

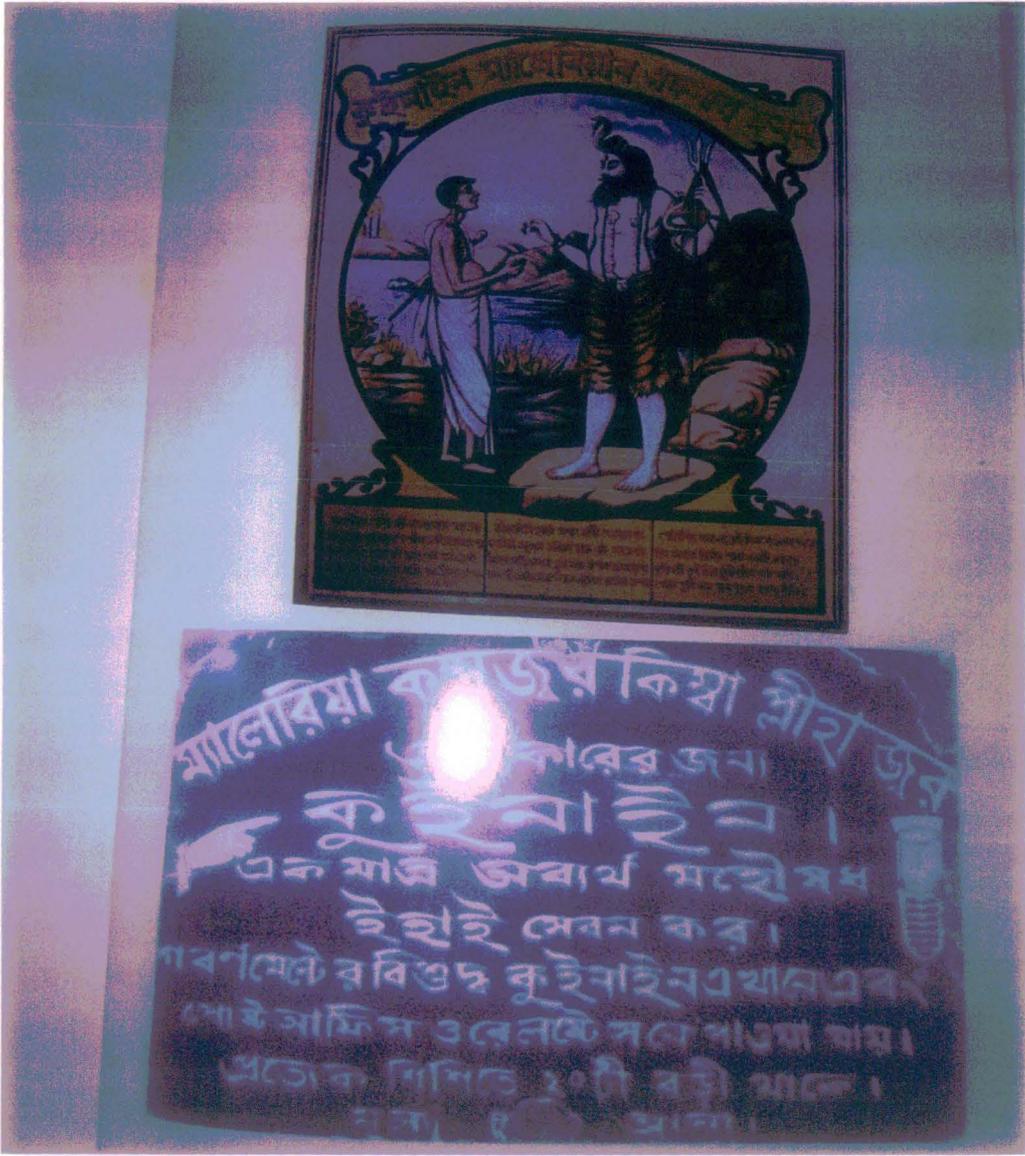
APPENDIX - I (a)



**Quinine Bihydrochloride**

Source: Private collection of late Ashrunan Dashgupta ,private tutor of the royal family  
Courtesy-Deepanwita Dasgupta

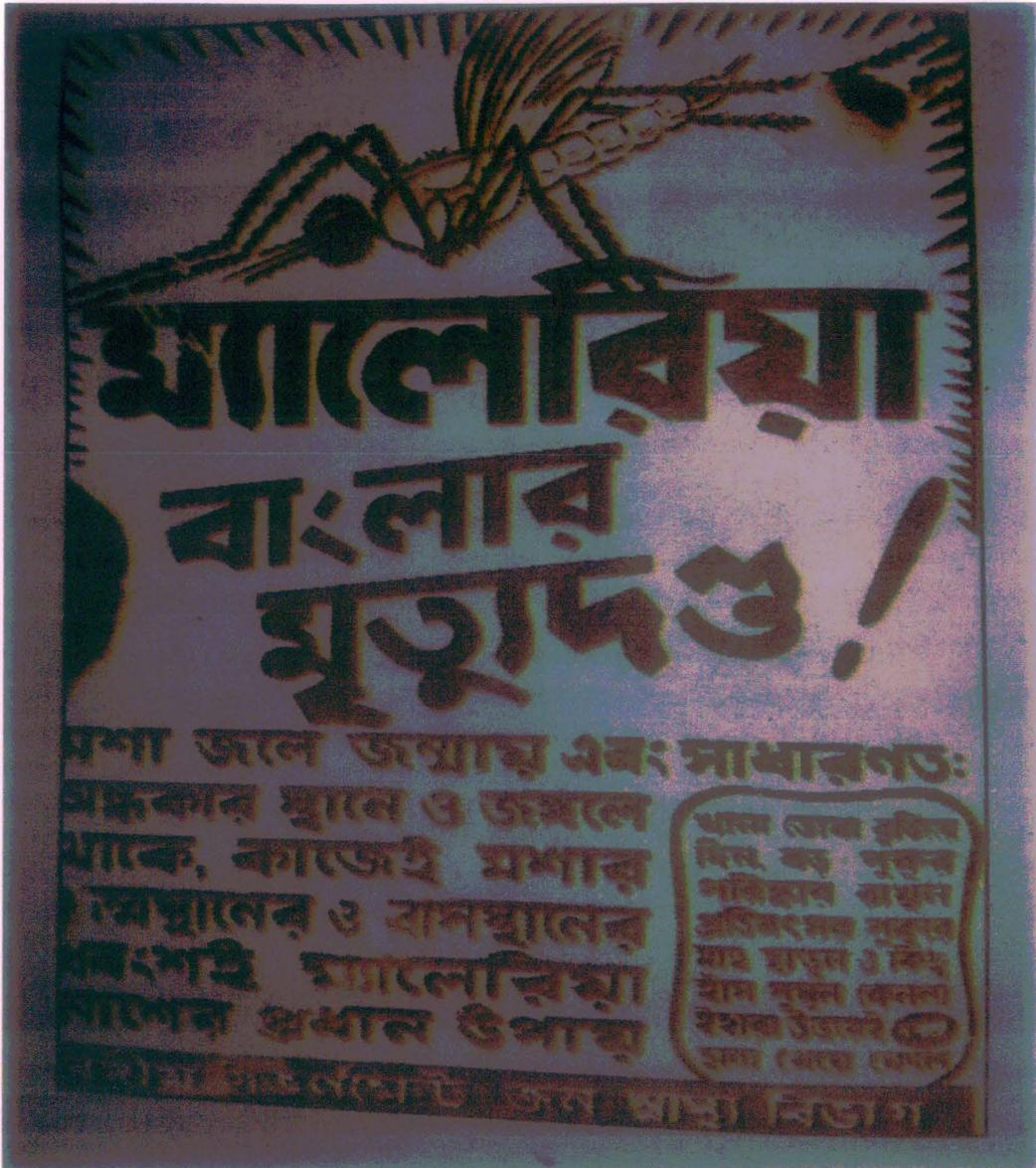
APPENDIX – 1(b)



**Post Office – an outlet for distributing Quinine**

Source: Basudeb Chattopadhyay, "A Jingle of Bells", A Short History of the General Post Office, Kolkata, K.P, Bagchi, Calcutta, 2004.

APPENDIX- 2



Publicity of anti-malarial measure in news paper.

Source : Ekdin, Nabapatrika, 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011, P.3.

### APPENDIX-3



**Chlorodyne- Remedy for cholera and diarrhoea**

Source : Private collection of late Ashruman Dasgupta, private tutor of the Royal Palace, Cooch Behar

APPENDIX - 4



**Eden Sanitarium**

**Eden Sanitarium. Darjeeling**

Private collection of Dr.Pradip Sengupta

## APPENDIX - 5



### JALPAIGURI HOSPITAL

Source: Private collection of Dr. Anupam Sen

## APPENDIX -6



### BALURGHAT HOSPITAL

Source : Private collection of Dr. Saradindu Sarkar.

APPENDIX -7



COOCH BEHAR SADAR HOSPITAL

Source: Private Collection of Dr. Pranesh Majumdar

APPENDIX – 8



**The Travelling Dispensary of Cooch Behar**

Source: Private collection of *Swapan Kumar Roy*

## APPENDIX- 9

### INDIGENOUS PLANTS

The following is a list of the indigenous or vegetable drugs used by the ayurvedic practitioners- (1) Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), used in diarrhea and dysentery; (2) ishanmul (*Aristolochia Indica*) used in cases of fever and snakebite; (3) Satamuli (*Asparagus sarmentosus*); (4) Kotilu (*Asparagus vinus*), used in diarrhea; (5) Nim (*Azadirachta Indica*), a bitter tonic; (6) Palis papri (*Butea frondosa*), used in diarrhea (7) sidhi (*Cannabis Indica*), a sedative; (8) Sosha (*Cucumis sativus*) the seed is a diuretic; (9) Dhatura (*Datura stramonium*), a sedative; (10) Anantamul (*Hemidesmus Indicus*), an alterative; (11) Gulancha (*Tinospora cordifolia*), a tonic; (12) Madhu, or honey; (13) Pudina (*Mentha sativa*), a carminative; (14) Hatisura (*Tiaridium Indicum*), applied to ulcers. (15) Ada, or Ginger. The root used in colic indigestion it has the properties of a carminative or stomachic. (16) Ajwan or jawani. The seeds are eaten, sometimes with betel leaf, in colic indigestion same properties as the above. (17) Alu Bokhara. The fruit makes a cooling drink, used in fevers to allay thirst, sharbat is also made from it. (18) Am kasi, the stone of the mango fruit roasted and powdered, and used in fever and dysentery as an astringent. (19) Amla, an astringent, used in gonorrhoea and in urethral disorders. (20) IMli or Tetul (tamarind), used as a cooling drink to allay thirst in fevers. It is cooling, diuretic, and a mild laxative. (21) Amrul, eaten mixed with food in scurvy. (22) Amar or dalim (*Pomegranae*). The juice of the seeds are made into sharbat, as a cooling drink in fevers. The rind is an astringent, and is given in dysentery cases, boiled in milk. The root is an anthelmintic, and a decoction of it is given in cases of worm. (23) Imli pata, the leaves of the tamarind tree, boiled into a decoction and given in dysentery. (24) Agia ghas, a sweet scented grass given as tea in fevers; it is a diaphoretic and a diuretic. (25) Aranda tel, castor-oil used in fever and dysentery as a purgative. The leaves of the castor oil tree are used for fomentations in rheumatism. (26) Bukchi, a sweet scented fruit, the seed of which is boiled in oil, and given in cases of leprosy. (27) Babur or babla. Seeds from the tree, soaked in cold water and mixed with sugar, are given in cases of sore throat, as a cooling drink. Sharbat is also made from the seeds. The bark of the tree, boiled in water, is an astringent, and is given as a gargle in cases of syphilitic sore throat. The gum of the tree is an emollient, and is mixed with cough medicine. (28) Baera. The covering of the stone of the fruit is soaked in water, and used for irritation of the urethra; it is astringent and cooling. (29)

Bihi dana. The seeds mixed with water make a sharbat, given in coughs; it is a demulcent. (30) Bhang, a narcotic intoxicating drug, administered in debility and for want of sleep. Much used as an intoxicant. (31) Bhant. The bark of the root powdered and given in costiveness; a cathartic. (19) Bagh barendra. The bark heated and used as a fomentation in rheumatism. The gum, mixed with haritaki and supari, is used for sore gums. (20) Bar haldi. The root fried in ghi, is used in colic. (21) Bihi dana, cough mixture. (22) Barer pat. The leaves, boiled in water, are given in anasarca and dropsy cases; it is a diuretic. (24) Boriala pat. The powdered leaves applied on boils as a blister. (25) Bach. Root used in coughs, to allay irritation of the throat. (26) bel chhal, the bark of the bel tree, used as a decoction in fevers. (27) Kalapnath. The plant and leaf are used as an infusion in fever. (28) Kat karanja. The kernel of the fruit and the tender leaves are used, with black pepper, as a febrifuge; it is bitter and tonic. (29) Kaifal. The powdered bark given as cough powders or mixtures; it is a stimulant and stomachic. (30) Chakulia. Plant and leaves used in fever and anasarca; it is a diuretic. (31) Chiki supari, used for sore gums, mixed with haritaki, and as a tooth-powder or paste.

Source: Interview of kavisraj late Satyabrata Bhattacharya

APPENDIX – 10



**Cooch Behar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary**

Source : Private collection of Dr. Tuhin Sen Sharma

APPENDIX - 11



The picture of charms

Source : H.H. Risley, The Gazetteer of Sikkim, Reprinted in 2005, 2010, B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.

APPENDIX -12

PLATE XIV.

GARUDA-CHARM  
AGAINST PLAGUES & OTHER DISEASES.



“The Assembly of Lama’s Hearts”

Source : H.H.Risley, The Gazetteer of Sikkim, Reprinted in 2005,2010, B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.

## Appendix-13

### Medical Practitioners of some gardens of the Duars

- Dr. I.R.Anderson, Manabari P.O.  
Dr. C.C. Harrison, Rungamuttee, Mal P.O.  
Dr. H.W. F. Croft, Matelli P.O.  
Dr. S.Y. Baird, Nagrakata P.O.  
Dr. Hubert Thomas Giblin, Binnaguri P.O.  
Dr. D. Sinclair Smith, Dalmore, Birpara P.O.  
Dr. H.G. Cattell, Hasimara P.O.  
Dr. J. Hay Arthur, Chuapara P.O.  
Dr. Girindra Nath De, Debpara, Banarhat P.O.  
Dr. Brojendra Lal Dutta, Alipur Duar P.O.  
Dr. Suresh Chandra Gupta, Mainaguri P.O.  
Dr. C. McGuire, Newlands P.O.

Source: DPA Report 1937.

### Group Medical Officers

- 1.Kalabari Group- Dr. S.N. Roy, M.B.
- 2.Gopalpur Group- Dr. Nanigopal Majumder, M.B.
- 3.Atiabari Group- Major Hemanta Kumar Das, M.B, IMS. (Retd).

Source: ITPA Report, 1957.

## Appendix-14

### Fixation of pay scale for doctors employed in the gardens of I.T.P.A

1. Group A: M.B, M.B.B.s non- graduates with special qualification such as L.M.F with D.T.M. and L.M.S.(Nat).

New Pay scale of Group A would be :

Basic pay- Rs. 125/-10/- annually- Rs. 325/-

D.A. - 25% of basic pay.

Foodgrains allowance : Rs. 28/-

Servant Allowance as usual as at the garden Bonus - if declared for a year - as customary for the garden doctor.

2. Group B : Ordinary non-graduates, such as : L.M. F, L.M.P and other registered doctors.

New Pay scale of Group would be :

Basic pay- Rs. 100/-5-annually-Rs.250/-

D.A. - 25% of the basic pay.

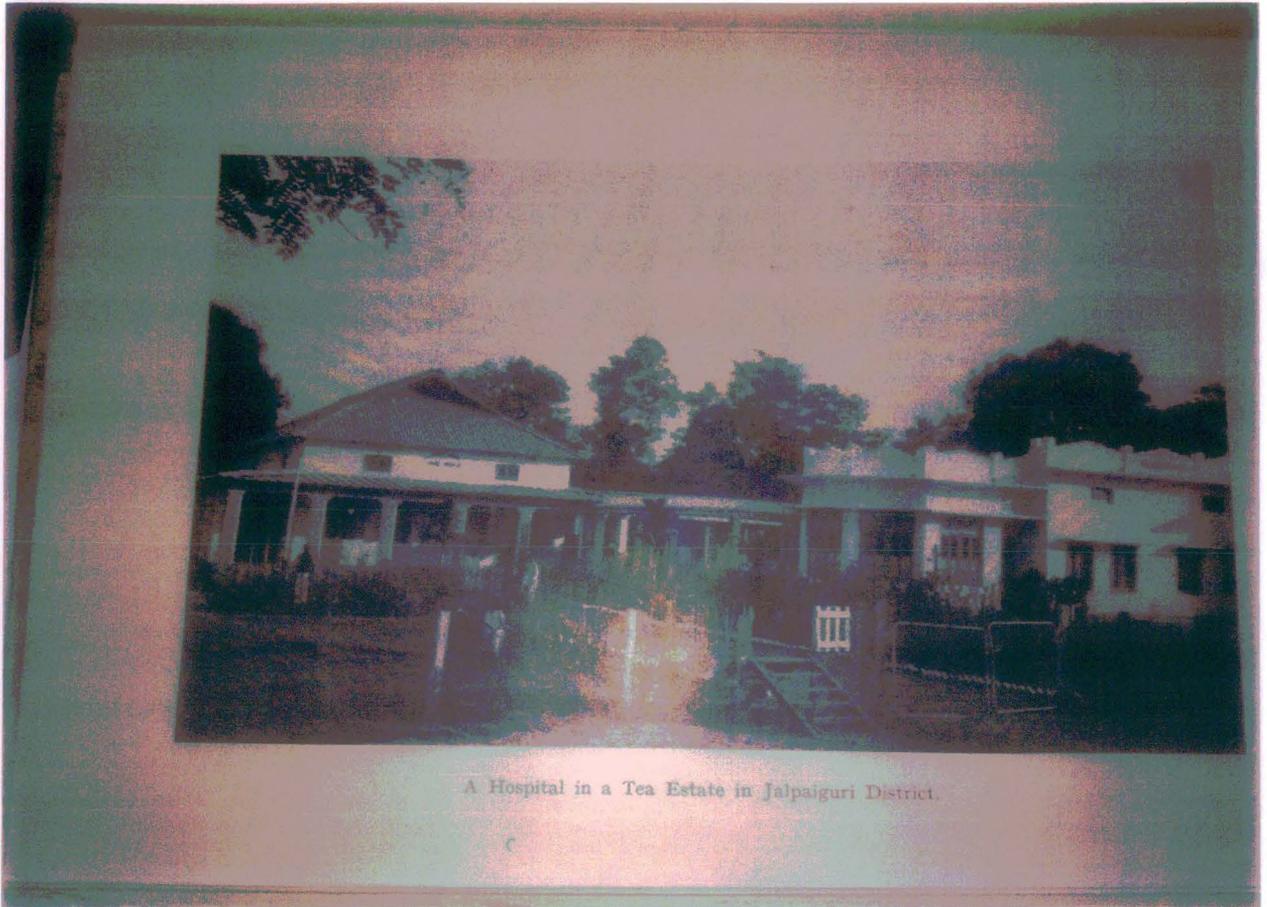
Foodgrains compensation - Rs. 28/-

Servant allowance as usual at the garden.

Bonus- if declared for a year- as customary for the garden doctor.

Source : ITPA 1960.

## APPENDIX-15



### TEA GARDEN HOSPITAL

Source: B.C. GHOSE, The Development of Tea Industry in the district of Jalpaiguri 1869-1968, Calcutta

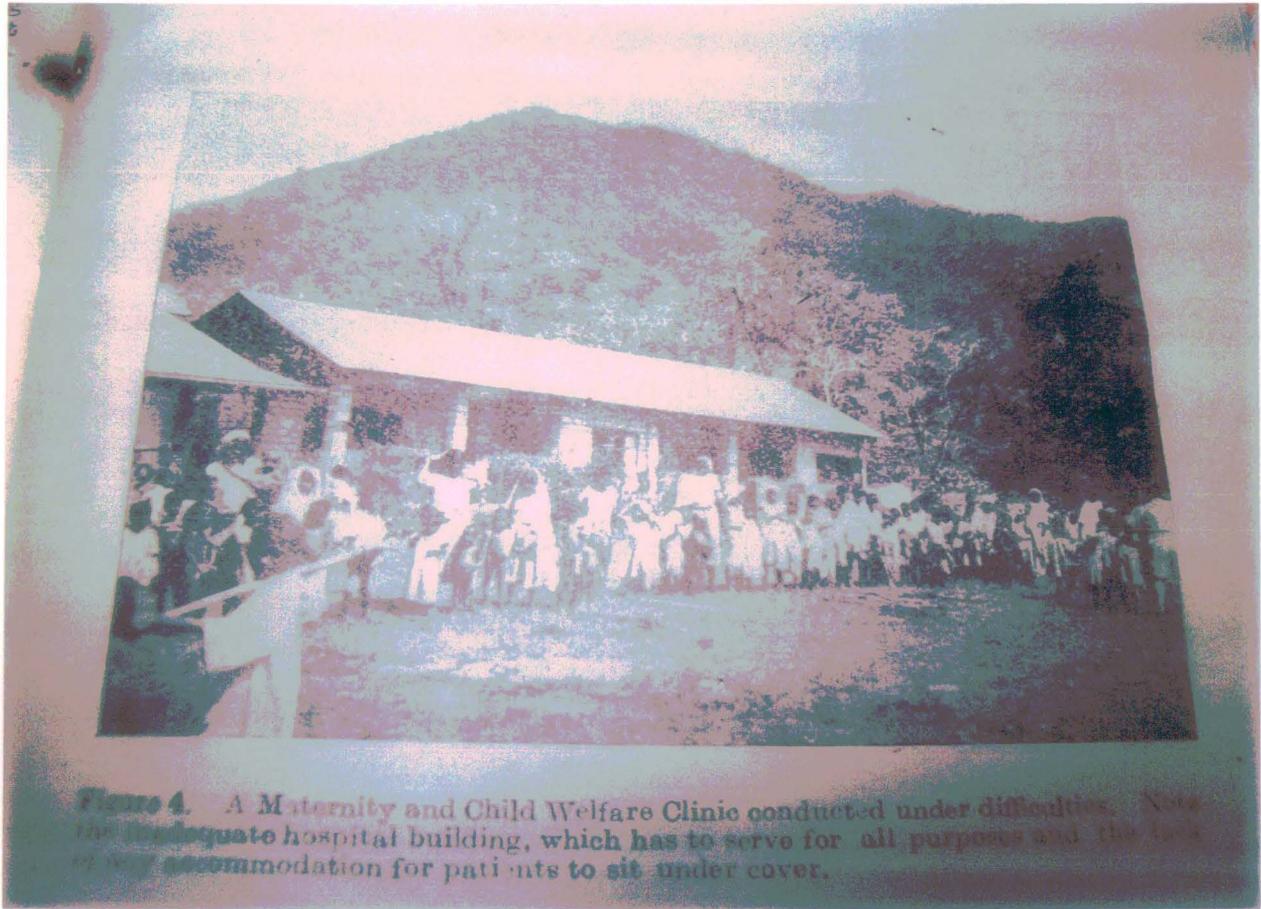
**APPENDIX- 15( b)**



**Group Hospital of Malangi**

Source : Private collection of Braja Gopal Ghosh

APPENDIX- 16



**A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic of tea garden.**

Source : B.C. GHOSE, The Development of Tea Industry in the District of Jalpaiguri 1869-1968, Calcutta.