12.—D. Morison, M.B., C.M., M.D., Glasgow Medical Missionary.—Number of witnesses—13.

Q. 1.—I have lived for about fifteen years in Bombay and have had occasion to give the matter some attention, medically, socially, and morally. I am acquainted with the medical properties of the drug, and have observed its effects physically and morally in some natives, in whom I am interested as head of this mission.

Q. 41.—It is evident that you are not beneficial in any way whatever—

(1) It overstimulates the appetite, causing the smoker to gorge himself with food.

(2) It does not give a feeling of satiety, but the reaction is severe.

(3) It demoralises the smoker, makes him quite helpless and useless.

(4) It is never used in a healthy state; in a gauja-breaker an attack of fever is due to indulgence in its nasal pipe, as it aggravates his condition.

The gauja-breaker is most liable to fever at others. It has no propylactic power in malignant districts.

Q. 42.—I do not consider the smoking of gauja harmless even in moderation.

Q. 43.—(1) It impairs the physical constitution, stops the muscular energy by over-stimulation, and leads to loss of muscular vigour, producing emaciation.

(2) It produces severe constipation, which causes indigestion and impairment of the alimentary functions.

(3) The constipation leads to dysentery by retention of faeces in the bowel.

(4) In old smokers asthma and bronchitis are common, especially asthma.

(5) It utterly demoralises a young lad.

Q. 44.—The smoker who uses the drug to excess will ruin his bosom by selling off his goods, cows, and effects rather than do without it. He thus becomes his slave, and may be induced by the craving to steal to supply his wants.

13.—Yari Sanatari Dass Gupta, L.M.S., Medical Practitioner, Secretary, Bogra Medical Society.—Number of witnesses—134.

Q. 1.—I am a medical practitioner, and have personally observed cases of gauja intoxication.

Q. 45.—Even moderate smokers get intoxicated, and their rude behaviour makes them repulsive to their neighbours.

Q. 46.—Its mere use is attended with harmful results. It indefinitely produces injurious results to the constitution; very strong men are pulled down by its continual use. A state of extreme, rude face, with eyes red and in the socket, a bent body, indicates a gauja-breaker.

It first produces increased appetite, not satisfied by any food, and its long-continued use, loss of appetite.

Gauja-smokers generally die of bloody diseases, asthma, and phthisis, and homoeopathy is of no use.

Kangar says: “Indulged in for a long time, it produces loss of strength, trembling, and such mental weakness.”

Of all the gauja-smokers that have been seen, I have not seen any moral or religious man taking intelligent interest in any good subject.

It produces insanity, generally mild. Delusions of sense, a sort of dual consciousness, give accession to unsound mind. Healthy boys have been attacked after a drink, and restored to health on discontinuing it. I have also seen a mental spending his last pin in the gauja shop.

Q. 47.—Excessive smokers generally ruin their health sooner, hastening their death, or soon getting into a state of non compos mentis, and become inmates of lunatic asylums, whose statistics will amply show the truth of the assertion.

In my opinion Indian hemp is a drug against which we have few things to be spoken of in its favour, and its growth and use in any shape is an unsolved evil. It is true that it has certain medicinal properties, but it does not necessarily follow that it should be habitually used, for the most inanimate poisons are sometimes the most valuable restorers of life.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the Commission that as the mission of the Bengali Government is to deliver a degraded people from centuries of degrada-
tion, it is high time to remove such a perilous article from its patronage, and remove a temptation from the path of the misguided and weak people who are ruining their families and themselves by this most degrading habit. It is a scandal that such a pernicious thing is yet allowed to exist under so civilised, benevolent and Christian Government.

* Note.—The evidence of this witness is important and the whole is worth reading. Here an extract only has been given.
14.—Nabar Mohan Ravalji, Native Physician.—Number of witnesses—154.

Q. 44.—It causes constipation, affects the brain, and consequently leads the consumer to commit acts of criminality.

Yes; it impairs the constitution.

Yes, it injures the digestion and finally causes loss of appetite.

Yes, I know the cause of the complaint, and I believe owing to its heating power it can cause mental or nervous irritation.

Yes, it impairs the moral sense and induces laziness and habits of immorality, as it affects the brain.

I have come across several cases in which the excessive use of ganja and siddhi has produced insanity. In those cases it has appeared to me to be both the exciting and the predisposing cause. Instinctly produced by it is of the same type as ordinary insanity. In some cases it was temporary and in others permanent. The symptoms may be re-induced by the use of the drug after abstinence from restraint. Yes; persons deficient in self-control through weak intellect are most apt to get insanity by the use of hemp drugs.

15.—Mr. Mohammad Sadul Haq, Medical Practitioner.—Number of witnesses—159.

Q. 45.—There is no difference of any particular type in their injurious effects; but the effects of charas are more powerful and lasting and those of bhang are mild. Charas and ganja act on the brain and spinal cord, paralyzing more or less motor and sensory nerves; consequently the loss of energy, erection, appetite, and sexual power, and also longevity, laziness, and emaciation are their ultimate results.

Q. 46.—The use of any of those preparations has always been injurious.

(a) None of these is ever used as an accessory or digestive food.

(b) It does not produce any power now does it elevate (tends) to.

(c) They are never used as fuel or food.

Q. 47.—The use of these drugs is never without any harm.

Q. 48.—Certainly they produce nervous effects on the moral and physical constitutions.

16.—Tezkiraha Nath Mohiuddin, M.B., Medical Practitioner.—Number of witnesses—149.

Q. 49.—From cases that have come under my observation in the capacity of a private citizen as well as a medical practitioner.

Q. 50.—Ganja-smoking cannot be easily given up, with the habit of drinking bhang can the habit in the former case is more readily formed than in the latter.

Ganja-smoking is injurious to health, whilst bhang is not so. On the other hand, bhang, if taken in moderate quantity, keeps the digestive organs in good order. Ganja has a tendency to deprave the moral of a man. Bhang does not do so. Ganja-smoking is injurious to human organs in most cases insanity. Bhang does not affect the system so injuriously. Ganja has a tendency to affect the respiratory system, thereby causing many cases asthma and bronchitis.

Q. 51.—In cases of insanity of a permanent nature, caused by excessive smoking, any issue after the insanity has become permanent may be similarly affected.

17.—Panand Das Mallick, Doctor.—Number of witnesses—147.

Q. 52.—Specific study, observation, and enquiry have furnished me with information regarding matters connected with hemp drugs, which forms the basis of my answers.

Q. 53.—Yes, it impairs the condition after long use, causes loss of appetites and injures the digestive powers. May be an indirect cause of bronchitis, dyspepsia, and anthrax. Impairs the mental sense, induces laziness, and leads to insanity and debauchery. It deadens the intellect and produces insanity only in those who are predisposed to it or whose nervous system is weak and excitable. The insanity is, as a rule, of the violent type and is temporary. The symptoms may be re-induced by use of the drug after abstaining from restraint. A morbid propensity is a typical symptom of this form of insanity. Yes, it causes the use of the drug, though they have no recorded ganja's history.

Q. 54.—The bad effects are more marked. Most cases of insanity are to be attributed to the habitual excessive use of ganja.

Q. 55.—The excessive use of any of those drugs leads to impotence.

18.—Nabu Charan Das, Medical Practitioner.—Number of witnesses—142.

Q. 56.—Yes, it impairs constitution.

Yes.

Q. 57.—Certainly it does.

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Q. 49.—Yes; they are used by the prostitutes as an aphrodisiac.

Hemp, if taken for a long time, produces impotence.

19.—Durgi Nath Chakravarti, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Tongail Dispensary (Munshi).

Q. 41.—I am a resident of Tongail and practising here for these fifteen years. Ganja consumption is very great here. I have seen many ganja-smokers myself.

Q. 42.—I do not think their moderate use to be beneficial and necessary. They are not useful for the sustenance of our health and life.

Q. 43.—Produces a tendency to take in excess.

No.

Ganja causes dysentery after a long use.

Generally not. Occasionally we meet such cases.

Yes. It is only after a long use. I saw only one case. It is of a permanent type. Temporary type is not rare. A man often forgets his action under ganja when in some moments.

Q. 46.—I have seen some twenty persons who became insane under excessive ganja-smoking. Some of these are raving mad. The madness is permanent. They get temporary excitements. Sometimes these excitements are due to the temporary abstinence of the drug and sometimes to their excessive use. In the neighbourhood of my residence a woman of middle class died from dysentery and was a hard ganja smoker. Her one son, a hard ganja smoker, became stark mad, and another son, very good intelligent man, a few years since has become insane. They keep up intelligence and reasoning power except during excitement, but are incapable to conduct business and to manage their own affairs and cannot be in any way trusted.

20.—Tara Nath Bal, L.M.S., Medical Practitioner, Bengal. Number of witnesses—147.

Q. 47.—As a medical practitioner I have had to come in contact with different classes of people from highest to lowest, from Rajah Maharajah to the meanest cotil距ator with worse habits and customs it is conclusively my part to become thoroughly acquainted.

Q. 48.—Yes.

Yes.

It causes dysentery and bronchitis; a ganja-smoker generally (of course habitual consumer) dies of dysentery.

To a considerable extent.

Moderate use of the drug, particularly ganja, continuously may not utterly decive the brain, but certainly it is injurious and forbad by the Indian authority on the subject, that ganja is one of the chief causes of insanity, in my opinion, it appears to be an exciting cause. Generally it produces insanity of a violent type. Majority of habitual consumers become permanently insane, never to be cured. Some become temporarily so, and become sane on breaking off the habit. Symptoms are apt to be re-induced on resuming the habit. I am aware of one person, by name Ghukan Poddar, in this district, who was a confirmed ganja smoker, to become insane under its continuous use, and he was not fit for any duty in life, but after some years he became insane, his sanity under its continuous use, and he was not fit for any duty in life, but after some years he became insane, his mental and physical exercises tended to give rise to indulgence in the use of ganja. I am not in a position to declare positively whether this habit has been sufficiently considered in explaining the connexion between insanity and the use of ganja.

Q. 49.—The question I should reply that what has been said about the habitual moderate use of the drug (ganja) on the consumers appears in the aggravate form in case of habitual excessive use, and it is dangerous and injurious to the brain.

Q. 50.—(d). As a nearly permanent resident of the district I am in a position to say, both from information obtained through reliable sources and personal observation, that the use of ganja is very extensive in the district among low class people. I am of opinion that this is less injurious than ganja, and it is rarely apt to be taken to excess. Under ordinary hands I have expressed opinions regarding effects on human beings produced by the moderate and excessive use of the drug habitually—opinions formed by study of physiology, personal observation, and occasionally experiment on my own person and from all these I am led to believe that these drugs, except for medical and surgical purposes, are more or less injurious in their effects on the human body.

21.—Necoor Chander Bauerji, Medical Practitioner. Number of witnesses—144.

Q. 1.—I was in the medical service of Government and am now in medical practice. More than 26 years have passed away during which I am engaged in medical profession.
NOTE OF DISSENT BY LALA RIHAL CHAND.

0. 42.—Moderate use is beneficial under such conditions, but through the continued and excessive consumption, it is injurious. There is another danger, arising from the moderate use it leads to excessive consumption, and is thus productive of the pathogenic effects of the drugs. It involves constipation, injury to digestion, and causes loss of appetite. It causes bronchitis, dysentery, and asthma. It impairs mental sense, induces insensibility, and habits of debauchery are formed. It produces ill-effects on the body, producing insensibility. It might prove an excusing cause of insanity where there is a history of the disease.

(Note.—The witness has cited seven cases.)

27. Lachhy Narain, M.D., Medical Practitioner.—Number of witnesses—145.

0. 43.—I was educated in the Government Medical School at Cawnpore, and got the degree of M.B. (Medical College). I am 35 years of age, and have been practising medicine for the last ten years privately.

0. 44.—It is not at all beneficial, but the contrary harmful, as it destroys the proper action and disrupts the proper functions of some useful organs.

0. 45.—Yes, it produces various effects mentally, morally, and physically. It affects the lungs and almost everywhere, which has been mentioned above. I can tell you in the habit of smoking ganja murdered his mother just after smoking, and afterwards when the reaction set in, looking at the stream of blood flowing from his wound, mother, went to murder a man by whom he was induced to the habit of smoking ganja.

0. 46.—Moderate use of ganja leads to excessive use. The habitual moderate consumer as well as the excessive consumer suffers in their lungs, and becomes insensible.

By definition, a moderate consumer is a man who takes as much as his habit has enabled him to stand without becoming insolent. A man who takes two pies worth is moderate, and a man who takes two acres worth may be moderate for him, i.e., if he can stand it. No intoxicant can be taken in moderation except when administered medicinally.

23. Surgeon-Captain J. C. Vaughan, T. G. Clarke, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, Allahabad, &c.; Committee, District Board, Meerut.—Number of witnesses—250.

0. 47.—The habitual moderate use of ganja is held to be not injurious.

With regard to ganja—

(a) It affects the brain and gradually impairs digestion. If moderately used, it increases appetite. Without proper food it weakens digestion; causes dysentery if used in excess; produces insomnia, but not debauchery.

(b) It is used to excess,adden the intellect and prevent insanity of a permanent type; sometimes with melancholia and other times with a headache tendency.

24. Ganesh Chandar De, L.M.S.—Number of witnesses—257.

I have seen as much of the evils caused by the drugs that restriction appears to me necessary. I have found people become pale and emaciated on being induced to smoke ganja, and after three or four months to become thoroughly changed for the worse, morally and physically. I judge that these are the effects of the drug, because people before using the drugs were healthy and bright and intelligent. I have seen their effects in members of families I have visited in the course of my practice. I can remember at least a dozen cases which showed the above changes in three months. All these were members of families I visited, and except in one case, the other members of the families did not smoke. The young men were not exposed, who had taken to evil courses against the will of their families. Kolkhat is probably worse than any other part of the Outlines in the matter of ganja-smoking, and if the evil effects I have seen there which make my heart bleed and make me wish to lay my views respecting restriction before Government.

Ganja is worse than alcohol. Alcohol does not make people so utterly useless and worthless as ganja does, at least among respectable families. Among the lower classes also, I think, ganja is more harmful. This is my experience in Kolkhat.

Punjab.


0. 48.—I have been for six months in charge of the leprous asylum at Delhi, 18 months in charge of that at Lahore, and have been for over twelve years in the service in India.
Q. 42.—I consider the moderate habitual use of hemp drugs to be harmful. I consider the tendency to be towards excess, and excessive use is certainly productive of insanity in persons probably predisposed. The habitual use of hemp drug leads to wasting of the tissues either by its direct action or from insufficient food being taken. It also predisposes to, or causes, chronic affections.

Q. 43.—The habitual moderate use in a person liable to insanity would tend to bring on insanity. It also tends to wasting of the tissues and emaciation. No moral defects. The constitution is weakened.

Changdi and ganja smoked would impair digestion. Changdi and ganja smoked cause chronic affections, but not dishonesty.

It would induce laziness and want of thrift, which is a moral defect. It would not induce active immorality or debauchery.

It dulls the intellect, and in predisposed persons produces insanity of the mania type, usually temporary, unless some organic cause also exists. In temporary cases symptoms would be produced by use of the drug. There are no special symptoms. Raisins who were addicted to the use of the drug admit it and crave for it.

I do not think that the moderate use of the drug would induce insanity in a person of strong and healthy intellect, but in unstable people I think it might do so.

I do not think that weakness of intellect often leads to the use of the drug in this country, but, when such people see it, they are likely to lose their balance.

Having served my connection with lunatic asylums before the appointment of this Commission, I made a special inquiry of investigations on this point, and my impressions gained during ordinary observation guides me in the opinion above expressed.

Q. 44.—The excessive use of the drugs would have a much greater and more deleterious effect than the moderate use, and would probably be quite sufficient to cause insanity or serious disease in originally quite healthy people. It would greatly impair moral sense and tend to debauchery; just as excessive indulgence in alcohol necessarily does.

The use of the drugs tends to produce impotence.

2.—Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon, Superintendent, Medical School, Lahore,—Number of witnesses—33.

Q. 45.—My long residence in the Punjab (33 years), and my connection with the chief department of the Lahore Medical College for the same period, have afforded me ample opportunities of obtaining information regarding the uses and effects and other matters in connection with hemp drugs.

Q. 46.—Changdi.—Even the habitual moderate use of changdi causes much chronic affection, and encourages the consumer for work.

Mentally, changdi impairs the intellect, and may bring on insanity.

Moralitly, it makes him disagreeable and shameless, and, being incapable for work, he either takes to begging or begging alone.

When changdi produces insanity it is generally temporary, and the symptoms may be reinduced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint. The insanity is of the type of melancholia or melancholy. There are no typical symptoms that I know of.

Q. 47.—Since the habitual moderate use of changdi is injurious physically and morally, the habitual excessive use of the drug must bring on those symptoms in an aggravated form and in less time.

Q. 48.—I do believe that even the moderate use of changdi may cause insanity. I hold it to be my opinion is that in my experience, changdi, as a rule, becomes very irritable. I will ten or more patients, taking one or two annas in 24 hours moderate use, and I know of no more moderate use than that. I have of no case of a man using only one or two annas a day. I would call a man taking one or two annas a day a "changer."

3.—Sergeant-Major Geo. Donauy, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Delhi,—Number of witnesses—34.

Q. 49.—I have been a Civil Surgeon in the Punjab during the last 15 years, and for the last three years have held charge of the lunatic asylum at Delhi. In the latter appointment I have had exceptional opportunities of studying the symptoms of toxic insanity due to the use of hemp drugs.

Q. 50.—I have known several natives who occasionally indulged in changi as a drink and seem to have been worse for it. Changi-smokers, on the contrary, nearly always appear more or less weakened, have bad memories, and are eccentric in their habits, if not actually insane.
NOTE OF DISSERT BY LALA NIHAL CHAND

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0.43—Charm-smokers, even in moderation, are generally excused and in poor health find relief in them. Their physical and mental states are not changed, as far as we know, by their smoking, but their lives are changed by their smoking habits. The excessive habit of smoking is a bad habit, and individuals who smoke excessively do not improve. The excessive habit of smoking is a bad habit, and individuals who smoke excessively do not improve, and their lives are changed by their smoking habits. Many people who smoke excessively have been seen to improve by giving up smoking. Some people have been seen to improve by giving up smoking.

0.50—Deol.—My two papers may be described as one. For “lacking,” the word “weakened” should be substituted. My experience of charam-smokers is in the asylum and in the police. The police tells you that smokers are because he is an officer, but for a charasmoker in a useless man with rotten philosophy, he is considered as one of the best officers. My remark applies as well as an exception in the case of a weak individual taking to a habit for the temporary relief or strength it affords him.

0.57—I believe the habitual excessive use of these drugs renders the consumers more or less impotent. Excessive charam-smokers commonly remain celibate.

Dr. H. M. Clark.—Number of admissions—16.

I am a Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh. My experience of India is confined to the Central Punjab. I have been a medical missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society since 1850, and have had much experience of the villages of the Central Punjab.

The effects of drink are more injurious than alcoholic and opium. As far as my experience goes, the effects of drink are more injurious than alcoholic and opium. As far as my experience goes, the effects of drink are more injurious than alcoholic and opium. As far as my experience goes, the effects of drink are more injurious than alcoholic and opium.
My impressions are based on my experience and my medical knowledge. My experience of the effects of hashish is mainly derived from cases of consumption by habit and other regular users. I have not had any of these persons under close observation, but I have observed them long enough to form an estimate of their health.

I believe it is possible to use hashish and enjoy it in moderation and without bad effects; but from what I have seen, I do not believe that a moderate use of hashish is possible. I have known many to use hashish quite moderately.

6. — Thalun Duk, Jail Sahib, Assistant Surgeon. — Number of witnesses — 49.

Q. 43. — What is the general use of hashish to be found in this country? Is it probably free from any serious effects — physically, mentally, or mentally?

Not indeed, but the habit brings on nervousness and melancholy.

Q. 44. — Except possibly slight nervousness is there any other bad habit?

The moderate use of hashish is followed by the habits of the insane asylum. They are generally maddened, and in many cases it is temporary. The symptoms may be relieved by use of the drug. I have known many cases of these uses.

Q. 45. — Is there any nutriment absent in the use of hashish? I have noted in the use of hashish in insane asylum.

Chains are not necessary because it affects the brain primarily and the general condition secondarily.

Q. 46. — Moderate use of hashish are beneficial to the public. Hashish smokers are valuable to the public.

Q. 47. — Moderate use of hashish produces no serious effects. Hashish is not a narcotic, but it is a stimulant. It will not produce insanity, melancholy, and in a few cases, insanity. It is of little use in the insane asylum. The symptoms are temporary, while in a few cases, permanent. The symptoms may be relieved by use of the drug. After liberation from the asylum, the symptoms are generally removed. The use of hashish in any case is not beneficial. I have known many cases of insanity relieved by the use of hashish.

Q. 48. — The excessive use of hashish would lead to the symptoms mentioned above.

Q. 49. — Excessive use of hashish may produce insanity; but my experience is that the effect is temporary. Moderate use may produce insanity in the case of persons with weak intellect. But I think taking the drug does not lead to the symptoms mentioned above.

Q. 50. — My experience is based on personal knowledge of the patients in the hospital. At the Asylums, I have cases of a man who used to use hashish and took on excessive doses, and it brought on insanity. I had doubts as to this being the case. But I think it is due to the effect of the drug on the brain. I have not enough cases to be able to say that the drug is not productive of insanity. I am not certain. But I have had a case or two with allegations that it was due to my being the cause, and I had no other cause. I ought to say rather that it may produce than that it does not produce insanity.

8. — Jassu Ram, Jail Assistant. — Number of witnesses — 42.

Q. 51. — I am living in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district as a native doctor since the last thirty years. My information is based on medical knowledge and my personal experience gained by coming into contact with the general public.

Q. 52. — Excessive use of hashish cause madness, loss of appetite, and brain diseases. It also produces debility.

Q. 53. — The excessive use of hashish is not productive of insanity, loss of appetite, and brain diseases. It is sometimes certainly practised as an aphrodisiac by prostitutes and immoral women. The use of the hemp plant produces impropriety.