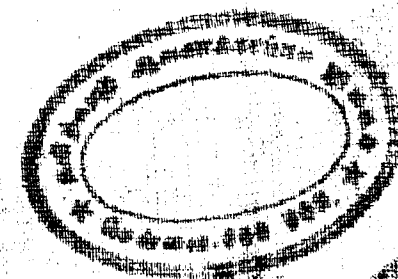
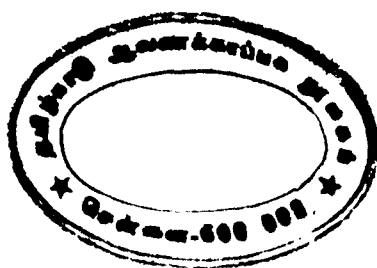
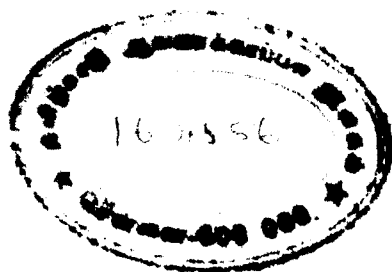


Part I Pp upto 242
(Vol II - Pp 1-242 → chapters 23-34)



A HISTORY
OF THE
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE
1600-1913





L. 12. 11. 11

116-2

CONTENTS OF VOL. II

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXIII. ADMINISTRATION; THE MEDICAL BOARD	1
XXIV. THE SEA SERVICE	45
XXV. CONTRACTS AND TRADE	68
XXVI. THE MINOR MEDICAL SERVICES: ST. HELENA; THE WEST COAST; PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND; CHINA	85
XXVII. THE UNCOVENANTED AND SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICES	93
XXVIII. SURGEONS AS CIVIL AND POLITICAL OFFICERS	124
XXIX. OTHER EXTRA-PROFESSIONAL WORK: EXPLORATION; SCIENCE; PHILOLOGY; LITERATURE	139
XXX. MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN ENGLAND	162
XXXI. AFTER RETIREMENT	174
XXXII. WAR SERVICES	185
XXXIII. HONOURS AND REWARDS	210
XXXIV. COURTS-MARTIAL	220 - 222
XXXV. THE FIRST HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	243
XXXVI. THE MUTINY	258
XXXVII. THE CROWN SUCCEEDS THE COMPANY	268
XXXVIII. 1865 to 1896	293
XXXIX. THE NEW COMBINED OR GENERAL SERVICE	328
XL. GENERAL REMARKS	350
XLI. THE FUTURE	374
XLII. HOSPITALS IN INDIA	391
XLIII. MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA	433
XLIV. MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND MEDICAL JOURNALISM IN INDIA	452
XLV. ADDENDA	464
BIBLIOGRAPHY	477
INDEX	485

A

ILLUSTRATIONS

VOL. II

THE REMNANTS OF AN ARMY	<i>Frontispiece</i>
JAMES ANDERSON	<i>to face page 15</i>

5

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

CHAPTER XXIII

ADMINISTRATION; THE MEDICAL BOARD

"Dress in a little brief authority."
SHAKESPEARE, *Measure for Measure*, Act II, Scene 2.

How it was found necessary, as soon as a regular Medical Service had been established, that that Service should have some definite head, has already been related in Chap. XVII, *Rank*. In Bengal Thomas Anderson was appointed Military Surgeon General on 8th Nov., 1769, and in March, 1773, Daniel Campbell, who was head of the Civil branch of the Service, became Surgeon General also, with authority over all members of the Service, Military and Civil. A proposal made by Campbell in 1783, to appoint a second Surgeon General for the Army, while he retained the rank and post of Civil Surgeon General, was rejected. In Madras Stephen Briggs was Military Surgeon General in 1759-60, the title was abolished when Briggs became Senior Civil Surgeon. When, in 1770, Gilbert Pasley was associated with Briggs to form a Committee governing the Medical Department, this Board was in all but name, and in the fact that it consisted of two members instead of three, identical with the Medical Board formally established in 1786. On Briggs' retirement Pasley and James Anderson, the two Madras Surgeons, discharged the same duties. The title of Surgeon General was renewed, in Pasley's favour, on 25th March, 1780. On Pasley's death in 1781, Anderson and Lucas continued to act together on this informal Board. The four Principal Surgeons of Bombay filled a similar position in that Presidency.

2 HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

In 1785 the Court of Directors sent out orders for the regulation and government of the Medical Departments of the three Presidencies. These orders are contained in a General Letter from Court, to all three Presidencies, dated 21st Sept., 1785, and in the accompanying documents. Of the latter, the most important is entitled, *Regulations respecting Military Hospitals in India*.

Paras. 36-40 of the Court's letter of 21st Sept., 1785, to Madras are as follows:—

Para. 36. "Conceiving the care of our sick or wounded soldiers to be an object dictated as well by sound policy as by humanity, we have bestowed particular attention in examining that subject; and the investigation has pointed out to us the propriety of transmitting to you precise Regulations for the conduct of our Hospitals. These Regulations have in view to remove every chance of the Troops suffering from a want of proper attendance, comfortable accommodations, good medicines, Diet, Hospital Necessaries, &c., and to establish such a controul over the several Departments of the Hospital, as will limit the Annual expenses to what are merely necessary and to ascertain the charges with accuracy. They have likewise in view to abolish the absurd practice of allowing Surgeons to benefit in proportion to the number of Sick under their care, or to derive any advantage in consequence of their remaining a length of time in the Hospitals, which under such a system must be too often the case to the prejudice of the service, and to the great disgrace of humanity. But at the same time that these Regulations are particularly directed against any degree of abuse, they hang out encouragement to Men of abilities and character to prosecute the Medical line in India, by establishing reasonable prospects to Individuals and a regular progression of Rank from the highest to the lowest stations in the Company's service.

Para. 37. "These Regulations are contained in two Papers which accompany this; one entitled 'Regulations respecting Military Hospitals in India,' the other entitled 'Forms and Regulations for the Apothecary in charge of the Medicine Stores at the different Presidencies in India.'

Para. 38. "Our Military Establishments even upon the scale to which they are reduced, joined to the proper supply of our Hospitals will require a very considerable number of Surgeons and Assistants. But from the latest returns we have seen, we take it for granted, there must be now in Bengal a sufficient number for all the purposes we have directed and likewise as many more as may afford a supply to our other Settlements, if any should be required at any of them.*

Para. 39. "As in the present state of our affairs, we cannot admit of any unnecessary expense we have come to a resolution and direct that no more Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons, than those necessary for our several Hospitals and Establishments shall draw pay or allowances from the Company. The Supernumeraries must depend on their private practice till Vacancies fall; as it was not our intention in permitting Surgeons of

* Owing to deaths and resignations, the surplus number of Medical Officers in Bengal had been absorbed into the regular establishment, before this letter was written. See Chap. XIV, *Strength from time to time*.

ADMINISTRATION; THE MEDICAL BOARD 3

any description to proceed to India to practice in their Profession that they should immediately on their arrival receive Pay, unless appointed to some station in consequence of Vacancies.

Para. 40. "From this resolution, however, it is our intention to exempt such as have been in actual service with the Troops or in Detachments during the War, and we consent to their drawing their Pay while unemployed."

The accompanying *Regulations*, which are of considerable length, are given below, as published in Madras G.O. of 8th July, 1786.*

Extract from the *Military G.O.*, Vol. VI. (1786), pages 32-39:—†

"Fort St. George, 8th July, 1786.

"G.O. The Honorable President, and Council are pleased to publish the following Rules, and Orders from the Court of Directors for the Medical Department, and to direct that the Strictest attention be paid to them, by all Pay

14 HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

President, and Munro second member, by Bengal Order dated 13th Jan., 1803, entered in the *Proceedings* of the Medical Board of 31st Jan., 1803. On Fleming's return in 1805, as stated above, the number of members was again raised to three, Fleming resuming his post as President.

The Madras Medical Board was constituted on 14th April, 1786, a month earlier than that of Calcutta, as recorded in the *Madras Mily. Cons.* of that date. It was, of course, formed in obedience to the orders conveyed in the Court's letter of 21st Sept., 1785. But earlier in the same year the Madras Council had determined to introduce a somewhat similar method of medical administration. The same *Cons.* of 1st Jan., 1786, contain a long minute by Sir John Dalling, the Commander-in-Chief, on the Medical Department. This minute, with another minute on it by Mr. Daniell, a Member of Council, and Dalling's reply, fill eighty-nine folio pages. On 17th Jan. the Council determined to adopt the system proposed by Dalling, and to appoint a Committee of three, Surgeon General James Anderson, and the two Surgeons next in seniority, Colley Lucas and Arthur Sinclair, to frame regulations for the Medical Department. The report of this Committee is contained in the *Cons.* of 1st Feb. On 3rd Feb., the Committee to administer the Medical Department was formally appointed, consisting of James Anderson, Colley Lucas, and William Horsman, Surgeon of the 73rd Highlanders. Sinclair protested against Horsman's appointment, and claimed the third seat, but without success. Lucas also claimed to be ranked above Anderson. His claim and its rejection were reported in a *Mily. Letter* from Fort St. George, dated 2nd Dec., 1786, paras. 18 to 21, (*Abstracts, Letters from Madras, Vol. III.* 1785-92).

"Mr Lucas, the Chief Surgeon, claims rank above Dr Anderson, the Physician General, referred to the Court to decide. The Board believe it will not be thought entitled to the consideration expected by Mr Lucas who has since requested to be styled Surgeon General instead of Chief Surgeon. Papers on the subject transmitted."

The *Mily. Cons.* of 13th and 17th Feb. contain observations, made by this Committee on Sir John Dalling's minute.

This Committee was superseded by the Medical Board, established under orders of Court from 14th April, 1786, when the Board was constituted; composed of James Anderson, Physician

52 HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Surgeons are considerably amplified. The first paragraph is the same as that given above. The regulations then proceed—

"That a surgeon of an extra ship, who shall have been previously examined and found qualified; and after having performed a voyage to and from India, shall be considered eligible to proceed as surgeon in the regular service, if, upon the usual examinations respecting his abilities, he shall then appear qualified for the same.

"That the surgeon and surgeon's mate do produce a certificate from the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also from the Physician appointed by the Company, of their being qualified for such stations.

"Dr Wm Dick, Physician to the Company, 8 Hertford Street, Mayfair, for examining surgeons and surgeon's mates; and the surgeons are to deliver him their medical journals on their return home, for examination.

"N.B. The surgeons of regular ships are allowed for private trade as follows—To and from China six tons; but in ships for India are allowed six tons outward; and four tons, thirty two feet, homeward. They are also allowed fifteen shillings per man on the voyage for medicines and attendance upon the military and invalids."

A Resolution of Court, dated 19th Oct., 1791, fixed the ship's complement of an Indiaman of 750 to 800 tons at a total of 101; viz., fourteen officers, twenty petty officers, and sixty-seven of lower ratings. The fourteen officers were, the Captain, six Mates, four Midshipmen, Surgeon, Purser, and Surgeon's Mate. Larger ships carried a more numerous crew, but apparently not more officers; viz., 900 tons, 110; 1000 tons, 120; 1100 tons, 125; 1200 tons, 130.

In 1800, the pay of the Surgeon of an Indiaman is shown as £3 per month in time of peace, £3 5s. in time of war; those of a Surgeon's Mate as £1 10s. and £2 10s. respectively.

A Public Letter from Court to Bombay, dated 6th Oct., 1802, states in para. 3—

"Surgeons of Country Ships. None will be permitted to proceed to India as such till examined and proved qualified in the same manner as Surgeons Mates of the Company's regular ships, the Owner to give Bond for their return as Surgeons on Ships bound to England. All such persons residing on Shore without our Licence are to be sent home, and not on any account employed in the Company's Service."

Another Public Letter to Bombay, dated 29th May, 1807, states in paras. 13 and 14, (*Abstracts*)—

"Surgeons and Surgeons Mates of the Company's Ships. Increase in their pay and Indulgence in Private Trade stated. The Allowance to the Surgeons for Medicines and Attendance on Military or Invalids in the Voyage increased from ten to fifteen shillings per man. The regulations respecting their qualifications to be strictly enforced."

The original draft of this letter shows that Surgeons of the regular ships were granted £5 *per* month pay, and private trade as in the last para. of the rules above; Surgeons Mates as third Mates; Surgeons of extra ships £5 per month and two tons private trade out and home; the rules to take effect from the beginning of the current season. It is also stated that the owners of private ships have agreed to give these terms.

In 1812, according to Hardy, a Surgeon got £5, a Surgeon's Mate £3 10s. *per* month.

A Surgeon in 1800 received the following allowance of stores for the voyage: one puncheon of rum, fourteen dozen of other liquors, two firkins of butter, one cwt. of cheese, one cwt. of grocery, and one case of pickles. A Surgeon's Mate was allowed twelve dozen of liquor, half a cwt. of grocery; of cheese, butter, and pickles, the same quantity as the Surgeon. The quantities allowed in 1812 are much the same as those of 1800.

In 1800 the Surgeon was allowed three tons, the Surgeon's Mate two tons, of private trade. In 1812 the amount of private trade allowed to Surgeons, as shown in the last para. of the rules above, had been considerably increased.

We have seen that, according to Woodall, the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy were sometimes, in the seventeenth century, recruited by the pressgang, (Chap. III, pp. 18, 19). During the great war with France, a century ago, complaints were made by the E.I. Co. of medical officers of their India-men being pressed to serve in the Navy. A Public Letter from Court to Madras, dated 12th Nov., 1806, states in para. 2, (*Abstracts*)—

"Impress of Surgeons Mates from the Co's Ships. Transmit orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the prevention thereof in future."

In 1812 some interesting information is given in the *Instructions to Commanders*. The first four Mates, the Surgeon, and the Purser, were provided with "births" on the gundeck, in small cabins, or cubicles, separated by canvas partitions. All officers were obliged to wear uniform when on duty. Rules No. 4, 26, 28, and 31 dealt specially with the duties of medical officers.

"4. That your Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate do each produce a certificate from the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons,

