiners. and in Butthapattanam where there is no Magistrate the Sub Registrar may be made responsible along with the Medical Officer of that Station. I am inclined to support the Head Assistant Magistrates view. The accompanying Tabular Statement shows the details of my proposals.

I have the honour to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient servant

To District Magistrate

Public  
Judicial (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.



13 heard  
The District Magistrate  
The Nilgiris.

Order

Refusar No. 326

Dated 8-10-1898

Recd - 10  
Received 10

Registered 11

Enclosures - nil

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Chemical legal Examination  
Submitting proposals that  
the Medical officers at  
Gudalur & Koda gear may  
be appointed to despatch parcels  
concerning acids to the  
chemical examination.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

CURRENT NO.

*Refer on Cur No. 326  
8th 1898*

*The Nilgiri District Medical Officer's Office,*

*Dated, Coimbatore 8th October 1898.*

FROM

*A. Buttenworth Esquire*

*Mg. District Magistrate.*

COLLECTOR OF

*The Nilgiris,*

TO

*Chief*  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

*Md.*

*cc.*

*Stone House Hill.*

I have the honour to report that I have consulted the District Medical Officer in regard to G. O. dated 20th August 1898, no. 1062, Public, and to propose that, at Gudalur and Kotagiri, the Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals there, should be appointed to despatch parcels containing viscera to the Chemical ~~Examination~~ <sup>Examination</sup>.

I do not think it necessary to make arrangements to meet the case of post mortem examination of animals being performed by other than Medical men and, in the case of human viscera, the despatch will, of course, take place only from stations where there is a Medical Officer. Of such stations there are in this district only Coimbatore, Coonoor, (each of which has a civil surgeon), Kotagiri and Gudalur.

I have the honour to be

*A. Buttenworth*  
*8th October 1898*

Public  
**Judicial (1898) Department.**

CURRENT No. 2043

From

*14 heading*  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS  
14 OCT. 1898  
*The District Magistrate  
Madurai.*

Order

Dis No. 35 (R)  
*neg*

Dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1898

Received 14. 10. 98

Registered <sup>in Pk</sup> 21. 10. 98

Enclosures *Nil*

Spare copies.

**SUBJECT.**

*Reporting that Civil Surgeons  
may be appointed to act under  
Rule 7 of the rules for the pre-  
servation & transmission of  
human viscera to chemical  
examiners for analysis in  
places where there are no  
Civil Surgeons*

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No.   | Department. | Date. |
|------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1062 | of 20 | 8. 9. 88    |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

No. 88 (R)  
24

Madras District Collector's Office,  
Dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1898.

CURRENT  
FROM J. G. D. Partridge Esquire  
Ag. Collector of the  
Madras District,

To Chief  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Judicial DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government order N<sup>o</sup> 1062 Public - dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have the honor to report, in consultation with the District medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, that Civil - Apothecaries may be appointed to act under Rule 7 in Stations where there is no Civil Surgeon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient servant

J. G. D. Partridge

Do Magistrate  
11-10-98

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF THE

District,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Dated

Despatched

189

Received

No.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Public  
Judicial (189 ) Department.

CURRENT No. 3314.



From

The District Magistrate  
Gadagudi

Order

his No. 688  
May 98

Dated

3 - 10. 98

Received

17

Registered

20

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Suggesting that at these stations  
where there is no Civil Surgeon the  
medical subordinate in charge  
of the local Hospital should  
carry out the instructions regarding  
the despatch of human & other  
Viscera to the Chemical Exam.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |
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|      |     |             |       |
|      |     |             |       |

CURRENT NO. 227

No.

GODAVARI DISTRICT,

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, COCANADA,

Dated 3.10.1898.

FROM

J. A. Brodie Esq.

MAGISTRATE,

Godavari District

TO

THE Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 1062 Sub  
20. 8. 98 para 2, I have the honor to  
suggest that at those stations where there  
is no civil surgeon, the medical subordinate  
in charge of the local hospital or dispensary  
should carry out the instructions regarding  
the despatch of human and other viscera  
to the chemical examiner for analysis, according  
to Rule 6. I have consulted the District Medi-  
cal and Sanitary Officer in the matter.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant  
J. A. Brodie  
District Magistrate

For District Magistrate

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

Statement showing the officers to be appointed to act under Rule 7 of the Rules for preserving and packing human and other viscera for transmission to the Chemical Examiner for Analysis in places where there is no Civil Surgeon. G.O. No. 1062 P 20/7/0

| No. | Name of Taluk   | Name of Hospital.               | Designation of the officer to be appointed | Remarks. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1   | Gobindpur       | Local Fund Hospital, Nainipatan | Medical officer in charge                  |          |
| 2   | invasidhi       | do Bellamarchili                | do                                         |          |
| 3   | do              | do Nallapalli                   | do                                         |          |
| 4   | Vinavilli       | do Chodavaram                   | do                                         |          |
| 5   | Sprungarupakota | do Sprungarupakota              | do                                         |          |
| 6   | do              | do Jani                         | do                                         |          |
| 7   | Chupurupalli    | do Chupurupalli                 | do                                         |          |
| 8   | do              | do Pondur                       | do                                         |          |
| 9   | Gajapatinagar   | do Gajapatinagar                | do                                         |          |
| 10  | Palakonda       | do Palakonda                    | do                                         |          |
| 11  | do              | do Arjani                       | do                                         |          |
| 12  | do              | do Vidyavallam                  | do                                         |          |
| 13  | Parnatipuri     | do Parnatipuri                  | do                                         |          |
| 14  | Bobbili         | do Bobbili                      | do                                         |          |
| 15  | Salur           | do Salur                        | do                                         |          |
| 16  | Inakapalli      | Municipal Hospital, Inakapalli  | do                                         |          |
| 17  | Bimlipatan      | do Bimlipatan                   | do                                         |          |
| 18  | Visianagar      | Police Hospital, Visianagar     | do                                         |          |
| 19  | Gummulu         | Government Hospital, Gummulu    | do                                         |          |
| 20  | Rayachota       | do Rayachota                    | do                                         |          |
| 21  | Bisimbatnach    | do Bisimbatnach                 | do                                         |          |
| 22  | Koraput         | Police Hospital, Koraput        | do                                         |          |
| 23  | Jaypur          | Government Hospital, Jaypur     | do                                         |          |
| 24  | Noranganpur     | do Noranganpur                  | do                                         |          |

G. District Magistrate,

189

MAGISTRATE,

Godavari District.

To

THIR

Dated

Despatched

189

Received

ENCLOSURES

SUBJECT.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3385-



*Wheating*

From

*Acting Magistrate  
The Collector of Vizagapatnam*

Order

No. 1738

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> } October 1898.  
Recd 20<sup>th</sup> }  
Received 24<sup>th</sup> "

Registered 25<sup>th</sup> "

Enclosures one set.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Submitting for the approval of Government  
a list of the officers whom it is proposed to  
appoint to act under Rule 7 of the Rules  
framed for preserving and packing human  
urine for transmission to the Chemical  
Examiner for analysis.*

Re. C. No. 1738  
Dis.

3385

Magistrate  
VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 1898

Sd/- 20<sup>th</sup> do

From

W. O. HORNE Esq<sup>re</sup>.

Ag. Collector, Magistrate,  
Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable Mr. G. Stokes,

Chief SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public — DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No. 1052 Public, dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have the honour to report that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, whom I have consulted in the matter, is of opinion that all the medical subordinates in independent charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the District should be appointed to act under rule 7 of the rules framed for preserving and packing human and other viscera, for transmission to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. I concur with him and submit herewith for the approval of Government a list of the officers whom it is proposed to appoint.

I have the honor to be,

Sir  
Your most obedient Son

For District Officer

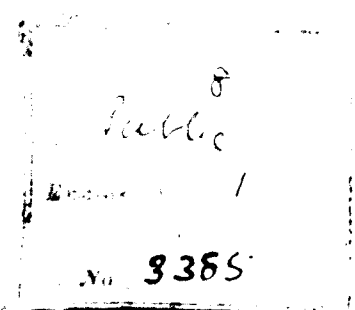
In No. 13 of the rules published with G.O., No. 685, Public, dated 24th August 1893, add, after the words "suspicious stains" in line 3—

"pack them in cotton wool",

and insert the following before the last sentence of the rule:—

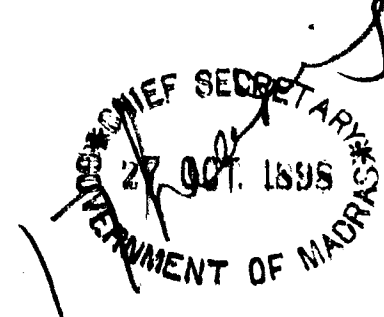
"In any case cotton wool should be used and every precaution taken to prevent the stains being damaged in transit".

[G.O., No. 960, Public, dated 4th September 1896.]



*Public*  
**Judicial (1898) Department.**

CURRENT No. 3421



From *The District Magistrate  
of Salem*

Order

No. 892  
11

Dated 21<sup>st</sup> Oct 1898

Received }  
Registered } 27<sup>th</sup>

Enclosures

Spare copies

**SUBJECT.**

*stating that in places  
where there is no Civil  
Surgeon the Civil Assistant  
or the Hospital Assistant  
in charge may be appointed  
for the purpose of preserving  
and packing human bones  
for transmission to the  
Chemical Examiner for  
analysis.*

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department | Date |
|------|-----|------------|------|
|      |     |            |      |

# FURTHER PAPER 3.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

CURRENT NO. 30

No. 39

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Despatched

26<sup>th</sup> October 21<sup>st</sup> October 1898.

FROM

Robert B. Lelegg Esq.,

Collector

and District Magistrate  
Salem,

To

Chief  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to Government  
order dated 20<sup>th</sup> August-1898 N.  
1062 Public I have the honour  
to recommend that in stations  
where there is no Civil surgeon  
the Civil Apothecary or the Medical  
assistant in charge may be  
appointed to act under Rule 7  
of the rules embodied in the said  
Government Order.

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant.

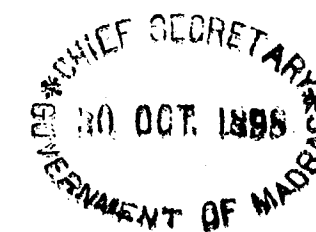
Robert B. Lelegg  
District Magistrate  
25-10-98

See  
25-10-98

25-10-98

*2-4-08* *Public (1898) Department.*

*37*  
CURRENT No. 3462



*Shenoi*

From

The District Magistrate,  
Kistna.

Order

*Dr.* No. *961*  
*mag fed*

Dated 19th October 1898.

Received 30 . .

Registered 1 - Nov. 98

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals regarding  
the officers to be appointed for the pre-  
servation and transmission of viscera  
to Chemical Examiners for analysis in  
stations where there is no Civil Surgeon

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

No. CURRENT No. 3462  
of 189 OFFICE 38

OF THE

COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE,  
MASULIPATAM,  
KISTNA DISTRICT.

19th October 1898

FROM,

R. Morris Esquire,  
and  
Acting COLLECTOR, KISTNA DISTRICT.

TO,

Magistrate, K I S T N A.  
THE Chief Secretary to Government,

Public Department, M A D R A S.

SIR,

Adverting to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1062, Pub-  
lic, dated 20th August 1898, I have the honour to report that  
after consulting the District Medical and Sanitary Officer  
and the Divisional Magistrates, I would recommend that in  
Stations where there is no Civil Surgeon <sup>where</sup> but there is a Medi-  
cal Subordinate, the latter should be appointed to act under  
rule 7, and in other cases the Sub-Magistrate within whose  
jurisdiction the place is situated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

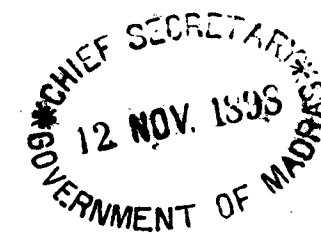
for District Magistrate,

Conf.  
12-10-98

12-10-98

v m m

Public (1898) Department.



CURRENT No. 3593

10/11/98

Order

From The District State  
of Andhra Pradesh

Is No. 720/98

Dated 4th November 98.

Received 12th "

Registered 14th "

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that the medical  
officers in charge of the  
local district hospitals  
& dispensaries may be  
appointed to act under  
Rule 7 (Chemical & Ex.)  
in stations where there  
is no Civil Surgeon.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
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|      |     |             |       |

MAGISTRAL DEPARTMENT  
 No. 120  
 35-95  
 MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE  
 4-11-88  
 1898  
 FROM THE H. D. Harding Esquire  
 MAGISTRATE OF Landdapsk

TO THE Chief Secretary to Government  
 Public Department  
 Madras.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of 86.  
 1062 Public dated 20.8.88 I have  
 the honor to state that the Medical  
 officers in charge of Local Funds  
 Hospitals and dispensaries may  
 be appointed to act under  
 Rule 7 in Stations where there  
 is no civil Surgeon.

2/ In Stations where there is  
 no Medical officer arrangements  
 will be made to send the dead-  
 bodies & other matters to the  
 nearest place where there is  
 a Medical officer.

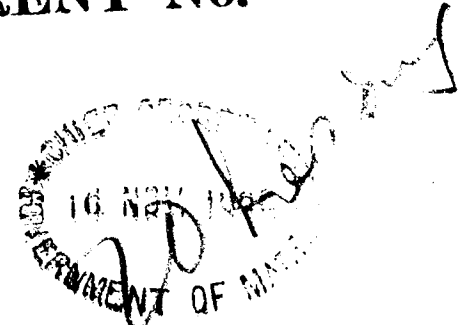
3/ The District Medical and Sanitary  
 Officer also agrees with me in the lines  
 above stated. I am the honor to be,  
 Sir, most respectfully,  
 Yours obedient servant,  
 H. D. Harding Esquire  
 Magistrate

5.11.88

v. v. v.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3630



From The District Magistrate  
of Tinnevely

Order

No.

Dated

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Preservation and transmission of  
and other viscera to Chemical examiners  
Submitting a list of officers  
proposed to be appointed to act  
under rule 7 of the revised rules  
for the — for analysis, in  
stations where there are no  
Civil Surgeons.

11/11/98

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

List of Officers proposed to be appointed to act under rule 7 of the G. O. No. 1062 dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898.

| Stations.             | Officers.                              | Remarks.  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Palamcottah           | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, |           |
| Tinnevely             | Do                                     | Tinnevely |
| Mela Vararaghavapuram | Do                                     |           |
| Tuticorin             | Stationary Sub-Magistrate.             |           |
| Sivilliputtur         | Tahildar or Stationary Sub-Magistrate. |           |
| Satur                 | Do                                     |           |
| Vinduratto            | Do                                     |           |
| Sankaranainarkoil     | Do                                     |           |
| Sivagiri              | Do (of Sankaranainarkoil)              |           |
| Ambasamudram          | Do                                     |           |
| Tenkasi               | Do                                     |           |
| Veerakeralampudur     | Do (of Tenkasi)                        |           |
| Shornadevi            | Do (of Ambasamudram)                   |           |
| Nanguneri             | Do                                     |           |
| Vinkarankudi          | Do (of Nanguneri)                      |           |
| Panakudi              | Do Do                                  |           |
| Sivaikuntam           | Do                                     |           |
| Atapidaram            | Do                                     |           |
| Ettayapuram           | Estate Manager                         |           |
| Trichendoor           | Sub-Magistrate of Kulasekrapattanam.   |           |

*[Signature]*  
Collector

8/11  
10-11

*[Signature]*

CURRENT No. 3630 *Magistrate's Office*  
No. Ref. in cur. 1261 of 1898 *Magistrate* Tinnevelly DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Dated 7th. November 1898

From

A.W.B. Higgins Esquire,  
Dist. Magistrate COLLECTOR OF THE  
Tinnevelly District,

To

Chief  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Public DEPARTMENT,  
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to para 2 of G.O. No. 1062-Public, dated 20th.  
August 1898, I have the honour to enclose a list of officers --  
whom I propose to appoint to act under rule 7 in Stations where  
there are no Civil Surgeons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*J. S. V.*

District Magistrate.

|              |
|--------------|
| 189 F        |
| Public Dept. |
| Encl. No. 1  |
| To           |
| C. No. 3630  |

S.T.T.  
J.S.V.  
7-11-98

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF THE

District,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Dated

Despatched

189

Received

No.

ENCLOSURES

SUBJECT.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3722



From

The District Magistrate  
at Alachar.

No. R. 59  
mag

Dated 24-11-1898.

Received }  
Registered } 24th Nov. 98

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Chemical analysis  
Reporting that certain officers  
may be appointed for packing  
human and other viscera  
the chemical examination

no. R. 59  
11-11-98

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

From,

G. W. Dance Esq.,  
District Magistrate of Malabar,  
Calicut.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Public Department,  
Madras.

Sir,

1. Main Hospital, Palghat.
2. Civil Hospital, Manjeri
3. Do. Angadipuram
4. Do. Badagara
5. Do. Vayituri
6. Do. Manantoddy
7. Do. Kilambur
8. Do. Chirakkad
9. Do. Ponani
10. Civil Dispensary, Anilandy
11. Do. Taliparamba.

Referring to para 2 of G.O. No. 1062 Public,  
dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 1898, I have the honor to report  
that the medical Subordinates in charge of the  
Hospitals named in the margin may be appointed  
to act under Rule 7 of the rules for preserving  
and packing human and other viscera for transmission  
to the Chemical Examiner.

I have the honor to be,

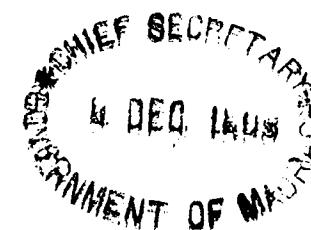
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

G. W. Dance  
District Magistrate.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3877



*W. H. S. S.*

From The District Magistrate  
of Coimbatore.

Order

Dis No. 215  
Magr. 2678

Dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 1898

Received 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 98

Registered 9<sup>th</sup> " "

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Chemical legal examinations

Reporting that the District  
Medical and Sanitary Officer  
is of opinion that all medical  
subordinates in independent  
charge of hospitals or dispensaries  
may be entrusted with the  
duty of preserving and preparing  
human and other viscera for  
transmission to the Chemical  
Examiners for analysis and  
agreeing with those opinions.

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

Dis No. 915 of 28  
Magde

Coinbatore  
Magde  
DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
6<sup>th</sup> December 1898.

FROM

J. A. Cumming Esquire

District Magistrate & COLLECTOR OF THE  
Coinbatore DISTRICT,

TO

Chief  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Public DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to para. 2 of Govern-  
ment Order No. 1062, Public, dated 20<sup>th</sup>  
August 1898, I have the honor to report  
that the District Medical and Sanitary  
Officer is of opinion that all medical  
subordinates in independent charge of  
hospitals or dispensaries may be entrusted  
with the duty of preserving and packing  
human and other viscera for transmission  
to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

2. I see no reason to differ from him

I have the honor to

Sir,  
Your most obedient servant

for a District M

7/2/98

inclosed

1,000) = 11.10%

9  
 C. 1. 1. 99. C. 14. 1. 99. C. 20. 1. 99.  
 R. 11. 1. 99. R. 19. 1. 99. R. 10. 2. 99.

Public DEPARTMENT

## Embryonal

Transmission of heat and

Other visits to the Chemical

Examine :-

Read again 50 No 1062 d 20.8.98

File of \_\_\_\_\_  
From the J. Magistralo, No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, 189\_\_\_\_.

189

....., " ..... 189

....., "....., "..... 189

For Orders

Superior Dept. of H. to 62, Vol. -  
dated 20.8.98 the D<sup>c</sup> Magistrate  
was requested to submit  
proposals in communication  
with D<sup>c</sup> Medical & Sanitary  
officers regarding the Mins  
to be appointed, at stations  
where there are no Civil  
Surgeons, to send parcels  
containing human &  
other viscera to the  
proper authorities in view of  
the Charitable Society.  
The statement of p. 100  
to the Com. laides the opinion  
of all D<sup>c</sup> Magistrates  
excepting Zimmerli  
all the other D<sup>c</sup> Magistra

*A. h. x crui*

are generally in favour of the Medical Subordinates being appointed to act under rule 7 of the rules for preserving and packing human and other vices for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, embodied in the read above.

The D<sup>r</sup> Magt of Amritsar recommends that as the Medical Subordinates are not supplied with seals they Sub Magistrates or the District Magt should be made jointly responsible with the Medical Subordinates for the careful despatch of parcels.

In places where there are no medical Subordinates, the D<sup>r</sup> Magt of Krishna recommends the Sub Magistrates the the officers that should be appointed under rule 7, the D<sup>r</sup> Magt of Nellore recommends the village

magistrate and the D<sup>r</sup> Magt of <sup>Trichinopoly</sup> recommends that the village Munsif or the Police Officer may be empowered to requisition the services of the nearest medical Subordinate.

The D<sup>r</sup> Magt of the Nilgiris says that he does not think it necessary to make arrangement to meet the case of post mortem exam<sup>n</sup> of animals being performed by other than medical men, and in the case of human viscera, the despatch will, of course, take place only from stations where there is a medical officer. Of such stations there are in his district only Ootacamund Coonoor (each of which has a Civil Surgeon) and the D<sup>r</sup> Magt of Coimbatore. The D<sup>r</sup> Magt of Coimbatore proposes a list of officers whom he proposes to employ under rule 7 in stations where there are no C<sup>iv</sup>

T



subordinate making the  
 post mortem is not obtained  
 at a sub-hospital head.  
 repeated (this must be  
 done with care) and it  
 would lead to delays &  
 difficulties in the event of  
 the hospital being closed  
 on him. Medical subordinates  
 who have no private seal  
 cannot be sent with the  
 sub-hospital for the use of  
 his.

One point remains. Rule  
 2 (iii) of the rules at A  
 leaves it to the Local Sat  
 to decide whether spirit  
 or salt solution should be  
 used in cases of suspected  
 cattle poisoning. In G.O.  
 1474 of 11/11/97 will be  
 found correspondence of on  
 this subject. The opinion of  
 the local officer is in favour  
 against the use of salt  
 solution. It is submitted  
 therefore that rule 14 on  
 page 7 of G.O. 505 Vol  
 24/5/93

which provides the use  
 of spirit in small  
 quantities in cases of  
 suspected cattle poisoning  
 may stand unaltered.

AK  
 18/11/97

The rules in the G.O. of 1893 start  
 with the assumption that the  
 vaccine is in the possession of  
 a medical officer under the  
 order of a magistrate or District  
 Police Officer. In practice vaccine is  
 always sent to the Civil Surgeon or  
 the nearest medical officer where  
 there is no Civil Surgeon. It seems to  
 me that the first step should be  
 to amend our rules so as to lay down  
 that this practice should obtain  
 in every case. There are dispensaries  
 and hospitals in almost every taluk  
 and so difficulty will arise.  
 If this point be made clear  
 then to me that our own rules  
 need merely be amended so as to  
 incorporate in them the  
 Indian rules that might be  
 found cases to have lost life.

of the fact that it is packing  
 for dispatch to the Chemical Examiners  
 but it is a bag which is in question  
 It is stated to suppose that Indian  
 rules (about glass bottles for  
 example) & the completed with-  
 in every village in the Presidency  
 as I have heard. I am to think  
 it the intention that they the  
 English and Police officers must  
 be left to send the viscera to  
 the nearest medical man or  
 best they can. They will send the  
 human bodies to the medical officer  
 or let him to come to them.  
 Either way they usually send  
 in an open earthen pot: and  
 the altitudes result depends on  
 the state of the earth at the time  
 change.

I agree with the

17-1-89

17-1-89

17-1-89

Issue Dept  
 17-1-89

Proposals of St. Mary's regarding the Officers to be appointed back under rule 7 in stations where there is no Civil Surgeon - S. 17 Nov. 1862.

| No. | Officer's Name | Post                                                                                | Remarks |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1   | Anantapur      | Medical Subordinate                                                                 |         |
| 2   | N. Arct        | Med. Subordinate in ch. of hospital or dispensary                                   |         |
| 3   | S. Arct        | Med. Officer (Civil & Apothecary or Hospital Assistant)                             |         |
| 4   | Bellary        | Med. Subordinate, of Civil Station                                                  |         |
| 5   | S. Carana      | Med. Subordinate (Civil & Apothecary or Hospital Assistant)                         |         |
| 6   | Chingapur      | Classical Medical Officer or the senior of such Officers if there be more than one. |         |
| 7   | Cumilatare     | Med. Subordinate in ch. of hospital or dispensary                                   |         |
| 8   | Cuddalore      | Med. Officers in ch. of Civil & Hospital or Dispensary                              |         |
| 9   | Ganjam         | Med. Subordinate (Hospital Asst. or Civil & Apothecary or Civil Station)            |         |
| 10  | Govarari       | Med. Subordinate in ch. of hospital or dispensary                                   |         |
| 11  | Kishita        | Med. Subordinate                                                                    |         |
| 12  | Krishna        | Med. Subordinate in ch. of Civil & Hospital or Dispensary                           |         |
| 13  | Madura         | Civil & Apothecary                                                                  |         |
| 14  | Malabar        | Med. Subordinate in ch. of Civil Hospital                                           |         |
| 15  | Madhyani       | Med. Officer in ch. of hospital or dispensary or Kothari                            |         |
| 16  | Madras         | Medical Subordinate                                                                 |         |
| 17  | Salem          | Med. Subordinate (Civil & Apothecary or Hospital Asst.)                             |         |
| 18  | Tanjore        | Med. Officer conducting the Post-mortem                                             |         |
| 19  | Tinnevely      | Med. Subordinate (Civil & Apothecary or Hospital Asst.)                             |         |
| 20  | Tiruchinopoly  | Hospital Asst. in ch. of Civil & Hospital or Dispensary                             |         |
| 21  | Vijayapuram    | Med. Subordinate in independent charge of hospital                                  |         |

NOTE FOR THE Under Secy

C. No. 20147  
98.724

The original of  
no 1062 Public of 30.5.  
is now submitted

The rules appear <sup>7(9)</sup>  
have been passed without  
any discussion.

Dr. Royce submitted  
the draft of the rules with  
ref. to 30. no 696 Public of  
5.8.82. This order was a  
review of the Ch. Secy's annual  
report, - and in this case  
also there was no discussion.

The rules begin at a  
point where viscera  
have already been sent  
to medical officers. They  
do not give instructions  
for sending the viscera  
(or body) to medical officers. Apparently the Ch. Secy. considers  
that a rule on this point  
should be inserted, &  
the question is where it  
should come in, & who  
are to send the body or  
viscera

The viscera having  
in ~~been~~ to the Medl. Officer,  
i rules begin by requiring  
that Medical Officers are  
not to send substances  
to the Ch. Secy without an  
order from a Magistrate,  
or a Supt. or an Asst-  
Supt of Police. This  
apparently should hold  
good -

The Govt. of India  
rules for packing & transmission  
can easily be substituted  
for corresponding rules in  
the Madras Govt. This will  
be done after the first  
point is settled - The  
entire rules can then  
be republished as  
modified.

Ct.

17.2.21

Public..... DEPARTMENT.

Read again J.C. No 1062, Public, 420-898(P)

[illegible]

ORDER:-

P.S.

No 248 of 21-2-91

In para. 2 of the G.O. above read again, District Magistrates were requested to submit proposals, in communication with District Medical and Sanitary Officers, regarding the officers to be appointed, at stations where there is no Civil Surgeon, to despatch to the Chemical Examiner, through the post, parcels containing, human or other viscera intended for analysis.

2. From the replies received it appears that some of ~~the~~ officers consulted are under a misapprehension as to the nature of the reference made to them. No change is proposed in the arrangements at present in force in regard to the examination by medical officers of corpses sent to them by police

in connection with Criminal  
Proceedings

*Handwritten:* Handwritten: Handwritten:

police officers or heads of villages  
under the provisions of sec.174 C.P.C.  
Under G.O.No.2 Judicial, dated 1st January  
1883, Commissioned Medical Officers and  
Medical subordinates down to the grade

of hospital assistants are authorised  
to make such examinations. A Medical  
Officer after his examination is com-  
pleted must, however, before taking any

further step, report the result of his  
investigation to a magistrate or superior  
police officer, and it is only in cases

in which that officer decides that any  
suspected substance should be forwarded  
to the Chemical Examiner, that the

rules regarding packing proposed by the  
Govt. of India, which were pointed  
printed in G.O.No.1062, Public, dated

20th August 1898, will come into force.  
Rule 7 of these rules states that at

all stations where there is a Civil  
Surgeon the parcels should invariably

be sent to the Post Office by that  
Officer, and not by a subordinate

officer, but that where there is no  
Civil Surgeon, they may be sent by an

officer appointed by the local Govt. for  
that purpose. The opinion of the officers

consulted show that there is no reason  
to disturb the rule which has already been

promulgated in this Presidency, ~~and appears as~~  
clause (7) of Rule 11 of the rules in

G.O.No.1062, Public, dated 18th May 1883,

~~under which~~ <sup>this rule</sup> at stations 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 dispensa-  
ry.

3. The rules embodied in G.O.No.  
1062, Public, dated 30th May 1883, as  
modified, where necessary by those in  
G.O.No.1062, Public, <sup>12/10/98</sup> dated will be  
printed as an appendix to these  
Proceedings and communicated through  
the Surgeon-General to all medical  
officers concerned, for information  
and guidance.

(from orders)

The Chemical Examiner  
,, Surgeon-General.  
,, Judicial Dept.  
,, Revenue Dept.  
,, L. & M. Dept.

despd.

1-3 99

Note for office

The corrected rules  
are to be printed as  
an appendix to this G.O.  
14/11/98

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

PUBLIC.

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*Issued*

*Recd.*

*Encl.*

---

G.O., 24th August 1893, No. 685.

---

AUGUST.

---

**Chemico-legal Examinations.**

Directing the reprint of G.O., dated 30th May 1883, No. 1062, embodying the rules relating to — as an appendix to these Proceedings and its communication, through the Judicial Department and Surgeon-General, to the officers concerned for very careful attention, and that, in future, individual cases in which the rules have not been observed be at once reported for the orders of Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Major J. L. VANGEYZEL, M.B., C.M., F.C.S., F.I.C., Chemical Examiner, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 7th August 1893, No. 708.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government that a great deal of irregularity exists in the practice of officers—medical, police and magisterial—who forward articles for chemico-legal examinations, especially articles in which suspected stains are to be examined for blood and semen. The rules on the subject are so clear and so full that it is impossible for any forwarding officer to commit an error except from wilful negligence of the orders or ignorance of them.

2. The amount of correspondence which results from these irregularities is ever increasing and the worst of it is that examinations have often to be delayed in order that complete information might be had, or sample of seals obtained, before proceeding with the examination, lest important though apparently trivial appearances should be overlooked and irretrievably lost during the process of examining such things as small stains, &c. I am compelled to admit, in making this representation, that I am peculiarly sensitive to the disregard of these rules by which my own responsibilities at the examination are increased. Results are invariably asked for at the earliest date possible in order to push on with the case, and in my endeavours to do the best it is quite possible that I might fall into errors against which I cannot be guarded under the circumstances. For instance, a Superintendent of Police, not far from Madras, forwarded to me a knife by a constable, and asked me to return the knife after examination “by the bearer.” In such cases I *at once* proceed with the examination to avoid detaining the constable, but in this case there was no sample of seal sent; I, however, received the article as usual and wrote at once to the Superintendent for a sample of the seal, and added in my letter that I *would return the knife by post*, and as the constable said he had no definite orders given to wait I added in my letter that I told the constable that he could go if he wished to. Six days after this I received a sample of the seal from an Inspector of Police who, it appears, forwarded the knife to the Superintendent in the first instance, who sent it on to me; and four days after this (*i.e.*, ten days after receipt of knife) I heard from the Superintendent (in reply to my letter) that he had ordered the Inspector to send me the sample of seal, but taking no notice whatever of my proposed intention to return the knife by post. On the very next day the certificate in the case was ready to go off and was despatched, and the knife was returned by post under the seals of this office as is done in dozens of similar cases. A fortnight after this the Superintendent of Police wrote and protested against the knife having been returned by post, as he had wished the knife to be returned by bearer “so that the chain of evidence might not be destroyed.” Seeing that the Superintendent had every opportunity of objecting in good time to my proposal to send the knife by post and that he did not do so, I was anxious to know whether the chain of evidence was really broken by my having returned the knife by post instead of by bearer. The Superintendent states that this cannot be ascertained till the trial, but it is a strange way of leaving an imputation of wilful carelessness upon me, originating out of neglect by the Superintendent himself of the rules relating

as 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 unethylated 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 unethylated 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