GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From G. G. CHARLES, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Madras Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 16th April 1888, No. 256.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that a charge of Rs. 3-3-9 has been made by the Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly, for medicines supplied to a Telegraph Master in this department, and to inform you that the Collector of Trichinopoly states that the order of the Government of India contained in Home Department Resolution No. 14—447-64, dated 25th October 1884, that all clerks of all Government offices are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves does not apply to officers in the Madras Presidency.

2. I would feel obliged if you will inform me if the Collector's statement is correct.

No. 78-D.

Transferred to the Public Department.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
23rd April 1888.

W. L. C. BADDELEY, Captain, R. E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Ootacamund, 18th June 1888, No. O-238.

In returning the letter referred under your No. 1570 of 9th May 1888, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the claims of public servants to supplies of medicines as well as medical attendance.

2. The Resolution of the Government of India, No. 14—447-64, dated 25th October 1884, does not appear to have been made current in the Madras Presidency, but it is reviewed in G.O., No. 2629, of 8th December 1884, and as there pointed out in paragraph 6 of Dr. Cornish's letter, its bearing is somewhat obscured by restricting the gratuitous supply of medicines to clerks to "places where there is no druggist's shop."

3. In paragraph 11 of Dr. Cornish's letter, to which my attention is invited, it is stated that Government servants of all degrees in Civil departments are entitled to the gratuitous issue of medicines for themselves and families, and this has apparently been usually acted on in practice; but paragraph 129, section 2, volume I, Medical Code, states expressly that military officers (who are generally entitled to the privilege) are not so when in civil employ.

4. In paragraph 3 of the order of the Government of Madras specified in paragraph 2, the Surgeon-General was directed to prepare a series of rules embodying the several decisions referred to in his letter, and these were considered and approved in G.O., No. 138, of 17th January 1885. It will be noted that in these the subject of the gratuitous supply of medicines has been omitted, so that practically this point still requires definite adjustment.

5. As regards the particular case under discussion and that of all clerks at stations outside Madras town, I am of opinion that they are entitled to gratuitous medicines for themselves wherever there is a Government hospital from which they can be supplied. In the case of Trichinopoly, the medicines should have been supplied from the jail dispensary, and this would hold good at other places where there is a jail or other store of Government medicines.

6. In the town of Madras public servants in the receipt of salaries less than Rs. 60 per mensem, applying at Government hospitals, are allowed medicines gratuitously, but those drawing more than Rs. 60 get prescriptions to be made up at their own cost.

7. In the Military department all regimental officers are allowed medicines for themselves, families and servants, and those in staff employ for themselves and families.

8. In most cases this appears to have been the case also as regards Government officials in Civil departments such as Revenue, Police, Forest, Salt and Surveys, but it appears to me that it is advisable to draw up a general rule on the subject in the terms of paragraph 11 of the Surgeon-General's letter recorded in G.O., No. 2629, of 8th December 1884.

9. I regret the delay that has occurred in answering this reference which has been due to my only just having been put in possession of a copy of the Government of India Resolution No. 14—447-64, dated 25th October 1884, which could not be found amongst the records of my own office.

ORDER—dated 12th July 1888, No. 696, Public.

Paragraph 5 of the Surgeon-General's letter, with which the Government concur, will be communicated to the Superintendent of Telegraphs and to all heads of departments.

2. The Surgeon-General is requested to draw up and submit to Government a general rule or rules in regard to the supply of medicines to all Government officials in civil employ.

(True Extract.)

For Under Secy P.W.D
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. W. H. French.

453 D 25.7.88.
268 D 5.6.88
782 D 23.4.88
2318 (Public) 1.11.88
138 (Public) 17.1.88
2629 (Public) 8.12.84.
571 (Public) 6.5.72.

No. 2326 W. dt. 31st July 1888

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Department for information.

27/7/88

Govt. of Madras. 1888

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. 25.7.88. Encl.

G.O., 12th July 1888, No. 696.

No. 2326 W. dt. 31st July 1888

JULY.

C.E. for d ✓
C.E. for dy ✓
Ex. Engr ✓
S. Engrs ✓
C.A. Tolgate
Ex. Ryacotta.

Medical.

Passing orders on a reference from the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, regarding the gratuitous supply of medicines to Government officers.

P.W.C. No. 7318

13.SC

P. 150/VII/88/M 27.7.88
P 3/8

29.7.88

With order