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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	756-7.	Press
	(271-274)	~~Mis.~~
Dated	28-6-	1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 271. From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Simla, 14th May 1867, No. 206 (Circular).

Home Department.

I am directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, regarding salaries for appointments in the Indian Medical Service, and to request that you will take into consideration the scale of salaries to be fixed for Medical Officers in civil employ, referred to in Extract from Proceedings, Military Department, No. 355, dated 9th ultimo, and to request that an expression of your opinion on the subject may be submitted for the information of His Excellency in Council at an early date, as it is of importance that the salaries of the appointments in question should be settled without delay.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Military Department, under date the 9th April 1867, No. 355.

Read again letter to Secretary of State, No. 113, dated 7th May 1866.
Read again Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 206, dated 17th October 1866, replying to the above.

Read report by the Controller-General of Military Expenditure, No. 1105-F., dated 22nd January 1867.

Read Memorandum drawn up in the Military Department, dated 6th February 1867.

Read Government General Order, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, laying down the scale of salaries for appointments in the Indian Medical Service.

Ordered that the above be transmitted to the Home Department, with a request that that department will take into consideration the scale of salaries to be laid down

See paragraphs 17 and 18 of letter to Secretary of State, No. 113, dated 7th May 1866.
Paragraph 12, clause 6, of Secretary of State's reply, No. 206, of 17th October 1866.
Paragraph 13 of Military Department Memorandum, dated 6th February 1867.

for those appointments, which have not been provided for in the General Order issued in the Military Department, viz., medical charge* of Colleges or Lunatic Asylums, administrative charges of Jails, and other appointments held by Medical Officers under the Civil Department,

which it would seem desirable to classify and remunerate, in conformity, as far as possible, with the system adopted in the Military Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Financial Department.

No. 113 of 1866.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Simla, the 7th May 1866.

Separate.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL DE GREY AND RIPON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

With reference to our separate letter, No. 35, of the 7th of February 1866, we have now the honour to forward the Proceedings* of the Special Commission appointed to consider and report upon the number of Medical Officers, other than administrative, required for the Indian Service in the Civil and Military Departments at each Presidency, and the emoluments to be assigned to each appointment.

2. The report of the Commission is complete and well arranged, and we concur in most of the recommendations submitted, as summarized in the concluding paragraph of the report.

3. There are some points, however, in which we are inclined to differ in some degree from the conclusions of the Commission. These are—

- I.—The discontinuance of the practice of appointing Uncovenanted Medical Officers to any civil stations.
- II.—The exclusion from civil charges of the Graduates of the local Universities.
- III.—The number of civil stations for which separate Medical Officers are required, and the classification of such charges.
- IV.—The abolition of the appointment of Examiner of Medical Accounts, which we think had better be retained.
- V.—The number of Medical Officers required on the establishment of each Presidency, and the percentage to be allowed for absentees.

4. The question of the appointment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers, the employment of the Graduates of local Universities, the requirements and classification of civil stations, and the number of Medical Officers required for the establishment of each Presidency, which will mainly depend upon the final decision in regard to the employment of Uncovenanted Officers, and the number of Medical Officers of all classes shown to be actually necessary for civil duties, appear to require further consideration, in communication with the local Governments and Administrations.

5. It is desirable also to obtain the views of the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay on the recommendations of the Commission, with respect to the number and classification of the Medical Officers required, not only in the Presidency towns and Colleges, but at the Mofussil stations within those territories. Indeed, the Government of Fort Saint George has already applied for copies of the report, as that Government wish to address the Supreme Government with reference to it.

6. Each Government and Administration will, therefore, be furnished with copies of the report of the Commission, and with our opinion on its several proposals, and will be requested to submit an early opinion on all points affecting its own jurisdiction.

7. Pending the result of this reference, and a definite decision in regard to the employment of Uncovenanted Officers, and the extent to which Medical Officers shall have charge of civil stations, it does not seem expedient, or indeed practicable, to fix the strength of the Medical Service in the three Presidencies.

8. This might remain an open question for the present, applications being, in the meantime, annually made to Her Majesty's Government for the appointment for such number of Assistant Surgeons as may be deemed necessary for the requirements of the service.

9. We consider it most desirable, however, that an early decision should be arrived at on all points connected with pay and allowances, and it does not seem necessary that this should be delayed, pending the further consideration of those other subjects already adverted to.

10. We concur in the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the scale of remuneration proposed for the several appointments held by Medical Officers, and on the principles upon which it is based.

11. Although Medical Officers who entered the service prior to the date of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, No. 340, of the 7th November 1864, will be entitled, during leave and on all occasions when they are not in the receipt of extra staff salary, to the full pay of their rank as therein laid down, it appears to be equitable, as well as expedient, that, as in the case of combatant officers of the Indian Service, who, whether belonging to the Staff Corps or not, receive the Staff Corps scale of pay only when in receipt of staff salary, all Medical Officers should receive the unemployed pay of their rank when in receipt of staff allowances.

12. This rule will obtain in the case of all Medical Officers hereafter entering the service; and, as in taking the unemployed scale of pay as the basis of revision of salaries, such amount of staff salary is added as to raise the aggregate remuneration to an amount considered appropriate for the situation, as was done in the analogous case of military appointments, the rule may fairly and reasonably be applied to officers of the Medical Department, whether under the old or new conditions of service.

13. We also concur with the Commission, for the reasons given in the 67th, 68th and 69th paragraphs of their report, that the rules in regard to the grant of staff salary during absence on leave should remain on the former footing; medical staff appointments which, under the old regulations, carried half staff salary to the incumbents when absent on medical certificate continuing to afford this privilege, but the charge of civil stations or regimental employment conveying no right to a similar indulgence not hitherto enjoyed.

14. It would be expedient to introduce this latter rule with respect to all situations in the Medical Department for the future; but it could not well be applied to present incumbents, or to officers of the Medical Service on the old conditions.

15. The proposed staff salaries, as laid down in the table attached to paragraph 51 of the report, appear to us to be suitable and appropriate, when given in addition to the unemployed rate of pay, and to be on a moderate scale.

16. With the exception of those recommended for civil stations, regarding which we propose some modification, we solicit sanction to the adoption of the salaries laid down in this table, as well as those recommended for extra duties shown in the table attached to paragraph 65 of the report.

17. As regards the appointments at civil stations, we are of opinion that these may be better divided into two, instead of three, classes, on staff salaries of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, respectively; but we would give an additional allowance at stations, where there is a Lunatic Asylum or a College, or both, say, Rs. 150, when there are both, and Rs. 100 when there is one only, and we solicit sanction to this proposal.

18. It is a better arrangement not to consolidate in all cases the staff pay for the charge of civil stations. The duties are multifarious, and, in the aggregate, laborious, but so long as the Civil Surgeon feels that he is paid for all he undertakes, he is content, and the work done at a moderate cost to the State. But if the allowance be altogether consolidated, there is danger that the Medical Officer may complain that he is over-tasked, and urge a division of his labour.

All minor and usual duties should be remunerated within the consolidated salary; but when there are important and heavy extra charges, such as asylums or colleges, which only fall exceptionally and at a few stations, we think the extra allowance should be given as proposed.

19. As was directed on the occasion of the revision of the salaries in the Military Department, we recommend that the scale adopted for the Medical Department may, when sanctioned, be brought into immediate operation in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary, and that reductions should not affect present permanent incumbents, or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents being temporarily absent from their duties.

20. In paragraph 73 of their report, the Commission invite attention to the delay which has occurred in the revision of medical staff salaries. That delay should occur in considering so important a subject was inevitable, and it must be borne in mind that, while some Medical Officers have greatly benefited, none have suffered loss from the effect of the rules laid down in Sir C. Wood's Despatches, Nos. 152 and 340, of the 16th May and 7th November 1864, respectively.

21. We cannot, therefore, recommend that retrospective effect should be given to any increases of salary that may now be sanctioned, but we would strongly urge the expediency of an early decision on the proposals now submitted; and, as we believe the salaries recommended to be on a suitable, and at the same time a moderate, scale, we earnestly solicit your immediate sanction to their adoption, with the modifications proposed as regards those for civil stations.

22. It may happen that some points of detail will be considered by Her Majesty's Government to require further explanation or modification; but we desire to express our conviction that any such references to this country need not cause delay in communicating sanction to the general measure which may then be carried out, subject, of course, to any such supplementary modification in particular cases as you may be pleased to direct.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
(") W. R. MANSFIELD.
(") HENRY S. MAINE.
(") W. GREY.
(") G. N. TAYLOR.
(") W. N. MASSEY.
(") H. M. DURAND.

MINUTE by the Honorable Colonel H. M. DURAND, C.B.

The conclusions at which the Commission have arrived in paragraph 7 of their report appear to me sound. There are serious objections to the employment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers, and, except under rather stringent contracts which would repel such candidates for employment, the interests of Government cannot be secured. I regard the question, therefore, as one of no great practical importance, and would leave it to the discretion of Government to make use of Uncovenanted Medical Officers under exceptional circumstances, much as is now the custom. I am doubtful, however, about the propriety of employing the Subordinate Medical Establishment, as proposed in paragraph 8, in certain minor civil stations in independent charge.

Fully qualified in the legal sense of the term they cannot be, and I conclude from the remarks in paragraph 10 that it is not contemplated to employ them at civil stations where the civil functionaries and their families are European British subjects.

With regard to the recommendation in the 19th paragraph, I entertain very grave doubts. The 14th paragraph shows how very hard-worked the Surgeons and Physicians of the Medical College Hospital already are, and I can scarcely conceive it possible that they can do more, unless they sacrifice private practice. The Professors who have no hospital duties might probably undertake some of the duties of Presidency Surgeons on Medical Committees and attendance upon Government servants entitled to gratuitous aid. Even with respect to these, however, I understand paragraphs 19 and 20 to indicate that present incumbents are not to be subject to the

suggested allotment of the duties of Presidency Surgeons proper. This would seem only fair both to those who have heavy hospital work, and to those who have not but who, probably, undertook their professional duties on the understanding that they were exempt from the extra work of the kind now proposed. Paragraph 18 is probably right in asserting that a large portion of the duty of Presidency Surgeons is performed by the Family Medical Attendants of officials; but this is the result of mistake or ignorance in the case of officers arriving at the Presidency, and the result of the system here proposed would be that all the work of attending on Government officials would fall on the two or three Medical Officers of most note and highest reputation in Calcutta.

The question mooted in the 39th paragraph is one of some nicety. Prospectively the recommendations of the Committee as to unemployed pay and salaries may be unobjectionable, for they are in harmony with paragraphs 29 and 30 of No. 340 of 7th November 1864 from the Secretary of State, and involve no infraction of conditions with those who may be hereafter appointed to the Indian Medical Service; but it is not so clear to me that, under the despatch from the Secretary of State of 16th May 1864, the Medical Officers who came under the operation of that despatch and according to years of service were entitled to increments of pay, were precluded from drawing staff salaries in addition to the rate of pay laid down for their rank and standing in the service. So long as the aggregate amount of pay and staff allowances was not less than the new pay, in other words was in excess, present incumbents were allowed to continue to draw on their old footing of aggregate amount; but it does not follow that when the old aggregate fell below the pay (full batta) of their rank and standing, staff remuneration was to cease. For instance, were the professional allowances of the Professors of the Medical College stopped, as I understand, by the note in the column of remarks in Appendix B, to have been the case; if so, this does not seem either a very equitable or a very liberal arrangement to have had effect under the orders of 16th May 1864. It seems to amount to this, viz., that, as far as emoluments are concerned, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Appendix B would have been just as well off on leave at Simla or the Cape, or anywhere else, as laboring at the Medical College in Calcutta. I omit all allusion to private practice, for no one will for a moment argue that hospital work and educational labours in professorial chairs are to be really left for support to the profitable men may make from their private practice. Though the head money was stopped, and special salaries given in the military branch of the Medical Department, the application of this principle to such appointments as had civil or educational salaries has always appeared to me of doubtful authority.

With regard to paragraph 46, many of the third-class stations will be very indifferently paid at Rs. 150, and as Medical Officers' duties are general, even comprising the duty of Sanitary Officers to their districts, the rates of Rs. 400, Rs. 250, and Rs. 150 seem moderate.

With regard to paragraph 52, and the arguments for lower salaries based on private practice, I have already pointed out that, if the Professors of the Medical College are also to do the duty of Presidency Surgeons, private practice must either in great measure be dropped, or Presidency Surgeon duties neglected, and this alternative will be driven to a climax with those best known and most in request.

Would it not be in harmony with the practice at Netley, where it is said that all the Professors are Deputy Inspectors-General, to make the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College a Deputy Inspector-General? The same at Madras and Bombay.

I have but very cursorily entered upon a consideration of the report of the Commission, being anxious not to detain the papers, as His Excellency the Governor-General and the Honorable Mr. Grey propose to take them up together; but the state of the Medical Service in India is at present in so very unsatisfactory a state, and is of such importance to the other services in India, that I cannot conclude these remarks on the report of the Commission, which seems to me on the whole an excellent report, without stating my conviction that the death of candidates for the Medical Service in India, from whatever causes arising, imposes on the Government the necessity of

treating with increased liberality and consideration the Medical Officers whom it seeks to draw to its service, and that the recommendations of the Committee in the accompanying report appear to me certainly rather under than over the rates of emoluments calculated to attain the end in view, *viz.*, the maintenance of an able and effective Medical Service.

16th March 1866.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 17th October 1866, No. 206.

Military.

I have carefully considered in Council your letter, No. 113, of the 7th May 1866, forwarding Proceedings of the special Commission appointed to consider and report upon the future organization and staff salaries of the Medical Department in India, with the opinion of your Government thereon.

2. Upon several important points brought under the consideration of the Commission, your Government are disposed to differ from the conclusions at which they have arrived.

3. These subjects, and certain other points which require reference to the local Governments and Administrations, are reserved by your Government for future consideration.

4. You draw attention, however, to the expediency of arriving at an early decision on all points connected with pay and allowances, and I shall therefore communicate to you, without further delay, the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon this portion of the Commission's report.

5. I must observe, however, in the first instance, that the instructions communicated to your Government in the 30th paragraph of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864 were to the following effect:—

“30. The salaries of other medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments will be revised with reference to the above and fixed at a consolidated sum.”

6. Referring to these instructions, the Commission observe, paragraph 48—

“If the recommendation is followed, of giving a certain salary in addition to unemployed pay of rank, the ‘consolidated’ salary which, by order of the Secretary of State, has to be laid down for each appointment will be the unemployed pay of the officer holding it, *plus* a definite sum, fixed in proportion to the nature and responsibilities of the office.”

And, in a note at page 15 of their printed report, it is stated as follows:—

“In apportioning the salaries for Medical Officers, the Commission has used the word ‘consolidated’ in the sense it was intended to be used by the Secretary of State, as laid down in G.O.G., No. 1060 of 1864, paragraphs 27 to 30. As a rule, the principle followed has been to adapt consolidated salaries to the rank of officers, thus securing to each officer the pecuniary advantages attendant upon promotion to a higher grade. In a few instances, the pay is consolidated for the appointment, and not for the rank of the officer.”

7. The view here taken of the intention of Her Majesty's Government is not, I must observe, borne out either by the letter or the spirit of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864, as will appear not only from paragraph 30 of that despatch, as above quoted, but also from the following passage in the same Despatch, paragraph 27:—

“I have now to inform you that it has been determined that, in future, all employment on the part of Medical Officers of the Indian Service, involving the receipt of special staff salary, shall be considered as staff employment, the salaries being in all cases consolidated, and that all appointments, whether civil or military, held in

future by officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, will be alike tenable by Surgeon-Majors, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.”

8. It seems perfectly clear from the above that the intention of Her Majesty's Government was to introduce a scale of consolidated salaries in all cases of civil employment, with a view to such salary being, in every case, drawn by the actual incumbent, irrespective of the rank which he might hold in the Army.

9. The Commission have, however, adopted, as a general rule, the principle of fixing a staff salary in each case, to be drawn in addition to the pay of the officer holding the appointment, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864.

10. I regret that your Government did not cause a statement to be prepared, showing the probable financial results of the arrangement proposed by the Commission.

11. From an examination of the several tables in the appendix of the report, and especially of the comparative table of staff salaries (appendix K), it would appear that the aggregate increase of expenditure that would arise from the adoption of the scale as proposed by the Commission, and generally concurred in by your Government, would be very considerable, while the effect of the principle adopted by the Commission, in determining the rate of salary for individual appointments, would be to give to officers of the higher grades holding such appointments a very large increase to the remuneration hitherto granted in similar cases.

12. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give my sanction to the scale of staff salaries as now proposed, and I request that your Government will revise your scheme, with reference to the instructions in former despatches already referred to, and upon the following general principles:—

1st.—The salaries allotted to civil situations held by Medical officers of the Indian Service to be in all cases consolidated.

2nd.—The appointments at civil stations to be divided, as recommended by your Government, into two classes.

3rd.—It is obviously desirable to encourage officers of a certain standing in the service to adhere to Regimental service, and to avoid offering inducements to such officers to seek civil employ in preference. It appears to me, therefore, expedient to allot, in the case of first class civil appointments, a consolidated salary of 50 rupees a month more, and in that of second class appointments 50 rupees less, than the consolidated pay which an officer of similar rank would receive while in charge of a Native Infantry Regiment, under paragraph 28 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864 (No. 340).

4th.—Miscellaneous civil appointments of all descriptions should, as far as your Government may deem practicable and convenient, be arranged under one or other of the above two classes.

5th.—Appointments of a more special and exceptional character, and which are not classed as above, should have their salaries fixed upon the consolidated principle, as now explained, and with reference to the salary heretofore attached to them; to the pay proper to the several grades of Medical Officers under the new rules, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Despatch, No. 340, of 7th November 1864; and to the nature and importance of the duties.

6th.—In addition to the salaries as above determined, a special allowance may be made, as recommended by your Government, at stations where there is a Lunatic Asylum or College. All minor and usual duties, and even occasional extra duties of a temporary character, should be considered as remunerated by the consolidated salary.

13. The medical staff salaries of the three Presidencies, when revised upon the above principles, may be brought into operation, under the orders of your Government, from the date of receipt of this despatch.

14. I shall await the receipt of a further report from your Government upon the subjects alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of your despatch now under acknowledgment.

15. A few points, however, as bearing more or less directly upon the remuneration of Medical Officers, appear to call for notice on the present occasion.

16. In the 65th paragraph of their report, the Commission propose a scale of allowances for extra duties.

17. I have already expressed my concurrence in the opinion of your Government that an additional allowance should be granted to an officer holding a civil staff appointment for the charge of a Lunatic Asylum or College; but with regard to the other so-called extra duties enumerated in paragraph 65, I see no reason for making any special allowance in such cases.

18. When such duties are performed temporarily by an officer holding a civil staff appointment, the consolidated salary of such appointment must be considered sufficiently liberal to cover occasional services of this nature.

19. With respect to Medical officers holding no staff appointment who may be ordered upon such duties, your Excellency will observe that the rates of pay recently introduced for the officers of the Medical Department, as laid down in paragraph 10 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 16th May, and paragraph 29 of that of the 7th November 1864, are very liberal, and until the officers are brought under a different scale of payment by employment in staff situations, such regimental pay is to be considered as the proper remuneration for whatever occasional duty may be required of them.

20. Your Excellency will remember that, in consideration of the great increase to what may be called the regimental pay of Medical Officers sanctioned in 1864, all allowance for medical charge and head money was discontinued in the case of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Service serving in India, and I cannot recognize any just grounds for conceding to the Medical Officers of the Indian Army the extra allowance proposed for such occasional duties as are laid down in paragraph 65 of the report.

21. With regard to the point noticed in the 13th paragraph of your letter, I am of opinion that the principle applied to combatant officers in the 8th paragraph of Despatch of 24th June 1864, No. 197, should be made to apply also to Medical Officers, and that all officers of the Indian Medical Service should be brought under the Military Regulations, as regards pay and allowances, to be drawn while absent on medical certificate—the pay of their rank, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Despatch of 7th November 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the officer officiating—provided that present incumbents be allowed the privilege of receiving during such absence either the allowance thus due to them, under the Military Regulations, under the revised scale of regimental pay and staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the old scale both of pay and staff allowance.

22. In paragraph 25 of the Commissioners' report I observe a proposal, with regard to Medical Officers at the College Hospital, which calls for remark.

23. The Commission observes—

"We propose that the salaries attached to these offices shall be sufficiently liberal to induce the best men who come in the service to desire to fill them and, *ceteris paribus*, vacancies occurring in the superior appointments connected with the Medical College might be supplied by the promotions of these officers. In this way, we conceive the Medical Staff of the College and Hospital will be most advantageously recruited."

24. Your Government have not particularly noticed this suggestion, in which a very important principle is involved—a principle in the soundness of which I cannot concur.

25. The system of pledging the Government, as it were, in any office or department to the advancement in that particular line of officers whom chance or good fortune, or even high promise in the earlier part of their professional career, may have

placed in the lower grade of that particular branch, is, I conceive, open to very grave objections, not likely to give satisfaction to the service at large, or to be conducive to the interests of Government.

26. I trust, therefore, that such a principle may not receive the sanction of your Excellency's Government.

No. 1105 F.

Memorandum on medical appointments and staff salaries.

In Military Despatch, No. 206, of 17th October last, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India reviews the suggestions contained in the report of the Commission on medical appointments and staff salaries, and, in paragraph 12, expresses his regret that he cannot accord his sanction to the scale of salaries proposed, which he considers likely to cause a very considerable increase of expenditure, and calculated to afford officers of the higher grades a very large addition to the remuneration hitherto granted in similar cases. He, therefore, directs the preparation of a revised scheme—to be acted upon at once by the Government of India—based on the following general principles:—

I.—Salaries of civil situations held by Medical Officers of the Indian Service to be in all cases consolidated (as in the case of regimental charges).

II.—Civil stations to be divided into two classes—First-class stations to be fixed at Rupees 50 more, and second class stations at Rupees 50 less, than the regimental charge of Native Infantry; additional special allowance being granted for the charge of a Lunatic Asylum or College. Miscellaneous civil appointments of all descriptions to be, as far as practicable, arranged under one or other of the two classes.

III.—Special and exceptional appointments to have the consolidated salaries fixed on the same principle, with reference to the previous aggregate salaries, the new unemployed scale of pay, and the nature and importance of the duties.

2. In preparing this revised scale, it is to be observed that the allotment of the great bulk of medical salaries is already provided for under this ruling, and the previous Despatch, No. 340, of 7th November 1864, and Government General Order No. 901, of 26th October 1866. By the two latter, the salaries of the administrative and regimental appointments are fixed, and by the recent ruling that of all ordinary civil appointments.

These are as follows:—

	RE.
Inspector-General { Bengal	2,700
{ Madras and Bombay	2,500
Deputy Inspector-General	1,800
Staff Surgeon-Major exercising administrative functions of Deputy Inspector-General	1,400

Charge of Native Regiments.

Rupees 1,000 as Surgeon-Majors, Rs. 800 as Surgeons, Rs. 600 as Assistant Surgeons above five years, and Rs. 450 as Assistant Surgeons under five years' service.

First-class Civil Surgeon.

Rupees 1,050 as Surgeon-Majors, Rs. 850 as Surgeons, Rs. 650 as Assistant Surgeons above five years, and Rs. 500 as Assistant Surgeons under five years' service.

Second-class Civil Surgeons.

Rupees 950 as Surgeon-Majors, Rs. 750 as Surgeons, Rs. 550 as Assistant Surgeons above five years, and Rs. 400 as Assistant Surgeons under five years' service.

Medical Officers in the service in 1864 to receive the scale of regimental pay of their rank, as laid down in Despatch, No. 152, of 16th May 1864, if in excess of the consolidated salaries now fixed.

3. This latter privilege would practically affect only Surgeon-Majors and Surgeons of above fifteen years' service, in regard to regimental charges; Surgeon-Majors as regards first class; and Surgeon-Majors, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons above ten years' standing, as regards second-class civil appointments.

4. It only remains to allot the civil stations to the two classes now ordered, and to fix the salaries of the few special and exceptional appointments, civil and military.

5-6. As regards the allotment of the civil stations to their appropriate classes, this could be most effectually and conveniently done by the heads of the Medical departments at the several Presidencies, subject to the approval and final sanction of the Government of India: the whole of the first-class appointments, as arranged by the Commission, remaining in that class, a few of the more important of the second-class being also transferred to it; the remainder, and the whole of the third class, to constitute the new second class.

7. With respect to the appointments remaining to be decided on, it is to be borne in mind that previous staff salaries were fixed as additions to the old scale of Rs. 256-10-0, leaving a difference of only Rs. 158-12-0 between the aggregate receipts of a senior Surgeon-Major and a junior Assistant Surgeon. This anomaly was, however, met to some extent by restricting certain appointments to particular grades. Now that, as a general rule, appointments are open to all grades, the regimental scale, which is to form the basis of all other scales, affords a wider range of Rs. 550 between the highest and lowest ranks, graduated intermediately.

8. There are no appointments for which, with reference to position and responsibility, a higher salary than that of Deputy Inspector-General could be assigned; and if there is any one for which that scale would be suitable, it is only the Principal of the Medical College in Calcutta, who is to be a resident officer, and debarred from private practice.

9. Rupees 1,400 have been fixed for a Staff Surgeon-Major performing the administrative duties of Deputy Inspector-General, and this would appear to be the maximum amount that can, under the spirit of the instructions, be assigned to any general appointment.

10. This would appear to be a suitable salary for officers holding the higher classes of appointments when debarred from private practice, and might be assigned to the Secretaries to the Inspectors-General and to the Principal Medical Store-keeper in Bengal, when a Surgeon-Major, with corresponding deduction for lower rank.

11. The remaining salaries, according to the nature and importance of the appointment, and the permission or restriction as to practice, might vary between Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,050 for Surgeon-Major.

12. The Commission proposed that certain appointments should be consolidated, but limited to certain grades.

13. This is opposed to the ruling of the Secretary of State, throwing open appointments to all grades; but this rule may be considered as a *general* one, with certain special exceptions. For instance, it would be very inconvenient to appoint a Junior Officer as Principal of the Medical College, where he would have to exercise control over his seniors, and those for the most part men of reputation and specially selected. It would likewise be anomalous to appoint a Surgeon as "Assistant Garrison Surgeon," or an Assistant Surgeon as "Garrison Surgeon," more especially when he would have Assistants under him. It may, therefore, be found desirable to assign, as proposed, consolidated salaries to a few special appointments, restricting their tenure to particular grades.

14. The Secretary of State, in paragraph 20, observes that, in consideration of the great increase to the pay of Medical Officers sanctioned in 1864, all allowance for medical charge and head money was discontinued in the case of Medical Officers of

Her Majesty's Service serving in India, and he cannot recognize any just grounds for conceding to the Medical Officers of the Indian Army the extra allowances proposed by the Commission for extra or temporary duties.

15. But it is to be observed that the charge and head money discontinued in the case of Medical Officers of the Royal Army was for their own Regiments, whilst the extra duties for which the Commission proposed extra allowances related to other corps or departments.

16. The present liberal scale of salaries may be fairly considered as sufficient remuneration for extra duties of an ordinary nature; but when heavy duties and responsibilities are thrown upon a Medical Officer, in addition to his legitimate work, he may reasonably expect some extra remuneration, if any, is available.

17. Under these circumstances, it would appear desirable to confine extra allowances to additional charges of importance only. This has been done by the Secretary of State in the case of the extra charge of Lunatic Asylums and Jails.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, (Signed) ARTHUR BROOME, Colonel,
ACCOUNT BRANCH, *Controller-General of Military Expenditure.*
22nd January 1866.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned having taken into careful consideration the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 206, dated the, 17th October 1866, as also the report of the Commission on the Indian Medical Service, and the Memorandum, No. 1105 F., dated 22nd January 1866, by the Controller-General of Military Expenditure, have prepared a set of tables of medical salaries, which they recommend for the three Presidencies, based generally on the instructions contained in paragraph 12 of the Secretary of State's despatch.

2. In these tables, the details as to the number and nature of the appointments made by the Commission have been followed, as the undersigned did not consider it within their province to suggest changes in this respect.

3. The allotment of salaries to the several civil stations will depend on the class in which each station may be included.

4. There are, however, one or two minor charges that have been provided for, which it is considered desirable to notice.

5. The Commission had prepared consolidated salaries for a few appointments to be held only by a Surgeon-Major. As the appointments to which such salaries have been affixed are generally of an important and responsible nature, requiring special qualifications and selection, the undersigned consider it desirable that the limit of such selection should not be unnecessarily restricted, and, therefore, they have, in most cases, extended the range of tenure to Surgeons also; and in the case of Medical Officers on what may be considered as *Personal Staff*, to all grades.

6. The Commission had fixed the salaries of the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Madras and Bombay at Rupees 200, and those of the more important Professorships, when united with other duties at Rs. 50, less than the corresponding appointments in Bengal. As regards the Principals, who may be considered on a footing similar to that of Administrative Officers, and whose duties would naturally be less at the minor Presidencies, this arrangement appears equitable; but with respect to the other appointments, which may be viewed rather as executive, it appears inadvisable. The same amounts have been proposed for the latter at all three Presidencies in the tables now submitted, in accordance with the system adopted in the Military Department.

7. The Commission recommended Rs. 125 for the extra charge of a Medical Store depôt. This appears to be rather a small amount for so responsible a duty. The present allowance is Rupees 200. In these tables, the amount has been fixed at Rupees 150, which, when added to an appointment equivalent to the charge of a first-class civil station, would give a total equal to that of the conjoint appointment of Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper, as existing at Madras and Bombay.

8. The Commission proposed Rupees 200 as the extra salary to be allowed for the minor Professorships, which are not necessarily attached to other appointments. When held by an uncovenanted or unemployed Medical Officer, this would appear a suitable amount; but when the duties are performed by an officer already holding a substantive appointment and drawing a consolidated allowance, the amount might advantageously be reduced, so that the aggregate salary should not exceed the ordinary substantive Professor's scale, viz., Rupees 1,250 for a Surgeon-Major, Rupees 1,050 for a Surgeon and Rupees 850 or Rupees 700 for an Assistant Surgeon above or below five years' service.

9. The salaries of the Secretaries to the Sanitary Commissions have been already fixed by Government at staff allowances of Rupees 600 in Bengal, and Rupees 500 in Madras or Bombay, in addition to full regimental scale of pay—giving in Bengal salaries varying from Rupees 1,693 for a first-class Surgeon-Major, to Rupees 1,389 for a junior Surgeon of ten years' standing in the service, and Rupees 100 less at the other Presidencies. These salaries appear large in comparison with the scale now proposed, and the undersigned venture to recommend that the scale for future incumbents be, in Bengal, that proposed for the Secretary to the Inspector-General, which is liberal, whilst the duties of the latter are fully equal, if not of greater, importance and responsibility. At Madras and Bombay, it is recommended that the salary should be equal to that of the senior Professors with conjoint duties.

10. The undersigned consider that when an officer in permanent charge of a Native Regiment also receives temporary charge of another Regiment or Wing, or of the civil station where he may be quartered, or when a Civil Medical Officer is placed in charge of a Regiment or Wing, he is entitled to remuneration for the additional duties thus thrown upon him, which, in the cases referred to, must be considerable and responsible. As regards minor extra charges, the allowance of *head money* would appear to be the most equitable and convenient mode of remuneration.

11. It has been deemed a desideratum to introduce as much uniformity, and as few classes of salaries, as possible, and, with a few special exceptions, all the purely medical appointments are now provided for under the following scales:—

Regimental.
First or second class Civil.
College Professorships with other substantive duties.
Deputy Inspector-Generals.

12. The purely military appointments retain staff salaries, to assimilate them to corresponding situations in the same departments.

13. The special civil appointments under the Judicial and Financial Departments, as, for instance, those of Jails and Assay, have not been revised; but the undersigned would suggest that the salaries of these appointments should be reconsidered in the several departments referred to, in conformity with those that may be sanctioned in the Military Department.

Those now existing were fixed when the pay of Medical Officers was on a different footing.

14. In conclusion, the undersigned beg to state that, in proposing, in accordance with the instructions of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, a revised table of salaries lower than that originally suggested by the Commission, they consider that the scale now submitted is the minimum that should be fixed with reference to the general rates of remuneration recently sanctioned for Military Officers.

15. They further strongly recommend that Presidency house-rent should be granted to all Medical Staff Officers at the several Presidency towns and immediate suburbs, whose salaries, consolidated or otherwise, do not exceed Rupees 1,400 per mensem, and that no deduction be made for the rent of quarters occupied by resident officers in Hospitals or Colleges.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
6th February 1867.

(Signed) W. A. GREEN.
(„) A. BROOME, Colonel.
(„) H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Colonel.

No. 370 of 1867.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Military Department, Fort William, the 4th April 1867.

In continuation of Government General Order, No. 1060, of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town, with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be open to the local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as, from time to time, may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the Service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid who may seek their services, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the cases of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them will be individually and specially considered.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted are debarred private practice.

Principals of Medical Colleges.
Principal Medical Store-keepers.
Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals.
Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General.
Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners.
Examiners, Medical Accounts.

This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns.

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem.

7. The allotment of civil stations and Residency charges to their respective classes will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1060 of 1864 and No. 901 of 1866, have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers, as regards pay and allowances to be drawn while absent on leave—the pay of their rank, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Government General Order, No. 1060, of 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the Military Regulations, under the revised scale of regimental pay and staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the old scale both of pay and staff allowance.

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary.

11. Present incumbents, whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Presidencies.	Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General	Bengal				
Ditto	N. W. Provinces				
Ditto	Madras				
Ditto	Bombay				
Deputy Inspector-General					
Secretary to the Inspector-General	All Presidencies				
Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.	Bengal				
Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General	Madras	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner	Bombay				
	Bengal	1,250	1,050	850	700
	Madras	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
	Bombay	1,250	1,050	850	700

Military Appointments.

Principal Medical Store-keeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.	Bengal	1,400	1,200		
	Madras				
	Bombay	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeon, Fort William					
Ditto ditto Allahabad	Bengal				
Ditto Surgeons at other stations					
Ditto Assistant Surgeons when in substantive charge	All Presidencies	Rs. 1,200	1,000		
Ditto Assistant Surgeons when under a Surgeon		1,050	850	650	500
Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper					
With horse allowance in Cavalry Regiments of					
Medical charge of a Native Regiment.		1,200	1,000	800	650
Charge of a Stud Depot or Remount Agency.		1,000	800	600	450
Examiner of Medical Accounts					
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with Medical charge of Headquarters Staff and establishments					
		As Regimental charge			
		A staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
		Rs. 1,000.			

Civil Appointments.

Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and 1st Physician of College Hospital	Bengal				
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine, and Physician to General Hospital.	Madras	Rs. 1,800			
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine, and Physician, Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital	Bombay	Rs. 1,600			

Appointments.	Presidencies.	Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.

Civil Appointments.—(Continued).

Full Professorships in Medical Colleges with conjoint Presidency duties, viz.—							
Second Physician, College Hospital, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Surgeon to the Mint and Customs	Bengal	..	..				
Senior Surgeon, College Hospital, Professor of Surgery..							
Second Surgeon, College Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy ..							
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Marine Surgeon, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery ..							
Obstetric Physician, Professor of Midwifery and Superintendent of Vaccination ..							
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry. Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College ..	Madras	..	..	1,250	1,050	850	700
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College ..							
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology ..							
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery, and Surgeon to the Penitentiary ..							
Second Physician to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in the Medical College ..							
Senior Surgeon to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, with Medical charge of the Byculla Schools, and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College ..	Bombay	..	..				
Second Surgeon to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, Surgeon to the Coroner and Professor of Anatomy ..							
Chemical Analyzer to Government and Professor of Chemistry ..							
Oculist, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, with medical charge of the Jail and House of Correction ..							
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy.							
Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.	All Presidencies	..					
Resident Physician, College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology ..	Bengal	..	..	..	..		Rs. 800.
Resident Surgeon, College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology ..							
Surgeon of the General Hospital ..	Bengal	..	..	1,250	1,050	..	..
Senior Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, with attached duties ..	Bombay	..	..				
Junior ditto ditto ditto ..	Bengal	..	..	..	..		Rs. 900.
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of out-patients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College ..	Bengal	..	..				
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College ..	Madras	..	..	..	..		Rs. 800.
Principal, Lahore Medical School, and Professor of Surgery and Medicine ..	Bombay	..	..				
Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner, Punjab ..	Bengal	..	..	1,400	1,200	..	..
Chemical Examiner, N. W. Provinces ..	"	..	..	1,250	1,050	850	700
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz.—	"	..	..	1,050	850	650	500
1st District. Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum, and Black Town Dispensary ..	Madras	..	..	1,050	850	650	500
2nd District. Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun-powder and Gun-Carriage Factories, and Vepery Dispensary ..							
3rd District. Surgeon to Male Orphan Asylum and Chintadrepet Dispensary ..							
4th District. With charge of Triplicane Dispensary ..							

Appointments.	Presidencies.	Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.

Civil Appointments.—(Continued).

Presidency Surgeons with Professorships and attached duties, viz.—						
1st Presidency Surgeons, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	Bombay	.. ..	1,050	850	650	500
2nd Presidency Surgeon, and Professor of Midwifery						
3rd Presidency Surgeon, Garrison and Marine Surgeon, with charge of Officers' Hospital ..						
Medical Superintendent at Aden	Bombay	.. ..	Ra. 1,200	850	650	500
" " at Port Blair	Madras	.. ..				
Surgeon of the "Lunatic Asylum	Bombay	.. ..				
" to the Viceroy and Governor-General.	Bengal	.. ..	Ra. 1,200.	850	650	500
" to the Governor, with Medical charge of the Body Guard	Madras	.. ..				
" to the Governor, with Medical charge of the Body Guard	Bombay	.. ..				
Superintendents General of Vaccination	All Presidencies	.. ..	Ra. 1,060	1,050	850	700
" of Vaccination .. ..	"	.. ..				
" With an extra allowance for charge of Lunatic Asylums, and Colleges or administrative charge of Jails, which will be fixed in the Civil Department	"	.. ..				
Medical charge of 1st class civil stations.	"	.. ..	1,250	1,050	850	700
	"	.. ..	950	750	550	400
Do. 2nd do.	"	.. ..	1,050	850	650	500
Residency Surgeons	"	.. ..	950	750	550	400
	"	.. ..	As first or second class Civil Surgeons.			

Allowances for additional charges.

In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.		
Medical charge of an extra Native Regiment ..	All Presidencies	Rs. 100.
" " " " Wing of a Native Regiment or of a Detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing ..	"	" 75.
" " of a civil station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty ..	"	" 100.

Allowances for extra charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depot ..	All Presidencies	Rs. 100
" " of a Stud do. ..	"	" 50
Medical charge of Divisional Staff ..	"	" 100
Medical charge of Brigade or Station Staff ..	"	" 80
Medical charge of a Look 1st class Hospital ..	"	" 100
" 2nd class ..	"	" 50

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Referred to the Inspector-General, Medical Department, for report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th June 1868.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 272. From the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Fort St. George; 13th June 1867, No. 226.

Adverting to your Memorandum, dated 10th current, requesting me to report upon the scale of salaries of Medical Officers in civil employ, in connection with certain papers forwarded to you with circular letter of Secretary to Government of India (No. 209), I have the honor to solicit that you will be so good as to inform me whether my letter, No. 209, dated 4th current, does not sufficiently comply with your request, or, if not, in what regard you desire it to be reconsidered or supplemented.

No. 273. ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1867, No. 756.

The Inspector-General, Medical Department, will be informed that the information furnished in his letter of the 4th instant, on the point referred to in the foregoing letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, is sufficient.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

No. 274. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort St. George, 28th June 1867, No. 757.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, calling for an opinion regarding the scale of salaries to be fixed for Medical Officers in civil employ, exclusive of those already provided for in the General Order issued in the Military Department, under date the 4th April last, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter from the Inspector-General, Medical Department, under date the 4th instant, submitting a classified list of those civil stations which are considered to require the services of a Covenanted Medical Officer, and to request that the arrangements therein proposed, in regard to the appointment and salaries of Civil Surgeons, which have been sanctioned by the Madras Government, may be confirmed by the Government of India.

2. In this Presidency, the administrative charge of Central Jails has not hitherto been entrusted to Medical Officers, partly because the requirements of the Medical Service have not admitted of Medical Officers being detached for this duty, and partly because it has been considered desirable to make such appointments with reference to other considerations than mere medical skill. The administrative charge of the District Jails has, in most Districts, been assigned to the Civil Surgeon, with an allowance of Rupees 100 in the case of 1st Class Jails, and of Rupees 50 in the case of 2nd Class Jails. Civil Surgeons in medical charge of Central Jails are allowed a special allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem. The Government would retain these allowances as additional to the substantive salaries of Civil Surgeons holding such charges.

3. In this Presidency no allowance has hitherto been made by Government for the medical charge of a College, and it does not appear to be necessary.

4. The only Lunatic Asylum for which at present, or for some time to come, a special salary is likely to be required, is the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, in regard to which, application has been made in my letter of this date, No. 749, for permission to constitute it a substantive charge, on the salary assigned to the similar appointment at Bombay.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20TH APRIL 1867.

No. 168 of 1867.—Major J. H. Warden, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Paymaster, Nagpore Circle, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final medical certificate to enable him to proceed to Europe.

The services of Assistant Surgeon P. J. Shannon, M.D., have been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment with the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is transferred to the Non-effective Establishment, on the superior pension authorised to Serjeants in G.O.G., 20th March 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India :—
Serjeant James Carmody, Local Service. Pension payable in India.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20TH APRIL 1867.

No. 169 of 1867.—The Head Quarters and Nos. 4 and 6 Batteries of the 17th Brigade Royal Artillery, are struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 16th instant, the date of their embarkation for England.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20TH APRIL 1867.

No. 170 of 1867.—1. The power to enlist persons, who though born in India, may be the sons both on the side of the father and that of the mother of natural born British subjects, having been restored by the Mutiny Act, 29 Victoria, Cap. 9, Section 52, which declares that any persons desirous of enlisting in Her Majesty's Indian Forces may be enlisted and attested by any person so authorised

G.O.G., No. 36 of 24th January 1865.
G.O.G., No. 297 of 18th August 1865.

in Her Majesty's Dominions in India, or within the Territories of any Foreign State in India, the General Orders noted in the margin are cancelled, and any persons desirous of enlisting in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, Madras Presidency, for the Medical Subordinate Service, Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, and Garrison Band, may, if found eligible, be enlisted according to the rules in force for those services, and be attested agreeably to the subjoined Forms.

2. Prior to enlistment the Candidate is to be examined by a Medical Officer, and, if declared fit for the service, his personal description is to be duly registered and the Articles of War for Mutiny and Sedition—striking or offering violence to a Superior Officer: disobeying the lawful Command of a Superior Officer: and desertion: with the punishments awardable—are to be read and explained to him before he is attested.

3. Form of Attestation for Europeans and the sons of natural born British subjects, East Indians, and others professing the Christian Religion and amenable to the Mutiny Act, *not being Natives of India.*

Declaration to be made by the person on attestation.
I now residing in the of
in the of do solemnly and sincerely declare, that to the best of my
knowledge and belief I was born in the of in the of
and am years of age: that I am of the trade or calling of (or of no
trade or calling, as the case may be): that I am not an apprentice: that I am not married: that I am
not a widower: (or that I am a widower and that I have, or have not children): *that I do not belong
to the Militia, or to the Naval Coast Volunteers, or to any portion of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces:*
that I have never served Her Majesty by Land or Sea in any Military or Naval employment
whatsoever, except: *that I have never been marked with the letter D:* that I
have never been rejected as unfit for Her Majesty's Service on any previous enlistment: that I was
enlisted at on the day of 186, by
of, and have no objection to make to the manner of my enlistment: that I am
willing to be attested to serve in the * of Her Majesty's Indian Forces of the Madras
Presidency, as a † and subsequently when qualified for transfer as a ‡
, until legally discharged.

Signature of person.
Signature of witness present.

Oath to be taken by the person on attestation.
I do make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty,
Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty,
Her Heirs and Successors, in person, Crown, and dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and
obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set
over me.

So help me God.

Witness my hand.

Signature of person.
Signature of witness present.

* Medical Subordinate Service: or Carnatic Ordnance Artificers: or Garrison Band.
† Paid Medical Candidate, or Paid Medical Pupil: or Pupil: or Musician.
‡ Assistant Apothecary, or Hospital Assistant: or Artificer.

Civil Appointments—cont.

Appointments.	Presidencies.	Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Full Professorships in Medical Colleges with conjoint Presidency duties, viz.—					
Second Physician, College Hospital, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Surgeon to the Mint and Customs ..					
Senior Surgeon, College Hospital, Professor of Surgery ..					
Second Surgeon, College Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy ..	Bengal ..				
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Marine Surgeon, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery.					
Obstetric Physician, Professor of Midwifery and Superintendent of Vaccination ..					
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry ..					
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College ..					
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College ..	Madras ..	1,250	1,050	850	700
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology ..					
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery and Surgeon to the Penitentiary ..					
Second Physician to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital and Professor of Physiology in the Medical College ..					
Senior Surgeon to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, with medical charge of the Byculla Schools, and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College ..					
Second Surgeon to Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital. Surgeon to the Coroner and Professor of Anatomy ..	Bombay ..				
Chemical Analyser to Government and Professor of Chemistry ..					
Occulist, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery with medical charge of the Jail and House of Correction ..					
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy ..	Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.				
	All Presidencies.	Rs. 200 Staff Salary.			

Civil Appointments—cont.

Appointments.	Presidencies.	Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Resident Physician, College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology ..	Bengal ..	..	..	Rs. 800	
Resident Surgeon, College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology ..	Bengal ..	..	..	..	
Surgeon of the General Hospital ..	Bombay ..	1,250	1,050	..	
Senior Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, with attached duties ..	Bengal ..	..	..	Rs. 900	
Junior do. do. do. do. ..	" ..	..	..	..	
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of out-patients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College ..	Madras ..	..	..	Rs. 800	
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	
Principal, Lahore Medical School, and Professor of Surgery and Medicine ..	Bengal ..	1,400	1,200	..	..
Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Lahore Medical School and Chemical Examiner, Punjab ..	" ..	1,250	1,050	850	700
Chemical Examiner, N.-W. Provinces ..	" ..	1,050	850	650	500
District Surgeon with attached duties, viz.—					
1st District. Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum, and Black Town Dispensary ..					
2nd District. Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gunpowder and Gun Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary ..	Madras ..				
3rd District. Surgeon to Male Orphan Asylum and Chintadripet Dispensary ..		1,050	850	650	500
4th District. With charge of Triplicane Dispensary ..					
Presidency Surgeons with Professorships and attached duties, viz.—					
1st Presidency Surgeon and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ..					
2nd Presidency Surgeon and Professor of Midwifery ..	Bombay ..				
3rd Presidency Surgeon, Garrison and Marine Surgeon with charge of Officers' Hospital ..					
Medical Superintendent at Aden ..	Bombay ..	Rs. 1,200			
Do. do. at Port Blair ..	Madras ..				
Surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum ..	Bombay ..	1,050	850	650	500
Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor-General.	Bengal ..	Rs. 1,200			
Surgeon to the Governor with Medical charge of the Body Guard ..	Madras ..	Rs. 1,000			
Surgeon to the Governor with Medical charge of the Body Guard ..	Bombay ..				
Superintendents-General of Vaccination ..	All Presidencies..	1,250	1,050	850	700
Superintendents of Vaccination ..	All Presidencies..	950	750	550	400
Medical charge of 1st class Civil Stations.	" ..	1,050	850	650	500
Do. 2nd do. ..	" ..	950	750	550	400
Residency Surgeons ..	" ..	As First or Second class Civil Surgeons.			

Allowances for Additional Charges.

In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.

Medical charge of an extra Native Regiment.	All Presidencies	Rs.	100
Do. of an extra Wing of a Native Regiment or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing	"	"	75
Do. of a Civil Station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty	"	"	100

Allowances for Extra Charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depot	All Presidencies	Rs.	100
Medical charge of a Stud Depot	"	"	50
Medical charge of Divisional Staff. { At Stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon" or "Garrison Assistant Surgeon" or "Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper."	"	"	100
Do. of Brigade or Station Staff	"	"	30
Medical charge of a Lock Hospital. { 1st Class.	"	"	100
2nd "	"	"	50

No. 371 of 1867.—With reference to Government General Order No. 370 of this date, and to paragraphs 11 and 12 of Government General Order No. 901 of the 26th October 1866, the salaries of the Secretaries and Statistical Officers to the Inspectors-General of the British Medical Service in the three Presidencies will be on the same scale as now laid down for similar appointments in the Indian Medical Service with reference to the rank prescribed.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20TH APRIL 1867.

No. 172 of 1867.—The following extract from Notifications in the *Gazette of India*, is republished:—

Foreign Department, Fort William, General, the 4th April 1867.

No. 662.—Mr. J. H. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd Class, *vice* Major C. V. Gordon, who has overstayed his leave, and whose services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Orders issued by Government are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

No. 417 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—
Captain (Brevet Major) V. J. Shortland, 24th Regiment Native Infantry } Arrived at Madras on the 8th November 1866.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—
Lieutenant F. H. Vanderzee, 34th Regiment Light Infantry, on medical certificate for 18 months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Singapore.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

Privilege Leave.—No. 418 of 1866.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that privilege leave with retention of Staff Salary cannot be granted to a Staff Officer in anticipation of, or consequent on, his transfer to another appointment, whether permanent or temporary.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

No. 419 of 1866.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Adverting to G. O. G. No. 409, dated 6th November 1866, admitting Captain Otway Francis Smithers, Cadre 3rd Madras European Regiment, to the Staff Corps, and to the rulings in paras. 58 and 59 of the Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, published in G. O. G. G. 26th September 1866, No. 808,* so much of G. O. G. No. 370, dated 22nd October 1861, as promoted Senior Lieutenant O. F. Smithers, to be Captain in the 3rd Madras European Regt., from the 11th October 1861 is cancelled, and that Officer is, subject to Her Majesty's approval, promoted to that rank with effect from the 20th January 1862, when he completed twelve years' service, from date of first Commission.

* Madras G. O. G. 12th October 1866, No. 374.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the Madras Staff Corps, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 808 of 1866, republished in Madras G. O. G. 12th October 1866, No. 374, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) James Robert Fulton, Cadre 46th Regt. Native Infantry		} From 12th Sept. 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Louis Combe, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry	.....	
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Thomas Miller, 16th Regt. Native Infantry	.....	
Do do James Keating Clubley, Cadre 18th Regt. Nat. Infy.	.....	
Lieutenant James Henry Prendergast, 38th Regiment Native Infantry	.....	
Do Thomas James Henry Bowness Fischer, Cadre 45th Regt. Nat. Infantry		
Do George Henry Tillard, 40th Regiment Native Infantry		

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the prescribed periods of service, are promoted to the rank and from the date specified against their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Thomas Miller	Captain	} 12th September 1866.
Do do James Keating Clubley	Major	
Captain (Bt. Lieut.-Colonel) James Robert Fulton	Lt.-Col.	
Do (Bt. Major) Charles Louis Combe		
Major (Bt. Lieut.-Colonel) James Robert Fulton		

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

Medical Comforts.—No. 420 of 1866.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Governor in Council directs that 75 lbs. of Lime Juice and the same quantity of Sugar per 100 men, be provided in future as Medical Comforts for Troops proceeding to England, in addition to the allowances laid down in G. O. G. G. 8th December 1865, No. 1136, republished in Madras G. O. G. 3rd January 1866, No. 6.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

No. 421 of 1866.—The following Extracts from General Orders by the Government of India, are re-published:—

Simla, the 23rd October 1866.

No. 886 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant John Nugent Fitzgerald, of the late 43rd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Quarter Master 37th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry (Grenadiers)	} For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The 24th October 1866.

British Cavalry and Infantry.—No. 890 of 1866.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 87, dated 25th April 1866, are published for general information:—

In continuation of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch dated the 16th November last, No. 330, I have to acquaint you that, having considered in Council the question of the reduction of rank and file in each Regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry in India, as proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I approve of the reduction to the extent shewn in the margin.

2. By a communication from the Secretary of State for War I have been informed that the supply of drafts during the ensuing season for British Regiments serving in India, will be regulated in accordance with the revised establishment.

Public Works Department.—No. 891 of 1866.—It is hereby notified that, for the future, certificates of "No Demand" in the Civil and Military Accounts Departments will no longer be required from Officers of the Public Works Department proceeding on leave or retiring from the service; but that such certificates will only be required from the Public Works Controller of Accounts of the Province in which an Officer of that Department is serving.

2. It is further notified that all claims occurring in the Military Department against Officers of the Public Works Department, will be intimated immediately on their occurrence by the Military Accountant of the Presidency, to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and will be thereon adjusted under the rules provided for the adjustment of accounts in the Public Works Department.

No 892 of 1866.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—
No. 162, dated the 11th October 1866.—Granting Captain R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence for the 26th and 27th August 1866, in extension of the leave on private affairs granted in G. G. O. No. 491* of the 4th June 1866, to enable him to join.
* Madras G. O. G. 26th June 1866, No. 248.

The 25th October 1866.

Native Army.—No. 897 of 1866.—The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY.
No. 170.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.
SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 134, dated 16th June 1866, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a proposal submitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that, under the altered organization of the Indian Army, staff as Adjutants on promotion to the rank of Captain, if their Commanding Officer and the Commander-in-Chief approve of their being retained in such appointments.

2. Sir W. Mansfield has remarked that inconvenience is often found to result from the removal of Officers from their appointments as Adjutant and from their Regiments, on completing the comparatively short service of twelve years, and that he is doing all in his power to restore the regimental esprit of the Army by encouraging Officers to remain in Regiments to which they have become affiliated.

3. Your Government consider that no Officer, already holding the rank of Captain, should be appointed to a situation in the regimental staff, but you incline to concur in the opinion of His Excellency, that Officers who possess special qualifications, and are recommended by their Commanding Officers, may be allowed to continue in such appointments after promotion to the rank of Captain—each case being specially considered.

4. It is very desirable that every encouragement should be held out to Officers to remain with the Regiments to which they have been once attached; and I concur with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in making it of special importance that the Adjutant should not be too frequently changed.

5. I have considered the present proposal also with reference to the number of subaltern Officers that, under present Regulations, would be required for each Regiment, and the aggregate number of Officers of that rank which will probably be found to constitute the establishment of the several Staff Corps when they shall have attained to a normal condition.

6. As a rule, the position of Doing-duty Officer must be considered as one of inferior importance to that of Adjutant or Quarter Master. You have, however, recently determined to admit Officers of the rank of Captain to the former appointment; and it seems to me, on estimating the probable proportion that will be found hereafter to exist between the number of subaltern Officers and those of the higher grades in the several Staff Corps, that the effect of a continuance of the present Regulation, by which an Officer vacates an appointment on the regimental staff on promotion to Captain, will be either to increase the number of Officers of the higher grade out of employment, or to render inevitable the employment of Captain as Doing-duty Officer.

7. I concur, therefore, in the opinion expressed by your Government upon Sir W. Mansfield's proposal, and consider that it will be to the advantage of the service that Officers who possess special qualifications, and are recommended by their Commanding Officers, should be allowed to continue in appointments on the regimental staff after promotion to the rank of Captain. The rule which precludes the appointment to such situations of Officers already holding that rank, continuing still in force.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CRANBORNE.

Military Funds, &c.—No. 899 of 1866.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army in India, that all Officers who may have left or who may leave the old Indian service and become Officers of new or old line Regiments, or of any other branch of Her Majesty's Military

service; and all Officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or the Royal (late Indian) Engineers, have the option of ceasing or of continuing to subscribe to any of the funds at India rates if drawing Indian allowances, and at Europe rates if not drawing Indian allowances.

Those Officers who may elect to remain subscribers are hereby distinctly informed, that the existing rules for their respective funds will remain in force, except as altered by the directions contained in this General Order; and that the responsibility of paying their subscriptions will, for the future, rest entirely with themselves, and any neglect on their part to pay their subscriptions at the proper time will entail on them, and on their families, the forfeiture of all advantages accruing to them, as well as all sums paid by them to the funds; those who may elect to leave the funds are informed, that they will in no case again be allowed to become subscribers, and that by ceasing to subscribe, they and their families will forfeit all claims whatsoever on the Military or Orphan Funds.

3. Those Officers who elect to withdraw from the funds, will have their subscriptions returned to them from the 1st of October 1866—being the commencement of the month subsequent to that in which the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, now notified, were received by the Government of India: Provided they signify their wish to that effect to the Adjutant General's Office at their respective Presidencies by the 1st January 1867 if in India, and if out of India by the 31st March 1867, if not, from the date of application only, unless in the case of Officers who have already applied to withdraw, who will be allowed a refund of all subscriptions paid since the date of their application.

The 26th October 1866.

British and Indian.—No. 901 of 1866.—In continuation of G. G. O., Nos. 1061 and 1062, dated 23rd December 1864, and under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the organization of the administrative staff of the British and Indian Medical Services in this country, have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government:—

2. **British Medical Service.**—The staff of the Medical Department of the British Forces, will be composed as follows:—

BENGAL:

- 1 Inspector General.
- * 6 Deputy Inspectors General.
- † 2 Staff Surgeons Major.

MADRAS:

- 1 Inspector General.
- † 3 Deputy Inspectors General.
- § 1 Staff Surgeon Major.

BOMBAY:

- 1 Inspector General.
- || 3 Deputy Inspectors General.
- ¶ 1 Staff Surgeon Major.

Circles.
* Presidency.
Lucknow.
Meerut.
Lahore.

Circles.
Gwalior.
Peshawur.
† Allahabad.
Umballa.

Circles.
† Presidency.
Bangalore.
Secunderabad.
§ Burmah.

Circles.
|| Presidency.
Poona.
Mhow.
¶ Scinde.

3. The staff of the Inspector General in Bengal will consist, as at present, of a Secretary and a Statistical Officer; and that of the Inspectors General in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of an Assistant Surgeon as Secretary and Statistical Officer in one.

4. The Inspectors General of the British Medical Service in the three Presidencies will no longer be considered as attached to Army Head Quarters, but will be directly subordinate to the Government of India, or to the Government of the Presidency to which they belong; and their offices will henceforward, in like manner with those of the heads of the Indian Medical Department, be at the seat of Government.

5. Although in future these Officers will be directly subordinate to the Government, and no longer attached to Army Head Quarters, they will continue to furnish such information and returns on all points connected with the health of the British Troops as may be required of them by the Commanders-in-Chief of their respective Presidencies, and generally to obey such instructions as may be issued by those authorities, subject, in each case, to the approval of the Government of India, or of the Government of Fort St. George or Bombay.

6. The full superintendence—professional and economic—of all British Hospitals, will devolve upon the administrative staff of the British Medical Service, and they will be guided by the rules and practice in force with the Indian Medical Administration, and will, in like manner, be directly responsible to the Government of the Presidency in which they may be serving.

7. When the necessary promotions and appointments have been made to complete the administrative staff of the British Medical Service now sanctioned for India, arrangements will be made for the re-distribution of the duties between the two Departments—British and Indian.

8. **Indian Medical Department.**—The administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department, will be composed as follows:—

BENGAL:

- 1 Inspector General.
- * 11 Deputy Inspectors General.

MADRAS:

- 1 Inspector General.
- † 6 Deputy Inspectors General.

BOMBAY:

- 1 Inspector General.
- † 4 Deputy Inspectors General.

* Circles of superintendence.

Barrackpore.
Dacca.
Dinapore.

Allahabad.
Lucknow.
Saugor.

Gwalior.
Meerut.
Si-hind.

Lahore.
Peshawur.

† Circles of superintendence to be laid down by the Government of Fort St. George.
‡ Circles of superintendence to be laid down by the Government of Bombay.

9. The staff of the Inspectors General of the Indian Medical Department will consist in Bengal, as at present, of a Secretary and a Statistical Officer; and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of a Medical Officer as Secretary and Statistical Officer in one.

10. The Inspectors General of both the British and Indian Medical Services in Bengal will receive a consolidated salary of Rupees 2,700 per mensem, and those in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the existing salary of that grade, viz., Rupees 2,500 per mensem. The Deputy Inspectors General in all the Presidencies will receive the consolidated salary of Rupees 1,800 per mensem, as at present fixed for that grade, and the four Staff Surgeons Major, a consolidated salary of Rupees 1,400 per mensem.

11. The Secretaries to the Inspectors General, and the Statistical Officers in Bengal will receive a staff salary of Rupees 700 and 600 per mensem, respectively; and the Secretaries and Statistical Officers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, a staff salary of Rupees 700 per mensem.

12. These staff salaries are now fixed, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and will be granted in addition to the unemployed scale of pay laid down in paragraph 29 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 340 of the 7th November 1864, published in G. G. O. No. 1060 of 23rd December 1864.

13. The administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department will, so soon as that of the British Medical Service has been completed, be relieved of all control over the Hospitals of British Troops.

In other respects their duties are unchanged.

14. Although from the changes which have been recently introduced affecting the pay, pension, and promotion of the Indian Medical Service, it has, in all its grades, derived considerable benefit; yet, with a view of rendering the effect of the reduction now proposed in the number of the administrative staff as little as possible prejudicial to the interests of the Officers more immediately concerned, Her Majesty's Government has resolved that the Officers now holding the positions of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Service shall be permitted, to the extent of the proposed reduction, to retire, when they think proper, upon the rate of pension severally allotted to those grades in paragraphs 36 and 37 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 340, dated 7th November 1864, published in G. G. O. No. 1060, dated 23rd December 1864, without reference to the time served in those grades.

15. Vacancies caused by such retirements or by ordinary casualties subsequent to the 1st October 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of Her Majesty's Government hereby notified, will be allowed to lapse until the establishment is brought to the strength now laid down.

16. The title of Principal Inspector General will be discontinued in all the Presidencies, when present permanent incumbents holding that designation vacate their offices.

Native Army.—No. 902 of 1866.—It is notified for general information that the designations of "1st" and "2nd Doing-duty Officer" in Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry, under the new organization, have been changed to those of 1st and 2nd Squadron and Wing Subaltern, respectively.

No. 905 of 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Lieutenant P. F. M. Baddely, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to do duty with No. 1 Horse Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1866.

No. 422 of 1866.—The following Extract from Notifications in the *Gazette of India*, is re-published:—

Home Department, Simla, the 23rd October 1866.

No. 5692.—Captain J. Duval, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to the Prome District until further orders, with effect from the 21st August 1866.

Lieutenant R. F. Litchfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is transferred to the Prome District until further orders, with effect from the 19th August 1866.

The 24th October 1866.

No. 5740.—Lieutenant E. W. C. H. Miller, while officiating as Assistant Commissioner Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

The 25th October 1866.

No. 5772.—Assistant Surgeon R. Dempster, attached to Her Majesty's 1st Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the Civil medical charge of Hoshungabad in addition to his other duties.

Doctor Dempster is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, to be exercised within the limits of the Hoshungabad Jail.

Foreign Department, General, Simla, the 23rd October 1866.

No. 1621.—Notification.—Captain J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee District, and Captain J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner, Menkur District in Berar, have been permitted to exchange Districts from the 15th proximo.

The 26th October 1866.

No. 1653.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honor, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter No. 46 of the 2nd December 1865, to submit the following Report for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. The Members of the Commission having assembled in Calcutta, the first Meeting was held on the 16th December. Subsequently the Commission has sat from twice to thrice weekly, when the various points referred for report have received long and careful consideration.

3. The first subject which the Commission has been instructed to review is, "the number of Medical Officers, other than administrative, required for the Indian Service, in the Civil and Military Departments in each Presidency."

4. In coming to a decision regarding this important question, the Commission has been particularly enjoined to bear in mind "the situations which may be properly held by uncovenanted members of the Medical Profession," and also "the number of covenanted Medical Officers to be maintained at the Presidency Towns and Colleges."

5. With regard to the first of these instructions, the Commission understands the term "uncovenanted members of the Medical Profession" to refer to three classes of persons.

1st.—Medical graduates or licentiates of European Universities or Colleges, who are temporarily employed by the local Governments.

2nd.—Members of the Subordinate Medical Establishment employed in independent medical charges, but subject to their own pension rules.

3rd.—Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and graduates or licentiates of the local Universities.

6. In consequence of the Home Government having ceased, for the last five years, to send out Assistant Surgeons upon the Indian Medical Establishment, the authorised numbers have, in some instances become so reduced, that, in order to meet the requirements of the public service, it has been found necessary, more especially in Bengal, to entertain as Civil Surgeons any medical men offering to accept service under the local Governments.

The arrangement has not been found to work altogether satisfactorily. Medical men so employed have been known to resign their appointments rather than leave particular stations, thus causing embarrassment in the administration of the Medical Department and inconvenience to the public service. A more serious consideration is, that a body of uncovenanted officers of this class cannot be held available as a military reserve in cases of emergency. In the late military operations in Bhootan, the Commission understands that there was much difficulty in supplying a sufficiency of Medical Officers for the force, partly owing to the fact that the uncovenanted Surgeons temporarily engaged for civil duties could not be ordered to serve otherwise than in a civil capacity. Dr. Bruce has related an instance of an officer of this class in charge of a Police Corps in Bhootan, who, finding the service irksome, resigned his appointment, and left his charge in the field without waiting to be relieved.

The pecuniary advantages to Government do not appear to be sufficient to counterbalance the inconveniences we have noted. From a Return before us it would appear that the emoluments of these officers, including extra allowances, average about Rupees 400 a month. They are also entitled to leave and pension in accordance with the regulations laid down for the uncovenanted Civil Service.

A

One economy results from their employment, viz. that their services are generally temporary, liable to be dispensed with at the pleasure of Government.

The fixed rates of pay sanctioned for these officers are not such as to attract a well qualified class of candidates. The uncovenanted civil Surgeons now in Government employ are mostly dissatisfied with their position and prospects, and have memorialised the State to sanction a higher scale of pay, ranging from 300 to 700 Rupees a month, and graduated according to length of service. The memorial has been strongly supported by the Bengal Government, and we are of opinion that even to retain those now in the Service, it will be necessary to concede in substance all that they have asked for.

7. Bearing in mind the very serious disadvantage to the Government of having permanently in its employ a body of Medical Officers not amenable to military discipline, and who in times of emergency, or during seasons of epidemic sickness, can be employed only on civil duties or in particular stations, we are decidedly of opinion that the service of uncovenanted officers of this class is attended by very grave drawbacks, and that little is to be gained either on the score of economy or efficiency by a continuance of the system. It may be added that any general substitution of uncovenanted for covenanted agency is obviously impracticable; for independently of all other reasons, it is certain that no considerable number of uncovenanted Surgeons will be obtainable on any terms that the Government is likely to grant. Even if it should be considered, therefore, that the employment of uncovenanted officers would be to some extent an economical measure, the question is one of no great practical importance. If the employment of these men must necessarily be quite exceptional, the pecuniary saving to the Government cannot be large.

8. With reference to members of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, we would observe that few of this class can be considered to have sufficient attainments to entitle them to the medical charge of civil stations. At the same time there can be no doubt, that some of them possess much practical experience of disease, and to those who may be fully qualified, we propose that the charge of certain minor civil stations shall be open with a suitable scale of salaries.

9. We state our views regarding the substitution of uncovenanted for covenanted officers with the less hesitation, seeing that the portal of admission into the superior ranks of the Medical Service of India is now so wide that none need be excluded who can produce the necessary testimonials of character and professional training. The regulations admit "all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, whether European, East Indian or Native;" and we have no doubt that in process of time some of the best qualified of the locally educated medical practitioners will strive to fulfil the conditions on which entrance to the Covenanted Service can be obtained.

10. As regards the graduates or licentiates of local Universities, we do not think that the time has yet arrived when the important duties of medical officer of the chief civil station of a district can, with advantage and propriety, be entrusted to them. The Madras, Bombay, and Punjaub Governments are apparently of the same opinion. For the native graduates, who will form the great majority of this class, we believe that the most suitable field of employment will be found in the superintendence of Dispensaries and Hospitals established in large Native towns, and in extending the benefits of their acquired skill and knowledge among their own countrymen.

The education which they receive in the Presidency Colleges is excellent, but it cannot be denied that they ordinarily possess neither the professional nor the moral qualifications which are necessary for the charge of civil stations. In these appointments, medical skill, however important in itself, is hardly the most essential of the qualifications that are required. Men's lives and honor frequently depend upon the evidence given by the Civil Surgeon in the Criminal Courts, and his testimony must often be accepted without the possibility of applying to it any of the checks or safe-guards which can be applied in more civilized countries. In some of the other branches of his work it is almost equally necessary that the Civil Surgeon should be a man whose character and social position entitle him to the confidence and respect of the officers of Government and of the Public. We cannot reasonably expect to find Native Sub-Assistant Surgeons in possession of such qualifications.

If their emoluments were increased, and they were placed in a position more nearly equal to that held by educated men in other branches of the Uncovenanted Service, some of the objections which now exist to their employment in important independent charges, might doubtless be modified or removed. But to whatever extent this might be the case, we should still think it inexpedient to hold out to native Medical Officers of this class the expectation of obtaining an appointment such as that of Civil Surgeon. We cannot properly ignore the strong feelings of repugnance with which the whole European community, both official and non-official, would look upon the employment of natives of this country in such posts. We may call these feelings prejudices, but they are not thereby rendered less worthy of the consideration of practical men. This is not a purely professional question. As His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub has remarked, "to offer an English lady the services of a Native Sub-Assistant Surgeon in any case requiring personal examination or interrogation, would, in the generality of instances, be virtually to deny her medical attendance altogether." We concur generally in the views expressed by Dr. Stovell, Principal Inspector General of Bombay, "that this is a question more connected with the consideration due by Government to the feelings of the civil functionaries, than one to be decided on purely medical grounds." But it is not only the feelings of the civil functionaries that are concerned. Every Englishman and Englishwoman, whatever their class of life, will feel the same, and in the interests of the native graduates we cannot think it desirable that they should be placed in positions in which these strong prejudices of race will belikely to show themselves.

For those graduates and licentiates of the local Universities to whom these objections are not applicable, we would provide employment in the manner suggested in para. 8.

11. All these circumstances taken into consideration, we do not feel justified in recommending, to any great extent, the substitution of an uncovenanted agency for one that has always worked advantageously to Government.

12. The next question before us is "the number of Medical Officers to be maintained at the Presidency Towns and Colleges," and in dealing with it the Commission has had to consider the present arrangements for medical education in the three Presidencies. In disposing of this matter, we have had the advantage of perusing a report by Dr. Bruce and Mr. Strachey, showing how the Medical and Educational duties at Calcutta might, in their opinion, be performed with fewer officers than at present. We have also read the detailed objections of the Professors of the Medical College to Messrs. Bruce and Strachey's propositions, and further, we have received evidence upon doubtful points from certain members of the Calcutta medical staff. As a matter of convenience, we propose to consider the requirements of the Colleges in connection with the several Presidency establishments. As that of Bengal stands the first for settlement, we proceed to record our views as to the number of medical officers needed to perform the professional and college duties in Calcutta.

13. From the papers before us we learn that many years ago there were five Presidency Surgeons, who on the pay and allowances of their then rank in the Army (Captain), afforded medical aid to all Government servants, attended invaliding committees, and performed any other duties that might be required of them. These officers devoted their spare time to private practice. There were also separate medical officers for the General Hospital, Marine and Garrison duties. On the establishment of the Medical College in Calcutta, an addition was made to the number, and in order to meet the growing educational requirements of the past thirty years, new Professors have from time to time been appointed, till the result is that the number of medical officers employed in connection with the Presidency duties has increased to twenty. At the same time it must be conceded that the public duties in connection with the education and training of young men for the medical profession, have become much heavier of late.

The Calcutta Medical College for some years past has been working up to the required standards of the various examining boards in Great Britain, and of the Indian Universities. It is perhaps one of the largest medical schools in the world, containing at the present time nearly six hundred students

who are qualifying either for the various grades of the public service, or for the independent practice of their profession.

14. In addition to the purely professorial duties connected with this important educational establishment, there is the charge of a large Hospital with a daily average of three hundred and fifty in door and an equal number of out-door patients attending for relief.

The Hospital receives both European and Native sick. The medical cases, averaging about one hundred and fifty, are under the care of two physicians, who are the Professors of Medicine and Materia Medica. The Surgical wards, containing an equal number of sick, are under the charge of the Professors of Surgery and Descriptive Anatomy, who are ex-officio Surgeons to the hospital. The Midwifery and Ophthalmic wards are under the charge of the Professors of Midwifery and Ophthalmic Surgery respectively.

The ailments for which patients are admitted into Hospital are generally of a severe nature. In the Medical wards, cholera, dysentery, fevers, and other diseases incidental to the tropics, form the great bulk of the admissions. The Surgical wards receive most of the cases of accidental injury occurring in this populous town and port; and the deservedly high reputations of the Surgeons naturally attract a large number of applicants who need operative surgical skill to restore them to health. We have it in evidence that during the past year Dr. Fayrer performed no fewer than one hundred and twenty-eight important operations to which the term "capital" might be fairly applied; and Dr. Partridge about the same number. It will be evident from this brief statement that the hospital duties of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical College are exceedingly laborious. It must be borne in mind also that these duties are performed "ex-officio" as Professors of the Medical College.

15. The arrangements for giving necessary aid to the numerous out-patients applying for relief are confessedly defective. Drs. Francis and Fayrer, whose evidence has been taken on this subject, are of opinion that, in consequence of the large number of Europeans resorting to the hospital, it is essential that duly qualified resident medical officers should be appointed to have charge of the out-patient department. Dr. Chuckerbutty, one of the present Physicians, formerly held the office of Assistant Physician, and attended to the medical out-patients. The surgical out-patients are seen by the House Surgeon, who is a member of the subordinate medical establishment, holding honorary rank as an Assistant Surgeon. Since Dr. Chuckerbutty's promotion to his present post, the out-patient department on the Physician's side has devolved upon a native Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and from all that we can learn the new arrangement is satisfactory neither to the patients nor to the medical officers of the hospital.

16. In consequence of the deficiencies in the College Hospital Establishment above noticed, and bearing in mind the very heavy and onerous duties of the Physicians and Surgeons, we are satisfied that some increase to the establishment is required, and in our revised distribution of medical appointments at the Presidency, we have provided for a resident Physician and resident Surgeon being appointed to relieve the senior medical officers of some of their cases in the wards, and to have charge of the out-patients attending the Hospital. At the same time we hope by this addition to the number of officials to make the Medical College educational establishment more complete, and to provide for the proper teaching of Pathology, a subject which has hitherto been omitted as a special course.

17. The duties in connection with the General Hospital, an institution reserved solely for European sick, have likewise much increased of late years. The large number of sailors received into it renders the work heavy. From all that we can learn, the number of patients treated is limited only by the accommodation available. The present staff of one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons appears to be sufficient for the existing duties.

18. The duties devolving upon Presidency Surgeons do not appear to have undergone any increase of late years, but rather the reverse. A large portion of the work which officially devolved upon them, such as affording medical aid to the civil and military Government servants residing at the Presidency town and to sick officers arriving from the interior, has actually been performed by the

family medical attendants of the officials. From enquiries that we have made as to the nature and extent of their duties, we are satisfied that, considering the peculiar circumstances of the Calcutta community, the need for maintaining a separate class of medical officers for attending upon Government servants no longer exists.

19. To provide for the duties hitherto allotted to Presidency Surgeons, we recommend that every medical officer employed in Calcutta who is allowed to engage in private practice, should be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid who may seek his services, and to serve in rotation as a member of the standing and other medical committees.

We have deemed this course preferable to the practice which obtains in Madras and Bombay, of dividing the town for medical purposes into districts, and appointing an official medical attendant to each. The European community of Calcutta is less scattered than in the other Presidency towns, and the distances to be traversed in attendance upon official patients are in no instances such as to be an undue tax upon the convenience either of the medical officer or patient. The practice is in accordance, moreover, with present usage. The Presidency Surgeons have never had particular districts of the town allotted to them, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, no inconvenience has resulted from allowing Government officials to select their own medical attendants.

20. In proposing a re-arrangement of the medical duties at the Presidency towns, the object we have steadily kept in view has been to allot to each officer a fair share of work, and to retain no special appointments for the mere sake of giving opportunities for private practice. Our recommendations are not intended to prejudice the prospects of present incumbents, but rather to be applicable to the future organization of the Medical Department. The changes we advocate can be brought gradually into operation, as the Presidency Surgeons now remaining vacate their appointments.

21. In regard to the question of permitting medical officers employed at the Presidency towns to practice on their own account, we are of opinion, after a careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the system, that it would be unwise, as a general rule, to place any special restrictions upon them in this respect.

It appears to be certain that if any general prohibition against private practice were made, one of two results would follow. Either the Government would be obliged to pay very much higher salaries to its medical officers than it now pays, or it would have to put up with the services of an inferior class of Professors in the Medical Schools, and neither alternative seems desirable. All that the Government can fairly expect and require in this matter is that private practice shall not be held to excuse the neglect of public duties. Under our revised distribution of medical duties each officer will have a large amount of public work to perform, much more in fact than regimental Surgeons ordinarily have to do. So long as these duties are efficiently and thoroughly discharged, we would not recommend that the mode in which the medical servants of Government dispose of their leisure time should in any way be interfered with.

To these general remarks there are a few exceptions. The Principal of the Medical College and resident medical officers of the College and General Hospitals should, for obvious reasons, devote the whole of their time to the service of the State. Their public duties are not compatible with practice outside of the institutions to which they are attached. The remark applies also to the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, the Statistical Assistant, the Principal Medical Storekeeper, and Chemical Examiner to Government.

22. We are of opinion that the number of covenanted medical officers for Calcutta, including provision for the educational duties of the Medical College, may be reduced to fifteen, dividing the duties in the manner shown in the list marked A in the Appendix.

It will be observed that, as regards certain professorships in the College, such as Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Dental Surgery, we recommend that the local Government shall be at liberty to exercise its discretion in filling up vacancies either from covenanted medical officers serving at the Presidency who have no professorships, or from duly qualified private practitioners residing at Calcutta. In the opinion of the Commission no difficulty need be apprehended in finding suitable persons to hold these appointments.

It will be observed that no provision has been made for the duties of Surgeon to the Native Hospital and the Dispensaries in connection therewith. We have advisedly refrained from suggesting any arrangements for these institutions, as the appointments are paid for out of the funds of the Hospital and are at the disposal of its Managers. In fact, attendance upon the Native Hospital may be regarded in the light of private practice. The same remark applies to some other appointments held by covenanted medical officers which are not paid for by the State.

23. With an establishment such as we propose, we believe that all the official medical duties in the city of Calcutta can be thoroughly well done, and that the College, both as a school of theoretical and practical training for the medical profession, will become completely efficient. At the same time the community, European and Native, will in no degree be inconvenienced by the sudden withdrawal of a number of Surgeons who engage in private practice. We may remark, as regards this latter question, that several European medical gentlemen unconnected with the Government service are now settled in Calcutta, while of native graduates a very considerable proportion prefer to remain in and about Calcutta as private practitioners, rather than seek for State employ. The field of private practice, as open to Government medical officers, is in fact narrowing year by year, and the provision of medical aid for the community at large need, we think, be no longer a subject of consideration for the Government.

24. Some stress has been laid in the papers before us upon the necessity of selecting medical officers for the duties of the Presidency towns, with reference to their special ability to fill the professorial chairs in the Medical College. No doubt these latter duties are most important, and should our recommendations be carried out, the selections will in future be mainly limited to the class of candidates for the office of resident medical officer of the College or General Hospital. We should, as a rule, consider the situations of resident medical officer to the College or General Hospitals as stepping stones to the higher College appointments, and the practical field of medical research which these institutions afford would be the best guarantee to Government that the Presidency and College duties will hereafter, as in former times, be ably and efficiently performed. It is evident that if our recommendations for diminishing the number of medical officers at Calcutta are adopted, the views of the Director of Public Instruction that the system should be maintained, of selection with reference to College duties "exclusively," cannot be followed. Such an arrangement would necessitate the maintenance of a larger Presidency staff than is necessary for the duties. With due care in the selection of officers well grounded in theoretical and practical knowledge of professional subjects, there can be no difficulty in filling the professors' chairs, as well as in providing able practitioners to minister to the wants of the community.

In our opinion the advice of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department should always be taken in the selection of candidates for the combined duties in future to devolve on the medical officers of Presidency towns. This officer must always be better able to judge of the merits of candidates for professorships in the Medical College than the head of the Educational Department, while at the same time he must be in a position to estimate their general capacity as professional men.

25. With regard to the appointments of resident medical officers to the College Hospital, some explanation is necessary. They do not at present exist, and, as we have already stated, the interests of the sick suffer from their absence. We would suggest that these appointments be filled in all cases by the special selection of Assistant Surgeons who, in the estimation of the Head of the Medical Department, may be peculiarly fitted for these important charges, and who are qualified to teach the subjects allotted to them, and that the whole of their time while so employed shall be devoted to the College and Hospital duties. We propose that the salaries attached to these offices shall be sufficiently liberal to induce the best men who come into the service to desire to fill them, and *cæteris paribus*, vacancies occurring in the superior appointments connected with the Medical College might be supplied by the promotion of these officers. In this way we conceive the medical staff of the College and Hospital will be most advantageously recruited.

26. The Principal of the Medical College has so large a number of students to supervise, and the Hospital demands so much time and attention, that we are

clearly of opinion that he should continue to be a resident officer, and be prohibited from engaging in private practice. With a staff of three resident officers as proposed, we doubt not that the Medical College and its Hospital will be efficiently and economically managed. The subordinate establishments in connection with it might perhaps be found susceptible of some diminution, under arrangements such as we have indicated.

27. Before concluding our remarks in connection with the chief medical educational establishment in Bengal, it may be well that we should state generally, that the proposed number of professorships is in our opinion amply sufficient to meet the future requirements of all examining or licensing bodies in this country or elsewhere.

There may indeed be differences of opinion as to the practical utility of some of the courses of lectures for which provision has been made, but as the Indian Universities have already fixed upon the educational standard qualifying candidates to obtain degrees, it appears to us that all we have to recommend in this particular is, that the Presidency Medical Colleges shall be enabled to afford instruction in all those branches of medical science for which certificates are required to enable candidates to obtain University degrees, or to appear before the licensing bodies of Great Britain.

28. While making every provision for meeting the requirements of the Indian and British Universities by maintaining one establishment in each Presidency capable of affording a complete course of medical instruction, we see no necessity at present for adding to the staff of European Professors in the provincial schools of Agra and Lahore. In our opinion these local schools of medicine are most useful institutions, and likely to be of great benefit to the Government in training men for employment in subordinate medical duties. Knowing too how destitute the great bulk of the people of India are of anything like efficient medical aid, we should be glad to see similar schools established in many other parts of the country; but we conceive that this can best be brought about, not by the employment of an expensive staff of European Professors and educating up to the University standards, but by making such appointments acceptable to the best qualified of the native graduates of the several Universities, and adopting for the present a somewhat lower standard of qualification for the license to practise in Medicine and Surgery.

There is scarcely a town or important village in the country that would not be benefited by the presence of a medical practitioner, even admitting that his qualifications to practise were regulated by a standard lower than that of the Universities. To qualify for such a reduced standard, and to meet the growing demands of the public service, we would advocate the establishment of provincial medical schools in some of the chief districts away from the Presidency towns, under the superintendence of covenanted Medical Officers, aided by Native Professors. If schools of medicine, modelled somewhat upon those already in existence at Lahore, Agra and Hyderabad, could be established in Oude, the Central Provinces, Burmah, Mysore, Scinde, and elsewhere, the public benefit would be great, and less difficulty might be felt in providing for the subordinate medical duties of those provinces. At the same time the establishment of such schools would open up a most useful field of employment for the most deserving of the medical graduates of the Indian Universities.

29. Our remarks in connection with the Calcutta Medical College apply more or less to the Colleges of Madras and Bombay, which we think should be remodelled so as to meet the requirements of the Indian Universities and British Examining Boards. The number of medical officers needed to fill the various professorships will be noticed more particularly when we come to consider the general wants of those Presidencies.

30. We come now to consider the number of medical officers required for Madras.

First, as regards the Presidency town and Medical College, we find that fourteen officers are at present employed in connection with these duties.

We propose to reduce the number to twelve, as shewn in the table marked C in the Appendix.

The changes we advocate in connection with the Medical College are not numerous, but calculated we believe to improve the efficiency of the institution. We think it advisable as a general rule that the Principal of the College should, as in Calcutta, be the senior medical officer of the hospital, which affords the field of clinical instruction to the students. At present the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary is Principal of the College, and our recommendations of course do not apply to the present incumbent. It is an advantage we think that the discipline and control of the hospital establishment should be under the same guidance as the Medical College. Considering too that a large number of military students are educated in the Presidency colleges, it should always be arranged that the Principals of the Medical Colleges should be senior in rank or standing to the other Professors.

At present we observe there is but one Professor for the chairs of Anatomy and Physiology. This is contrary to the regulations of the London College of Surgeons, and places Madras students at a disadvantage, inasmuch as their certificates in these subjects are liable to be rejected. The same observation applies to the doubling up of the chairs of Materia Medica and Botany. We recommend that the practice obtaining in Calcutta of dividing these professorships should be at once introduced in Madras. The minor professorships of Comparative Anatomy, Hygiene and Dental Surgery, should also be filled up to render the educational course a complete one, and on a par with that of the sister Presidency of Bengal. The remarks made in paragraph 24, as to the mode of selecting candidates for the College and Hospital appointments, necessarily apply to the three Presidencies.

There is we observe a medical officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Madras. We understand that it is in contemplation to build a new Asylum for three hundred lunatics on the outskirts of the town, and we recognise in such a case that a separate medical officer will be required for the duty; but considering that there are at present not more than from sixty to seventy lunatics, it appears to us that the Surgeon of the district, aided by a proper subordinate establishment, might safely undertake the charge. This change we recommend to be introduced on the retirement of the present incumbent of the office. Until lately this appointment was always held in conjunction with some other.

There are at Madras a Garrison and an Assistant Garrison Surgeon. The former officer appears to have very little to do. It was proposed to abolish the office some years ago, but it was retained by the Madras Government on the ground that a medical officer was wanted occasionally to accompany the Governor of Madras in his official tours. It appears to us that there is no necessity whatever for the retention of two officers for the garrison duties of Madras. Should a personal medical attendant be required by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, we would suggest that the appointment be put upon the same footing as it is in Bombay: We propose to do away with the appointments of Garrison Surgeon and Assistant Garrison Surgeon, and to retain one medical officer for the combined duties under the designation of "Fort Surgeon."

We observe that an Assistant Surgeon having no other duty has been lately brought down to the Presidency to be a Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Medical College. We propose that as in Calcutta, the professorship of Materia Medica shall in future be attached to the appointment of Principal Medical Store-keeper,* and this arrangement will consequently permit of another medical officer being dispensed with on account of the duties of the town of Madras.

As regards the district medical duties in Madras, we find that it is not practicable to reduce the number of appointments, or to throw the duties upon officers holding other charges as in Calcutta. The residents who are entitled to medical aid are scattered over an area of twenty-eight square miles, and if the district surgeoncies were abolished, many would practically be deprived of the advantage they now enjoy of having a medical attendant within reach.

There can be no objection however to District Surgeons in Madras holding any of the minor professorships in the Medical College for which no special provision has been made, if the local Government consider them in other respects qualified for such appointments.

* NOTE.—We notice in a late number of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, that the Professor of Materia Medica has been appointed temporarily to officiate as Medical Store-keeper.

On a due consideration of all the circumstances in connection with the town of Madras, we are of opinion that the medical and college duties can be performed by a total of twelve covenanted medical officers. In the list marked C. in the Appendix will be found our proposed distribution of the various duties. It will be noted that we have provided for a resident medical officer to the General Hospital in addition to the present establishment, an appointment which will be found essentially necessary on the completion of the new wards now in course of erection.

31. For the Grant Medical College, European and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospitals, and duties of the town and island of Bombay, we are of opinion that thirteen medical officers will suffice, the offices being distributed in the manner noted in the list marked E. in the Appendix.

We have in the proposed distribution of the medical duties of Bombay, made some slight changes upon existing arrangements. The Principal of the College should, as in Calcutta and Madras, occupy the office of senior Physician to the Hospital, and the combined subjects of Anatomy and Physiology, Botany and Materia Medica, now taught by single Professors, should be divided.

Comparative Anatomy, Hygiene, and Dental Surgery should also be distinctly provided for, in re-modelling the professorships in the College.

The duties of the town districts in the instances we have noted, may we think be combined with those of the College. Dr. Arnott brings to our notice that on the completion of the new buildings of the Jamsetjee Hospital, one or more resident medical officers will be necessary. We concur in this opinion, but it might be a matter for the consideration of the local Government whether, if arrangements were made for providing quarters near the hospital for the Second Physician and Surgeon, it would be feasible to perform the hospital duties with the present staff. The practice of bringing down more officers to the Presidency towns than are absolutely needed, should we think be always avoided.

32. In deciding upon the number of officers required for the several medical Establishments, we have been instructed* "to include those civil appointments which, though not strictly professional, have almost invariably been held by medical officers." Under this category will come all Inspectorships of Prisons, Superintendents of Central Jails, appointments in the Assay Department, Botanical Gardens, &c.

In coming to a decision regarding the number of officers to be allotted to each Presidency, it is necessary to review the practice which at present obtains of providing medical officers for civil appointments immediately under the Government of India. This subject has been specially brought to the notice of the Commission in the document noted in the margin. The civil medical requirements of the Central Provinces, Burmah, Straits Settlements, &c., have been hitherto supplied indiscriminately from the three Presidencies. We propose in future to divide them in the following manner.

The medical appointments in that portion of the Central Provinces formerly included in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to be provided for as at present by the Bengal Establishment.

The appointments in the districts included in the old province of Nagpore, in the districts which have been transferred to the Central Provinces from Bengal, and in Nimar, should be in future supplied from Bombay. On the completion of the Railway to Nagpore, this arrangement will be much more convenient, than the present one of employing officers of the Madras Medical Establishment.

As the Madras Army garrisons all the military posts in Burmah and the Straits Settlements, and the medical arrangements of the provinces are superintended by a Deputy Inspector General of that Army, we recommend that the medical officers and subordinates required for civil duties in those places, shall be in future supplied from the Madras establishment.

The Madras establishment should also be expected to furnish medical officers for civil duties in Mysore, Travancore and Hyderabad, as well as to officer the Hyderabad Contingent. The geographical positions of the territories, and the fact of the medical officers serving in them being under the control and orders of Deputy Inspectors General of the Madras Army, seem to point to this as the fittest arrangement possible under the circumstances.

The medical appointments in connection with Political Residencies in the States of Rajpootana and Central India, should we think be filled by officers of the Bengal establishment.

In accordance with this division of duty, which seems to us to meet the inconvenience and difficulty hitherto experienced in finding officers willing to accept appointments unconnected with their own Presidencies, we have fixed the strength of the future Medical Establishments.

33. With reference to the proportion of medical officers to be maintained in excess of the actual number of appointments, to allow for absence on furlough, sick and general leave, and to provide a reserve for emergent requisitions in the military and civil departments, we are of opinion that it will be necessary to add one-fourth, or twenty-five per cent., to the total of appointments. This we observe is about the proportion of officers over appointments that is maintained in the civil service. On referring to the Army Lists, we find that the number of medical officers absent on sick leave or furlough, has varied from 15 to 25 per cent. The actual proportion of absentees, as shown by the Army Lists of the three Presidencies on the 1st January 1866, was 22.5 per cent., and a very large number of those absent were on medical certificate. The Madras Government counsels an addition to its establishment of twenty per cent. for the purpose of meeting contingencies of this nature. The Bombay authorities mention that the average of non-effectives in that Presidency has been about 17½ per cent. In consideration of the fact that only one medical officer has been allotted in the revised schedule for each Native Regiment, and that no provision is made for a reserve for general duty, or to accompany field hospitals, we are of opinion that it would be unwise, for the present at least, and pending further experience of the working of the reduced establishments, to allow less than a margin of twenty-five per cent. for absentees and all other contingencies. This proportion we propose to adopt therefore in revising the lists of the three Presidencies.

34. In coming to a decision as to the required strength of the several medical establishments, the Commission has not been unmindful of the fact, that in some stations where there may be Regiments of Native Infantry quartered, the performance of the civil medical duties may not inappropriately be entrusted to regimental medical officers, who shall receive additional pay for such duties as provided for in the scale of extra charges. In many of the frontier stations in the Punjab this has been the usual practice, and with reference to those marginally named, we think it might be continued. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has urged that the stations of Peshawur, Mooltan, Jullundur, and Rawul Pindie should in future be provided with Surgeons for civil duties exclusively. We concur in this recommendation, and have made the necessary provision in the detailed lists given in Appendix B.

There are some objections to the doubling up of military and civil duties in the larger stations, which the Commission would here briefly notice.

1st.—A regimental medical officer can scarcely be expected to undertake the administrative charge of a jail, or to visit out stations in the district, as health officer; in addition to the performance of his own duties.

2nd.—If the military and civil lines of a station should be widely separated, the double duty cannot be satisfactorily done, even as regards attendance upon the sick.

3rd.—At stations where there is but one medical officer for both military and civil duties, it is next to impossible that he should be able to avail himself of privi-

PUNJAB.	BENGAL.
Sealkote.	Luckhimpore.
Dehra Ismail Khan.	Hazareebaugh.
Ferozepore.	Pubna.
Dehra Ghazee Khan.	Raneegunge.
Bunnoo.	
Hazara.	BOMBAY.
Kohat.	Belgaum.
Attock.	Malligaum.
Rajanpoor.	
Murdan.	MADRAS.
Kussowlie.	Bellary.
North Western Provinces.	Trichinopoly.
Lullutpore.	Tonghoo.
Almorah.	Theyetmyo.

lege leave and enjoy the yearly holiday which the regulations provide for all other Government servants.

On a consideration of these circumstances we believe that, as a general rule, it will be inexpedient to combine military with civil charges, except at stations where the latter duties may be comparatively unimportant. We need scarcely allude to the inconvenience which official communities would experience in the event of the single medical officer of an isolated station falling sick or dying during epidemic visitations, contingencies of by no means unlikely occurrence. We are apprehensive that were the doubling up of military with civil duties to be generally sanctioned, it would lead to a dangerous reduction in the strength of the establishments, and would leave the local Governments powerless to meet those requisitions for emergent medical aid which in this country, where seasons of pestilence are still so frequent, must be provided for.

There has been a great tendency of late years to make demands upon the medical service for extra aid in the civil department. Scarcely a month passes by without some new requisition for the services of a medical officer. It may perhaps be possible in future to comply with such requisitions by the employment of the more deserving of the medical subordinates and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, so as to obviate the necessity of an increase to the establishments of commissioned medical officers. These latter will of course require revision from time to time to meet the necessities of the local army, and civil departments of the Government.

The number of medical officers, other than administrative, required for the three Presidencies will in future be,—

Bengal	...	...	368*
Madras	...	...	180
Bombay	...	...	155
Total	...	...	703

The old establishments, deducting the administrative officers, were as follows:—

Bengal	...	...	407
Madras	...	...	233
Bombay	...	...	186
Total	...	...	826

It will be noticed that the revised establishments, in which provision has been made for the more important civil medical duties, for Native Regiments, the administration of Jails, offices in the Assay and Opium Departments, and the charge of Botanical Gardens, are considerably reduced in numbers.

This is due in a great measure to reductions in the strength of the Native Army, and to the transfer of local European troops to the British Government. The reduced numbers of the Indian Medical Service bring however no saving to Government, as a corresponding addition has been made to the British Army Medical Establishment serving in India.

35. The establishments as now revised, do not include provision for extra-professional appointments. We observe that some medical officers have gone quite out of the ordinary line of their profession. Amongst those extra-professionally employed, we notice a Post Master, Cotton Agent, Superintendent of a School of Arts, Naturalist, Political Agent, Commissioner, and Conservator of Forests. We think that in order to keep the several establishments always complete and effective, it is essential that officers of the Medical Department, when filling appointments out of the strict line of their profession, should be seconded.

36. We come now to the important question of the revision of civil and military staff salaries, and to record our views as directed in your letter of instructions, regarding "the emoluments to be assigned to each appointment."

* NOTE.—The full establishment here given will not be required, while uncovenanted Surgeons are employed so largely in Bengal. If the establishment is brought up to 342, it will be for the present sufficiently complete.

37. The salaries of administrative officers and of Surgeons in charge of Native Regiments having already been fixed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in his Despatches of the 16th May (No. 152) and of the 7th November (No. 340), 1864, it only remains for the Commission to suggest a revision of the pay and allowances of those appointments in the civil and military departments which were not specially referred to in the last mentioned Despatch.

38. In our instructions we are directed to "suggest suitable salaries for the various appointments with reference to their relative importance and responsibility, as compared with the duties devolving on regimental medical officers and upon the administrative staff, the salaries of which have been already fixed by the Secretary of State."

39. In the scale of pay already laid down for the medical charge of Native Regiments, the rank of the officer holding the charge has been considered, although the proportion of what may be deemed staff salary to unemployed pay of rank is not the same in all grades, as will be seen in the following table.

		Unemployed pay.	Consolidated for regtl. charge.	Difference.
Surgeon-Major of 25 years' service		888 12 0	1,000	111 4 0
Ditto 20 "		852 3 7	1,000	147 12 5
Surgeon 15 "		677 6 11	800	122 9 1
Ditto 12 "		640 14 6	800	159 1 6
Assistant Surgeon 10 "		410 9 5	600	189 6 7
Ditto 6 "		392 5 2	600	207 10 10
Ditto 5 "		304 14 2	600	295 1 10
Ditto under 5 "		286 10 0	450	163 6 0
Average staff salary of all grades ...				174 8 6

The principle which has been recognized by the Secretary of State would appear to be that in settling what is to be the future pay of medical appointments in India, the period of service and rank of the holder is to be taken into account. That this is the correct view of the question is also shown by para. 27 of the Despatch, No. 340 of 7th November 1864, which lays down that "all appointments whether civil or military, held in future by officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector General, will be alike tenable by Surgeons-Major, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons."

It appears therefore to the Commission, that the only equitable mode of revising medical salaries, so as to ensure to officers the advantages of their rank and period of service, is to take the "unemployed" scale of pay as the basis of revision, and to add thereto such additional sum or sums as may seem proper, bearing in mind the relative importance of the appointments to be revised in comparison with regimental medical charges. We notice that the "unemployed" scale of pay has been adopted by the Secretary of State in the consolidation of salaries for administrative and regimental appointments. The "unemployed pay" for officers of the Medical Department is intended evidently to correspond to the consolidated "pay" lately fixed for the military Staff Corps. It would therefore seem to follow that the principle established in the late revision of military staff salaries, viz. that all officers who draw them, whether belonging to the Staff Corps or to the local service, are entitled only to the Staff Corps pay of their rank in addition to the fixed salary of their appointments, should be held applicable to medical officers also. The scale of salaries we have deemed suitable is of course intended chiefly for those now coming into the service, and who by the new regulations are entitled only to unemployed pay of their rank. At the same time we recommend the application of the scale to all present members of the service who hold medical staff appointments, or who may hereafter be chosen to fill them.

As a general rule officers are now allowed to draw either full regimental pay of their rank and period of service in lieu of consolidated salaries, or the old rates of pay and staff salary, whichever they may prefer. This privilege we recommend should be extended to all those who were in the service prior to the promulgation of the Despatch of the 7th November 1864, but we see no sufficient grounds for recommending the issue of new rates of staff salary in addition to full regimental pay of rank. No such boon has been permitted in the analogous case of military officers of the local service who accept staff employment, and we are unable to recognise the claims of medical officers to be differently treated. We have thought it right to state this distinctly, as an impression appears to have got abroad among the present holders of staff appointments, the salaries of which are not consolidated, that they are entitled to the full regimental pay of rank under the G. O. G. No. 507 of 1864, in addition to the staff salaries of their appointments. We may state briefly that the effect of the revision of salaries according to our recommendations will be to add to the pecuniary value of almost all appointments of a non-regimental nature, and that in nearly every instance the present incumbents of staff appointments will derive benefit from the proposed scale of pay.

40. The average of the amount equivalent to staff salary sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the charge of a Native Regiment is in round numbers Rupees 174 per mensem. With this standard before them, and with that afforded by the re-arrangement of the salaries of administrative officers, the Commission will have no difficulty in proposing rates of remuneration suitable to the various appointments.

41. The ordinary duties of a Civil Surgeon vary according to the size and importance of the station or district, but in most places they include the medical charge of a jail, of one or more civil dispensaries, detachment of police; medical inspection of all police recruits, attendance upon Government officials, vaccination duties of the station, and granting of certificates to applicants for civil pensions. In addition, the medical officer is liable to be called upon to examine and report upon all cases of injury to the person, to perform post mortem examinations when medico-legal investigations are needed, and to give professional evidence before the district Courts in all criminal cases when required. It has also been lately ordered by the Government of India that the Civil Surgeon is to be the "Health Officer" of his station and district, and as such is expected to advise the local authorities on all matters connected with the sanitary condition of the people.

These duties are evidently at least equal in importance to, and in many instances more laborious than, the medical charge of a Native Regiment.

42. There is a general agreement amongst the Governments that have recorded their views on this subject, in the papers furnished for the guidance of the Commission, that the pay of civil medical officers should not be less than the scale fixed upon for the charge of Native regiments. The Punjab Government indeed recommends that an addition of twenty per cent. to the scale of pay laid down for regimental charges should be sanctioned for civil Surgeons.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces proposes rupees two hundred a month for such charges in addition to the pay of rank. The Madras Government would make civil and military charges exactly equal; and the Bombay Government suggests an addition of thirty-five per cent. to the old rates of military and civil allowances, which is the proportion in round numbers lately sanctioned by Sir C. Wood in revising the military rates of pay.

43. The Commission considers that some increase to the pay of civil Surgeons is imperatively called for, and further that officers in the civil department, which is now the chief field of employment that Indian Surgeons have to look to for advancement, should benefit by the periodical increase of pay laid down for length of service in the various grades, and that in civil employ the staff allowances, irrespective of the pay of rank, should vary in proportion to the nature and extent of the duties to be performed.

44. The Commission is of opinion that the civil stations in which the medical duties are light, should be, as a rule, considered equal to regimental charges, and be remunerated at, or very nearly at the same rate that has been fixed for the latter. It appears to us that it would in many respects be impolitic to begin with a higher scale of salaries for civil than for military appointments. Civil Surgeons have some advantages which those in regimental employ have not. They are less liable to be suddenly removed from their stations; they have more or less opportunity of adding to their incomes by private practice, and in many instances they are appointed to the administrative charge of jails, for which a distinct allowance is made. Under these circumstances we think that the salaries of medical officers in civil medical charge of the smaller stations may be fixed at something less than officers of similar rank would draw if they were in charge of Regiments.

45. For all practical purposes, it seems to us that civil stations may be divided into three classes. The smaller stations would come into the third class; the next in importance into the second, and the exceptionally large stations, such as Allahabad, Lahore, &c., into the first class.

46. For the stations so classified, we recommend the following rates of pay,—

1st Class, Rupees 400 per mensem.

2nd " " 250 "

3rd " " 150 "

in addition to the unemployed pay laid down for rank and service in G. O. G. No. 1060 of 1864. A list will be found in the Appendix, marked G, of the several civil stations of the three Presidencies, classified in accordance with our recommendations. As the medical duties in these stations vary from time to time, we suggest that it be left to the local Governments, with the approval of the Government of India, to arrange for a station being changed from one class to another, on necessity being shown. It is not pretended that our classification of the stations is strictly accurate. The members of the Commission have not sufficient local knowledge in some cases to decide whether a station should be in the second or third class; but it is thought that the doubtful cases can be best decided by the local authorities. If the proportion between the several classes is maintained, the financial result will be practically as we have shown.

47. The remuneration above recommended is to be considered as payment in full for all official medical and sanitary duties in connection with the district. It is to include all specific allowances now granted for Dispensaries, Police, Lunatic Asylums, Colleges, &c., but not payment for extra-professional duties, such as the administrative charge of a jail, which when confided to a medical officer should be separately paid for. Nor is it intended that medical officers who draw the salaries we recommend shall be debarred from receiving special allowances for duties which are not paid for by the State, such as the medical charge of endowed hospitals, or appointments paid for by Native princes, or out of the revenues of Native States.

We have given careful attention to the remark of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, that "it is very necessary by the system of distinct allowance to keep officers in mind of the several duties when there are more than one, for the fulfilment of which they receive pay." We concur generally in this view, but the ordinary routine work of a Civil Surgeon, we submit, is easily defined, and we would deprecate the continuance of a piecemeal system of remuneration for duties concerning which there can be no possibility of doubt. Such a system would likewise be inconsistent with the orders issued by the Secretary of State, that all salaries should be "consolidated." If it be clearly understood that the medical charge of a civil station involves professional aid or superintendence in all matters connected with the civil administration of the station and district, there can be no excuse for the neglect of any one duty on the ground that it is not specially paid for. All duty extra or foreign to that of a Civil Surgeon, should no doubt be separately remunerated. In the scale of extra charges we have provided for contingencies of this nature. The classification of civil stations, according to the nature and responsibility of the public duties, appears to us to be the fairest and the simplest mode of settling the pay of medical officers holding such charges.

48. If the recommendation is followed, of giving a certain salary in addition to unemployed pay of rank, the "consolidated" salary which by the order of the Secretary of State has to be laid down for each appointment will be the unemployed pay of the officer holding it, plus a definite sum, fixed in proportion to the nature and responsibilities of the office.* We would make a few exceptions to the general rule however. In another portion of this report we shall have to refer to the question whether certain appointments should not be always held by officers of a definite rank, and with regard to such offices, we are of opinion that consolidated allowances may be fixed for them. We may instance the appointment of Principal of the Medical College. In our opinion this office should always be filled by a Surgeon of some standing or by a Surgeon-Major, and in like manner the resident medical officers of hospitals should be chosen only from the rank of Assistant Surgeons. With regard to appointments of this kind, there can be no difficulty in fixing suitable consolidated salaries.

49. It will doubtless be borne in mind that whatever increase in the aggregate of medical expenditure may be occasioned by a revision of salaries, much of it must have been necessarily incurred in granting to officers in civil and staff employ the full pay of rank, and permitting those of the higher grades to retain appointments hitherto confined to the junior ranks of the service. For some years to come, or until the disproportion between the senior and junior grades caused by the suspension of the regulations for the admission of new members to the local medical service is removed, the aggregate expenditure in the Medical Department must be high. When the numbers of medical officers now in the service decrease, the less important civil appointments will be held, as under the old regulations, only by Assistant Surgeons. When these appointments are mainly held by the juniors of the service, the aggregate expenditure in the Medical Department will fall again. The Commission thinks it right to notice that in less than seven years hence all the present members of the Medical Department then surviving will have attained the rank of Surgeon, and that several years more must elapse before the disproportion between the senior and junior ranks can be properly balanced.

The Commission is of opinion that the exceptional circumstances in which the Indian Medical Service is now placed—a large proportion of the members having already attained to a position above that of Subaltern in the Army—should not be allowed to interfere with the adoption of a scale of salaries, in itself appropriate, for staff or extra-regimental employ. The chief increase in expenditure arises from the augmentation of the military rank of the officers of the department, and must be incurred under any circumstances.

50. The Commission is aware that at the present time there is great difficulty in filling up vacancies in the medical branches of the public service. In the British Army and Navy especially is this found to be the case. The causes of the deficient supply of qualified candidates for the public service are perhaps more complex than is generally supposed. Whatever the true explanation may be—whether it be that fewer numbers enter the medical profession since the new regulations which demand evidence of a certain standard of preliminary education, or that more attractive fields of labour offer in the British Colonies and elsewhere—it is certain that young medical men of ability and reputation no longer seek employment in sufficient numbers in the Army, Navy, or Indian Service. We are of opinion that this view of the question should be steadily borne in mind in the revision of salaries, and that no room for complaint or dissatisfaction should be permitted in respect to the mode of remunerating medical officers who enter the Indian Service.

51. The salaries we would assign to the principal civil and military appointments of the three Presidencies will be found in the accompanying table. The detailed duties of each presidency appointment will be seen in the Appendices marked A, C and E.

A comparison of the present staff salaries with those proposed will be found in Appendix K.

* In apportioning the salaries for medical officers, the Commission has used the word "consolidated" in the sense it was intended to be used by the Secretary of State, as laid down in G. O. G. No. 1060 of 1864, paras. 27 to 30. As a rule the principle followed has been to adapt consolidated salaries to the rank of officers, thus securing to each officer the pecuniary advantages attendant upon promotion to a higher grade. In a few instances the pay is consolidated for the appointment, and not for the rank of the officer.

52. In regard to appointments in the Presidency towns generally, it may be as well to explain that we have borne in mind the fact that for the most part, they afford to medical officers in the service of Government the opportunity of adding more or less to their incomes by private practice. This consideration, especially in regard to the professorships attached to the Medical Colleges, has influenced us in fixing the salaries on so moderate a scale. But for this circumstance, we should have deemed it our duty, in consideration of the excessively high and constantly increasing cost of living at the Presidency towns, to propose higher rates than those we have named. In the cases of officers who are not allowed to practise, we have purposely recommended an enhancement of their salaries. The salaries of the officers of the Bengal Medical College have been made rather higher than those for Madras and Bombay, as that Institution is the largest of the three Presidencies.

53. The scale of pay given in the preceding table is scarcely applicable to the individual officers whose appointments, it is proposed, should lapse on being vacated by the present holders. We deem it right to add a few remarks in illustration of what we would suggest as the best mode of carrying our recommendations into effect with the least amount of inconvenience or hardship to those whose interests may be supposed, in consequence, to suffer.

54. First, as to the medical officers of Calcutta.—There are now three Presidency Surgeons remaining, Drs. Brougham, Baillie and Palmer. The first named officer is also Surgeon to the European General Hospital. We propose that this be considered his substantive appointment, and that he shall at once receive the salary of the office as provided in the scale, taking up the contingent duty of Inspector of Emigrants when the office is vacated by Dr. Partridge. Dr. Baillie holds the appointment of Surgeon to the Native Hospital; but as it has been decided to consider this in the light of private practice, the appointment not being paid for out of Imperial funds, we think that he should, as a special case, be allowed full pay as a Surgeon Major, in lieu of all other pay and staff salary, so long as he retains his present office. Dr. Palmer, the third Presidency Surgeon, is in receipt of a special allowance of Rupees four hundred per mensem, as Surgeon to the Marine the Ophthalmic Surgeon, whose official duties are comparatively light; but as the recommendation does not apply to the present incumbent, we think Dr. Palmer should draw the unemployed pay and house-rent of his rank, *plus* the allowance he already receives as Marine Surgeon. On the transfer of the latter duty to Dr. C. Macramara, we recommend a personal allowance to that officer of Rupees one hundred per mensem in addition to his salary, so long as he may hold the office. We make this proposal, as the present staff salary of the Ophthalmic Surgeon is rather more than we suggest should be ultimately allowed for the combined offices of Ophthalmic and Marine Surgeon.

The medical officer of the Calcutta Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Payne, has already, under the sanction of Government, given up a moiety of his staff salary on the condition that he should be allowed to engage in private practice. We propose to give the charge of the Asylums to the senior Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital, whose official residence is close by, and who will in future be debarred from engaging in any but official duties. This arrangement might, if approved, be carried out at once, allowing Dr. Payne to draw the unemployed pay of his rank and moiety of his staff salary as a personal allowance, he performing meanwhile the duties heretofore devolving upon Presidency Surgeons. Should it be considered more advisable however to retain Dr. Payne's services as superintendent of the Lunatic Asylums, then we recommend that he be allowed the unemployed pay and house-rent of his rank, *plus* rupees five hundred per mensem, staff salary, and that the proposed arrangement of transferring the charge to the Senior Assistant of the General Hospital, come into force only when Dr. Payne vacates the office.

The senior Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital, we would bring on the new scale of pay at once, whether the charge of the Lunatic Asylums is made over to him or not. The restriction as to private practice does not, it seems, at present apply to Mr. W. J. Palmer, the actual incumbent.

The junior Assistant Surgeon now holds charge of the Alipore Jail, and receives a separate allowance for it. He should be required to elect which appointment he would prefer to retain, the two being in our opinion incompatible, and the new rate of pay might at once be made applicable to the office.

In the Medical College a resident Physician and Surgeon are required to complete the establishment as we propose it should stand in future. We

recommend the immediate nomination of a resident Surgeon in the room of an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department.

Dr. Ewart, who is now Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, might perhaps be required to take the duties of House Physician to the hospital, giving up the chair of Comparative Anatomy, or he might take at once the new chair of Pathology, giving over the physiological lectures to the resident Surgeon. The arrangement of course could not be carried out without continuing in Dr. Ewart's case, the emoluments to which his double professorship entitles him. The only objection to such an arrangement that we can see is that Dr. Ewart is senior in army rank to Dr. Chuckerbutty, who holds the office of Second Physician. If this difficulty can be surmounted, we recommend that Dr. Ewart be appointed, as a temporary arrangement, Physician of the out-patient department; and as no quarters at present exist for him, that residence in the hospital, or restriction from private practice in his case be not insisted upon. By the time that proper quarters can be provided for a resident Physician, we have no doubt that our scheme in its entirety can be brought into operation without difficulty.

The Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, we propose, should at once receive the consolidated pay of rupees twelve hundred fixed for such appointments. The Garrison Assistant Surgeon should likewise draw the consolidated allowance of rupees six hundred per mensem, until a Regiment or civil station to which he could be transferred without injustice fell vacant.

With regard to the Principal Medical Store-keeper, we do not propose making any changes that would affect the present incumbent. Upon the retirement of Dr. Buckle, the arrangement of combining the professorship of *Materia Medica* with this appointment can be brought into operation.

The duties of Police Surgeon of Calcutta are performed by an uncovenanted medical officer on rupees five hundred per mensem. The only change we suggest is that Dr. Woodford, in common with all uncovenanted medical officers, shall be remunerated according to a graduated scale fixed for length of service. We do not propose any present change with regard to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, now held by Dr. Woodford.

55. As regards the appointments in the town of Madras, very few changes are needed to bring about the new distribution of duties.

The Garrison Surgeon whose appointment it is suggested should be abolished, would draw the consolidated salary laid down for his grade until he vacated the office. The Medical Store-keeper having already resigned his appointment, the new arrangement may be at once introduced of appointing the Professor of *Materia Medica* to the combined charge. The Principal of the Medical College might at once be brought upon the new rate of pay, holding as a temporary arrangement the appointments of Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Physiology. These are the only changes of any importance affecting present incumbents.

56. In Bombay it appears that the proposed arrangements may be at once introduced, the new scale of pay being made applicable to the various appointments. The College Professors and District Surgeons who are henceforth to undertake other duties, should meanwhile be entitled to the staff salary fixed for their appointments, in addition to the unemployed pay of their rank.

57. The Commission has had under consideration the necessity of providing an officer for the duties of Medical Examiner. It would appear from the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Bengal, marginally noted,

that the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the retention of the appointment, subject to any modification or alteration which may be found necessary on the receipt of the report of our Commission.

Under this authority we have considered attentively the duties devolving upon the Commissariat and Medical Examiners, as well as the entire correspondence bearing on the question. We have also had under personal examination Major James, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, and Dr. Francis, the Examiner of Medical Accounts. From the whole of the evidence a majority of the Commission has come to the conclusion—(1st.), that the time of the Medical Examiner is inadequately employed by the work he has to do; (2nd.), that a considerable portion of his duties is a needless duplication of the work performed in the office of the Commissariat Examiner; (3rd.), that the checking of the indents and

preparation of departmental budget estimates, now performed in Madras and Bombay, and formerly in Bengal, in the Principal Inspector General's office, might, in Bengal, be re-transferred to that office; and (4thly), that the duty of checking medical store accounts, as distinct from the demands of, and expenditure in, hospitals, does not necessarily require the services of a medical auditor. We believe that the check over hospital expenditure should be more properly and more effectually exercised by the Deputy Inspectors General under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer of British Troops. Any extraordinary excess of expenditure should be referred for the orders of Government, by the Commissariat Examiner, through the authorised channels. For the above reasons we consider that the office of Medical Examiner might be abolished.

Should, however, the Government of India be of an opposite opinion, the Commission unanimously recommends that, in consideration of the light duties devolving upon him, the staff salary of the Medical Examiner, in addition to unemployed pay, shall not exceed Rupees 400 per mensem.

58. The appointment of Chemical Examiner and Professor we have provided for in the establishment of covenanted medical officers, and so long as there may be properly qualified chemists belonging to the establishment, we recommend that the office be held by them; but it may be as well to remark that it is not essential that a scientific chemist should be a medical man, and that the duties might be as efficiently performed by persons specially entertained for the purpose. The functions of a Chemical Examiner in a country where poisoning is rife are so important, that when the office is held by a medical practitioner, he should, we think, be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his special appointment. We have suggested a suitable scale of salaries for uncovenanted officers holding the office.

59. In regard to the appointments in connection with the Lahore Medical School, it is not intended that the scale of salaries laid down should operate to the prejudice of present incumbents. The new rates we suggest can be brought into operation as the present staff retire. Meanwhile the Principal and Professors may be permitted to draw their present salaries, should they be higher than those we have recommended.

60. The appointment of Secretary to the Principal Inspector General being analogous to that of officers of the second rank in military offices, we are of opinion that the salaries should, as far as possible, correspond.

61. The office of "Statistical" Assistant for which provision has been made demands some explanation. It exists at present only in Bengal, and was originally constituted to work up the arrears of the army medical returns in the office of the Principal Inspector General. The current work of the several medical departments however has so increased of late years, that it seems absolutely necessary that the compilation of the vital statistics of the army, jails, police, dispensaries, and when practicable of the civil population, should be entrusted specially to an officer with an aptitude for such occupation. To enable the Sanitary Commissions to carry out the orders under which they were constituted, and to fulfil the objects for which they were established, it is essential that they should be furnished, periodically, with the tabulated results of sickness and mortality amongst all classes of the community at the several stations. Whether the compilation of these statistics be done in the offices of the Sanitary Commissions or elsewhere, it must be well done to be of any practical use. It appears to us that the system obtaining in Bengal, by which all the statistical returns required by the Sanitary Commission, as well as by the head of the Medical Department and by the Government, are compiled by an officer specially selected for the duty, and attached to the office of the Principal Inspector General, is the simplest and in the end the most economical. The President and Secretary of the Sanitary Commission must necessarily move about the country, and the proper superintendence of statistical work in their office becomes therefore impracticable. We recommend that the plan adopted in Bengal be instituted in the other Presidencies, and that a Statistical Assistant to the Principal Inspectors General of Bombay and Madras be appointed. Any office establishment entertained by the Sanitary Commissions of those Presidencies for the preparation of statistical documents, should be transferred to the Statistical Assistant.

The influences which affect the health of the British Troops are so intimately connected with those which affect the health of all other classes of the community, that they can never be made distinct subjects of study.

They must be considered as a whole, before any useful deductions regarding the diffusion of epidemic diseases can be made. The statistical returns of the British Army, which are compiled in the London Office of the Director General of the Medical Department, and published annually as a Parliamentary Return, though accurate enough in regard to the sickness and mortality of British troops in India, do not contain any particulars as to the health of the civil population, and it is very desirable that the Government of India should be in a position to compare the health statistics of British troops serving in particular localities, with those of the native inhabitants, so as to be better able to estimate the removable or mitigable causes of sickness affecting the one or the other. It is impossible that the Government of India can be kept informed of much that it should know without a well ordered and uniform system of statistical returns for the three Presidencies.

The returns prepared by Dr. Bryden for the Bengal Presidency, have already been most useful to the Sanitary Commission, and we doubt not that ample employment exists in the other Presidencies for an office of the kind we recommend.

62. The scale of pay already given is intended for officers of the covenanted service only. There are at the present time about thirty uncovenanted Surgeons holding civil medical charges, chiefly under the Government of Bengal. We suggest that these appointments should ultimately be filled up by officers belonging to the regular service, but meanwhile we would recommend the issue of a graduated scale of pay to those already entertained. The present system appears to be that no uncovenanted medical officer is to receive more than three hundred rupees per mensem, but we observe that many draw higher salaries, the difference being made up by special allowances for police, dispensaries, &c.

63. We would suggest for the consideration of the Government of India, that the present is a fitting opportunity for laying down a suitable scale of salaries for officers of this class, and for abolishing extra allowances. This scale we propose to apply also to members of the Subordinate Medical Establishment who may be selected for the medical charge of civil stations, under such rules as may be determined upon hereafter.

The scale we recommend is as follows:—

UNCOVENANTED SURGEONS (EMPLOYED IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.)				Rs.
Below 5 years' service	...	...	...	350 per mensem.
Above 5 " and under 10	...	...	...	450 "
" 10 " " 15	...	...	...	550 "
" 15 " " upwards	...	...	...	700 "

These consolidated sums are in lieu of all extras, travelling and deputation allowance only excepted.

64. With regard to the third paragraph of our letter of instructions, we beg to append a list of appointments that we recommend shall be held in future by officers of definite rank. All other appointments should we think for the present be open to officers of any rank or standing. The rule requiring two years of military service before an Assistant Surgeon can permanently hold a civil appointment, should invariably be observed.

To be selected from the rank of—

1. Principal of Medical College... Surgeon or Surgeon-Major.
2. Surgeon of a General Hospital } Ditto.
in the Presidency towns ... }
3. Garrison Surgeons ... Surgeon-Major only.
4. Civil Surgeons of 1st Class } Surgeon or Surgeon-Major as a general
Stations ... } rule.
5. Principals of Provincial Medical } Ditto.
Schools ... }
6. Secretary Principal Inspector } Ditto.
General ... }
7. Resident Medical Officers of } Assistant Surgeon.
Presidency Hospitals ... }

These recommendations do not apply to the present incumbents of the preceding offices, who may hold a lower rank than that of Surgeon.

65. In regard to para. 8 of our instructions, the following scale of extra charges connected with the Medical Department, appears to the Commission to include most of the claims that are likely to arise. It is recommended for adoption in the three Presidencies.

SCALE OF ALLOWANCES FOR EXTRA DUTIES.

	Rs.	Remarks.
For affording medical aid to Divisional or Brigade Staff, and Civil and Military servants of Govt. residing at the Station, per mensem ...	100	This allowance is intended for stations where there may be no Garrison or Cantonment Surgeon, in which the appointment may be sanctioned by Government.
Regimental or Civil Surgeon in charge of a Medical Store Depot ...	125	This allowance is granted only for stations where there is no Garrison Surgeon or Deputy Medical Store-keeper, and is intended only to be in addition to any other medical charge.
For Medical charge of a detached Wing of a Regt. or of a Detachment equal to a Wing ...	...	The full consolidated salary of rank for the charge of a Regiment.
For Medical charge of a second Regiment, or a Wing of ditto ...	100	
For two Companies and less than a Wing ...	50	
Detachment of from twenty-five men to two Companies ...	25	
Regimental Medical Officer in temporary or permanent charge of the duties of a Civil Surgeon ...	100	
Civil Surgeon in temporary charge of a Regiment, or of a Wing of ditto ...	100	
Ditto of two Companies and less than a Wing ...	50	
Ditto of a detachment of from twenty-five men to two Companies ...	25	
For Medical charge of a Stud Depot ...	75	
„ ditto of Lock Hospitals ... { 1st Class	100	These will be hereafter classified.
„ „ „ „ { 2nd „	50	

66. The several subjects particularized in the instructions furnished for our guidance having been considered in detail, there still remain to be noticed a few points arising out of the recommendations we have deemed it necessary to make.

67. One of the most important of these questions is the practice to be followed in the division of consolidated salaries when an officer is absent from a regimental or other appointment.

We have already stated that the rates of staff salary fixed by the Secretary of State for regimental charges vary with rank and period of service. It may frequently happen that an Assistant Surgeon will proceed on leave, while the medical officer appointed to replace him may be of the grade of Surgeon or Surgeon-Major, whose proportion of staff to unemployed pay is actually less than that of the Assistant Surgeon. The question to be considered is how to divide the difference

between the “unemployed pay” and consolidated salaries of officers, when this item fluctuates with the rank and period of service of the individuals concerned.

68. It appears to the Commission that there is no easy solution of the difficulty, except by recurring to the old system of considering regimental and ordinary employment in civil stations as conveying no right to the enjoyment of half staff salary for six months when the incumbents of appointments of this nature are absent on medical certificate. To divide the staff salary will occasion endless anomalies, as the acting officer would in that case draw one of eight different rates according to the standing of the absentee. This would often be a hardship to the officer acting in an appointment.

If this suggestion be adopted, the settlement of the subject of acting allowances will be materially simplified. The members of the old Indian service when on sick leave will be entitled to the full pay of their rank, under G. O. G. No. 507 of 1864, and will have no claim beyond, while those who come into the service under the new conditions will be entitled, under similar circumstances, only to their unemployed pay of rank under G. O. G. No. 1060 of 1864. In both cases the actual incumbent of the office will receive the full consolidated pay of his appointment, according to his rank and standing in the service.

69. All medical staff appointments which under the old regulations carried half staff pay to the incumbents when absent on medical certificate, should, under the revised scale of allowances, continue to afford this privilege. We propose in fact to leave all matters referring to the allowances of absentees exactly on the old footing.

70. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has invited the earnest attention of Government to some suggestions having reference to the administration of the Medical Department. Upon the general question of the strength and distribution of the administrative medical establishments, the views of this Commission have not been called for. But we may however be permitted to remark that the services of the Deputy Inspectors General of circles might be made far more generally useful as the medical and sanitary advisers of the local Governments and of the civil officers of districts, than has hitherto been the case.

71. We observe that in some instances the Inspectors of Jails under local Governments are also Inspectors of Civil Dispensaries. The arrangement is complained of in the Punjab, and it is one that we cannot recommend should be continued. The Deputy Inspectors General of the various circles, who will shortly be relieved of the superintendence of Hospitals of British troops, under ordinary circumstances should be entrusted with this particular duty. This is the practice in Madras and Bombay, and it should, we think, be generally followed.

72. In conclusion we may state that the general effect of the revision of military and civil salaries, according to the proposed scale, will result in an aggregate present increase of expenditure of about four and a half lacs per annum, for the whole of India. It may be said that this is almost entirely in consequence of the new rates of military pay laid down in the Despatch of the Secretary of State. It will be seen from Appendix K, that the amount of “staff” salary has in many cases been diminished rather than increased under the proposed scale. The increase will not be fixed, but will vary in amount from time to time with the rank and standing of officers of the department. But even supposing that the outlay were considerably greater, we believe that if the result be, in the words of the Secretary of State, “to diffuse a spirit of satisfaction and contentment amongst the officers of the service, and to secure for the future a certain supply of medical officers of good social position, liberal education, and professional ability,” the money would be judiciously expended.

73. As a delay has arisen in the revision of medical staff salaries, evidently not contemplated by the Secretary of State in paragraph 30 of the Despatch of the 7th November 1864, the Commission has only to point out that many medical officers in civil or staff employ have, during the past year, been considerable pecuniary losers by retaining their appointments, an immediate increase having been granted to the military from the 14th December 1864, while no corresponding addition was made to civil salaries. It does not fall within the duty which was assigned to this Commission to make any specific recommendations on this subject, but we have considered it proper to notice the fact that has now been stated.

74. We beg briefly to recapitulate here the more important of our recommendations:—

1st.—That the practice of employing Surgeons from Europe as uncovenanted medical officers in civil stations be, as far as practicable, discontinued, and that the appointments named in Appendices B., D. and F., be filled as a general rule, by officers of the Indian Medical Establishment.

2nd.—That the most suitable employment for the graduates of the local Universities, will usually be found in Dispensaries, and as teachers in provincial Medical Schools, and that under ordinary circumstances they should not receive charge of civil stations.

3rd.—That the number of covenanted medical officers in connection with the Calcutta Medical College, and for the town generally, be reduced to fifteen, and that the duties be then distributed as shown in Appendix A.

4th.—That the arrangements for affording medical aid to the patients of the Medical College Hospital, be improved by the addition to the establishment of a resident Surgeon and Physician, for whom quarters are required to be provided.

5th.—That the appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta be abolished as the present incumbents vacate them, and that the duties be in future performed by all members of the department who are permitted the privilege of private practice.

6th.—That the office of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylums, Calcutta, be transferred to the 1st Assistant of the General Hospital.

7th.—That the appointment of Assistant Garrison Surgeon be abolished.

8th.—That the minor professorships of Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Dental Surgery in all the Presidency Colleges be filled up, either from covenanted medical officers serving at the Presidency who have no professorships, or from such other duly qualified persons as may be best fitted for the duties.

9th.—That in the selection of medical officers for the combined medical and educational duties of the Presidency towns and Colleges, the opinion and advice of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department be always invited.

10th.—That the strength of the Indian medical establishments, exclusive of the administrative officers, and allowing a proportion of twenty-five per cent. for absentees, &c., for the three Presidencies, may be fixed for the present as follows:—

Bengal	...	342,	to be increased to 368, if the uncovenanted Surgeons are dispensed with.
Madras	...	180	
Bombay	...	155	

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11th.—That the Bengal establishment supply medical officers to that portion of the Central Provinces formerly included in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to Political Residencies in Central India and Rajpootana, to the Punjaub, North-West Provinces, and Bengal Proper.

12th.—That the Madras establishment provide for all the appointments in that Presidency, in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Burmah, and the Straits Settlements.

13th.—That the Bombay establishment furnish the medical officers required in those portions of the Central Provinces not provided for under clause 11th and for all the requirements of the Bombay Presidency, including the Political Agencies at Aden, Zanzibar, Bushire, &c.

14th.—That the number of medical officers for the town of Madras be reduced to twelve, as shown in Appendix C., and that the educational establishment of the Presidency Medical College be rendered complete as in Calcutta, by the sub-division of certain professorships and by the addition of others.

15th.—That the appointments of Garrison Surgeon and Garrison Assistant Surgeon in Madras be abolished, a Fort Surgeon being substituted to perform the combined duties.

16th.—That a resident medical officer be appointed to the Madras General Hospital, and that suitable quarters be provided for him.

17th.—That the number of medical officers for the town and Medical College of Bombay be reduced to thirteen, as shown in Appendix E.

18th.—That the professorships in the Bombay Medical College be divided and increased, as recommended for Calcutta and Madras.

19th.—That as a general rule, in revising the salaries of the several appointments, the unemployed pay of rank be the basis of revision, and that a staff allowance for the several duties, be granted in addition to unemployed pay of rank.

20th.—That certain appointments open only to officers of definite rank, have salaries attached to them not varying with the rank of the holder.

21st.—That the scale of salaries given in para. 51 of the report be adopted.

22nd.—That Presidency house-rent, according to the new scale for officers holding military staff appointments, be granted to all medical officers serving in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who draw staff salary in addition to unemployed pay of rank and who are not provided with public quarters.

23rd.—That professional knowledge as a Physician or Surgeon is not necessary for the audit of the medical charges, and that therefore the employment of a medical officer for these duties is, in the opinion of the majority of the Commission, unnecessary.

24th.—That a Statistical Assistant for the Medical Department be sanctioned.

25th.—That a graduated scale of pay for uncovenanted Surgeons and Officers of the Subordinate Medical Establishment who may be selected to hold civil charges in each Presidency be sanctioned, and that extra allowances be abolished.

26th.—That as regards certain offices of importance, it would be advisable to declare that they be held only by officers of definite rank and standing.

27th.—That a scale of extra allowances, such as is given in para. 65, be adopted in all the Presidencies.

28th.—That all medical staff appointments which under the old regulations carried half staff salary during absence on medical certificate, be still retained on that footing.

29th.—That the inspection of civil Dispensaries by officers of the Jail Department be ordinarily discontinued, and that the duty be performed by Deputy Inspectors General of the Medical Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 7th March 1866.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

JOHN STRACHEY,
Bengal Civil Service. } President.

F. S. ARNOTT, M. D. & C. B.,
Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals,
Bombay Establishment. } Member.

W. A. GREEN, M. R. C. P., Lond.,
Offg. Prinl. Insp. Genl. } Dissentient as to para. 57.

F. D. ATKINSON, Colonel,
G. B. MALLESON, Major, } Members.

W. R. CORNISH, Asst. Surgn.,
Secy., Prinl. Insp. Genl.,
Madras Medl. Estbt. } Member.

DISSENTIENTS.

I dissent from that part of the Report of the Commission which proposes to do away with the Office of Medical Examiner under a professional head, for the following reasons:—

The Examiner's Office, besides being a central office of review, and of compilation of medical and hospital accounts, and statistics, of every sort, and an office of check of expenditure under these headings, subject to the orders of the Controller of Military Finance, was intended to be, (according to the views of Colonel Balfour, the originator of the office) and is practically, a medium for affording great assistance and relief of labor to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, and his Secretary; and requires therefore professional knowledge and discriminative experience, such as mere sets of clerks working under several departments of audit cannot supply.

2. Colonel Balfour in his letter upon the subject has shewn how the Examiner's Office can materially assist that of the Principal Inspector General; these views were subsequently taken up and adopted by his successor Colonel Broome; they have been exemplified and maintained by the Controllers of Military Finance of Madras and Bombay; and they have been supported and recommended by the several medical Members of the present Commission, viz., by Dr. Bruce, by myself, by Dr. Arnott and Dr. Cornish.

3. The Examiner's Office, under a professional head, I consider to be one of useful reference for the Principal Inspector General's Office, for ready information upon matters of hospital supply and charges, upon a large scale. It accumulates facts and criteria for a thorough comprehension of actual expenditure present, probable, and future, of all sorts, and thus renders easy the reduction of expenditure, and at the same time insures sufficiency of supply. In it should be prepared, and issued, for general information and guidance to all Medical Officers, a Code of Regulations, in reference to hospital diets and economy; allowed scales of expenditure of hospital supplies; and forms of hospital indent; and, further, the compilation of a prescribed scale of indent for European medicines.

4. Budget Estimates are prepared in the Examiner's Office, thus saving a certain amount of labour to the Principal Inspector General's Office; but, the Examiner's should, in short, be an Office for preparing, in a compendious form, all the Army, and other budget, statements now required from the Principal Inspector General. The labour of this kind imposed upon the head Medical Office since the introduction of the budget system, without any adequate provision for the work in the shape of skilled supervision, or extra office establishment, most injuriously distracts the attention of the Principal Inspector General and his Secretary, at certain seasons of the year, from the more important strictly professional and administrative part of their duties, which essentially consist of the thorough scrutiny into the conduct and qualifications of every member of every grade of the extensive service under the administration of the Principal Inspector General, by a careful perusal of all their reports and returns.

5. The review and check of the Principal Medical Store-keeper's budget, and indent for stores upon the Home Government now executed in the Examiner's Office, is a work that requires an experienced Medical Officer, with an office at his beck where are concentrated, from all parts of the Presidency, the mass of materials requisite for forming a sound technical judgment upon the subject.

6. Under the head of checking individual regimental, and civil station medicine indents, now finally completed in the Examiner's Office, is involved a large amount of labour. These indents are primarily checked by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and are thereupon supplied; these are ultimately collected for review at the Examiner's Office, where, by an extensive comparison of the whole, excessive consumption, or laxity of check become evident, and are pointed out, to the protection of the State for the future.

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7. An office of professional check and audit will probably be more needed than ever, under any new arrangements which may come into operation, whereby the higher administrative branches of the medical service, bringing with them the supervision of Commissariat and other public expenditure, will be shared by the officers of Her Majesty's British Forces.

8. Should the Medical Examiner's Office, as at present constituted, be abolished, and the purely medical and professional business there performed by an officer solely devoted to the duties be thrown upon the Principal Inspector General's Office, it will be absolutely necessary for the efficient execution of the entire work, that the appointment of an additional experienced Medical Officer should be sanctioned, so that there will result little or no saving of salaries to Government; for it is allowed on all hands that the subordinate office establishment must be perpetuated, pretty much as under existing circumstances.

CALCUTTA, } (Signed) W. A. GREEN,
The 27th February 1866. } Offg. Prinl. Insptr. Genl. Medl. Dept., Bengal,
Member of the Commission.

I do not think that sufficient reasons have been adduced by the majority of the Commission for the abolition of the office of Examiner of Medical Accounts. Considering the strong testimony borne by the Controllers of Madras and Bombay, and by the Controller General in Calcutta, as to the usefulness of the office, I am of opinion that it should be maintained pending the introduction of the new system of medical administration, by which Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals of the British Service will become responsible to the Government of India, for the economical control of the hospitals under their supervision. If it be found on experience of the new system, that the checks are sufficient to control wasteful expenditure, then I am of opinion that the Medical Examiner's duties may be otherwise arranged.

In Madras the whole of the civil medical expenditure comes under the professional scrutiny of the Medical Examiner. I would recommend that the same practice should be observed in the other Presidencies also. The accounts of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, so far as I can learn, are subjected to no regular audit, or competent professional check.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secy. to Principal Insptr. Genl., Madras Medl. Dept.,
Member of Commission.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION ON THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

APPENDIX A.

CALCUTTA APPOINTMENTS.

Number.	Appointments.	Contingent duties.
MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.		
1	Senior Physician and Principal of the College ...	Resident Officer, Professor of Medicine.
2	Second Physician* ...	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence or any other minor chair. Medical charge of the Mint, and Customs Department.
3	House Physician ...	Resident Officer. Charge of Out-patient Department. Professor of Pathology, and in charge of the Pathological Museum.
4	Senior Surgeon* ...	Professor of Surgery.
5	Second Surgeon* ...	Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
6	House Surgeon ...	Resident Officer. Charge of Out-patient Department. Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology.
7	Ophthalmic Surgeon* ...	Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery. Marine Surgeon.
8	Obstetric Physician* ...	Professor of Midwifery. Superintendent of Vaccination at the Presidency.
OTHER APPOINTMENTS.		
9	Medical Store-keeper ...	Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
10	Professor of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical ...	Chemical Examiner to Govt. of Bengal.
11	Surgeon, General Hospital* ...	Inspector of Emigrants.
12	Senior Assistant Surgeon ...	Resident at Hospital. Charge of Lunatic Asylums.
13	Junior Assistant Surgeon ...	Resident at Hospital. Surgeon of the Upper and Lower Orphan Schools.
14	Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs* ...	Presidency Surgeon—for Alipore and Garden Reach.
15	Garrison Surgeon* ...	Hygiene, Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Dental Surgery. { To be filled by Medical Officers at the Presy., or duly qualified private practitioners.

N. B.—The Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical College Hospital are "ex-officio" Clinical Professors in their several Departments.

* The Officers thus indicated will ultimately be required to perform ex-officio the duties of Presidency Surgeons.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the present and proposed Appointments and Salaries of Medical Officers of the Bengal Presidency.

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Principal of Medical College, &c. &c....	1,475	1,800	Consolidated salary is in addition to free quarters. Prohibited from private practice—To be always held by Surgeon or Surgeon-Major.
2	2nd Physician College Hospital, and Professor. Surgeon to the Mint and Customs ...	696	910	
3	Resident ditto, & Professor of Pathology	546	800	
				Consolidated—In substitution of Assistant Physician. Recommended for sanction. (Resident Officers to be provided with free quarters.) See para. 25 of report.
4	Senior Surgeon and Professor of Surgery	825	1,177	{ These Officers are at present drawing pay of rank in lieu of all other allowances.
5	2nd ditto and Professor of Anatomy	789	1,142	
6	Resident Surgeon, and Professor of Physiology ...	300	800	Consolidated. Recommended for sanction, see para. 25 of report.
7	Ophthalmic Surgeon. Charge of the Marine Department ...	781	910	
8	Superintendent of Midwifery Hospital and Professor. Supdt. of Vaccination	956	910	
9	Surgeon General Hospital, and Inspector of Emigrants ...	900	1,388	To be held by a Surgeon or Surgeon-Major.
10	Senior Assistant ditto. Charge of Lunatic Asylums ...	450	900	
11	Junior ditto ditto. Charge of Orphan Schools ...	400	800	Consolidated { Asst. Surgeon's appointments. Ditto }
12	Medical Store-keeper, and Professor of Materia Medica ...	1,649	1,488	
				The proposed salary includes Surgeon-Major's pay.
13	Civil Surgeon 24-Pergunnahs, and Presidency Surgeon Alipore and Garden Reach ...	500	742	
	Carried over ...	10,267	13,767	

NOTE.—The proposed salaries vary with the rank of the officers except when "consolidated." The figures in the second column show the present effect of the revision. Annas and pice have been omitted. "Presidency house-rent" is not included.

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	10,267	13,767	
14	Professor of Chemistry, and Chemical Examiner for Bengal ...	1,124	1,242	
15	Garrison Surgeon, Fort William ...	1,056	1,200	Consolidated for Surgeon-Major. Recommended to be abolished as separate appointments. The Lunatic Asylum to be given over to the Senior Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital, on an improved salary.
	Five Presidency Surgeons at Rs. 490 each	2,450	...	
	One Surgeon of Lunatic Asylum ...	1,465	...	
	Marine Surgeon ...	400	...	
	Professorships of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy ...	800	...	Duties otherwise arranged.
	Professor of Jurisprudence ...	200	200	
	Professor of Hygiene ...	200	200	At present this duty is ex-officio—included in pay of Superintendent of Botanical Gardens.
	Professor of Botany ...	...	200	
	Professor of Dentistry ...	300	200	Appointment recommended to be abolished.
	Assistant Garrison Surgeon ...	406	...	
	Allowance for Mint, &c. ...	100	...	Duties attached to 2nd Physician.
	Police Surgeon, Calcutta ...	500	700	
	Superintendent of Labor Transport ...	310	310	(Held by an Uncovenanted Officer of 15 years' service.)
	Professor of Comparative Anatomy ...	...	200	
16	Secretary, Principal Inspector General	1,221	1,552	(Not allowed to practice.)
17	Statistical Assistant to ditto ...	1,056	1,010	Ditto—appointment recommended for confirmation.
18	Examiner of Medical Accounts ...	1,221	1,252	See para. 57.
19	Secretary to the Sanitary Commission...	...	...	Salary provided for in the Military Department.
20	Principal Lahore Medical School ...	1,415	1,200	Consolidated.
21	Professor of Chemistry and Botany, &c., in ditto ...	956	910	
22	Garrison Surgeon, Allahabad ...	921	1,200	Consolidated—Surgeon-Major's appointment.
	Carried over ...	26,368	25,343	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	26,368	25,343	
23	Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Allahabad	460	600	Consolidated for Asst. Surgn.
24	Garrison Surgeon, Agra ...	921	1,200	Ditto Surgn.-Major.
25	Garrison ditto, Chunar ...	921	1,200	Ditto ditto.
26	Assistant ditto, Lahore ...	461	600	Ditto Asst. Surgeon.
27	Ditto ditto, Attock ...	460	600	Ditto ditto.
28	Deputy Medical Store-keeper, Allahabad	825	927	
	Ditto ditto Saugor ...	...	...	Generally held by a Regimental Surgeon in addition to other duties.
29	Ditto ditto Umballah	825	927	
30	Ditto ditto Sealkote	1,056	1,102	
31	Stud Department, Buxar. ...	Consolidated salary of rank as for Regts. when held as a separate charge.		
32	Ditto Hauper ...	Ditto ditto.		
33-125	Ninety-three Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry ...	Ditto For a detailed list of these charges see Appendix L.		
	Total ...	32,297	32,499	
BENGAL CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
126	Civil Surgeon, Dacca ...	750	1,042	1st Class Civil Station.
127	Moorshedabad ...	710	1,102	2nd Class.
128	Patna ...	760	1,042	1st Class.
129	Backergunge ...	430	542	3rd Class.
130	Balasore ...	500	450	Held at present by an uncovenanted officer of 7 years' service. 3rd Class.
131	Bancoorah ...	430	350	Ditto. 3rd Class.
132	Beerbhoom ...	380	450	Ditto. ditto.
133	Behar ...	450	350	3rd Class.
134	Bhaugulpore ...	430	660	2nd Class.
135	Bullooah (Noakholly) ...	430	550	Uncovenanted (12 years' service.) 3rd Class.
136	Burdwan ...	430	560	2nd Class.
137	Cachar ...	350	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
	Carried over ...	6,050	7,448	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	6,050	7,448	
BENGAL CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—(Contd.)				
138	Chittagong	430	642	2nd Class.
139	Chumparun	380	436	3rd Class.
140	Cuttack	480	660	2nd Class.
141	Darjeeling	500	542	3rd Class.
142	Deoghur (Santal Pergunnah)	350	542	3rd Class.
143	Dinagepore	350	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
144	Durrung (Tezpore)	350	350	Ditto. ditto.
145	Furreedpore	500	436	Ditto. ditto.
146	Gowalparrah	350	350	Ditto. ditto.
147	Hoghly	530	642	Held at present by an uncovenanted Honorary Assistant Surgeon. 2nd Class.
148	Howrah	430	660	2nd Class..
149	Jessore	430	542	3rd Class.
150	Kamroop (Gowhatty)	350	350	Uncovenanted. 2nd Class..
151	Koosteah	300	350	Ditto. 3rd Class.
152	Lohardugga	430	560	3rd Class.
153	Maldah	300	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
154	Manbhoom	380	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
155	Midnapore	430	642	2nd Class.
156	Monghyr	430	642	2nd Class.
157	Mymensing	430	542	3rd Class.
158	Nowgong (Assam)	430	550	Ditto.
159	Nuddea	500	660	2nd Class.
160	Pooree	500	450	3rd Class. (Held by an uncovenanted Officer.)
161	Purneah	350	350	Uncovenanted. 2nd Class.
162	Rajshayhe	560	560	3rd Class.
	Carried over ...	16,520	19,936	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	16,520	19,936	
	BENGAL CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.—(Contd.)			
163	Rungpore	350	350	Held at present by an uncovenanted officer. 3rd Class.
164	Sarun	430	350	2nd Class. Held by an uncovenanted officer under 5 years' service.
165	Shahabad	430	350	2nd Class. Ditto.
166	Singbhoom	400	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
167	Sylhet	430	542	3rd Class.
168	Tipperah	430	350	Uncovenanted. 3rd Class.
169	Tirhoot	430	642	2nd Class.
	Total ...	19,420	22,870	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			
170	Agra	970	1,288	250 Rs. extra as Supdt. of the Medical School. } 1st Class.
171	Allahabad	950	1,077	1st Class.
172	Benares	980	1,077	Ditto.
173	Bareilly	730	927	2nd Class.
174	Mirzapore	430	660	2nd Class.
175	Jounpore	430	542	3rd Class.
176	Azimghur	430	542	Ditto.
177	Goruckpore	430	542	2nd Class.
178	Ghazeepore	430	560	3rd Class.
179	Cawnpore	430	660	2nd Class.
180	Futtehghur	430	642	Ditto.
181	Futtehpore	430	700	Uncovenanted, 15 years' service. 3rd Class.
182	Etah	430	350	Ditto 5 years'. 3rd Class.
183	Mynpoorie	400	542	3rd Class.
184	Etawah	430	542	Ditto.
185	Muttra	430	542	Ditto.
	Carried over ...	8,760	11,193	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	8,760	11,193	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—(Contd.)			
186	Jhansie	430	560	3rd Class.
187	Humeerpore	430	542	Ditto.
188	Ajmere	430	642	2nd Class. { Held by an uncovenanted officer.
189	Beaur	350	350	3rd Class.
190	Oraie (Jaloun)	350	350	Ditto. Ditto.
191	Allygurh	430	642	2nd Class.
192	Boolundshuhur	430	542	3rd Class.
193	Meerut	430	642	2nd Class.
194	Mozuffernugger	430	542	3rd Class.
195	Roorkee	...	542	3rd Class. { This appointment is vacant.
196	Saharunpore	505	560	3rd Class.
197	Deyrah	480	542	Ditto. { This appointment has not been sanctioned. Dr. Bruce recommends two Medical Officers for Mussoorie.
198	Mussoorie	433	542	2nd Class.
199	Ditto	...	542	3rd Class.
200	Shahjehanpore	430	542	Ditto.
201	Budaon	380	542	Ditto.
202	Moradabad	430	542	Ditto.
203	Bijnore	430	542	Ditto.
204	Nynce Tal	350	542	Ditto.
205	Bustee	300	350	Ditto. Held by an uncovenanted officer.
206	Banda	430	436	3rd Class.
	Total ...	16,638	22,229	
	PUNJAB.			
207	Lahore	900	1,077	1st Class.
208	Delhi	730	792	Ditto.
209	Peshawur	130	542	3rd Class.
210	Jullundur	180	486	Ditto.
211	Mooltan	230	642	2nd Class.
212	Rawul Pindee	230	642	3rd Class.
	Carried over ...	2,400	4,188	

No civil Surgeons are at present stationed for these stations. The appointments are very necessary and should be filled up.

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	2,400	4,181	
	PUNJAB.—(Contd.)			
213	Umballa ...	520	542	2nd Class.
214	Loodianah ...	410	542	3rd Class.
215	Kurnaul ...	410	542	Ditto.
216	Umrtsur ...	520	642	2nd Class.
217	Googaira (M. Town) ...	410	542	3rd Class.
218	Dhurmsala (Kangra) ...	410	542	Ditto.
219	Goojranwalla ...	410	542	Ditto.
220	Goojrat ...	410	542	Ditto.
221	Shahpore ...	410	542	Ditto.
222	Murree ...	381	542	Ditto.
223	Simla ...	533	642	2nd Class.
224	Ditto ...	433	542	3rd Class.
225	Ferozepore ...	410	542	Ditto.
	(Uncovenanted appointments in the Punjab to remain as at present.)			
	Total ...	8,067	11,467	
	OUDE.			
226	Lucknow ...	1,080	1,077	1st Class.
227	Ditto ...	460	542	3rd Class.
228	Seetapore ...	490	560	2nd Class.
229	Hurdui ...	490	542	3rd Class.
230	Mahomdee ...	490	542	Ditto.
231	Baraitch ...	490	542	Ditto.
232	Fyzabad ...	490	660	2nd Class.
233	Gonda ...	490	542	3rd Class.
234	Sultanpore ...	490	642	2nd Class.
235	Roy Barcilly ...	100	542	3rd Class.
236	Oonao ...	490	542	Ditto.
	Total ...	5,560	6,733	
	FOR JAILS, &c.			
237-241	Inspectors of Jails ...	...	...	{ In this calculation is included provision for Central Jails in Bengal.
242-257	Superintendents of Central Jails ...	...	...	
258-259	Assay Department ...	...	...	
	Carried over ...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	
	FOR JAILS, &c.—(Contd.)			
260-261	Botanical appointments ...	...	...	
262-263	Opium Agencies ...	...	...	
264	Surgeon to the Viceroy ...	1,200	1,177	{ These sums represent the salaries according to the present rank of the officers.
265	Ditto to the Commander-in-Chief ...	1,052	1,202	
266	Chemical Examiner, N. W. Provinces ...	150	400	
	Total ...	2,402	2,789	In addition to pay of rank.
	VACCINATION.			
267	General Superintendent, N. W. Provinces ...	950	1,140	{ In addition to pay of rank.
268	Ditto Punjab ...	500	500	
269	Superintendent, Agra Division ...	550	660	
270	Ditto Benares and Goruckpore ...	550	660	{ Staff salary as Second Class civil Surgeons.
271	Allahabad and Jhansie ...	550	660	
272	Central Provinces ...	550	660	
273	General Superintendent for Bengal ...	...	...	{ These appointments are not yet sanctioned, but have been recommended.
274-276	Three District Superintendents for ditto ...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,950	4,280	
	POLITICAL RESIDENCIES.			
277	Rajpootana ...	650	660	{ All these appointments are regarded as equal to 2nd Class civil Stations.
278	Jodhpore ...	550	660	
279	Bhurtpore ...	700	660	
280	Meywar ...	500	660	
281	Bhopal ...	600	660	
282	Indore ...	500	660	
283	Jeypore ...	350	660	
284	Nepal ...	600	660	
	Total ...	4,200	5,280	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
285-292	Civil Surgeons for Central Provinces ...	...	...	
292	Total appointments.			
76	Add 25 per cent. to the total of appointments including the administrative Officers.			
368	Required for future establishment, when no uncovenanted Surgeon from Europe are admitted.			
26	Deduct appointments now held by uncovenanted officers.			
342	Strength required for the present establishment. This is exclusive of a considerable number of appointments which are now filled by Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and members of the Subordinate Medical Department.			

APPENDIX C.

PROPOSED College and Hospital Appointments, Madras.

Number.	Substantive Appointments.	Contingent duties.
1	Principal of College. Physician General Hospital ...	Professor of Medicine.
2	Surgeon General Hospital ...	Professor of Surgery.
3	Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital ...	Professor of Midwifery, and Diseases of women. Surgeon to the Penitentiary.
4	Superintendent of Eye Infirmary	Professor of Physiology.
5	Medical Store-keeper ...	Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
6	Fort Surgeon ...	Charge of the Fort and Dispensary, Body-Guard, Port and Marine duties. Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.
7	Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital... ..	Pathologist to Hospital. Professor of Pathology, and Curator of the Museum.
8	Surgeon No. 1 District ...	Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black-town Dispensaries. Inspector of Emigrants.
9	Surgeon No. 2 District ...	Female Orphan Asylum, Gun-powder Mills, Gun Carriage Factory, Vepery Dispensary and Lunatic Asylum. (a)
10	Surgeon No. 3 District ...	Surgeon Male Orphan Asylum, Chint-andrapet Dispensary.
11	Surgeon No. 4 District (b) ...	Triplicane Dispensary.
12	Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, Medical College.	Chemical Examiner to Government. Do. do. for the Mysore Territories and Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
		Professorships of— Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Hygiene, Jurisprudence, and Dental Surgery.
		To be filled up as required by the Local Government from medical officers residing at the Presidency, or uncovenanted applicants who may be duly qualified.

(a).—If a new Lunatic Asylum is built away from Madras, a separate medical officer will be required for it.

(b).—The four Districts of Madras embrace an area of 28 square miles.

N. B.—The Physicians and Surgeons attached to the Medical College are ex-officio Clinical Professors in their several departments.

APPENDIX D.

PROPOSED Establishment and Salaries for Madras.

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Principal Medical College, Physician General Hospital, and Professor of Medicine ...	1,400	1,600	Consolidated.
2	Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery ...	1,150	1,177	
3	Fort Surgeon, Port and Marine duties, Body Guard, Professor of Anatomy	850	860	
4	Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Physiology ...	1,000	1,338	The professorship of Physiology is added to the office under the proposed arrangement. (Salary includes the pay of a Surgeon-Major.)
5	Chemical Examiner and Professor in the College ...	756	910	
6	Professor of Materia Medica, and Principal Store-keeper ...	1,300	1,388	
	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence..	150	200	These offices are not at present conjoined. (Held by an uncovenanted officer at present.)
7	Professor of Pathology, and Resident Surgeon General Hospital with charge of out-patients ...	.....	800	Consolidated—quarters to be provided. This appointment is recommended for sanction.
8	Professor of Midwifery, Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, and Surgeon to Penitentiary ...	850	1,090	
	Professor of Botany ...	.....	200	Separated from Materia Medica under the proposed division of duties. New appointments—Recommended to be filled up.
	Ditto of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology ...	.....	200	
	Ditto of Hygiene ...	.....	200	
	Ditto of Dental Surgery ...	.....	200	
	Carried over ...	7,436	10,163	

NOTE.—The proposed salaries vary with the rank of the officers except when "consolidated." The figures in the second column show the present effect of the revision. Annas and pice have been omitted. "Presidency house-rent" is not included.

APPENDIX D.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	7,450	10,163	
9	Surgeon No. 1 District, and Emigrant Inspector ...	1,200	1,202	
10	Surgeon No. 2 District ...	1,000	1,027	
11	Surgeon No. 3 District ...	1,000	1,202	
12	Surgeon No. 4 District ...	1,000	1,027	
	Garrison Surgeon ...	1,000	.....	This appointment to lapse with present holder.
	Lunatic Asylum ...	525	.....	Ditto.
	Military pay of Professor of Materia Medica ...	410	.....	Duties provided for under No. 6.
	MILITARY. Total ...	13,535	14,521	
13	Secretary Principal Inspector General ...	956	1,110	
14	Statistical Assistant to ditto ...	.....	600	Staff pay in addition to pay of rank—Appointment recommended for sanction.
15	Medical Examiner ...	1,121	1,252	
16	Secretary Sanitary Commission ...	.....	.....	Salary provided for in the Military Department.
17	Staff Surgeon and Deputy Store-keeper, Rangoon ...	1,056	1,200	Consolidated for Surgeon-Major.
18	Garrison Surgeon, Bellary ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
19	Ditto Trichinopoly ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
20	Ditto Cannanore ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
21	Ditto Bangalore ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
22	Staff Surgeon and Deputy Store-keeper, Secunderabad ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
23	Ditto Kamptee ...	1,093	1,200	Ditto.
24	Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Bangalore ...	390	600	Ditto for Assistant Surgeon.
25	Native Infantry Depôt, Staff, and details, Palaveram ...	.....	.....	Regimental consolidated salary. Will draw Rs. 100 extra for charge of the Station Staff and details of the European Veteran Battalion.
	Carried over ...	23,672	26,583	

APPENDIX D.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	23,672	26,583	
	MILITARY.—(Contd.)			
26	Superintendent General of Vaccination ...	800	910	Entitled to the usual rates of travelling allowance.
	Total ...	24,472	27,493	
	CIVIL STATIONS.			
27	Senior Medical-Officer, Ootacamund ...	789	927	2nd Class.
28	Junior ditto ditto ...	789	790	3rd Class.
29	Coonoor and Khotagherry ...	506	660	2nd Class.
30	Civil Station Cochin and Trichoor... ..	450	642	Ditto.
31	Calicut ...	460	642	Ditto.
32	Kurnool ...	565	660	Ditto.
33	Tranquebar and Negapatam ...	450	642	Ditto.
34	Chicacole ...	410	542	3rd Class.
35	Chingleput ...	410	542	3rd Class.
36	Coimbatore ...	410	642	2nd Class.
37	Cuddapah ...	410	542	3rd Class.
38	Madura ...	410	642	2nd Class.
39	Mangalore ...	410	542	3rd Class.
40	Masulipatam ...	410	542	Ditto.
41	Nellore ...	410	560	Ditto.
42	Rajamundry ...	410	560	Ditto.
43	Salem and Shervaroy Hills ...	410	642	2nd Class.
44	Tanjore ...	410	560	3rd Class.
45	Tellicherry ...	410	436	Ditto.
46	Tinevelly ...	410	560	Ditto.
47	Chittoor ...	410	560	Ditto.
48	Coconada ...	410	542	Ditto.
49	Cuddalore ...	410	642	2nd Class.
50	Guntoor ...	410	542	3rd Class.
	Carried over ...	10,979	14,661	

APPENDIX D.—(Contd.)

Numbers.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	10,979	15,661	
	CIVIL.—(Continued.)			
51	Vizagapatam ...	410	660	2nd Class.
52	Bellary ...	150*	436	2nd Class.
53	Trichinopoly ...	150*	436	Ditto.
54	Ganjam ...	360	436	Ditto.
	Total ...	12,049	16,629	
	JAIL DEPARTMENT.			
55	Inspector of Jails ...	.....	.....	Provision has been made for filling these appointments in accordance with the instructions conveyed in letter No. 330, 11th January 1866, from the Military Secretary to the Government of India.
56	Superintendent Central Jail, Vellore ...	.....	.....	
57	Ditto ditto Rajamundry ...	.....	.....	
58	Southern Division ...	.....	.....	
	MYSORE.			
59	Civil Surgeon, Bangalore ...	1,000	1077	1st Class.
60	Ditto Mysore ...	500	642	2nd Class.
61	Ditto Shemogha ...	500	642	Ditto.
62	Central Jail, Bangalore ...	.....	.....	In addition to pay of rank. This appointment is recommended for sanction. Paid by the Maharajah.
63	Superintendent of Vaccination ...	.....	250	
64	Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the Maharajah ...	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,000	2,611	
	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.			
65-67	Four Civil Surgeons ...	.....	.....	3rd Class. (These Officers have been applied for by the Resident of Hyderabad—Recommended to be sanctioned.)
68-77	Ten Officers for Hyderabad Contingent ...	.....	.....	Regimental pay and allowances.
78	Residency Surgeon Hyderabad, Superintendent of Medical School... ANDAMANS.	840	1,010	1st Class Civil Surgeon.
		840	1,010	
79	Civil Surgeon Port Blair ...	1,000	1,288	1st Class.
80	Assistant ditto ditto ...	700	660	2nd Class.
	Carried over ...	17,00	1,948	

* These allowances are now paid to the Garrison Surgeon.

APPENDIX D.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...			
	TRAVANCORE.			
81	Physician to the Rajah of Travancore .....	.....	.....	Paid by the Rajah.
82	Residency Surgeon, Travancore ...	516	642	2nd Class.
	Total ...			
	ASSAY DEPARTMENT.			
83	... ..	.....	.....	Salaries paid in the Assay Department.
84	... ..	.....	.....	
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
85	Singapore ...	.....	.....	1st Class.
86	Ditto ...	.....	.....	3rd Class.
87	Penang ...	.....	.....	2nd Class.
88	Malacca ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
	JAIL DEPARTMENT, BURMAH.			
89	Inspector of Prisons, Pegu ...	.....	.....	Salaries paid in the Judicial Department.
90	Central Jail Rangoon ...	.....	.....	
91	Ditto Arracan ...	.....	.....	
92	Civil Surgeon Rangoon ...	640	810	
93	Ditto Moulmein ...	580	660	2nd Class.
94	Ditto Prome ...	430	542	3rd Class.
95	Ditto Mergui ...	430	542	Ditto.
96	Ditto Akyab ...	510	642	2nd Class. (Other civil appointments in Burmah may be held by uncovenanted officers as at present.)
97-140	44 Regiments of Native Infantry and Cavalry ...	.....	.....	Salaries already provided for.
141	Sappers and Miners ...	.....	.....	
142	Detachments at Labuan ...	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,590	3,196	
142	Total of appointments.			
37	Add 25 per cent to the total of appointments, including administrative offices, for absentees and other contingencies.			
180	Total of medical officers required for the Madras Establishment exclusive of administrative officers. There are many small civil stations not named in the above list in charge of officers of the Subordinate Medical Establishment. These have not been taken into account in calculating the strength required.			

APPENDIX E.

PROPOSED Appointments, Bombay.

Number.	Appointments.	Contingent duties.
1	Senior Physician J. J. Hospital, and Principal Grant Medical College...	Resident Officer. Professor of Medicine.
2	Second Physician ditto ...	Professor of Physiology.
3	Senior Surgeon ditto ...	Professor of Surgery, medical charge of the Byculia Schools.
4	Second Surgeon ditto ...	Professor of Anatomy, Curator of Museum and Surgeon to Coroner.
5	Obstetric Physician ...	Professor of Midwifery. Presidency Surgeon 1st District.
6	Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery. Surgeon to Jail and House of Correction.
7	Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner ...	
8	Surgeon European General Hospital	Resident Officer.
9	Assistant Surgeon " " ...	Resident Officer. Professor of Pathology.
10	Surgeon of Lunatic Asylum, Colaba	
11	Medical Store-keeper ...	Professor of Materia Medica.
12	Presidency Surgeon 2nd District ...	Garrison and Marine Surgeon, and Officer's Hospital.
13	Presidency Surgeon 3rd District ...	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, or any minor chair.
		Professorships of— Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Hygiene, and Dental Surgery.
		To be filled up as required by the Local Government from Medical Officers residing at the Presidency, or uncovenanted applicants who may be duly qualified.

NOTE.—The Physicians and Surgeons attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital are *ex-officio* clinical professors in their several departments.

APPENDIX F.

PROPOSED Establishment and Salaries for Bombay.

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Principal of College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to the J. J. Hospital ...	1,384	1,600	The consolidated salary of this appointment is in addition to free quarters. (Prohibited from practice). To be held by an officer of the rank of Surgeon or Surgeon-Major.
2	Professor of Surgery and Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital ...	685	860	
3	Professor of Anatomy, Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital and Coroner ...	535	842	
4	Professor of Physiology and 2nd Physician to the J. J. Hospital ...	871	1,090	
5	Professor of Chemistry and Analyst to Government ...	500	500	Unemployed pay of rank not included.
6	Medical Store-keeper and Professor of Materia Medica ...	1,056	1,352	Materia Medica not included in the old rate of pay.
	Professor of Materia Medica ...	150	.....	Abolished as a separate appointment.
7	Presidency Surgeon and Professor of Jurisprudence ...	1,050	1,338	
8	Professor of Midwifery and Presidency Surgeon ...	.....	860	
	2nd Presidency Surgeon ...	900	.....	Appointment doubled up with professorship of Midwifery.
9	3rd Presidency Surgeon, and Marine Surgeon ...	900	1,202	
10	Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Medical Officer to the Jail and House of Correction ...	811	1,127	
11	Surgeon European General Hospital	984	1,140	To be held by a Surgeon or Surgeon-Major.
	Carried over ...	9,826	11,911	

APPENDIX F.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	9,826	11,911	
12	Assistant Surgeon European General Hospital and Lecturer on Pathology	495	800	Professorship of Pathology added to the appointment. Salary consolidated for an Assistant Surgeon.
13	Lunatic Asylum ...	675	760	
	Marine Surgeon ...	200	.....	Duties attached to 3rd Presidency Surgeon.
	Jail and House of Correction ...	150	.....	Duties attached to those of Ophthalmic Surgeon.
	Surgeon to the Coroner ...	60	.....	Duties attached to 2nd Surgeon of J. J. Hospital.
	Superintendent of Mortuary Returns	50	.....	Duties attached to those of Health Officer, and paid in the Municipal Department.
	Professor of Comparative Anatomy	.....	200	Recommended to be filled up by the local Govt. as occasion requires, to meet the requirements of the University and Examining Boards.
	Ditto Botany ...	.....	200	
	Ditto Hygiene...	.....	200	
	Ditto Dental Surgery	.....	200	
14	Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor	600	400	In addition to pay of rank.
	Total ...	12,056	14,671	
15	Superintendent of Matheran	683	890	2nd Class Civil Surgeon.
16	Superintendent of Mahableshwar	706	660	2nd Class ditto.
17	Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad	1,052	1,252	1st Class (Surgeon-Major in charge at present.)
18	Ditto Ahmednuggur	789	792	3rd Class.
19	Ditto Aden	1,052	1,002	3rd Class. Deputy Medical Store-keeper, Rs. 125 extra.
20	Ditto Poona	1,052	1,252	1st Class.
21	Ditto Kurrachee	855	1,077	Ditto.
22	Ditto Bagdad	825	927	2nd Class.
23	Ditto Khelat	789	890	Ditto.
24	Ditto Bushire	515	660	Ditto.
25	Ditto Zanzibar	520	660	Ditto.
	Carried over ...	8,838	10,062	

APPENDIX F.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
	Brought forward ...	8,838	10,062	
26	Civil Surgeon Broach	789	790	3rd Class.
27	Ditto Surat	789	790	Ditto.
28	Ditto Rutnagherry	460	560	Ditto.
29	Ditto Tanna	460	560	Ditto.
30	Ditto Dharwar	460	660	2nd Class.
31	Ditto Kotree	460	560	3rd Class.
32	Ditto Dhoolia	460	560	Ditto.
33	Ditto Sholapore	460	560	Ditto.
34	Ditto Kaira	460	560	Ditto.
35	Ditto Honore	460	560	Ditto.
36	Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad	460	542	Ditto.
37	Ditto Sattara	460	542	Ditto.
38	Ditto Shikarpore	460	542	Ditto.
39	Ditto Rajcote	515	660	2nd Class as Residency Surgn.
40	Ditto Kolapore	460	560	3rd Class.
	Total ...	16,451	19,068	
	EXTRA CIVIL STATIONS.			
41	Vingorla	...	...	Recommended to be filled up by covenanted medical officers.
42	Dapoollee	...	...	
43	Nassick	...	...	
44	Kulludghee	...	...	
45	Superintendent of Vaccination, Northern Circle	410	660	2nd Class.
46	Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle	410	660	Ditto.
47	Superintendent of Vaccination, Scinde	410	660	Ditto.
48	Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle	410	642	Ditto.
49	Superintendent of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta	456	642	Ditto.
	Carried over ...	2,096	3,264	

APPENDIX F.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
50	Brought forward ...	2,096	3,264	
	EXTRA CIVIL STATIONS.—(Contd.)			
	Superintendent of Vaccination, Kat-tywar ...	100	642	2nd Class. At present the duty is attached to Civil Surgeon Rajcote. Recommended that it should be separated.
51	Lunatic Asylum Larkana (Scinde)...			
52	Residency Surgeon, Baroda ...	825	927	2nd Class.
53	Superintendent of Aden ...	1,056	1,200	Consolidated, for Surgeon-Major.
54	Secretary Principal Inspector General	1,021	1,552	Not allowed to practice.
55	Examiner Medical Accounts ...	1,021	1,252	Paid in the Financial Dept.
56	Statistical Officer ...	.....	600	In addition to pay of rank.
57	Secretary Sanitary Commission ...	.....	.....	Salary provided for in the Military Department.
58	Staff Surgeon & Store-keeper, Poona	492	1,200	Consolidated, for Surgeon-Major. (The appointment is held at present by an Assistant Surgeon.)
59	Ditto ditto, Belgaum	1,156	1,200	Ditto ditto.
60	Ditto ditto, Kurrachee	1,156	1,200	Ditto ditto.
61	Ditto ditto, Ahme-nabad ...	925	1,200	Ditto ditto.
62	Ditto ditto, Mhow...	889	1,200	Ditto ditto.
	Total ...	10,737	15,437	
	JAIL DEPARTMENT.			
63	Inspector of Prisons ...	.....	.....	Salaries provided for in the Judicial Department.
64	Central Jail, Poonah ...	.....	.....	
65	Ditto, Scinde ...	.....	.....	
66	Ditto, Southern Circle ...	.....	.....	
67	Ditto, Guzerat ...	.....	.....	
	REGIMENTS.			
68-75	8 Regiments of Cavalry ...	.....	.....	Salaries already provided for in the Military Department.
76-105	30 Regiments of Infantry ...	.....	.....	
106	1 Corps of Sappers ...	.....	.....	
107-108	Bheel Corps ...	.....	.....	
109	Asseerghur ...	.....	.....	

APPENDIX F.—(Contd.)

Number.	Appointments.	SALARY.		Remarks.
		Present.	Proposed (including pay of present rank.)	
		Rs.	Rs.	
	APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
110-111	Assay Department ...			
112-123	For Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	A portion of the Medical Establishment for Central Provinces is supplied from Bengal
123	Total of appointments.			
32	Add twenty-five per cent on the total of appointments, including administrative offices.			
155	Total strength required for the Bombay Establishment, exclusive of administrative Officers.			

APPENDIX G.

Classified List of Civil Stations.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Under the Bengal Government ...	Dacca.	Moorshedabad.	Backergunge.
	Patna.	Bhaugulpore.	Balasore.
		Burdwan.	Bancoorah.
		Chittagong.	Beerbhoom.
		Cuttack.	Behar.
		Hooghly.	Bullooah.
		Howrah.	Cachar.
		Kamroop.	Chumparun.
		Midnapore.	Darjeeling.
		Monghyr.	Deoghur.
		Nuddea.	Dinagepore.
		Purneah.	Durrung.
		Sarun.	Furreedpore.
		Shahabad.	Gowalparah.
		Tirhoot.	Jessore.
			Kooshteah.
			Lohardugga.
			Maldah.
			Maunbhoom.
			Mymensing.
			Nowgong (<i>Assam.</i>)
			Pooree.
			Rajshayhe.
			Rungpore.
			Singhboom.
			Syllhet.
			Tipperah.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Under the Govern- ment of the North-Western Provinces.	Agra.	Bareilly.	Jounpore.
	Allahabad.	Mirzapore.	Azimgurh.
	Benares.	Goruckpore.	Ghazeepore.
		Cawnpore.	Futtehpore.
		Futtehgurh.	Etah.
		Ajmere.	Mynpoorie.
		Allygurh.	Etawah.
		Meerut.	Muttra.
		Mussoorie.	Jhansie.
			Humeerpore.
			Beaur.
			Oraie.
			Boolundshuhur.
			Mozuffernugger.
			Roorkee.
			Saharunpore.
			Deyrah.
			Mussoorie.
			Shajehanpore.
			Budaon.
			Moradabad.
			Bijnore.
			Nynce Tal.
			Bustee.
			Banda.

APPENDIX G.--(Contd.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Under the Punjab Government.	Lahore.	Mooltan.	Peshawur.
	Delhi.	Umballa.	Jullunder.
		Umritsir.	Rawul Pindee.
		Simla.	Loodianah.
			Kurnaul.
			Googaira.
			Dhumsala.
			Goojranwalla.
			Goojrat.
			Shahpore.
			Murree.
			Simla.
			Ferozepore.
Under the Chief Commissioner of Oude.	Lucknow.	Seetapore.	Lucknow.
		Fyzabad.	Hurdui.
		Sultanpore.	Mahomdee.
			Baraitch.
			Gonda.
			Roy Bareilly.
			Oonao.

APPENDIX G.--(Contd.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Central Provinces.	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Chandah.
		Saugor.	Bhundara.
		Sumbulpore.	Dumoh.
		Nimar.	Seeonee.
			Chindwarrah.
			Nursingpore.
			Raepore.
			Hoshungabad.
			Sironcha.
			Baitool.
			Mundlah.
			Wardah.
			Belaspore.
Under the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Prome.
		Akyab.	Mergui.
		<i>Rangoon</i>	Bassein.
			Tavoy.
			Martaban.
			Kyouk Phyoo.
			Sandoway.
Straits Settlements.	Singapore.	Penang.	Singapore.
			Malacca.
Andaman Islands.	Port Blair.	Port Blair.	
Mysore.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	
		Shemogha.	

Held by uncovenanted officers.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Hyderabad Divn.	Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Medical School.	.....	Berar. Berar. Akola. Booldanah.
Madras Presidency.	.....	Ootacamund. Coonoor. Cochin. Calicut. Tranquebar and Negapatam. Coimbatore. Madura. Salem. Cuddalore. Vizagapatam. Kurnool.	Ootacamund. Chingleput. Chingleput. Cuddapah. Mangalore. Masulipatam. Nellore. Rajahmundry. Tanjore. Tellicherry. Tinevelly. Chittoor. Coconada. Guntoor. Bellary. Trichinopoly. Gopjam. <i>See Appendix H.</i>
Bombay Presidency	Ahmedabad. Poona. Kurrachee.	Matheran. Mahableshtar. Bagdad. Khelat. Bushire. Zanzibar. Dharwar. Rajcote. Baroda.	Ahmednuggur. Aden. Baroach. Surat. Rutnagherry. Tanna. Kotree. Dhoolia. Sholapore. Kaira. Honore. Hyderabad. Sattara. Shikarpore. Kolapore. Vingorla. Dapoollee. Nassick. Kulladghee.

APPENDIX H.

COMPARATIVE Table of College and Presidency Appointments and Salaries in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

	CALCUTTA.	SALARY.		MADRAS.	SALARY.		BOMBAY.	SALARY.	
		Medical College duties.	Consolidated.	Medical College duties.	Medical duties.	Consolidated.	Medical College duties.	Medical duties.	Consolidated.
1	Principal—Professor of Medicine	Senior Physician College Hospital (Debarred from practice.) (a) ...	1,800	Same as in Calcutta.	Physician General Hospital (a) ...	1,600	Same as in Calcutta	Senior Physician Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. (a) ...	1,600
2	Professor of Surgery	Senior Surgeon of above, ex-officio Presidency Surgeon ...	500	"	Surgeon General Hospital ...	500	"	Senior Surgeon Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and Surgeon of Byculia Schools ...	450
3	Professor of Anatomy	2nd Surgeon of above, ex-officio Presidency Surgeon ...	500	"	Fort and Garrison Surgeon, Port and Marine Surgeon, in charge of Body-Guard ...	450	"	2nd Surgeon Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Curator of Museum, and Surgeon to Coroner ...	450
4	Professor of Physiology	Resident House Surgeon, College Hospital. (Debarred from practice) (a) ...	800	"	Ophthalmic Surgeon, Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery ...	450	"	2nd Physician Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital ...	450
5	Professor of Chemistry	Chemical Examiner to Government of Bengal ..	600	"	Chemical Examiner to Government, and for Mysore and Hyderabad ...	500	"	Chemical Examiner to Government ...	500
6	Professor of Materia Medica	Medical Store-keeper, Examiner of Opium ...	600	"	Medical Store-keeper ...	500	"	Medical Store-keeper ...	500

CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SALARY.	
Medical College duties.	Medical duties.	SALARY.	Medical College duties.	Medical duties.	Medical College duties.	Medical duties.	SALARY.	
		Consolidated.					Staff.	Consolidated.	Staff.
7 Professor of Jurisprudence	2nd Physician College Hospital, ex-officio Presidency Surgeon, and Surgeon of Mint and Customs ...	...	500	Same as in Calcutta.	(May be held by an uncovenanted officer) ...	...	200	450
8 Professor of Pathology	House Physician College Hospital, in charge of Pathological Museum. (Debarred from practice) (a) ...	800	...	"	Resident Medical Officer General Hospital, and Curator of Museum (a) ...	800	...	800
9 Professor of Midwifery	Obstetric Physician to Hospital, Presidency Superintendent of Vaccination, ex-officio Presidency Surgeon ...	...	500	"	Superintendent Lying-in Hospital, and Surgeon of Penitentiary ...	...	450	450
10 Professor of Botany	... ..	...	200	"	"	...	200	200
11 Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology ...	... ..	...	200	"	"	...	200	200
12 Professor of Hygiene	... ..	...	200	"	"	...	200	200
13 Professor of Dental Surgery ...	... ..	...	200	"	"	...	200	200

[illegible]

APPENDIX H.—(Contd.)

CALCUTTA.	SALARY.		MADRAS.	SALARY.		BOMBAY.	SALARY.	
	Consolidated.	Staff.		Consolidated.	Staff.		Consolidated.	Staff.
Medical College duties.	...	...	Medical College duties.	...	...	Medical College duties.	...	...
Medical duties.	...	...	Medical duties.	...	...	Medical duties.	...	...
22	...	...	Surgeon 3rd District, Male Orphan Asylum, and Chintandrapett Dispensary	350	350	Presidency Surgeon, Garrison and Marine and Officers' Hospital	...	350
23	...	...	Surgeon 4th District and Triplicane Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	Garrison Surgeon and Officers' Hospital	...	Salary as other Garrison Surgeons.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The Staff pay noted in the second column is in addition to the unemployed pay and Presidency house-rent of rank.

(a) The salaries of these appointments are in addition to the provision of free quarters.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE showing approximately the financial effect of the revision of Salaries in the three Presidencies.

	Present.	Proposed.
BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Presidency and other appointments, civil and military ...	38,649 0 0	39,568 0 0
44 Civil appointments in Bengal ...	19,420 0 0	22,870 0 0
37 Ditto N. W. Provinces	16,638 0 0	22,229 0 0
19 Ditto Punjab	8,067 0 0	11,467 0 0
11 Ditto Oude	5,560 0 0	6,733 0 0
18 Ditto Central Provinces	7,290 0 0	10,179 0 0
8 Political Residencies ...	4,200 0 0	5,280 0 0
Total ...	99,824 0 0	1,18,326 0 0
MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.		
Presidency and other appointments, civil and military ...	24,472 0 0	27,493 0 0
28 Civil stations ...	12,049 0 0	16,529 0 0
Mysore appointments ...	2,000 0 0	2,611 0 0
Hyderabad ditto ...	840 0 0	1,010 0 0
Andamans ditto ...	1,700 0 0	1,948 0 0
Travancore ditto ...	516 0 0	642 0 0
Burmah ditto ...	2,590 0 0	3,196 0 0
Straits Settlements ...	Pay not known.	
Total ...	44,167 0 0	53,429 0 0
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Presidency and other appointments, civil and military ...	22,793 0 0	30,108 0 0
26 Civil stations ...	16,451 0 0	19,068 0 0
12 Appointments in Central Provinces ...	included in Bengal Establishment.	
Total ...	39,244 0 0	49,176 0 0
Grand total ...	1,83,235 0 0	2,20,931 0 0

Difference Rupees ... 37,696-0-0, or Rupees 4,52,352-0-0 per annum.

APPENDIX K.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of present and proposed Staff Salaries.

Appointments.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			Remarks.
	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
	Consolidated.	Staff.	Consolidated.	Consolidated.	Staff.	Consolidated.	Consolidated.	Staff.	Consolidated.	
Principal of Medical College and Professor ...	Rs. 1,475	Rs. 1,800	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,400	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 1,384	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,600	The old rates of pay were for the professorships only. The new rates include payment for other duties.
Full professorship with attached duties ...	...	400	500	...	300	...	...	300	...	
Minor professorships ...	...	200	200	...	150	...	...	150	...	
Resident Medical Officer of College Hospitals with professorship ...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Surgeon European General Hospital ...	...	600	500	1,000	...	...	...	600	...	Proposed pay includes remuneration for charge of Lunatic Asylums, Ditto Orphan School
Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor ...	...	525	500	1,000	...	...	811	...	...	
Chemical Examiner and Professor ...	...	600	600	...	500	...	...	500	...	
Senior Assistant Surgeon European General Hospital ...	450	...	900	...	...	...	900	...	...	
Junior ditto ditto ...	400	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency District Surgeons ...	490	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	350	

Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	350
Civil Surgeons 1st Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Ditto 2nd Class ...	...	From 430 up to 1,00 Rs.	...	...	From 410 up to 1,000 Rs.	...	From 460 up to 700	...	...	250
Ditto 3rd Class ...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Ditto to Political Residencies ...	...	From 500 to 650	250	515	...	...	500 to 660	...	...	250
General Superintendents of Vaccination ...	...	500	500	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendents of Vaccination of Divisions or Provinces ...	...	...	250	...	...	...	410	...	...	250
Principal Lahore Medical School and Professor ...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Examiner and Professor, Punjab ...	1,415	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professorships in Lahore Medical School ...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Examiner N. W. Provinces ...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendent of Agra Medical School ...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secretary Principal Inspector General ...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statistical Assistant ...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examiner Medical Accounts ...	...	800	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	700
Principal Medical Store-keeper ...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governors ...	...	1,200	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	400
Surgeon to His Excellency the C-in-Chief ...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Garrison or Cantonment Surgeons ...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Garrison Assistant Surgeons ...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Officers in charge of Studs (when a separate charge) ...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...
Deputy Medical Store-keeper (when a separate officer is required) ...	460	...	600	420	...	600	490	...	600	...
As regimental medical officers.										
	...	250	...	...	250	...	...	250	...	250

NOTE.—The "Staff" salary under the old scale is in addition to pay of rank as Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, and in the new scale it is additional to the rates of unemployed pay laid down in G. O. No. 1060 of 1864.

APPENDIX 1

DETAIL of Regimental Medical Charges in Bengal.

Governor General's Body Guard	...	...	1
Sappers and Miners...	...	...	1
Cavalry Regiments of Line	...	...	19
Infantry Regiments of Line	...	...	45
Goorkha Regiments...	...	...	4
Punjaub Cavalry	...	...	5
Corps of Guides	...	...	1
Regiments of Sikh Infantry	...	...	4
Regiments of Punjaub Infantry	...	...	6
Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion)	...	...	1
Central India Horse...	...	...	2
Deolee Irregular Force	...	...	1
Erinpoora Irregular Force	...	...	1
Malwa Bheel Corps...	...	...	1
Meywar Bheel Corps	...	...	1
Total	...	...	93

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Report of the Indian

Medical Service

1867

2730 of 1866

In mil. P.G. 628
22-2-1867

To be forwarded
to the mil. Dept.

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No. 355.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council in the Military Department,—under date the 9th April 1867.

Read again letter to Secretary of State, No. 113, dated 7th May 1866.

Read again Secretary of State's Despatch No. 206, dated 17th October 1866, replying to the above.

Read report by the Controller General of Military Expenditure, No. 1105F., dated 22nd January 1867.

Read memorandum drawn up in the Military Department, dated 6th February 1867.

Read Government General Order No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, laying down the scale of salaries for appointments in the Indian Medical Service.

ORDERED that the above be transmitted to the Home Department, with a request that that Department will take into consideration the scale of salaries to be laid down for those appointments which have not been provided for in the General Order issued in the Military Department, viz., medical charge* of colleges or lunatic asylums, administrative charge of jails, and other appointments held by medical officers under the civil department, which it would seem desirable to classify and remunerate in conformity, as far as possible, with the system adopted in the Military Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 356. To the Financial Department.

No. 113 of 1866.

Separate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Simla, the 7th May 1866.

To the Right Hon'ble the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to our Separate Letter No. 35 of the 7th of February 1866, we have now the honor to forward the Proceedings* of the Special Commission appointed to consider and report upon the number of Medical Officers other than administrative, required for the Indian Service in the Civil and Military Departments at each Presidency, and the emoluments to be assigned to each appointment.

* Proceedings for December 1865, Nos. 31 to 61.
Proceedings for May 1866, Nos. 80 and 81.

2. The report of the Commission is complete and well arranged, and we concur in most of the recommendations submitted, as summarized in the concluding paragraph of the report:

3. There are some points, however, in which we are inclined to differ in some degree from the conclusions of the Commission. These are,—

I.—The discontinuance of the practice of appointing Uncovenanted Medical Officers to any Civil Stations.

II.—The exclusion from Civil charges of the Graduates of the local Universities.

III.—The number of Civil Stations for which separate Medical Officers are required, and the classification of such charges.

IV.—The abolition of the appointment of Examiner of Medical Accounts, which we think had better be retained.

V.—The number of Medical Officers required on the establishment of each Presidency, and the percentage to be allowed for absentees.

4. The question of the appointment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers, the employment of the Graduates of local Universities, the requirements and classification of Civil Stations, and the number of Medical Officers required for the establishment of each Presidency, which will mainly depend upon the final decision in regard to the employment of Uncovenanted Officers, and the number of Medical Officers of all classes shewn to be actually necessary for Civil duties, appear to require further consideration in communication with the local Governments and Administrations.

5. It is desirable also to obtain the views of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay on the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the number and classification of the Medical Officers required—not only in the Presidency towns and Colleges, but at the Mofussil stations within those territories. Indeed, the Government of Fort St. George has already applied for copies of the report, as that Government wish to address the Supreme Government with reference to it.

6. Each Government and Administration will therefore be furnished with copies of the report of the Commission and with our opinion on its several proposals, and will be requested to submit an early opinion on all points affecting its own jurisdiction.

7. Pending the result of this reference, and a definite decision in regard to the employment of Uncovenanted Officers, and the extent to which Medical Officers shall have charge of Civil Stations, it does not seem expedient, or indeed practicable, to fix the strength of the Medical service in the three Presidencies.

8. This might remain an open question for the present, applications being, in the meantime, annually made to Her Majesty's Government for the appointment of such number of Assistant Surgeons as may be deemed necessary for the requirements of the service.

9. We consider it most desirable however that an early decision should be arrived at on all points connected with pay and allowances, and it does not seem necessary that this should be delayed, pending the further consideration of those other subjects already adverted to.

10. We concur in the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the scale of remuneration proposed for the several appointments held by Medical Officers, and on the principles upon which it is based.

11. Although Medical Officers who entered the service prior to the date of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 340 of the 7th November 1864, will be entitled, during leave and on all occasions when they are not in the receipt of extra Staff salary, to the full pay of their rank as therein laid down, it appears to be equitable as well as expedient that, as in the case of combatant Officers of the Indian Service, who, whether belonging to the Staff Corps or not, receive the Staff Corps scale of pay only when in receipt of Staff salary, all Medical Officers should receive the unemployed pay of their rank when in receipt of Staff allowances.

12. This rule will obtain in the case of all Medical Officers hereafter entering the service; and as in taking the unemployed scale of pay as the basis of revision of salaries, such amount of Staff salary is added as to raise the aggregate remuneration to an amount considered appropriate for the situation as was done in the analogous case of Military appointments, the rule may fairly and reasonably be applied to Officers of the Medical Department, whether under the old or new conditions of service.

13. We also concur with the Commission for the reasons given in the 67th, 68th and 69th paragraphs of their report, that the rules in regard to the grant of Staff salary during absence on leave should remain on the former footing. Medical Staff appointments which, under the old regulations, carried half Staff salary to the incumbents when absent on medical certificate continuing to afford this privilege, but the charge of Civil stations or regimental employment conveying no right to a similar indulgence not hitherto enjoyed.

14. It would be expedient to introduce this latter rule with respect to all situations in the Medical Department for the future; but it could not well be applied to present incumbents, or to Officers of the Medical Service on the old conditions.

15. The proposed staff salaries, as laid down in the Table attached to paragraph 51 of the report, appear to us to be suitable and appropriate when given in addition to the unemployed rate of pay, and to be on a moderate scale.

16. With the exception of those recommended for Civil Stations, regarding which we propose some modification, we solicit sanction to the adoption of the salaries laid down in this Table as well as those recommended for extra duties shewn in the Table attached to paragraph 65 of the report.

17. As regards the appointments at Civil Stations, we are of opinion that these may be better divided into two instead of three classes, on Staff salaries of Rupees 250 and Rupees 150, respectively; but we would give an additional allowance at stations where there is a Lunatic Asylum or a College, or both, say Rupees 150 when there are both, and Rupees 100 when there is one only, and we solicit sanction to this proposal.

18. It is a better arrangement not to consolidate in all cases the Staff pay for the charge of Civil Stations. The duties are multifarious and in the aggregate laborious, but so long as the Civil Surgeon feels that he is paid for all he undertakes, he is content, and the work done at a moderate cost to the State. But if the allowance be altogether consolidated, there is danger that the Medical Officer may complain that he is over-tasked, and urge a division of his labor.

All minor and usual duties should be remunerated within the consolidated salary; but when there are important and heavy extra charges, such as Asylums or Colleges, which only fall exceptionally and at a few stations, we think the extra allowance should be given as proposed.

19. As was directed on the occasion of the revision of the salaries in the Military Department, we recommend that the scale adopted for the Medical Department may, when sanctioned, be brought into immediate operation in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary, and that reductions should not affect present permanent incumbents or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents being temporarily absent from their duties.

20. In paragraph 73 of their report, the Commission invite attention to the delay which has occurred in the revision of Medical Staff salaries. That delay should occur in considering so important a subject was inevitable, and it must be borne in mind that while some Medical Officers have greatly benefited, none have suffered loss from the effect of the rules laid down in Sir C. Wood's Despatches Nos. 152 and 340 of the 16th May and 7th November 1864, respectively.

21. We cannot, therefore, recommend that retrospective effect should be given to any increases of salary that may now be sanctioned, but we would strongly urge the expediency of an early decision on the proposals now submitted; and, as we believe the salaries recommended to be on a suitable and at the same time a moderate scale, we earnestly solicit your immediate sanction to their adoption with the modifications proposed as regards those for Civil Stations.

22. It may happen that some points of detail will be considered by Her Majesty's Government to require further explanation or modification; but we desire to express our conviction, that any such references to this country need not cause delay in communicating sanction to the general measure which may then be carried out, subject of course to any such supplementary modification in particular cases as you may be pleased to direct.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
 " W. R. MANSFIELD,
 " HENRY S. MAINE,
 " W. GREY,
 " G. N. TAYLOR,
 " W. N. MASSEY,
 " H. M. DURAND.

Minute by the Hon'ble Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. B.

THE conclusions at which the Commission have arrived in paragraph 7 of their Report, appear to me sound. There are serious objections to the employment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers, and, except under rather stringent contracts which would repel such candidates for employment, the interests of Government cannot be secured. I regard the question, therefore, as one of no great practical importance, and would leave it to the discretion of Government to make use of Uncovenanted Medical Officers under exceptional circumstances, much as is now the custom. I am doubtful, however, about the propriety of employing the subordinate Medical Establishment, as proposed in paragraph 8, in certain minor Civil Stations in independent charge.

Fully qualified in the legal sense of the term they cannot be, and I conclude from the remarks in paragraph 10 that it is not contemplated to employ them at Civil Stations where the Civil functionaries and their families are European British subjects.

With regard to the recommendation in the 19th paragraph, I entertain very grave doubts. The 14th paragraph shows how very hard worked the Surgeons and Physicians of the Medical College Hospital already are, and I can scarcely conceive it possible that they can do more unless they sacrifice private practice. The Professors who have no Hospital duties might probably undertake some of the duties of Presidency Surgeons on Medical Committees and attendance upon Government Servants entitled to gratuitous aid. Even with respect to these however, I understand paragraphs 19 and 20 to indicate that present incumbents are not to be subject to the suggested allotment of the duties of Presidency Surgeons proper. This would seem only fair both to those who have heavy Hospital work, and to those who have not, but who probably undertook their professional duties on the understanding that they were exempt from the extra work of the kind now proposed. Paragraph 18 is probably right in asserting that a large portion of the duty of Presidency Surgeons is performed by the Family Medical Attendants of officials; but this is the result of mistake or ignorance in the case of Officers arriving at the Presidency, and the result of the system here proposed would be that all the work of attending on Government officials would fall on the two or three Medical Officers of most note and highest reputation in Calcutta.

The question mooted in the 39th paragraph is one of some nicety. Prospectively the recommendations of the Committee as to unemployed pay and salaries may be unobjectionable, for they are in harmony with paragraphs 29 and 30 of No. 340 of 7th November 1864 from the Secretary of State, and involve no infraction of conditions with those who may be hereafter appointed to the Indian Medical Service; but it is not so clear to me that under the Despatch from the Secretary of State of 16th May 1864, the Medical Officers, who came under the operation of that Despatch and according to years of service were entitled to increments of pay, were precluded from drawing Staff salaries in addition to the rate of pay laid down for their rank and standing in the service. So long as the old aggregate amount of pay and Staff allowances was not less than the new pay, in other words was in excess, and present incumbents were allowed to continue to draw on their old footing of aggregate amount; but it does not follow that when the old aggregate fell below the pay (Full Batta) of their rank and standing, Staff remuneration was to cease. For instance, were the professional allowances of the Professors of the Medical College stopped, as I understand by the note in the column of remarks in Appendix B., to have been the case? If so, this does not seem either a very equitable or a very liberal arrangement to have had effect under the orders of 16th May 1864. It seems to amount to this, viz., that, as far as emoluments are concerned, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Appendix B. would have been just as well off on leave at Simla or the Cape, or anywhere else, as labouring at the Medical College in Calcutta. I omit all allusion to private practice, for no one will for a moment argue that Hospital work and educational labours in professorial chairs are to be really left for support to the profitable men may make from their private practice. Though the Head money was stopped, and special salaries given in Military branch of Medical Department, the application of this principle to such appointments as had Civil or Educational salaries, has always appeared to me of doubtful authority.

With regard to paragraph 46, many of the 3rd Class stations will be very indifferently paid at Rupees 150, and as Medical Officer's duties are general even comprising the duty of Sanitary Officers to their Districts, the rates of Rupees 400, 250 and 150 seem moderate.

With regard to paragraph 52, and the arguments for lower salaries based on private practice, I have already pointed out that if the Professors of the Medical College are also to do the duty of Presidency Surgeons, private practice must either in great measure be dropped, or Presidency Surgeon duties neglected, and this alternative will be driven to a climax with those best known and most in request.

Would it not be in harmony with the practice at Netley where it is said that all the Professors are Deputy Inspectors General, to make the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College a Deputy Inspector General? The same at Madras and Bombay.

I have but very cursorily entered upon a consideration of the report of the Commission, being anxious not to detain the papers, as His Excellency the Governor General and the Hon'ble Mr. Grey propose to take them up together; but the state of the Medical Service in India is at present in so very unsatisfactory a state, and is of such importance to the other services in India, that I cannot conclude these remarks, on the Report of the Commission, which seems to me on the whole an excellent Report, without stating my conviction that the dearth of candidates for the Medical Service in India, from whatever causes arising, imposes on the Government the necessity of treating with increased liberality and consideration the Medical Officers whom it seeks to draw to its service, and that the recommendations of the Committee in the accompanying Report appear to me certainly rather under than over the rates of emoluments calculated to attain the end in view, viz., the maintenance of an able and effective Medical Service.

The 16th March 1866.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND.

No. 206.

Military.

India Office,

LONDON, 17th October 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,

PARA. 1. I have carefully considered in Council your letter No. 113 of the 7th May 1866, forwarding proceedings of the special Commission appointed to consider and report upon the future organization and Staff salaries of the Medical Department in India, with the opinion of your Government thereon.

2. Upon several important points brought under the consideration of the Commission, your Government are disposed to differ from the conclusions at which they have arrived.

3. These subjects, and certain other points which require reference to the local Governments and Administrations, are reserved by your Government for future consideration.

4. You draw attention, however, to the expediency of arriving at an early decision on all points connected with pay and allowances, and I shall therefore communicate to you, without further delay, the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon this portion of the Commission's Report.

5. I must observe, however, in the 1st instance, that the instructions communicated to your Government in the 30th paragraph of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864, were to the following effect:—

“30. The salaries of other medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments, will be revised with reference to the above, and fixed at a consolidated sum.”

6. Referring to these instructions, the Commission observe, paragraph 48,—

“If the recommendation is followed, of giving a certain salary in addition to unemployed pay of rank, the ‘consolidated’ salary which by order of the Secretary of State has to be laid down for each appointment will be the unemployed pay of the Officer holding it, plus a definite sum, fixed in proportion to the nature and

“responsibilities of the office; and, in a note at page 15 of their printed report, it is stated as follows:—

“In apportioning the salaries for Medical Officers, the Commission has used the word ‘consolidated’ in the sense it was intended to be used by the Secretary of State as laid down in G. O. G. No. 1060 of 1864, paragraphs 27 to 30. As a rule, the principle followed has been to adapt consolidated salaries to the rank of Officers, thus securing to each Officer the pecuniary advantages attendant upon promotion to a higher grade. In a few instances, the pay is consolidated for the appointment, and not for the rank of the Officer.”

7. The view here taken of the intention of Her Majesty's Government is not, I must observe, borne out either by the letter or the spirit of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864, as will appear not only from paragraph 30 of that Despatch as above quoted, but also from the following passage in the same Despatch, paragraph 27:—

“I have now to inform you that it has been determined that, in future, all employment on the part of Medical Officers of the Indian Service, involving the receipt of special Staff salary, shall be considered as Staff employment, the salaries being in all cases consolidated, and that all appointments, whether Civil or Military, held in future by Officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector General, will be alike tenable by Surgeon Majors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.”

8. It seems perfectly clear from the above, that the intention of Her Majesty's Government was to introduce a scale of consolidated salaries in all cases of Civil employment, with a view to such salary being, in every case, drawn by the actual incumbent, irrespective of the rank which he might hold in the Army.

9. The Commission have however adopted, as a general rule, the principle of fixing a Staff salary, in each case, to be drawn in addition to the pay of the Officer holding the appointment, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864.

10. I regret that your Government did not cause a statement to be prepared, showing the probable financial results of the arrangement proposed by the Commission.

11. From an examination of the several tables in the Appendix of the Report, and especially of the comparative table of Staff salaries (Appendix K.), it would appear that the aggregate increase of expenditure that would arise from the adoption of the scale as proposed by the Commission, and generally concurred in by your Government, would be very considerable, while the effect of the principle adopted by the Commission, in determining the rate of salary for individual appointments, would be to give to Officers of the higher grades holding such appointments a very large increase to the remuneration hitherto granted in similar cases.

12. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give my sanction to the scale of Staff salaries as now proposed, and I request that your Government will revise your scheme, with reference to the instructions in former Despatches already referred to, and upon the following general principles:—

1st.—The salaries allotted to Civil situations held by Medical Officers of the Indian Service, to be in all cases consolidated.

2nd.—The appointments at Civil stations to be divided, as recommended by your Government, into two classes.

3rd.—It is obviously desirable to encourage Officers of a certain standing in the service to adhere to Regimental service, and to avoid offering inducements to such Officers to seek Civil employ in preference. It appears to me, therefore, expedient to allot, in the case of first class Civil appointments, a consolidated salary 50 Rupees a month more, in that of second class appointments 50 Rupees less, than the consolidated pay which an Officer of similar rank would receive while in charge of a Native Infantry Regiment, under paragraph 28 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 7th November 1864 (No. 340).

4th.—Miscellaneous Civil appointments of all descriptions should, as far as your Government may deem practicable and convenient, be arranged under one or other of the above two classes.

5th.—Appointments of a more special and exceptional character, and which are not classed as above, should have their salaries fixed upon the consolidated principle, as now explained, and with reference to the salary heretofore attached to them,—to the pay proper to the several grades of Medical Officers under the new rules, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Despatch No. 340 of 7th November 1864, and to the nature and importance of the duties.

6th.—In addition to the salaries as above determined, a special allowance may be made, as recommended by your Government, at stations where there is a Lunatic Asylum or College. All minor and usual duties, and even occasional extra duties of a temporary character, should be considered as remunerated by the consolidated salary.

13. The Medical Staff salaries of the three Presidencies, when revised upon the above principles, may be brought into operation, under the orders of your Government, from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

14. I shall await the receipt of a further report from your Government upon the subjects alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of your Despatch now under acknowledgment.

15. A few points, however, as bearing more or less directly upon the remuneration of Medical Officers, appear to call for notice on the present occasion.

16. In the 65th paragraph of their report, the Commission propose a scale of allowances for extra duties.

17. I have already expressed my concurrence in the opinion of your Government, that an additional allowance should be granted to an Officer holding a Civil Staff appointment for the charge of a Lunatic Asylum or College; but with regard to the other so-called extra duties, enumerated in paragraph 65, I see no reason for making any special allowance in such cases.

18. When such duties are performed temporarily by an Officer holding a Civil Staff appointment, the consolidated salary of such appointment must be considered sufficiently liberal to cover occasional services of this nature.

19. With respect to Medical Officers holding no Staff appointment, who may be ordered upon such duties, your Excellency will observe that the rates of pay recently introduced for the Officers of the Medical Department, as laid down in paragraph 10 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 16th May, and paragraph 29 of that of the 7th November 1864, are very liberal, and until the Officers are brought under a different scale of payment by employment in Staff situations, such Regimental pay is to be considered as the proper remuneration for whatever occasional duty may be required of them.

20. Your Excellency will remember that, in consideration of the great increase to what may be called the Regimental pay of Medical Officers sanctioned in 1864, all allowance for Medical charge and Head money was discontinued in the case of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Service serving in India, and I cannot recognize any just grounds for conceding to the Medical Officers of the Indian Army the extra allowance proposed for such occasional duties as are laid down in paragraph 65 of the report.

21. With regard to the point noticed in the 13th paragraph of your letter, I am of opinion that the principle applied to combatant Officers in the 8th paragraph of Despatch of 24th June 1864, No. 197, should be made to apply also to Medical Officers, and that all Officers of the Indian Medical Service should be brought under the Military Regulations as regards pay and allowances to be drawn while absent on Medical certificate—the pay of their rank, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Despatch of 7th November 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—provided that present incumbents be allowed the privilege of receiving,

during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the Military Regulations under the revised scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the old scale both of pay and Staff allowance.

22. In paragraph 25 of the Commissioner's report I observe a proposal, with regard to Medical Officers at the College Hospital, which calls for remark.

23. The Commission observes,—

"We propose that the salaries attached to these offices shall be sufficiently liberal to induce the best men who come into the service to desire to fill them, and *cæteris paribus*, vacancies occurring in the superior appointments connected with the Medical College might be supplied by the promotions of these Officers. In this way we conceive the Medical Staff of the College and Hospital will be most advantageously recruited."

24. Your Government have not particularly noticed this suggestion, in which a very important principle is involved—a principle in the soundness of which I cannot concur.

25. The system of pledging the Government, as it were, in any Office or Department to the advancement in that particular line of Officers whom chance or good fortune, or even high promise in the earlier part of their professional career, may have placed in the lower grade of that particular branch, is, I conceive, open to very grave objections, not likely to give satisfaction to the service at large, or to be conducive to the interests of Government.

26. I trust, therefore, that such a principle may not receive the sanction of your Excellency's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CRANBORNE.

No. 1105F.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
ACCOUNT BRANCH;
The 22nd January 1867.

Memorandum on Medical appointments and Staff salaries.

In Military Despatch No. 206 of 17th October last, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India reviews the suggestions contained in the report of the Commission on Medical appointments and Staff salaries, and in paragraph 12, expresses his regret that he cannot accord his sanction to the scale of salaries proposed, which he considers likely to cause a very considerable increase of expenditure, and calculated to afford Officers of the higher grades a very large addition to the remuneration hitherto granted in similar cases. He therefore directs the preparation of a revised scheme—to be acted upon at once by the Government of India—based on the following general principles:—

I.—Salaries of Civil situations held by Medical Officers of the Indian service, to be in all cases consolidated (as in the case of Regimental charges).

II.—Civil stations to be divided into two classes.—First class stations to be fixed at Rupees 50 more, and second class stations at Rupees 50 less, than the Regimental charge of Native Infantry. Additional special allowance being granted for the charge of a Lunatic Asylum or College. Miscellaneous Civil appointments of all descriptions to be, as far as practicable, arranged under one or other of the two classes.

III.—Special and exceptional appointments to have the consolidated salaries fixed on the same principle, with reference to previous aggregate salaries, the new unemployed scale of pay, and the nature and importance of the duties.

These are as follow :—

Charge of Native Regiments.

First Class Civil Surgeons.

Second Class Civil Surgeons.

3. This latter privilege would practically affect only Surgeon-Majors and Surgeons of above 15 years' service in regard to Regimental charges. Surgeon-Majors as regards first class, and Surgeon-Majors, Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons above ten years' standing as regards second class Civil appointments.

5. As regards the allotment of the Civil stations to their appropriate classes, this could be most effectually and conveniently done by the heads of the Medical Department at the several Presidencies, subject to the approval and final sanction of the Government of India.

7. With respect to the appointments remaining to be decided on, it is to be borne in mind that previous Staff salaries were fixed as additions to the old scale of pay and allowances, which, at the highest rate, was Rupees 415-6, and at the lowest, Rupees 256-10, leaving a difference of only Rupees 158-12 between the aggregate receipts of a senior Surgeon-Major and a junior Assistant-Surgeon. This anomaly was, however, met to some extent by restricting certain appointments to particular grades. Now that, as a general rule, appointments are open to all grades, the Regimental scale which is to form the basis of all other scales, affords a wider range of Rupees 550 between the highest and lowest ranks, graduated intermediately.

(11)

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Controller General of Military Expenditure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
The 6th February 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned having taken into careful consideration the Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 206, dated the 17th October 1866, as also the Report of the Commission on the Indian Medical Service, and the Memorandum No. 1105F, dated 22nd January 1866, by the Controller General of Military Expenditure, have prepared a set of Tables of Medical salaries which they recommend for the three Presidencies, based generally on the instructions contained in paragraph 12 of the Secretary of State's Despatch.

2. In these Tables the details as to the number and nature of the appointments made by the Commission have been followed, as the undersigned did not consider it within their province to suggest changes in this respect.

3. The allotment of salaries to the several Civil Stations will depend on the class in which each station may be included.

4. There are however one or two minor changes that have been provided for, which it is considered desirable to notice.

5. The Commission had prepared consolidated salaries for a few appointments to be held only by a Surgeon-Major. As the appointments to which such salaries have been affixed are generally of an important and responsible nature, requiring special qualifications and selection, the undersigned consider it desirable that the limit of such selection should not be unnecessarily restricted, and therefore they have in most cases extended the range of tenure to Surgeons also; and in the case of Medical Officers on what may be considered as *Personal Staff*—to all grades.

6. The Commission had fixed the salaries of the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Madras and Bombay at Rupees 200, and those of the more important Professorships when united with other duties at Rupees 50, less than the corresponding appointments in Bengal. As regards the Principals who may be considered on a footing similar to that of Administrative Officers, and whose duties would naturally be less at the minor Presidencies, this arrangement appears equitable; but with respect to the other appointments which may be viewed rather as executive, it appears inadvisable. The same amounts have been proposed for the latter at all three Presidencies in the Tables now submitted, in accordance with the system adopted in the Military Department.

7. The Commission recommended Rupees 125 for the extra charge of a Medical Store Depôt. This appears to be rather a small amount for so responsible a duty. The present allowance is Rupees 200. In these Tables, the amount has been fixed at Rupees 150, which, when added to an appointment equivalent to the charge of a first class Civil Station, would give a total equal to that of the conjoint appointment of Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper, as existing at Madras and Bombay.

8. The Commission proposed Rupees 200 as the extra salary to be allowed for the minor Professorships, which are not necessarily attached to other appointments. When held by an uncovenanted or unemployed Medical Officer, this would appear a suitable amount; but when the duties are performed by an Officer already holding a substantive appointment and drawing a consolidated allowance, the amount might advantageously be reduced, so that the aggregate salary should not exceed the ordinary substantive Professors' scale, *viz.*, Rupees 1,250 for a Surgeon-Major, Rupees 1,050 for a Surgeon, and Rupees 850 or 700 for an Assistant Surgeon above or below five years' service.

9. The salaries of the Secretaries to the Sanitary Commissions have been already fixed by Government at staff allowances of Rupees 600 in Bengal, and Rupees 500 in Madras or Bombay, in addition to full regimental scale of pay—giving in Bengal salaries varying from Rupees 1,693 for a first class Surgeon-Major, to Rupees 1,389 for a junior Surgeon of 10 years' standing in the service, and Rupees 100 less at the other Presidencies. These salaries appear large in comparison with the scale now proposed, and the undersigned venture to recommend that the scale for future incumbents be, in Bengal, that proposed for the Secretary to the Inspector General, which is liberal, whilst the duties of the latter are fully equal if not of greater importance and responsibility. At Madras and Bombay it is recommended that the salary should be equal to that of the senior Professors with conjoint duties.

10. The undersigned consider that when an Officer in permanent charge of a Native Regiment also receives temporary charge of another Regiment, or Wing, or of the Civil Station where he may be quartered, or when a Civil Medical Officer is placed in charge of a Regiment or Wing, he is entitled to remuneration for the additional duties thus thrown upon him, which, in the cases referred to, must be considerable and responsible. As regards minor extra charges, the allowance of

head money would appear to be the most equitable and convenient mode of remuneration.

11. It has been deemed a desideratum to introduce as much uniformity and as few classes of salaries as possible, and with a few special exceptions, all the purely Medical appointments are now provided for under the following scales:—

Regimental.

First or second class Civil.

College Professorships with other substantive duties.

Deputy Inspector Generals.

12. The purely Military appointments retain staff salaries to assimilate them to corresponding situations in the same Departments.

13. The special Civil appointments under the Judicial and Financial Departments, as for instance, those of Jails and Assay, have not been revised; but the undersigned would suggest that the salaries of these appointments should be reconsidered in the several Departments referred to, in conformity with those that may be sanctioned in the Military Department.

Those now existing were fixed when the pay of Medical Officers was on a different footing.

14. In conclusion, the undersigned beg to state that in proposing, in accordance with the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, a revised Table of salaries lower than that originally suggested by the Commission, they consider that the scale now submitted is the minimum that should be fixed with reference to the general rates of remuneration recently sanctioned for Military Officers.

15. They further strongly recommend that Presidency House-rent should be granted to all Medical Staff Officers at the several Presidency towns and immediate suburbs, whose salaries, consolidated or otherwise, do not exceed Rupees 1,400 per mensem; and that no deduction be made for the rent of quarters occupied by Resident Officers in Hospitals or Colleges.

(Signed) W. A. GREEN,
" A. BROOME, Col.,
" H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.

No. 370 of 1867.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Military Department, Fort William, the 4th April 1867.

IN continuation of Government General Order No. 1060 of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be open to the local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their services, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the cases of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice.

This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency House-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns.

The grant of Presidency House-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem.

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes, will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders No. 1060 of 1864 and No. 901 of 1866, have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers as regards pay and allowances to be drawn while absent on leave—the pay of their rank, as laid down in paragraph 29 of Government General Order No. 1060 of 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation, of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the Military Regulations, under the revised scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the old scale both of pay and Staff allowance.

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary.

11. Present incumbents, whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Administrative Staff.

APPOINTMENTS.	PRESIDENCIES.	SALARIES.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector General	Bengal	...	...	Rs. 2,700	...
Ditto ditto	N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto	Madras	...	...	2,500	...
Ditto ditto	Bombay	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector General	All Presidencies	...	...	1,800	...
Secretary to the Inspector General	Bengal	...	...	...	...
Secretary and Statistical Officer to the	Madras	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Inspector General	Bombay	...	...	...	...
Statistical Officer to the Inspector General	Bengal	1,250	1,050	850	700
	Madras	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner	Bombay	1,250	1,050	850	700

Military Appointments.

Principal Medical Store-keeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College	Bengal	1,400	1,200	...	...
	Madras	1,250	1,050	850	700
	Bombay	...	...	...	...
Garrison Surgeon, Fort William	Bengal	Rs. 1,200	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Allahabad	...	1,200	1,000	...	...
Garrison Surgeons at other stations	All Presidencies	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgeons when in substantive charge	...	...	...	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgeons when under a Surgeon	...	...	...	600	450
Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper	...	1,200	1,000	800	650
Medical charge of a Native Regiment	...	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Depot or Remount Agency	...	...	...	...	...
Examiner of Medical Accounts	...	...	...	...	...
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with Medical charge of Head-quarters Staff and Establishments	...	...	...	...	...
		As Regimental charge.			
		A Staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
		Rs. 1,000			

Civil Appointments.

Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and 1st Physician of College Hospital	Bengal	Rs. 1,800	...	...	...
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital	Madras	...	...	...	...
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician Jamssetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital	Bombay	Rs. 1,600	...	...	...
Full Professorships in Medical Colleges with conjoint Presidency duties, viz. :—					
Second Physician College Hospital, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Surgeon to the Mint and Customs					
Senior Surgeon College Hospital, Professor of Surgery	Bengal	1,250	1,050	850	700
Second Surgeon College Hospital and Professor of Anatomy					
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Marine Surgeon, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery					

Civil Appointments,—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.	PRESIDENCIES.	SALARIES.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Obstetric Physician, Professor of Midwifery and Superintendent of Vaccination	Bengal				
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry					
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College	Madras				
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College					
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology	Bombay	1,250	1,050	850	700
Superintendent of Lying-in-Hospital, Professor of Midwifery and Surgeon to the Penitentiary					
Second Physician to Jamssetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in the Medical College	Bombay				
Senior Surgeon to Jamssetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital with Medical charge of the Byculla Schools, and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College					
Second Surgeon to Jamssetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital, Surgeon to the Coroner and Professor of Anatomy	Bombay				
Chemical Analyser to Government and Professor of Chemistry					
Oculist, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery with Medical charge of the Jail and House of Correction	Bombay				
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and comparative Anatomy					
Resident Physician College Hospital and Professor of Pathology	Bengal			Rs. 800	
Resident Surgeon College Hospital and Professor of Physiology					
Surgeon of the General Hospital	Bengal				
Senior Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital with attached duties	Bombay	1,250	1,050		
Junior ditto ditto ditto ditto	"				
Assistant Surgeon General Hospital, in charge of out-patients and Professor of Pathology, Medical College	"			Rs. 900	
Assistant Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College	Madras				
Principal Lahore Medical School, and Professor of Surgery and Medicine	Bombay			Rs. 800	
Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner, Punjab	Bombay				
Chemical Examiner, N. W. Provinces	Bengal	1,400	1,200		
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz., 1st District. Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary	"	1,250	1,050	850	700
2nd District. Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun-powder and Gun-Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary	"	1,050	850	650	500
	Madras	1,050	850	650	500

Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties

Rs. 200 Staff salary.

Civil Appointments,—concluded.

APPOINTMENTS.	PRESIDENCIES.	SALARIES.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
3rd District. Surgeon to Male Orphan Asylum and Chintardupet Dispensary	Madras	1,050	850	650	500
4th District. With charge of Triplican Dispensary					
Presidency Surgeons with Professorships and attached duties, viz., 1st Presidency Surgeon, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	Bombay				
2nd Presidency Surgeon, and Professor of Midwifery					
3rd Presidency Surgeon, Garrison and Marine Surgeon with charge of Officers' Hospital	Bombay				
Medical Superintendent at Aden	Madras	Rs. 1,200			
" " at Port Blair	Madras	1,050	850	650	500
Surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum	Bombay				
" to the Viceroy and Governor General	Bengal			Rs. 1,200	
" to the Governor, with Medical charge of the Body Guard	Madras			Rs. 1,000	
" to the Governor, with Medical charge of the Body Guard	Bombay				
Superintendents General of Vaccination	All Presidencies	1,250	1,050	850	700
Superintendents of Vaccination	"	950	750	550	400
Medical charge of 1st class Civil Stations	"	1,050	850	650	500
Ditto 2nd ditto	"	950	750	550	400
Residency Surgeons	"			As first or second class Civil Surgeons.	

Allowances for additional Charges.

In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.

Medical charge of an extra Native Regt...	All Presidencies	Rs. 100.
" " " " Wing of a Native Regiment or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing	"	" 75.
" " of a Civil Station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty	"	" 100.

Allowances for Extra Charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depot	All Presidencies	Rs. 100.
" " of a Stud Depot	"	" 50.
Medical charge of Divisional Staff	"	" 100.
Medical charge of Brigade or Station Staff...	"	" 30.
Medical charge of a 1st class Lock Hospital	"	" 100.
" " 2nd class	"	" 50.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR.

No. 264.

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

*The Secy to the Govt of Port St. George*Home Dept.*Sinla, the 14th May, 1867.*

SIR,

I AM directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, regarding salaries for appointments in the Indian Medical Service, and to request that you will take into consideration the scale of salaries to be fixed for Medical Officers in civil employ, referred to in Extract from Proceedings, Military Department, No. 355, dated 9th ultimo, and to request that an expression of your opinion on the subject may be submitted for the information of His Excellency in Council at an early date, as it is of importance that the salaries of the appointments in question should be settled without delay.

Extract, Military Department, No. 355, dated 9th April, and enclosures.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*E. C. Bayley**Secretary to the Government of India.**La Pale 22.4.68 27/67*

No. 226

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort Saint George, 13th June 1867.

From

The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George.

To

The Secy. Secretary to Government, Public Dept.
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

Herewith returned

Adverting to your Memorandum dated 10th current, requesting me to report upon the scale of salaries of Medical Officers in Civil employ, in connection with certain papers forwarded to you with Circular letter of Secretary to Government of India No 220. I have the honor to submit that you will be good as to inform me whether my letter No 209 dated 8th current does not sufficiently comply with your request, or if not, in what regard you desire it to be reconsidered or supplemented.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

H. Macleod Esq.

Inspector General

Ind. Med. Depart.

Referred to the Inspector General
Medical Department for report.

Fort St. George
10 June 1867

G. J. Macleod Esq.

W. H. Macleod Esq.
Medical Department.

No 467
Willie 1867 Sept
Proo 28 June
To Secy to Govt of India
Home Dept
No 209.

2/16 } May
2/27 }
No 10 June

Enclosure
No 260
Forward correspondence regarding salaries for appointments in the Indian Medical Service requests opinion regarding the offer for Medical Officers in Civil employ.

122nd June
271.

Organization

Clause 31. With reference to Home Department Notification No.228,dated 4th June 1886,regarding the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointments of Sanitary Commissioners,Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned,as a compensation to the Indian Medical Service,the annual grant of four extra pensions of £.100 per annum each to the senior officers of the Department,in the proportion of two for the Bengal,and one each for the Madras and Bombay Services.

5. Should the full number of pensions not be accepted in any one official year, the balance will lapse, and will not be offered during the follow year.

(Sd.) G. H. H. Colless, Lieut. Colonel
Offg. Secretary to the Government of S. I.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1896.

No. 162.—The following notification of the Government of India, Military Department—Medical, is republished for general information:—

No. 260.—1. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, from the 1st April 1896, the following changes in the organisation of the Indian Medical Services will have effect.

2. The medical services of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will be amalgamated into one service under the direct administrative control of the Government of India.

3. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be the head of the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and his designation will be Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

4. No change will be made in the conditions under which officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Medical Services, appointed before the second examination in 1896, are serving; promotion will continue to run on their respective lists, and the sphere of their employment will remain as at present, except in cases of emergency, when it may be desirable to employ them temporarily beyond it. In time of war all officers who can be spared from civil duties will be employed as the exigencies of the service may demand.

5. From the date of the second examination in 1896, Surgeon-Lieutenants will be recruited for the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and the appointments will be made on one general list. Subject to the requirements of the service, officers will be allowed choice of Commands according to their position on the list as determined by the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. The officers appointed to this list, although ordinarily employed within the Commands to which they may be posted, will be liable to employment in any part of India according to the exigencies of the service. The subsequent transfers to civil duties will ordinarily be allotted, so far as the requirements of the service will allow, to the provinces within the limits of the Command to which the officers were originally posted.

6. The present Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will retain their claim to rank, pay, and pensions under existing rules. The question of the continuance of these privileges to their successors in office will be reserved for future consideration.

7. The Surgeon-Generals will be restricted to the exercise of the functions of Administrative Medical Officers and Civil Inspector-Generals of Hospitals in respect to the Civil Medical Staff and Civil Medical Institutions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively. They will cease to exercise any control over those sections of the existing medical establishments of Madras and Bombay which are composed of officers employed with the army, or over the reserve of 25 per cent. for leave and casualties, the administration of which will be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India.

8. The post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras or Bombay will be retained for the present incumbents of the Office of Surgeon-General with those Governments. On a vacancy occurring in the post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Madras or Bombay, it will only be filled by an officiating officer, and when the present Surgeon-Generals vacate their appointments, their successors will not have Secretaries but only Personal Assistants.

E. GIBSON,
Chief Secretary.

INDIA ARMY CIRCULARS. (M 38) 2-15

1895.

M E D I C A L D E P A R T M E N T.

ORGANIZATIONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS OF
COMMANDS AND DISTRICTS BETWEEN THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF
AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE UNDER THE NEW ARMY
REORGANIZATION SCHEME WHICH TAKES EFFECT FROM 1ST
APRIL 1895.

To each of the four Commands a Principal Medical
Officer will be appointed; two will be taken from
the Army Medical Staff and two from the Indian Medi-
cal Service. Officers of either service will be
eligible for any Command; but for either the Bengal
or the Punjab Command, a principal medical officer
belonging to the Indian Medical Service will ordi-
narily be nominated.

2. The districts of medical superintendence of
Surgeon-Colonels will be distributed as follows:-

MAHRAS COMMAND.

Army Medical Staff.

Head Quarters.

Secunderabad and Belgaum-----

Secunderabad.

Mandalay with Chin Hills Command--

Mandalay.

Indian Medical Service.

Bangalore and Southern-----

Bangalore.

Rangoon-----

Rangoon.

Madras-----

Madras.

3. The Administrative medical charge of the
Peshawar district will be held alternately by a
Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel of the Army Medical
staff and of the Indian Medical Service.

22-3-17 ✓
 7-11-17 ✓
 19-12-17 ✓
 14-7-18 ✓
 18-8-32 B.M. ✓

3153

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter.

From Secy to Govt. of India Home D^y No 4 in ay 1867, No. 209.
 Depar to.
 Suspr Genl Medl Dept. - 13 June - - 226.

ORDER THEREON 28 June 1867 No 755

N.

W. A.

The Inspector General
 Medical Department will
 be informed that the
 information furnished
 in his letter of the 4th instant
 on the point referred to in
 the foregoing letter from
 the Secretary to the Govern-
 ment of India is suf-
 ficient.

To the Inspr Genl, Medl Dept.
 - Military Dept. -

Ordered that the
 following letter be dis-
 patched.

271-274

No. 757.

The Secretary to the
Government of India
Home Department.
Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo calling for an opinion regarding the scale of salaries to be fixed for medical officers in Civil employ exclusive of those already provided for in the General Order issued in the Military Department under date the 11th April last, I am directed to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the annexed copy of a letter from the Inspector General Medical Department under date the 11th instant submitting a classified list of those Civil Stations which

Prov: 17 June 1857 85 174 to 176

which are considered to require the services of a Government medical officer, and to request that the arrangements therein proposed in regard to the appointment and salaries of Civil Surgeons which have been sanctioned by the Madras Government may be confirmed by the Government of India.

2. In this Presidency the administration of Central Jail has not hitherto been entrusted to medical officers partly because the requirements of the military service have not admitted of medical officers being detached for this duty and partly because it has been considered desirable to make an appointment

appointments with
reference to other con-
siderations than ^{mere} medical
skills. The administration
charge of the District
Hospital has ~~been~~ assigned to the Civil
Surgeon with an allowance
of Rs 100 in the case of
1st Class Jail and of Rs
50 in the case of 2nd
Class Jails. Civil Surgeon
in medical charge of
District Jails are allowed
special allowance
of Rs 100 per mensem.
The Government would
retain these allowances
additional to the sub-
stantive salaries of
Civil Surgeons holding
such charge.

In the Presidency
no allowance has hitherto
been made by Govt. for
the medical charge of
a College and it does
not

127
not appear to be necessary.
The only Sanative
Asylum for which at
present or for some time
to come a special salary
is likely to be required,
is the Sanative Asylum
at Madras, in regard
to which application
has been made in my
letter of this date, for
permission to constitute
it a substantive charge
on the salary assigned
to the similar appointment
at Bombay.

For all George
28th June 1872

No. 750-751

25-5-34 ~~1~~

Dated. 28th June 1887.

7-112-2136-

Spent of course in
of the opinion of the
Spent on the scale of
balance to be fixed for
the most efficient in
of our country.

dear Sir, I have not
 spoken to wife until that
 she informed me you wished to
 see it. We of the 11th ~~and~~
 have by representing the
 state of salm. to be
 good for mutual affairs
 in. Can't say they, is def.
 present.

221st June
222nd June