M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair 2-8-40

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1822	Press Mis.
218-219.	218-219
Dated 22-10-	1874.

10/4

Not to be folded or roughly handled

CTK

No. 218. Read the following letter from Surgeon-General E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 14th October 1874, No. 475 :—

Paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 1571, of the 29th October 1873, Financial Department, forbad provision in the Civil Budget of a reserve of fifteen per cent. of Medical Subordinates, and when in G.O., No. 2987, of the 11th ultimo, Military Department, a subject relating to promotion was being disposed of, Government based its ruling on that 1873 Order.

2. The subject of a reserve of Medical Subordinate Officers has been several times brought forward since the year 1871, and on one occasion I was asked to meet the Hon. Mr. Ellis and Colonel Silver for its consideration. At that meeting, assuming as a starting point that a reserve of fifteen per cent. is needed, the decision come to was that it must be a rate on the entire body of employed Medical Subordinates, and I would now submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that a reserve of fifteen per cent. is indispensably necessary to carry on the civil and military medical duties of this Presidency.

1872,	6th March,	G.O., No.	835.
1873,	29th ,,	,, ,,	1571.
1874,	11th Sept.,	,, ,,	2987.
,,	7th October,	,, ,,	3303.

3. This part of the question was distinctly decided by G.O., No. 835, of the 6th March 1873, Military Department, and has only become complicated in consequence of observations in Colonel Touch's letter of the 11th September 1873, A, in which, when a question of account was referred to him, he stated that a civil reserve had not received the necessary sanction of the Government of India; that no provision for a civil reserve had been made in the Military Budget; that I had apparently, for the first time, included a reserve of fifteen per cent. in my scale of Medical Subordinates for civil services; and that no such reserve had been maintained previous to the Order of Government in the Public Department, No. 544, dated the 26th April 1871. Upon these remarks Government then ruled that there was no necessity for providing in the Civil Budget for a Medical Subordinate reserve of fifteen per cent.

4. With these preliminary observations I have the honor to remind that my letter of the 17th January 1872 was written for the sole purpose of showing that there never had been in this Presidency a civil medical reserve because there never had been a recognized Civil Medical Department. The Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Officers who are employed on civil duties have ever been purely military servants, being duly attested for the duties of the Army, though numbers of them have always been lent for civil employ. These loans were at first insignificant because the civil demands were few, but their increase has been rapid, and as I write this letter out of a total of 662 there are 365 Military Medical Officers of the subordinate grades serving in civil hospitals. With that increase an unbearable burthen came to be thrown on the military cash chest. What that undue burthen was as also the remedy for it I fully described in the three letters which were disposed of in G.O., No. 835, of the 6th March 1873, Military Department, and in which I showed that from unknown times there had been a Medical Subordinate reserve which the Reorganization Order of 1868 fixed at fifteen per cent.

of the strength, but I showed at the same time that its charges had always been wholly debited to the Military Department, and, taking hold of this point, my letters of 1873 recommended that the Civil Treasury should bear its legitimate share of the reserve establishment. Government, in their Order, Military Department, No. 835, recognized the correctness of that principle and commanded that the "departments on account of which those reserves are maintained should make provision in their annual Budgets for, and bear, all charges connected with them, the occasional employment under the exigencies of the public service of members of the civil reserve by the Military Department or of the military reserve by the Civil Department being paid for as a book adjustment by the accommodated department."

5. Colonel Touch does not even notice the G.O. of the 6th March 1873; his letter therefore does not in any way dissent from the correctness of that Order: all that he says is that the Order for a civil reserve had not received the requisite sanction of the Government of India and that no provision for the civil reserve had been made in the Military Budget. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, however, recognize that, acting under the Order of the 6th March 1873, it was for the Civil Account Department to obtain the requisite permission of the Government of India to provide for the authorized reserve in their own Budget and that it was no part of the duty of the Military Account Branch to budget for it.

6. On the other point, whether a reserve should or not be retained for the Civil Branch of the Medical Department, I had regarded the Order, No. 835, of the 6th March 1873, Military Department, as conclusive; but as the subject is again referred to I would add that every department of the Government in this country has a reserve to meet casualties, to admit of leave to its members, or to be ready for emergencies. Of the Covenanted Civil Officers twenty per cent. are allowed to be absent on private leave, while others, even above that number, are allowed absence on sick leave. Of the Military Commissioned Officers also twenty to thirty per cent. are allowed to be absent on the same terms, and of the Medical Commissioned Officers twenty per cent., and for these absentees proportionate reserves are kept up. A similar necessity exists as regards the Subordinate Medical Department. Fifteen per cent. over the requirements had hitherto been the extent kept in reserve, and my experience in working the department enables me to mention that it cannot be done with less than that surplus.

7. There are two points noticed in G.O., No. 1571, of the 29th October 1873, Financial Department, one of which needs notice here. Paragraph 2 says that the Government of India has raised the reserve in the Military Department to twenty-five per cent. and all in excess of requirements in the Military Department are to be allotted for employment in the Civil. But what the Government of India ordered was merely to raise the reserve of the Hospital Assistant grade from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., leaving the fifteen per cent. reserve of the Warrant or Apothecary class unchanged. This, I beg to submit, had seemed to me to show conclusively two points, *viz.*, that the fifteen per cent. reserve authorized for the Military Branch at the reorganization of the department in the year 1868 was not only regarded as still needed but that on emergencies the Military may utilize the services of ten per cent. of

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
23rd October 1874.

the Hospital Assistants reserve lent, in time of peace, to the Civil Department. If the increased ten per cent. produced a large number something might be made of their numbers, but it only adds twelve men to our present military reserve, as I will now show.

8. There are at the present moment 216 Medical Subordinates employed in the Military Department;* but of these only 121 are Hospital Assistants, and ten per cent. of 121 gives only twelve men. On the other hand, there are 375† Military Medical Subordinates at present employed in the Civil Department, and if the Order in G.O., No. 1571, of 1873, be adhered to the only reserve that these Civil Departments will have to depend upon are the twelve Hospital Assistants available from the Military from the increase of the military reserve from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Twelve men of a reserve for 375 men is only three per cent., and with so small a surplus casualties cannot be replaced and no leave could be allowed unless recourse be had to the fifteen per cent. of the Military, which would be a very unadvisable proceeding. But the twelve men who have been made available for casualties by increasing the reserve of the Military Hospital Assistants from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. are only Hospital Assistants and are not qualified to take the duties of the thirty-three Apothecaries, fifty-four Assistant Apothecaries, and twenty-eight Passed Hospital Apprentices now employed‡ in the several branches of the Civil Department.

* Apothecary 27
Assistant Apothecary 52
Passed Hospital Apprentice 16
Hospital Assistant 121
Total ... 216

† —

	Apothecary.	Assistant Apothecary.	Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Hospital Assistant.
Establishments of the Madras Government	19	16	...	154
Establishments of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards.	4	10	24	59
Foreign Governments ...	10	28	4	37

‡ Apothecary 33
Assistant Apothecary 54
Passed Hospital Apprentice 28
Hospital Assistant 250

9. I think that I have in the above explanation shown that a reserve of fifteen per cent. is as much needed in the Civil as in the Military Department of Government. In Europe and America medical men are obtainable in sufficient numbers to meet all casualties and supply all the vacancies that occur in civil life: there the reserve is in the midst of the community; in this country, however, not only is there no such body, but Government is the sole educator for the medical profession, and the numbers turned out of the Madras College have not sufficed to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the civil community.

No. 219. ORDER THEREON, 23rd October 1874, No. 1822.

The Surgeon-General's proposals for the organization of a Civil Medical Establishment now under consideration include proposals for the entertainment of separate Civil Medical Officers of the Warrant grade, and pending final orders

permission has been given for the entertainment of twelve students to receive the training usually given to officers of that grade.

2. The present proposal to provide a civil reserve on the Military Establishment seems inconsistent with the recommendation to entertain a separate body for civil employ.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

Erd. A. S. Rodgers.

Copy of 1874 Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated October, 23rd.

Read.

G.O., 23rd October 1874, No. 1822.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 218-219.

Medical Subordinates.—The Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, informed that his present proposal to provide a civil reserve on the Military Establishment seems inconsistent with the recommendation to entertain a separate body for civil employ included in his proposals for the organization of a Civil Medical Establishment now under consideration.

No. 475

OFFICE OF ~~INSPECTOR~~-GENERAL, I. M. D.,
Fort Saint George, 14 October 1874.

From

~~THE~~ ~~INSPECTOR~~-GENERAL ~~OF HOSPITALS~~,
Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Para 1 of G.O. No. 1571 of 29th October 1873 Financial Department, forbad provision in the Civil Budget of a reserve of 15 per cent. of Medical subordinates, and when, in G.O. Nos. 2987 of 11th ultimo, Military Department, a subject relating to promotion was being disposed of, Government based its ruling on that 1873 order.

2. The subject of a reserve of medical subordinate Precis has been several times brought forward since the year 1871, and on one occasion, I was asked to meet the Honorable Mr. Ellis and Colonel Silver for its consideration. At that meeting, assuming as a starting point that a reserve of 15 per cent. is needed, the decision come to was that it must be a rate on the entire body of employed medical subordinates, and I would now submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that a reserve of 15 per cent. is indispensably necessary to carry on the Civil and Military medical duties of this Presidency.

1872. 6th March, G.O. No. 835.
1873. 29 " G.O. No. 1571.
1874. 11th September, G.O. No. 2987.
1874. 7th October, G.O. No. 3303.

This part of the Question was distinctly decided by G.O. N° 835 of 6th March 1873, Military Department, and has only become complicated in consequence of observations in Colonel Tinch's letter of the 11th September 1873 A, in which, when a question of account was referred to him, he stated that a Civil reserve had not received the necessary sanction of the Government of India, that no provision for a Civil Reserve had been made in the Military Budget that I had apparently for the first time, included a reserve of 15 per cent. in my scale of Medical subordinates for civil services, and that no such reserve had been maintained previous to the order of Government in the Public Department, N° 544 dated 26th April 1871. Upon these remarks, Government then ruled that there was no necessity for providing in the Civil budget for a Medical subordinate reserve of 15 per cent.

4. With these preliminary observations, I have the honor to remind that my letter of 17th January 1872, was written for the sole purpose of showing that there never had been in this presidency, a Civil medical reserve, because there never had been a recognized Civil medical Department. The Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Officers, who are employed on Civil duties, have ever been purely military servants being duly attested for the duties of the Army, though numbers of them have always been lent for Civil employ. These loans were at first insignificant, because the Civil demands were few, but their increase has been rapid, and, as I write this letter, out of a total of 662, there are 365 Military medical Officers of the subordinate grades serving in Civil Hospitals. With that increase, an intolerable burthen came to be thrown on the Military Cash Chest. What that undue burthen was, as also the remedy for it, I fully described in the three letters which were disposed of in G.O. N° 835 of 6th March 1873, Military Department, and in which I showed that from unknown times, there had been a medical subordinate reserve which the reorganization order of 1868 fixed at 15 per cent. of the strength, but I showed at the same time that its charges had always been wholly debited to the Military Department, and taking hold of this point, my letters of 1873, recommended that the Civil Treasury should bear its legitimate share of the Reserve establishment. Government in their order, Military Department, N° 835, recognized the correctness of that principle and commanded that the "departments on account of which those reserves are maintained, should make provision in their annual budgets "for and bear all charges connected with them, - the occasional employment under the exigencies of the public "service of members of the Civil reserve by the Military "department or of the Military reserve by the Civil Department "being paid for as a book adjustment by the accommodated Department."

5. Colonel Tinch does not even notice the Government order of 6th March 1873; his letter, therefore, does not in any way dissent from the correctness of that order; all that he says is that the order for a civil reserve had not received the requisite sanction of the Government of India and that no provision for the civil reserve had been made in the Military Budget. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, however, recognize that, acting under the Order of 6th March

1873, it was for the Civil account department to obtain the requisite permission of the Government of India to provide for the authorized reserve in their own budget, and that it was no part of the duty of the Military Account branch to budget for it.

6. On the other point whether a reserve should or not be retained for the Civil Branch of the Medical Department, I had regarded the Order, No 835 of 6th March 1873, Military Department, as conclusive; but as the subject is again referred to, I would add that every department of the Government in this country has a reserve to meet casualties, to admit of leave to its members, or to be ready for emergencies. Of the Covenanted Civil Officers, 20 per cent are allowed to be absent on private leave, while others even above that number, are allowed absence on sick leave. Of the Military Commissioned Officers, also 20 to 30 per cent, are allowed to be absent on the same terms, and of the Medical Commissioned Officers, 20 per cent, and for these absentees, proportionate reserves are kept up. A similar necessity exists as regards the subordinate medical department. 15 per cent. over the requirements had hitherto been the extent kept in reserve and my experience in working the department enables me to mention that it cannot be done with less than that surplus.

7. There are two points noticed in G.O. No 1571 of 29th October 1873, Financial Department, one of which needs notice here. Para 2 says that the Government of India has raised the reserve in the Military Department to 25 per cent, and all increase of requirements in the Military department are to be allotted for employment in the Civil. But what the Government of India ordered was merely to raise the reserve of the Hospital Assistant grade, from 15 to 25 per cent, leaving the 15 per cent. reserve of the Warrant or Apothecary class unchanged. This, I beg to submit, had seemed to me to show conclusively two points, namely that the 15 per cent. reserve authorized for the Military Branch at the reorganization of the Department in the year 1868, was not only regarded as still needed, but that on emergencies, the Military may utilize the services of 10 per cent. of the Hospital Assistants reserve kept, in time of peace, to the Civil Department. If the increased 10 per cent., produced a large number, something might be made of their numbers, but it only adds 12 men to our present military reserve, as I will now show.

8. There are, at the present moment, 216 medical subordinates employed in the Military Department; but of these, only 121 are Hospital Assistants, and 10 per cent. of 121 gives only 12 men. On the other hand, there are 375 military medical subordinates at present employed in the Civil department, and if the order in G.O. No 1571 of 1873 be adhered to, the only reserve that these civil departments will have to depend upon, are the 12 Hospital Assistants available from the Military, from the increase

Apothecary	27
Assistant Apothecary	52
Passed Hospital Apprentice	16
Hospital Assistants	121
Total.	216.

	Apothy	Asst Apothy	Passed Hosp Appte	Hospl Assts
Establishments of the Madras Govt.	19	16	—	154
" Municipal & Local Fund Boards	4	10	24	59
" Foreign Governments	10	28	4	37

of the Military reserve from 15 to 25 per cent. Twelve men of a reserve for 375 men, is only 3 per cent, and with so small a surplus, casualties cannot be replaced, and no leave could be allowed, unless recourse be had to the 15 per cent., of the Military, which would be a very inadvisable proceeding. But the 12 men who have been made available for casualties by increasing the reserve of the Military Hospital Assistants from 15 to 25 per cent, are only Hospital Assistants, and are not qualified to take the duties of the 33 Apothecaries, 54 Assistant Apothecaries and 28 Passed Hospital Apprentices now employed in the several branches of the Civil Department.

Apothecary.	33
Asst. Apothecary.	54
Passed Hosp'l Appren.	28
Hospital Assistants.	250

I think that I have in the above explanation, shown that a reserve of 15 per cent is as much needed in the Civil as in the Military Department of Government. In Europe and America, medical men are obtainable in sufficient numbers to meet all casualties and supply all the vacancies that occur in Civil life: there, the reserve is in the midst of the community. In this country, however, not only is there no such body but Government is the sole educator for the medical profession, and the numbers turned out of the Madras College have not sufficed to meet the rapidly growing wants of the Civil community.

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

Alfred Malpas Surgeon General
Surgeon General
Indian Medical Dept.

CB

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from
the Surgeon Genl. I. M. D.
D. 14th Oct. 74 No. 475.

Order thereon. D. dated 23 Oct/74
No 1822.

The Surgeon General's
proposals for the organi-
-zation of a Civil Medical
Establishment now under
consideration include pro-
-posals for the entertain-
-ment of separate Civil
Medical officers of the
Warrant grade, & pending
final orders permission
has been given for the
entertainment of Medical
Students to receive the
training usually given

Ind

Fin Proceedings 1874 Department

From Surgeon General [illegible]
The Inspector General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George,

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department
Fort St. George

Dated 14 October
Despatched 15 - 10 - 74
Received 17 - 10 - 74
No. 475

Subject.

State the necessity for having a Reserve of 18 for each of the Civil Dispensaries in the Circle of

the Assistant Surgeons employed in the extensive civil & civil Medical establishments now under orders for reduction. Medical students are entertained & trained for the Medical Service. The Assistant Surgeons are employed in the Medical charge of Jails, Lunatic Asylums, Police Battalions, Police Hospitals, Civil Dispensaries, Civil Hospitals, Lock Hospitals, Leper Asylums, Vaccination, Sanitary duties, Medical charge of Public Works, Medical charge of Troops, Medical charge of Pilgrims, Medical charge of Convicts, Medical charge of Coolies, Medical charge of Police, Medical charge of Civil Officers, Medical charge of Civil Establishments, Medical charge of Civil Hospitals, Medical charge of Civil Dispensaries, Medical charge of Civil Asylums, Medical charge of Civil Jails, Medical charge of Civil Police, Medical charge of Civil Troops, Medical charge of Civil Pilgrims, Medical charge of Civil Convicts, Medical charge of Civil Coolies, Medical charge of Civil Public Works, Medical charge of Civil Sanitary duties, Medical charge of Civil Vaccination, Medical charge of Civil Leper Asylums, Medical charge of Civil Lock Hospitals, Medical charge of Civil Dispensaries, Medical charge of Civil Hospitals, Medical charge of Civil Establishments, Medical charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Medical charge of Civil Medical Students, Medical charge of Civil Medical Officers, Medical charge of Civil Medical Establishments, Medical charge of Civil Medical Hospitals, Medical charge of Civil Medical Dispensaries, Medical charge of Civil Medical Asylums, Medical charge of Civil Medical Jails, Medical charge of Civil Medical Police, Medical charge of Civil Medical Troops, Medical charge of Civil Medical Pilgrims, Medical charge of Civil Medical Convicts, Medical charge of Civil Medical Coolies, Medical charge of Civil Medical Public Works, Medical charge of Civil Medical Sanitary duties, Medical charge of Civil Medical Vaccination, Medical charge of Civil Medical Leper Asylums, Medical charge of Civil Medical Lock Hospitals.

to Officers of that
grade.

The present proposal to provide a Civil Reserve on the Military Establishment seems inconsistent with the recommendation to maintain a separate body for civil employ.

J.
21/10

The Secretary of War Dept &c &c &c

26 Dec

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

Financial

To

The Surg. Genl. I. M. Dept.

Dated Oct. 23d. }
Read. } 1874, No. 1822.

Nos. 218. 219.

now under Consideration

Med. Subordinates. The Surg. Genl. I. M. Dept: informed that his present proposal to provide a Civil reserve on the Mily. Estabt. seems inconsistent with the recommendation to entertain a separate body for Civil Employ included in his proposals for the organization of a Civil Med. Estabt.

now