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Analyser to Government,  
Bombay

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*For the Year 1941*

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THE CHEMICAL ANALYST TO GOVERNMENT  
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REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO  
GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY, FOR THE  
YEAR 1941.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report for the year 1941 being the seventy-first Annual Report of this Department.

2. The work done during the year under report may be thus summarised :—

Medico-Legal Cases, including the examination of various articles to the number of ...	...	4,935
Samples of Government Miscellaneous	...	38
Samples from the Excise Department	...	6,361
Samples of Miscellaneous Articles ...	...	1,819
Total ...		13,153

3. In the following table are shown the analysis under all heads during the past five years :—

Class.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Medico-Legal examination.	4,552	4,933	5,046	4,977	4,985
Government Miscellaneous.	167	80	88	45	35
Excise ...	6,095	7,689	8,338	5,901	6,361
Miscellaneous ...	258	634	899	1,708	1,819
Total ...	11,082	13,336	14,421	12,631	13,153

## SECTION I—MEDICO-LEGAL.

4. The following table gives the medico-legal cases arranged in class for the year 1941 and their corresponding number during the previous four years :—

Class.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
I. Cases of suspected human poisoning.	612	775	750	781	925
II. Cases of suspected animal poisoning.	38	70	71	47	68
III. Stain cases ...	538	558	585	624	605
IV. Miscellaneous ...	27	24	28	25	30
Total ...	1,215	1,427	1,434	1,477	1,623

5. *Class I—Cases of suspected human poisoning.*—These cases include not only those of poisoning of human beings, but also those which the Medical Officers, being unable to give an opinion as to the cause of death, sent for investigation to exclude poison and those in which miscellaneous articles were sent for the detection of poison, if any, or for their identification. Nine hundred and twenty-five cases of this class were investigated during the year and poison was detected in four hundred and eighty-six. The viscera of four hundred and fifteen persons were received for examination and in only hundred and thirty-eight of these poison was detected, the percentage detection being about 33. Out of the poisons used Opium leads, alcohol coming second and dhatura third. Opium was detected in the viscera of eighty-two persons, alcohol of eighteen, arsenic of three and dhatura of four. The following table gives the number of cases in which various poisons were detected in the viscera, vomit, etc., during the last five years :—

—	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Opium ...	136	203	141	69	131
Dhatura ...	14	48	53	36	42
Arsenic ...	18	21	17	23	9
Alcohol ...	24	61	60	92	120
Other poisons ...	92	117	152	180	184
Total poisons ...	284	450	423	400	486
No poison ...	328	325	327	381	489
Total poison cases ...	612	775	750	781	925

Of the 439 cases in which poison was not detected, the Medical Officers were not able to give any opinion at all in 129 cases on account of the decomposed state of the bodies or for want of definite history. The remaining 310 cases are grouped under two headings as follows :—

(A) Cases in which some particular poison was suspected from the history, the symptoms during life, or the post-mortem appearances, but where analysis failed to confirm the suspicion.

The details of such cases are as under :—

Acid	...	...	...	...	1
Aconite	...	...	...	...	2
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	29
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	1
Atropine	...	...	...	...	1
Bhang	...	...	...	...	1
Carbolic Acid	...	...	...	...	1
Carbon-Monoxide	...	...	...	...	6
Copper Sulphate	...	...	...	...	1
Corrosive	...	...	...	...	2
Dhatura	...	...	...	...	15
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	...	...	1
Fire-works composition	...	...	...	...	2
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	13
Irritants	...	...	...	...	22
Nerium Odorum	...	...	...	...	2
"Nixol"	...	...	...	...	1
Nux Vomica	...	...	...	...	1
Opium	...	...	...	...	9
Phenyle	...	...	...	...	1
Pot. Chromate	...	...	...	...	1
Pot. Cyanide	...	...	...	...	2
Rat Poison	...	...	...	...	3
Sewer Gas	...	...	...	...	2
Tyrotaxicon	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
				Total	121
					<hr/>

In all such cases routine tests for the presence of other poisons were applied, as well as those for the particular poison suspected, and found negative.

(B) Cases in which the cause of death had been provisionally determined, yet viscera, etc., were sent to confirm such provisional diagnosis by excluding poison.

The details of such cases are given below:—

Abortion	...	...	...	13
Asthma	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2
Cholera	...	...	...	8
Drowning	...	...	...	99
Hanging	...	...	...	9
Heart disease	...	...	...	18
Injury (Murder or accidents)	...	...	...	24
Old Age	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Snake-bite	...	...	...	5
Starvation	...	...	...	1
Strangulation	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	2
Total				189

6. *Class II—Cases of suspected animal poisoning.*—Sixty-three cases in this class were examined during the year and poison was detected in thirty-three, namely Yellow Oleander (*Cerbera Thevetia*) in eleven, Arsenic and Yellow Oleander in two, Arsenic only in thirteen, Mercuric Chloride in two, Arsenic and Mercuric Chloride in one and Lead Nitrate, Copper Sulphate, etc., in four. In all the death of forty-five animals was involved.

7. *Class III—Stain cases.*—Six hundred and five cases of this class were forwarded for report during the year. In four hundred and seventy-five cases the exhibits were to be examined for the presence of blood alone. In examination required under Sections 376 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code one case was for blood, seventy-three for semen, fifty-six for both blood and semen. In all 2,656 articles were examined. The blood stain cases are classified as follows:—

(a) Murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide and infanticide	416
(b) Concealment of birth and causing miscarriage	6
(c) Hurt and grievous hurt	31
(d) Robbery and dacoity with hurt	18
(e) Killing and maiming of animals	2
(f) Under Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code	1
(g) Suicide	1
Total	
	475

Under cases of rape, bestiality and sodomy, semen was detected in 40 cases, both semen and blood in 51, and blood alone in 1. During the year under report 1935 stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported that 1,644 were of human blood, 1 of human and ruminant mixed, 13 of ruminants, 4 of a bird, 1 of a pig, 7 too small, 263 were too disintegrated for their origin to be determined and in 2 no blood was detected.

8. *Class IV—Miscellaneous cases.*—Thirty cases of this class were forwarded for investigation and report and in all 67 exhibits were examined. Out of these 6 were of explosives, 4 of identification of hair, 4 under the Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, 3 cheating in the sale of Turpentine, Eucalyptus Oil and Petrol, 1 of false trade marks, 1 of identification of sealing waxes, 1 of counterfeiting of coins, 2 of incendiarism, 1 of detection of Postal marks and the remaining 7 were of a miscellaneous nature.

9. Short notes of interest :—

(1) *Cruel mode of murder.*—In case No. 87 the dead body of a man was found by chance in the bed of a river. Lacerated wounds on the left side of the scrotum exposing the spermatic cord were found with the left testis absent. The Medical Officer opined that death must have been caused probably by "shock due to avulsion of the left testis", but to clear the doubt about poison the viscera of the deceased were sent for examination and in them no poison was detected.

(2) In case No. 332, a person attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the stand on the Mahaluxmi Race Course after the alleged swallowing of a blue coloured liquid. This on chemical examination was found to be a coloured solution of Mercuric Chloride; the bottle however had a printed label of "Neuro-Phosphates".

(3) J. G. male aged 35, in case No. 450, after taking some poison died suddenly before reaching the Hospital. 18 ounces of red coloured fluid were found in the stomach cavity on post-mortem examination, which fluid on examination was found to contain about 104 grains of Potassium Cyanide.

(4) G. S. male 45 years old, was admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, in a restless and unconscious condition. Breath had no odour. Post-mortem examination showed pin point ulcers in the stomach with more than a litre of reddish brown liquid in it probably hæmorrhagic blood and also submucous hæmorrhages in the intestines were found. Oxalic Acid was detected in the viscera. About 3 days later, stomach wash, a brownish turbid liquid, of the same person was received for examination and this contained the same poison.

(5) *Kerosine Oil for Turpentine.*—Case No. 707. One person at Ahmednagar purchased Oil of Turpentine worth about 8 annas. The bottle bore a printed label "Turpentine Oil". Again he purchased another bottle which was similarly labelled. Both the bottles on opening were found to contain Kerosine Oil. A complaint was lodged with the Police. Search was made and

one bottle bearing a similar label was picked up to make a test case. All the three bottles were sent to the laboratory and over 95 per cent. of Kerosine Oil was found in each bottle.

(6) Six cases of poisoning by Kerosine Oil in children were forwarded for investigation this year as well, out of these 2 were fatal.

(7) In cases 796, 797 and 798, three persons were admitted in the J. J. Hospital with symptoms of vomiting, pain in the stomach and white patches on the tongue. Their stomach contents on examination by the laboratory were found to contain Arsenious Acid. Later on a sample of flour and some powder in a wooden box were sent by the police. The flour was found to contain 263 grains of Arsenious Acid and the sample of powder in the box was found to be Arsenious Acid as well. The history was that one man engaged in a tannery at Dharavi had purposely added the white powder from the box to the sample of flour used in preparing bread for the three persons mentioned above, with the object of poisoning them.

(8) In case No. 1325 R.A. age 2 years had accidentally swallowed a white powder known as "Serpent Powder" and suffered from vomiting. Had it not been for the immediate administration of copper sulphate used as an emetic, the case would have been fatal, as on analysis, the substance was found to be Sulphocyanide of Mercury, a deadly poison.

(9) N. K. male age 25 years was admitted in the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition. He regained his senses in 48 hours during which time he also suffered from clonic twitchings of both the arms. Alcohol only was detected in the stomach wash sent for examination. It transpired afterwards that he along with two others who also suffered from similar symptoms was working in a certain firm which was repacking a yellow powder. This was sent to me for examination and was found to be Parani-traniline, a poisonous substance. In only one of the stomach washes was this dye found, out of the three cases stated above. This dye is generally absorbed in the system through the skin and is at times fatal, as in a case reported by the Chemical Examiner to Government, Bengal, in his report for the year 1937. Further investigations were made by the Police who enquired what precautions should be taken by the employers of labourers who are expected to handle it. Detailed information on protective measures was given to the Police as per this office No. 3494 of 27th December 1941.

#### SECTION II—GOVERNMENT MISCELLANEOUS.

10. Thirty-eight articles were examined under this Section. These were :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	10
Ghee	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	22
				Total	38



*Explosives*—Such of the explosive substances as were required to be examined for the Police or legal purposes are now included in medico-legal cases in Class IV—Miscellaneous cases in Section I of this report. They were sent either by the Police or by the Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay.

### SECTION III—EXCISE ANALYSES.

11. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-one articles were examined for the Excise Department and these are as follows :—

Spirit Estimation	...	...	...	4,514
Cocaine and Balagolis	...	...	...	113
Denatured Spirit	...	...	...	1,017
Toddy, etc.	...	...	...	717
				<hr/>
			Total	6,361
				<hr/>

The Spirit strength of the above 4,514 samples is shown as under :—

Nil	...	...	...	18
Under 20 per cent.	...	...	...	350
Between 20 and 50 per cent.	...	...	...	661
Between 50 and 100 per cent.	...	...	...	1,227
Over 100 per cent.	...	...	...	2,258
				<hr/>
			Total	4,514
				<hr/>

There were 49 cases in which persons were charged for various excise offences such as, selling of Cocaine, Charas, Prohibited drinks and illicit distillations. In all 113 articles were examined which are included in the above samples and which were received from the following Officers :—

Presidency Magistrate, Bombay	...	...	2	
Superintendent of Police, "X" Division or Prohibition Department, Bombay.			27	
Superintendents of Police in Bombay City	...	...	48	
Excise Officers	...	...	36	
			<hr/>	
			Total	113
				<hr/>

## SECTION IV—MISCELLANEOUS.

12. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen samples of this class were examined in the year under report and these are classified as follows:—

Water	...	...	...	16
Ghee, Butter and other foodstuffs	...	...	...	74
Oil-cakes, Seeds and Manures	...	...	...	7
Fuel Oil and Petrol Tanks	...	...	...	1,628
Urines	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	70
			Total	1,819

Fuel Oil and Petrol Tanks and other locations of 119 steamers, dredgers, etc., were surveyed during the year and certificates required by Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 171/1572 of 16th August 1928, were issued, after examination with Redwood's Vapour Gas Detector. On account of war conditions, this work which is outdoor and many a times out of office hours continues to increase and involves also going out in the stream in all sorts of weather to examine steamers anchored there. It has further to be performed at very short notice on account of urgency. The number of steamers examined were the highest ever recorded.

13. As required by Government, a financial statement on the working of this laboratory for the calendar year 1941 is furnished as under:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
XXVII-MEDICAL—		38, MEDICAL.	
PROVINCIAL.		F-Chemical Analyser, Bombay.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Miscellaneous fees for	7,873	Pay of Officers	22,708
*Chemical Analysis.		Pay of Establishment...	14,374
		Pay of Temporary	505
		Establishment.	
		Allowances	1,434
		Contingencies	4,333
		Total	43,354

Under receipts are included fees received from private parties for analysis performed in the laboratory. Since 13,153 articles were examined, the cost of analysis per article comes to Rs. 3-4-9.

14. During the year under report, I attended only once the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum, Bombay, and this for giving evidence in a case in which a person was charged with possession of illicit liquor.

## WORKING OF THE LABORATORY STAFF.

15. Throughout the year, I was in charge of the laboratory. Dr. G. K. Dhurandhar, L.M. & S., First Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, proceeded on four months' leave from 6th February 1941 and again for fifteen days from 8th September 1941 and Dr. R. Lobo-Mendonca, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., 2nd Assistant Chemical Analyser, acted as First Assistant for the former period and in addition to his duties during the latter occasion. Khan Sahib D. M. Karkhanavala, L.T.C., First Chemical Assistant, acted as 2nd Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government from 6th February 1941 for four months.

My thanks are due to all my staff for their ready help in coping with the considerable increase of work both indoor and outdoor and particularly to Drs. G. K. Dhurandhar and R. Lobo-Mendonca for their assistance in drawing this annual report. My thanks are also due to the Professor of Botany, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to the Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and to the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for assistance rendered whenever sought.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. BHUJANGA RAO,

M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.T.M. & Hy., J.P.,  
Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

TABLE No. I.

*Summary of work done.*

		1940.		1941.	
		Total number of cases investigated.	Number of articles examined.	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of articles examined.
1		2	3	4	5
MEDICO-LEGAL ANALYSES.	Human poisoning cases ( <i>a</i> in Table II).	781	1,670	925	1,853
	Animal poisoning cases ( <i>b</i> in Table II).	47	258	63	359
	Stain cases ( <i>c</i> in Table II) ...	624	2,929	605	2,656
	Miscellaneous Medico-legal cases ( <i>d</i> in Table II).	25	120	30	67
Total ...		1,477	4,977	1,623	4,935
General analyses and other work ...		...	7,654	...	8,218
Total ...		1,477	12,631	1,623	13,153

TABLE No. II.

Showing Results of Medico-legal Analyses, according to Cases.\*

Nature of Exhibits.		1940.			1941.			
		Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
HUMAN POISONING (α)	General.	1. * Cases in which Viscera and Contents were tested for poison. { The viscera of 415 individuals Poison detected in 13: Poison not detected in 377 }	331	116	872	415	135	1,093
		2. Cases in which Tissues, other than viscera, were tested for poison.	2	...	2	5	1	7
		3. Cases in which excreta, dejecta, vomit or stomach contents received without viscera were tested for poison.	312	213	323	379	262	436
		4. Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	68	42	182	65	51	129
	5. Cases in which miscellaneous articles were received with cases under entries 1, 2 and 3.	48	26	227	35	21	133	
	Abortion.	6. Cases in which viscera or contents were examined.	15	1	45	16	2	43
		7. Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	5	2	10	8	5	19
		8. Cases in which miscellaneous articles were received with cases under entry 6.	...	...	...	2	1	17
	Total (α) ...	781	400	1,570	925	485	1,838	
ANIMAL POISONING (β)	9. Cases in which viscera and contents from horned cattle were tested for poison. { The viscera of cattle Poison detected in Poison not detected in }	35	16	243	45	18	331	
	10. Cases in which viscera and contents from animals, other than horned cattle, were tested for poison.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Cases in which animal tissues, other than viscera, were tested for poison.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12. Cases in which animal excreta, dejecta or stomach contents forwarded without viscera were tested for poison.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13. Cases of animal poisoning in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	11	8	15	18	15	28	
	14. Cases in which miscellaneous articles were received with cases under entries 9, 10, 11 and 12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total (β) ...	47	24	258	63	33	359	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Nature of Exhibits.	1940.			1941.		
	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Blood stain cases other than No. 16 ...	475	423	2,513	475	426	2,273
16. Blood stain, rape and unnatural crime cases.	9	9	22	1	1	4
17. Seminal stain cases ...	90	43	235	73	40	184
18. Mixed blood and seminal stain cases ...	49	46	156	66	51	195
19. Other stain cases ...	1	1	3	...	...	...
Total (c) ...	624	522	2,929	605	518	2,656
MISCELLANEOUS (d). { 20. Cases in which human bones, hair, etc., were received.	25	22	120	30	25	67
Total (d) ...	25	22	120	30	25	67
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,477	968	4,977	1,623	1,063	4,936

NOTES.—1. "Case" means and includes both an investigation and an enquiry under section 4 (b) and (c), Criminal Procedure Code.

2. A case should be entered as detected when poison or a substance indicating that a crime has been committed or attempted is found in any article examined.

3. Cases containing exhibits belonging to different classes, and in which poison was found in more than one class of exhibits, must be shown once only in columns 2 and 6, opposite the most important exhibit in which poison was detected.

TABLE No. III.

Statement showing the Nature of Poisons detected according to articles received under headings 1-14 of Table II.

Nature of Poisons.	Human Poisoning.			Cattle Poisoning.	
	In Viscera and contents.	In Vomit and Faeces.	In Miscellaneous articles.	In Viscera and contents.	In Miscellaneous articles.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Abrus Precatorius	...	...	1	...	...
Alcohol	...	49	102	4	...
Alcohol and Daturine	...	...	24	...	...
Alcohol and Opium	...	10	4	2	...
Alcohol and Phenolphthalein	...	...	1	...	...
Alcohol and Pot. Cyanide	...	2	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	6	3	4	81
Arsenic and Cerbera Thevetia	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic, Mercuric Sulphide and Calomel	...	...	1	...	...
Arsenic Sulphide	...	...	1	...	...
Arum Colocasia	...	...	1	...	...
Barbituric Acid	...	...	2	...	...
Bleaching Powder	...	...	1	...	...
Carbolic Acid	...	3	3	...	...
Carbon Monoxide	...	...	3	...	...
Cerbera Thevetia	...	...	1	3	10
Chloroform	...	...	2	1	...
Copper Sulphate	...	...	3	1	...
Crosole	...	...	3	...	...
Daturine	...	10	28	41	...
Daturine and Salts of Mercury	...	...	1	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	3	...	...
Euphorbia Tirucalli	...	...	1	...	...
Formalin	...	2	1	...	...
Glass, powdered	...	...	2	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid	...	6	2	5	...
Hydrochloric and Sulphuric Acids	...	3	1	...	...
Hydrogen Sulphide	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrogen Sulphide and Kerosene	...	...	1	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of	...	...	11	...	...

TABLE No. III—*contd.*

Nature of Poisons.  1	Human Poisoning.			Cattle Poisoning.	
	In Viscera and contents. 2	In Vomit and Faeces. 3	In Miscellaneous articles. 4	In Viscera and contents. 5	In Miscellaneous articles. 6
Kerosene ... ..	2	4	...	...	...
Lead Oxide ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Lead Sulphide ... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Liniment Belladonna ... ..	3	3	2	...	...
Liniment Camphor Ammon ... ..	.....	4	1	...	...
Liniment Camphor and Belladonna ... ..	.....	...	2	...	...
Lysol ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Marking Nut ... ..	.....	...	2	...	...
Mercury, Salts of— ... ..	.....	...	...	2	...
Mercury, Salts—and Arsenic ... ..	.....	...	...	2	...
Mercuric Chloride ... ..	6	...	1	...	...
Mercuric Sulphocyanide ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Methylated Spirit ... ..	2	7	...	...	...
Morphine ... ..	.....	1	...	...	...
Mydriatic Alkaloid ... ..	.....	2	...	...	...
Nitric Acid ... ..	6	...	3	...	...
Nux-Vomica ... ..	2	...	2	...	...
Oleander ... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ..	221	50	18	...	...
Opium and Kerosene ... ..	.....	1	...	...	...
Oxalic Acid ... ..	6	2	...	...	...
Paranitroniline ... ..	.....	1	3	...	...
Phenolphthalein ... ..	.....	1	...	...	...



TABLE No. III—concl'd.

Nature of Poisons.  1	Human Poisoning.			Cattle Poisoning.	
	In Viscera and contents. 2	In Vomit and Feces. 3	In Miscellaneous articles. 4	In Viscera and contents. 5	In Miscellaneous articles. 6
Phosphorus ... ..	.....	1	1	...	...
Plumbago Zeylanica ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Potassium Cyanide ... ..	10	...	6	...	...
Potassium Dichromate ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Potassium Permanganate ... ..	.....	2	3	...	...
Sodium Salicylate ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...
Spt. Ammon. Aromaticus ... ..	8	1	1	...	...
Strychnine ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Sulphuric Acid ... ..	5	3	11	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	6	9	16	...	4
Number of articles in which poison was detected.	371	279	156	98	15
Number of articles in which poison was not detected.	728	127	192	233	10
Grand Total ...	1,099	406	348	331	25

TABLE No. IV.

Showing the places from which cases in which Viscera were tested for Poison have been received during the year 1941.

Divisions.	Districts.	Human Poisoning.		Cattle Poisoning.	
		Total number of cases examined.	Total number of cases in which poison was detected.	Total number of cases examined.	Total number of cases in which poison was detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, Indian States and Central India.	Bombay City ... ..	95	45	...	...
	Ahmedabad ... ..	28	4	...	...
	Bombay Suburban ... ..	3	2	...	...
	Broach and Panch-Mahals ... ..	4	3	...	...
	Kaira ... ..	7	3	...	...
	Surat ... ..	7	1	...	...
	Thana ... ..	25	7	1	...
	Ahmednagar ... ..	22	5	10	4
	Khandesh East ... ..	5	1	...	...
	Khandesh West ... ..	5	1	...	...
	Nasik ... ..	28	5	4	3
	Poona ... ..	38	13	3	1
	Satara ... ..	16	3	4	2
	Sholapur ... ..	57	27	10	3
	Belgaum ... ..	12	2	2	...
	Bijapur ... ..	18	1	8	5
	Dharwar ... ..	19	3	1	...
	Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba ... ..	8	1	1	...
	Ratnagiri ... ..	2	1	...	...
Neemuch (C. I.) ... ..	1	...	...	...	
Native States ... ..	16	10	1	...	
		415	193	45	13
	Number of cases in which poison was not detected.	...	277	...	27
	Grand Total ... ..	415	415	45	45

## TABLE No. V.

## GENERAL ANALYSES.

*For Government Departments, etc.*

Received from	Nature of substance.	Number of Examinations.	Increase or decrease over previous year.
1	2	3	4
Commissioner of Excise ... ..	Denatured Spirit ...	1,017	- 368
	Toddy ...	717	- 234
	Medicinal Preparations.	4,514	+ 1,016
	Restricted Drugs ...	29	- 38
Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay...	.....	...	- 2
Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay ...	Medicines, and Foodstuffs.	20	...
Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik.	.....	...	- 5
Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.	Medicine ...	1	+ 1
Police Surgeon, Bombay ... ..	Foodstuffs ...	1	- 7
Senior Inspector of Factories, Bombay ...	.....	...	- 4
Inspector of Explosives ... ..	Fireworks ...	5	+ 5
Other Officers ... ..	.....	11	+ 5
Prohibition Articles ... ..	.....	84	+ 84
Private Parties ... ..	Fuel Oil and Petrol Tanks.	1,628	+ 93
	Miscellaneous articles including Urine.	191	+ 18
Total ... ..		8,218	+ 564

