

21/1/13 ✓

24-5-13 ✓

14-4-14 ✓

28-10-14 ✓

22-5-15 ✓

16-9-15 ✓

19-7-16 ✓

12-3-17 ✓

4-10-17 ✓

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 4/9/90
No. 626.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract].

Letter from the Surgeon
with list re the receipt
of Asst Surgeon for his
service ordered to be
over.

1/11/13

1/11/13

10/12/87 No 903
40/2402 3-92

16/9/87 No 343 Pub -
19/9/84 Dec 2069-
20/10/87 No 1447-
India Army Regt Vol VI Ind.

Public 1887

From

The Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras

No 2

Dated 5th } January
Recd }

Encl: (one)

SECRETARY
5 JAN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject

Submits remarks
on the question of the
promotion of Medical
Subordinates to the
Assistant Surgeon grade

Recd per
6/1

CURRENT NO.

4^o Office of Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras
Fort St George 5 January 1888

N^o 2

From L. Bidie Esq. M. B. C. I. E.
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras.

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of G. O. N^o 1343 dated 16th
September 1887, and to submit the
following remarks to the Right
Honorable the Governor in Council.

2- I note that in para 4, the
Government have been pleased to
rule, that the notification issued
in G. O. dated 19th September 1884
N^o 2069, does not bar the promotion
of medical subordinates to the
grade of Assistant Surgeon; but
that both Civil Apothecaries and
Hospital assistants, if possessed
of

of medical qualifications not less than the L.M.S. degree, are eligible for promotion to the extent of $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the sanctioned establishment of Assistant Surgeons, the remaining $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ being reserved for candidates outside the service who have been educated at their own expense.

3. In para 5 of the Order, Government state that clause 6 of the notification must be taken to apply to all Civil Apothecaries and Hospital assistants in the service of Government either

(a) at the time the notification was published, or

(b) previous to June 1888;

and request me to report which of these, in the interests of the public

x6.
Civil Apothecaries
who are pro-
-fessionally qua-
-lified, will be
eligible for
promotion to
the grade of
Assistant Surgeon.

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public service, it would be more expedient to adopt. As the Government have declared the clause to be applicable to all medical subordinates, there can be no object in excluding from its benefits those members who have joined the department subsequent to the date of notification (19th September 1884). I am therefore of opinion, that the interests of the service will be best promoted by declaring all medical subordinates possessing the necessary qualification to be eligible for advancement.

4- With regard to para 6 of the Order I beg to explain, that medical subordinates aspiring to the grade of Assistant Surgeon were formerly permitted to re-enter the Medical College for a further course of two years study, to enable them

to

To qualify for a departmental examination which was then the standard for that grade; but now all candidates (including medical subordinates) are required to possess University qualifications not below the L. M. S. degree. The Code provision therefore as to additional study is obsolete, and it will not be necessary for selected medical subordinates to re-enter the medical College. Fresh rules are desirable for regulating promotions under clause 6 of the notification, a draft of which I beg to submit in the appendix for the approval of His Excellency in council.

5. Referring to para 7 of the L. O. I would observe, that large portions of section V of the medical Code

* India Army
Regulations
Vol II Medical.

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code have become obsolete by changes in the constitution of the Subordinate Medical Department, and indeed the section, as it now stands, deals almost exclusively with the military branch. The Government of India have recently introduced new rules regulating this branch of the public service in supersession of those contained in the medical Code, so that the latter is no longer applicable to the military department, and such portions of the Code as relate to the work of the civil medical department generally have, in a large measure as already observed, become obsolete by changes.

The following sections which apply more or less exclusively to the civil medical Department, will require to be re-written for
the

The reasons given above:-

Section I (some portion) administrative officers

III Executive Medical officers (civil),

IV Assistant Surgeons,

XI Medical Stores,

XIII Indents and Vouchers,

XIV Medical Boards & Certificates,

XVI Special Hospitals,

XVII Lunatic Asylums,

XIX Correspondence

XX Reports and Returns,

XXII Madras Medical College,

XXIV Medical Examiner,

XXV Budget Estimates,

XXVI Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

The sections relating to Pay, Leave and Pensions are separately provided for in the Financial Codes, and need not cumber the volume of Medical Regulations; and the rules relating to Travelling on duty are embodied in the

Travelling

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Travelling allowance Code. Three fresh sections, however, will have to be introduced viz:-

(1) for Civil Medical Subordinates

(2) for Health Department and

(3) for Sanitation of Civil Stations & Sails.

Divested of extraneous matter and constructed on the lines indicated above, the Civil Medical Code will represent, in a small and convenient form, the rules and regulations governing that department. The work of rewriting these sections will involve the appointment of a separate medical officer, as was the case when the present code was prepared, as the task could not be efficiently discharged if imposed on one who has other duties to perform. If Government approve of this suggestion, I shall be prepared to name a suitable officer for

for this particular duty as soon as one can be spared.

b. In para 8 of the L.O. the Government desire to be informed, in view of the abolition of the grade of civil apothecary, how it is proposed to provide for the subordinate duties of the Presidency Hospitals and other Government institutions. I beg to place in the margin a list of the Hospitals and other institutions maintained by Provincial Funds, giving employment to 32 apothecaries and 82 Hospital assistants. [No immediate change is called for in the case of the apothecaries. There is nothing to prevent their being so employed for a number of years; and

	Hospitals	Apothecaries		Hosp. Ass'ts.
		Presidency	Provincial	
	Medical College	4	2	
	Governor's Household	1	"	
	General Hospital	5	2	
	Govt. Dispensary in Hosp. + Dispensary	2	1	
	Sir K. M. S. S. Dispensary in Hospital	1	1	
	Women & Children's Hospital	1	1	
	Eye Infirmary	1	"	
	Leprosy Hospital	1	"	
	Leprosy Hospital	1	1	
	Port + Marine Dispensary	1	"	
	3 rd District + Civil Orphan Asylum	1	"	
	Lunatic Asylum Madras	2	"	
	Infirmary	"	2	
	Civil Orphan Asylum	"	1	
	Asst. Agents & Police Russell's Road	1	2	
	Lawrence Asylum Ootacamund	1	"	
	8 Revenue Establishments	2	6	
	25 Police Hospitals	3	23	
	Civil Dispensary Kotagiri	1	"	
	Do Koodikanaal	1	"	
	Do Gudalur	1	"	
	Do Davala	1	"	
	Do Ootacamund	"	2	
	Do Coonoor	"	1	
	Do Badrachellum	"	1	
	Do Rayaghadra	"	1	
	Do Jypore	"	1	
	Do Chinnivundi	"	1	
	1 st 2 nd + 4 th Districts Madras	"	3	
	Residency Hospital Travancore	"	1	
	Lazaretto Pallipattin	"	1	
	Lunatic Asylum Waltair	"	1	
	Do Calicut	"	1	
	6 Central Jails	"	12	
	14 District Jails	"	14	
		32	82	

5P
and as the civil apothecaries department is young casualties by retirement do not occur, and those by death are so infrequent that no outsiders will be required for sometime to fill vacancies in these Hospitals. On the occurrence of vacancies, however, the notification contemplates the employment of L.M.S. candidates in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon; but as the Government observe that this measure will be attended with considerable increase in their number and in the cost of that branch of the service, I would submit for consideration the alternative measure of creating an intermediate grade between that of civil apothecary and Assistant Surgeon, on a scale of salary which if not so high as that of the existing Assistant Surgeon, will still be sufficiently liberal to satisfy the

the just expectations of men who have acquired their qualifications without cost to the State. The designation I would propose for this class is that of Second grade Assistant Surgeon, members of which shall be eligible for promotion to the upper branch of Assistant Surgeon as vacancies occur in it. By this arrangement, the pledge given by Government to the public in their notification of 1884 will hold good, as candidates who have qualified at their own cost will still pass into the Assistant Surgeon grade through the portal of the 2nd grade. I also make the proposal in the interests of the people who are generally desirous to have skilled medical relief at hand, but are not always able

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able to support the more expensive class of agents. The demand for them will come in due course, and in the meantime we are by existing arrangements familiarising the people with the European system of medicine, and at the same time relieving an immense deal of sickness and suffering. Admission to the 2nd grade of Assistant Surgeon will be by open competition, and promotion to Assistant Surgeon by selection for ability and merit.

7. The scale of pay which I would propose for this new branch aims at a medium between the scales obtaining in the Civil Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon grades, so that a 2nd grade Assistant Surgeon throughout his career will not cost the Government more than 25 Rs per mensem in excess of what a Civil Apothecary

apothecary would. This slight increase of pay is proposed in consideration of the 2nd grade assistant having cost the State nothing for his training, but having on the contrary purchased his qualification by the payment of about 500 Rs. to the Treasury. The following scale is submitted for the favorable consideration of Government and contrasted with the rates applicable to the Civil Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon.

Periods of service	Civil Apothecary		Proposed scale for 2 nd grade Asst. Surgeon		Assistant Surgeon	
	Pay	charge allowance	Pay	charge allowance	Pay	charge allowance
First 2 years Rs.	50	-	75	-	100	50
3 to 7 - " -	50	25	75	25		
8 to 14 - " -	75	50	100	50	150	50
15 to 21 - " -	100	50	125	50	200	50
22 to 28 - " -	125	50	150	50		
29 to 35 - " -	150	50	175	50		

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8- The charge allowance is given to Civil apothecaries only when they are in "independent" medical charge. The underlying principle, - that the extra responsibility involved in an independent position should carry extra remuneration, - is a sound one; but my attention has been frequently called to the anomaly of withholding all allowance from every other position, however arduous and responsible, which is not "independent". This is specially the case in reference to the Presidency Hospitals; where the duties are heavy and the responsibilities great; but as the Civil apothecaries attached to them are not in independent charge, they are, under existing rules, excluded from the special allowance. Such important institutions as the General Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Women and Children's Hospital and Eye Infirmary have

have a first claim to the services of the best medical subordinates in the department, but if suitable men are selected for these institutions, they must be withdrawn from independent positions and subjected to loss of allowance. Thus, in consulting the interests of these valuable institutions, hardship is inflicted on deserving subordinates chosen for their special fitness. The allowance was designed to compensate for responsible duties, and the subordinates attached to the various Presidency Hospitals are daily sustaining an amount of hard work and responsibility seldom realized in a mofussil Dispensary. I would therefore respectfully urge as much in the interests of Presidency Hospitals as of deserving subordinates

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subordinates; that the charge allowance should be admissible to Civil Apothecaries and the proposed class of 2nd grade Assistant Surgeons, in the event of their being attached to them. Otherwise willing men cannot be obtained for these special hospitals, or will join their appointments under a sense of injury, in consequence of being deprived of the allowance which they were elsewhere earning in positions not more responsible than those to which they have been translated.

9. Assuming that Government Hospitals and institutions are in future to be officered by a higher class of medical subordinates than Civil Apothecaries, I am requested to furnish an approximate estimate (1) of the increase in the strength of the assistant Surgeon grade, which the

the carrying out of the policy laid down in the notification will involve; (2) Of the increased expenditure which will thus be necessary, and of the extent to which this will be counterbalanced (a) by the bulk of the new assistant Surgeons, having had to educate themselves at their own expense, and (b) by the handing over to Hospital assistants of posts now occupied by apothecaries; (3) of the number of appointments in the assistant Surgeons' grade which are likely to be thrown open to competition at the examination of 1888.

10. In order to frame an approximate estimate of the increased cost to Government by the employment of a higher paid agency than Civil Apothecary, it will be necessary in the first place

to

to determine the amount of saving which the measure contemplated by (2b) viz. the handing over to Hospital assistants of posts now occupied by apothecaries, is likely to effect. A glance at the table given in para. 6 shows, that of the 32 apothecaries, 21 are employed in important Presidency Hospitals and institutions, for which Hospital assistants would not be suitable. Of the remaining 11 apothecaries, 4 are attached to Police Hospitals in the unhealthy Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam, 1 to Lawrence Asylum Oracammul, and 4 to the Hill Dispensaries at Kotagiri and Kodaikaval and the Civil Dispensaries at Devala and Girdalur. The Government having frequently affirmed the principle that Hospital assistants, by their education and training, are not qualified for independent medical charge of ordinary civil Dispensaries, it is presumed that it is not their

their desire to reverse their oft-repeated policy in regard to such important institutions as those named above, but I cannot see any sufficient reason why the Revenue Establishments of Kurnool and Vizagapatam should not, like the other Collectorates, be officined by Hospital assistants. There were doubtless special reasons in former years in favor of retaining apothecaries at Kurnool and Vizagapatam, but the extension of Railways and other facilities for communication, in my opinion render this no longer necessary. The annual saving to be effected by replacing these two apothecaries by

1 st class Hospital	1 st grade Senior apothecary J. H. Everett Kurnool	
assistants would	Pay Rs 400, House rent 50, charge allowance 30 = Rs	480
amount to Rs 7,200	1 st grade Apoth' J. L. Laffrey Vizagapatam	
as particularized	Pay Rs 200, House rent 30, charge allowance 30 = Rs	260
below		740
in the margin	Deduct	
	2 First class Hospital Assistants at 55 each = 110	
	allowance for medical stores of station at 15 each 30	140
	monthly saving	600
	annual saving -	7,200

11. This large saving however

however, is due to the fortuitous circumstance that the present incumbents are warrant medical officers on comparatively high salaries. Were the appointments at Kurnool and Vizagapatam held by civil apothecaries of under 8 years service, of which standing the majority consists, the saving to be effected by replacing them by 1st class Hospital assistants would be almost nil as shown in the margin. It must also

2 Civil apothecaries at Rs 75 each x 12 =	Rs 1800	to be borne
2 First class Hospital assistants at Rs 70 each x 12 =	Rs 1680	in mind
	Annual saving 120	that the

reduction in cost resulting from the substitution of Hospital assistants for warrant officers would not be all clear gain, as the latter must be employed and paid for somewhere. 12- As it is proposed to employ 2nd grade Assistant Surgeons instead of Assistant Surgeons, the number of

of the former that will be required under (1) to fill appointments ~ ordinarily designed for civil ~ Apothecaries will, as explained elsewhere, be progressive, according to the casualties occurring amongst present incumbents. The ultimate number required for the service of Government, as shown in para 6 is 32.

13. With reference to (2), the increased expenditure attendant on the ~ substitution of a higher paid agency for the outgoing class of civil apothecaries will be found in the accompanying Estimate, showing the actual present cost and what it would be by replacing present ~ incumbents by the proposed class of 2nd grade Assistant Surgeons, or by Assistant Surgeon. The present cost to the State of maintaining the 32 medical subordinates for Provincial

Provincial purposes is very high (Rs. 80,784 per annum) in consequence of $\frac{2}{3}$ of them being warrant medical officers. To employ an equal number of Assistant Surgeons would cost Rs 54,120, or 2nd grade Assistants Rs 40,908. What the Government wish to know I apprehend is - not what the cost ~ would be by replacing warrant ~ medical officers, but what the increased cost would be by substituting for civil apothecaries a more expensive agency. In order to meet this demand I have opened a column for civil apothecaries also, so as to show at one view the relative cost of employing any order of medical subordinates for those Hospitals and institutions which are Provincial charges, and the ~ Estimate may be summarized as follows:-

Present cost of 32 warrant medical and other officers	Rs 80,784
32 Assistant Surgeons	54,120
32 2 nd grade do - do	40,908
32 Civil Apothecaries	31,020

Warrant

Warrant medical Officers draw a subordinate charge allowance when serving under a superior medical Officer, but Civil medical subordinates get no allowance unless they are in independent medical charge. In para 8 I have advocated the reasonableness of admitting them to an allowance when serving in Presidency Hospitals, and if Government are pleased to view that recommendation favorably, a further sum of Rs. 5,100 (17 subordinates at 25 Rs per mensem) must be added to each of the last three totals. After 7 years service the charge allowance must be doubled, as the scale rises from 25 to 50 Rs per mensem.

14 - In framing this Estimate I am requested to take into consideration the extent to which this increase will be counterbalanced (a) by the

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the bulk of the new assistant surgeons having had to educate themselves at their own expense, and (b) by the handing over to Hospital Assistants of posts now occupied by apothecaries. 15 - The average cost of educating a Civil apothecary being Rs 1000, that amount is saved to Provincial Funds by employing candidates who have educated themselves, and the public Treasury derives a further direct gain of 500 Rs. no fees to the Medical College, so that by the employment of a self educated candidate the Government derive a benefit to the extent of Rs 1500, and at this rate the employment of 32 candidates to fill these appointments will ultimately result in a saving of $Rs\ 1500 \times 32 = Rs\ 48,000$ to which must be added the saving referred to in para 10 by handing over to Hospital Assistants the two appointments held by apothecaries — 7,200
Total saving 55,200.
The

The difference of pay between 32 civil apothecaries and an equal number of Assistant Surgeons is Rs 23,100. If Government elect to employ Assistant Surgeons in lieu of civil apothecaries the saving mentioned above would cover the extra cost for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, or, if they prefer to accept the recommendation in favor of 2nd grade Assistant Surgeons, for more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ years the difference of pay between ^{the} two grades being Rs 13,212. I am of opinion that candidates educated at their own cost would willingly accept the position of 2nd grade assistants starting on Rs 75, with the prospect of promotion to the upper grade of Assistant Surgeon.

16- The last point (3) I am asked to report upon is - the number of appointments in the Assistant Surgeon grade which are likely to be
thrown

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thrown open to competition at the examination of 1888. In reply I beg to state that no candidates will be required for Provincial services in lieu of apothecaries in 1888, as the last batch of Civil Hospital Apprentices, numbering 14, under training at the Medical College, will qualify in June 1888 and supply the requirements of the public service. It is not till 1889 that outsiders need be entertained, and thus not more than the number of vacancies to be filled in Government Hospitals and institutions. From year to year the draft will only be in proportion to the ordinary decrement until the existing 32 incumbents shall have been replaced by the new 2nd grade Assistant Surgeons. The two vacancies in the superior grade will be filled in 1888 in accordance with G. O. No 1447 Public of 20th October 1887.

17. In conclusion I may be permitted to mention that I put myself in
communication

communication with the Surgeons
General Bengal and Bombay for
particulars as to the constitution
of the Civil branch of the
Subordinate Medical Department
of those Presidencies. From Bengal
I have received no reply as yet,
but from Bombay I learn that
the number of Assistant Surgeons
maintained there is large, and that
their ordinary work corresponds with
that of Civil Apothecaries of this
Presidency - viz the independent
medical charge of Civil Hospitals
and Dispensaries. Hospital assistants
in Bombay are never placed in charge
of Hospitals treating in-patients, but
as in Madras, are largely employed
in charge of Dispensaries affording
out-door relief. I have reason to
believe that a very large staff
of Assistant Surgeons is maintained

in

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in Bengal for precisely those duties
on which Civil Apothecaries are
employed in Madras, and that
neither Bengal nor Bombay has the
cheap medical agency represented by
the class of Civil Apothecary.
18. This report has been necessarily
confined to the supply of medical
subordinates for Government Hospitals
and institutions, as under para 5 of
the notification of the 19th September
1884, Municipalities and Local Boards
will have to deal directly with
qualified candidates and to make
their own terms. The question as it
will affect Local Boards and Muni-
cipalities must, however, sooner or
later claim the attention of Govern-
ment, inasmuch as by the
practical abolition of the Civil
Apothecary branch, the Medical
Department will no longer be in

a

a position to supply medical agents
for the growing extension of medical
relief or for replacing casualties
in the existing staff. Should His
Excellency in Council consider that
the class of medical men about
to be adopted for Government
Hospitals, would be equally suitable
to take charge of Municipal and
Local Fund Hospitals providing
accommodation for in-patients,
it would perhaps simplify matters
if assistant Surgeons or 2^d grade
assistants as the case may be, were
recruited for Local bodies
according to their demands. From
June 1888 Local bodies will cease
to pay, towards the cost of the
Medical College, the contribution
which is now levied from them
of 0.5 per cent of their income, in
consideration of which they may
reasonably

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reasonably be expected to accept a
class of medical officers on slightly
enhanced rates of pay. Unless some
such arrangement is adopted, Local
bodies may not be able to procure
medical agents, at any rate agents
of such qualifications as would
satisfy the Government of their
fitness for the responsibilities of
their position.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant

P. J. J. M.B. C. J. E.
Surgeon General
With the Govt of Madras.

Appendix Estimate

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Present Establishment		Civil	Proposed	Ass't Surgeon	Remarks	
Personnel	Pay Rs	grade of under 2 nd class 8 years service	grade of Ass't Surgeon	under 8 years service		
Medical College	1 st grade Apoth ^y (Hon ^y Surg.) Karmy	375	150	175	200	Including 100 Rs teachers allowance
	2 nd " " Hollingsworth	295	150	175	200	
	2 nd " " Stagg	295	150	175	200	
Governor's Household	1 st " ass't Apoth ^y Robertson	240	150	175	200	
	2 nd " Apothecary Goggan	225	50	75	100	
General Hospital	1 st " " Inukwin	275	50	75	100	
	2 nd " " Hellein	195	50	75	100	
	2 nd " " Michael	195	50	75	100	
	Civil Apoth ^y Govindarajulu	50	50	75	100	
	" Rama Row	50	50	75	100	
Gov ^t Disp ^y in Hosp ^t	2 nd grade Apoth ^y Falconer	180	50	75	100	Free quarters
	Civil Apoth ^y Nowrojee	50	50	75	100	
Sir Samasawmy - u -	1 st grade ass't Apoth ^y Wynne	220	100	125	150	Including Rs 50 teacher allowance.
Women & Childrens - u -	2 nd " Apothecary Hardy	225	50	75	100	
Eye Infirmary	2 nd " - do - Judge	180	50	75	100	Free quarters
Leprosy Hospital	1 st grade ass't Apoth ^y Govindasamy	140	50	75	100	Free quarters
Leck - u -	1 st grade Senior Apoth ^y Karolaker	555	100	125	150	Including Rs 50 as
Port Marine Disp ^y	2 nd do - do - Everard	405	50	75	100	ass't to Health Officer
3 rd District Civil Disp ^y	1 st grade Apoth ^y (Hon ^y Surg.) Lawrence	305	50	75	100	
	1 st do - do - Antonio	260	80	105	130	Rs 30 asylum allowance and free quarters
Lunatic Asylum medical	Civil Apoth ^y Jones	105	80	105	130	
Ass't Agent Police Russell	2 nd grade Apoth ^y Baker	210	75	100	150	
Lawrence Asylum City	1 st grade ass't Apoth ^y Fisher	140	75	100	150	free quarters
Civil Disp ^y Kotayre	Civil Apoth ^y Holmes	75	75	100	150	
" Koolakamal	" Bartley	75	75	100	150	
" Gudalur	" Beardon	162	100	137	200	Including Maynard allowance
" Davala	" Gougalvez	100	100	137	200	
Collector's Est. Kurnool	1 st grade Senior Apoth ^y Everard	480	75	100	150	
" Vizagapatam	1 st do - Apoth ^y Laffrey	260	75	100	150	
Police Disp ^y Panakipore	2 nd " - " White	210	75	100	150	
" Baligundah	Civil Apoth ^y Home	100	125	150	200	Including Rs 50 for
" Koraput	" Watson	100	125	150	200	medical thickness of station
Total per mensem		6,732	2,585	3,409	4,510	
Total per annum		80,784	31,020	40,908	54,120	

Difference of cost between pay of

Present Staff of Marraut Officers and Civil Apothecaries 3	80,784	Civil Apothecaries + 2 nd ass't Surgeons	40,908
	31,020		31,020
	49,764		9,888
Ditto — and 2 nd grade ass't Surgeons 3	80,784	Civil Apothecaries + ass't Surgeons	54,120
	40,908		31,020
	39,876		23,100
Ditto — and Ass't Surgeon	80,784	2 nd grade ass't Surgeons + ass't Surgeons	54,120
	54,120		40,908
	26,664		13,212

Rules

17⁸/₂

The following Rules regulating the admission of medical subordinates to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, are sanctioned in supersession of those contained in the Medical Code - Section IV, 5, and Section V, 40, 57, 58 and 59 - which are hereby cancelled.

1. In order to afford members of the Civil Subordinate Medical department of good character and ability an opening to further advancement, a proportion of one-third of the sanctioned allotment of Assistant Surgeons is reserved for them.
2. Members of the Civil Apothecary and Civil Hospital grades possessing medical qualifications not below the L. M. S. degree, are eligible for advancement to the rank of Assistant Surgeon. Apothecaries must have resided not less than 5 and Hospital assistants

assistants 7 years service.

3- Appointments will be by selection, and regard will be had to the length and nature of service rendered in the subordinate grades, as well as to general character and qualifications.

4- Service in the subordinate grade will count for leave and pension under the Uncoventured Civil Service Rules. Service for increment pay will reckon from date of promotion.

JANUARY 1888, No. , PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 5th January 1888, No. 2.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., No. 1343, dated 16th September 1887, and to submit the following remarks to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. I note that in paragraph 4, the Government have been pleased to rule that the notification issued in G.O., dated 19th September 1884, No. 2069, does not bar the promotion of medical subordinates to the grade of assistant surgeon; but that both civil apothecaries and hospital assistants, if possessed of medical qualifications not less than the L.M.S. degree, are eligible for promotion to the extent of one-third of the sanctioned establishment of assistant surgeons, the remaining two-thirds being reserved for candidates outside the service who have been educated at their own expense.

3. In paragraph 5 of the order, Government state that clause 6* of the notification must be taken to apply to all civil apothecaries and hospital assistants in the service of Government either—

*“6. Civil apothecaries who are professionally qualified will be eligible for promotion to the grade of assistant surgeon.”

(a) at the time the notification was published, or
(b) previous to June 1888;

and request me to report which of these, in the interests of the public service, it would be more expedient to adopt. As the Government have declared the clause to be applicable to all medical subordinates, there can be no object in excluding from its benefits those members who have joined the department subsequent to the date of notification (19th September 1884). I am therefore of opinion that the interests of the service will be best promoted by declaring all medical subordinates possessing the necessary qualification to be eligible for advancement.

4. With regard to paragraph 6 of the order, I beg to explain that medical subordinates aspiring to the grade of assistant surgeon were formerly permitted to re-enter the Medical College for a further course of two years' study, to enable them to qualify for a departmental examination which was then the standard for that grade; but now all candidates (including medical subordinates) are required to possess University qualifications not below the L.M.S. degree. The code provision therefore as to additional study is obsolete, and it will not be necessary for selected medical subordinates to re-enter the Medical College. Fresh rules are desirable for regulating promotions under clause 6 of the notification, a draft of which I beg to submit in the appendix for the approval of His Excellency in Council.

5. Referring to paragraph 7 of the Government order, I would observe that large portions of section V of the Medical Code have become obsolete by changes in the constitution of the Subordinate Medical Department, and indeed the section, as it now stands,

Pub: 40/1/88
Sub: 40/1/88
4-9-88

deals almost exclusively with the military branch. The Government of India have recently introduced new rules * regulating this branch of the public service in supersession of those contained in the Medical Code, so that the latter is no longer applicable to the Military department, and such portions of the code as relate to the work of the Civil Medical department generally have, in a large measure as already observed, become obsolete by changes.

The following sections, which apply more or less exclusively to the Civil Medical department, will require to be re-written for the reasons given above:—

Section	I (some portion).—Administrative Officers (Civil).
"	III.—Executive Medical Officers (Civil).
"	IV.—Assistant Surgeons.
"	XI.—Medical Stores.
"	XIII.—Indents and Vouchers.
"	XIV.—Medical Boards and Certificates.
"	XVI.—Special Hospitals.
"	XVII.—Lunatic Asylums.
"	XIX.—Correspondence.
"	XX.—Reports and Returns.
"	XXII.—Madras Medical College.
"	XXIV.—Medical Education.
"	XXV.—Budget Estimates.
"	XXVI.—Medical Inspection of Emigrants.

The sections relating to pay, and pensions are separately provided for in the Financial Codes, and need not enter the volume of Medical Regulations; and the rules relating to travelling on duty are embodied in the Travelling Allowance Code. Three fresh sections, however, will have to be introduced, viz.—

- (1) for civil medical subordinates,
- (2) for Health department, and
- (3) for sanitation of civil stations and jails.

Divested of extraneous matter and constructed on the lines indicated above, the Civil Medical Code will represent, in a small and convenient form, the rules and regulations governing that department. The work of re-writing these sections will involve the appointment of a separate medical officer, as was the case when the present code was prepared, as the task could not be efficiently discharged if imposed on one who has other duties to perform. If Government approve of this suggestion, I shall be prepared to name a suitable officer for this particular duty as soon as one can be spared.

6. In paragraph 8 of the Government order, the Government desire to be informed, in view of the abolition of the grade of civil apothecary, how it is proposed to provide for the subordinate duties of the Presidency hospitals and other Government institutions. I beg to place below a list of the hospitals and other institutions maintained by Provincial funds, giving employment to 32 apothecaries and 82 hospital assistants:—

	Hospitals.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.
Presidency Town—			
Medical College	4	2	
Governor's Household	1	1	
General Hospital	5	2	1
Government Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary	2	1	1
Sir Ramasawmy's Lying-in Hospital	1	1	1
Women and Children's Hospital	1	1	1
Eye Infirmary	1	1	1
Leper Hospital	1	1	1
Lock Hospital	1	1	1
Port and Marine Dispensary	1	1	1
Third District and Civil Orphan Asylums	1	1	1
Lunatic Asylum, Madras	2	2	2
Penitentiary	1	1	1
Civil Debtors' Jail	1	1	1

	Hospitals.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.
Mofussil Institutions—			
Assistant Agent's Establishment and Police, Russell-kondah	1	1	2
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	1	1	6
Eight Revenue Establishments	2	3	23
Twenty-five Police Hospitals	1	1	1
Civil Dispensary, Kótagiri	1	1	1
" " Kodaikámal	1	1	1
" " Gúdalúr	1	1	1
" " Devála	1	1	1
" " Ootacamund	1	1	2
" " Coonoor	1	1	1
" " Bhadráchalám	1	1	1
" " Rayaghada	1	1	1
" " Jeypore	1	1	1
" " Amini Devi	1	1	1
1st, 2nd and 4th Districts, Madras	1	1	3
Residency Hospital, Travancore	1	1	1
Lazaretto Pallipport	1	1	1
Lunatic Asylum, Waltair	1	1	1
" " Calicut	1	1	1
Six Central Jails	1	1	12
Fourteen District Jails	1	1	14
Total	32	32	82

No immediate change is called for in the case of the apothecaries. There is nothing to prevent their being so employed for a number of years; and as the civil apothecaries' department is young, casualties by retirement do not occur, and those by death are so infrequent that no outsiders will be required for some time to fill vacancies in these hospitals. On the occurrence of vacancies, however, the notification contemplates the employment of L. M. S. candidates in the capacity of *Assistant Surgeon*; but as the Government observe that this measure will be attended with considerable increase in their number and in the cost of that branch of the service, I would submit for consideration the alternative measure of creating an intermediate grade between that of civil apothecary and assistant surgeon, on a scale of salary which, if not so high as that of the existing assistant surgeon, will still be sufficiently liberal to satisfy the just expectations of men who have acquired their qualifications without cost to the State. The designation I would propose for this class is that of *Second-grade Assistant Surgeon*, members of which shall be eligible for promotion to the upper branch of assistant surgeon as vacancies occur in it. By this arrangement, the pledge given by Government to the public in their notification of 1884 will hold good, as candidates who have qualified at their own cost will still pass into the assistant surgeon grade through the portal of the second grade. I also make the proposal in the interests of the people, who are generally desirous to have skilled medical relief at hand, but are not always able to support the more expensive class of agents. The demand for them will come in due course, and in the meantime we are by existing arrangements familiarising the people with the European system of medicine, and at the same time relieving an immense deal of sickness and suffering. Admission to the second grade of assistant surgeon will be by open competition, and promotion to assistant surgeon by selection for ability and merit.

7. The scale of pay which I would propose for this new branch aims at a medium between the scales obtaining in the civil apothecary and assistant surgeon grades, so that a second-grade assistant surgeon throughout his career will not cost the Government more than Rs. 25 per mensem in excess of what a civil apothecary would. This slight increase of pay is proposed in consideration of the second-grade assistant having cost the State nothing for his training, but having on the contrary purchased his qualification by the payment of about Rs. 500 to the treasury. The following scale is submitted for the favorable consideration of Government, and contrasted with the rates applicable to the civil apothecary and assistant surgeon:—

Periods of Service.	Civil Apothecary.		Proposed scale for Second-grade Assistant Surgeon.		Assistant Surgeon.	
	Pay.	Charge allowance.	Pay.	Charge allowance.	Pay.	Charge allowance.
First 2 years ..	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 75	Rs. 25	Rs. 100	Rs. 50
3 to 7 ..	50	25	75	25	100	50
8 to 14 ..	75	50	100	50	150	50
15 to 21 ..	100	50	125	50	200	50
22 to 28 ..	125	50	150	50		
29 to 35 ..	150	50	175	50		

8. The charge allowance is given to civil apothecaries only when they are in "independent" medical charge. The underlying principle—that the extra responsibility involved in an independent position should carry extra remuneration—is a sound one; but my attention has been frequently called to the anomaly of withholding all allowance from every other position, however arduous and responsible, which is not "independent." This is specially the case in reference to the Presidency hospitals, where the duties are heavy and the responsibilities great; but as the civil apothecaries attached to them are not in independent charge, they are, under existing rules, excluded from the special allowance. Such important institutions as the General Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Women and Children's Hospital, and Eye Infirmary have a first claim to the services of the best medical subordinates in the department; but if suitable men are selected for these institutions, they must be withdrawn from independent positions and subjected to loss of allowance. Thus, in consulting the interests of these valuable institutions, hardship is inflicted on deserving subordinates chosen for their special fitness. The allowance was designed to compensate for responsible duties, and the subordinates attached to the various presidency hospitals are daily sustaining an amount of hard work and responsibility seldom realized in a mofussil dispensary. I would, therefore, respectfully urge, as much in the interests of presidency hospitals as of deserving subordinates, that the charge allowance should be admissible to civil apothecaries and the proposed class of second-grade assistant surgeons, in the event of their being attached to them. Otherwise, willing men cannot be obtained for these special hospitals, or will join their appointments under a sense of injury, in consequence of being deprived of the allowance which they were elsewhere earning in positions not more responsible than those to which they have been transferred.

9. Assuming that Government hospitals and institutions are in future to be officered by a higher class of medical subordinates than civil apothecaries, I am requested to furnish an approximate estimate—

- (1) of the increase in the strength of the assistant surgeon grade, which the carrying out of the policy laid down in the notification will involve;
- (2) of the increased expenditure which will thus be necessary, and of the extent to which this will be counterbalanced—
 - (a) by the bulk of the new assistant surgeons having had to educate themselves at their own expense, and
 - (b) by the handing over to hospital assistants of posts now occupied by apothecaries;
- (3) of the number of appointments in the assistant surgeons' grade which are likely to be thrown open to competition at the examination of 1888.

10. In order to frame an approximate estimate of the increased cost to Government by the employment of a higher-paid agency than civil apothecary, it will be necessary in the first place to determine the amount of saving which the measure contemplated by (2-b), viz., the handing over to hospital assistants of posts now occupied by apothecaries, will effect. A glance at the table given in paragraph 6 shows that of the 32 apothecaries, 21 are employed in important presidency hospitals and institutions, for which hospital assistants would not be suitable. Of the remaining 11 apothecaries, 4 are attached to police hospitals in the unhealthy hill tracts of Vizagapatam, one to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and 4 to the hill dispensaries at

Kotagiri and Kodaikanal and the civil dispensaries at Devála and Gúdálúr. The Government having frequently affirmed the principle that hospital assistants, by their education and training, are not qualified for independent medical charge of ordinary civil dispensaries, it is presumed that it is not their desire to reverse their oft-repeated policy in regard to such important institutions as those named above; but I cannot see any sufficient reason why the Revenue establishments of Kurnool and Vizagapatam should not, like the other collectorates, be officered by hospital assistants. There were doubtless special reasons in former years in favor of retaining apothecaries at Kurnool and Vizagapatam, but the extension of railways and other facilities for communication, in my opinion, render this no longer necessary. The annual saving to be effected by replacing these two apothecaries by first-class hospital assistants would amount to Rs. 7,200 as particularized below:—

	Rs.
First-grade Senior Apothecary J. J. H. Everard, Kurnool, pay Rs. 400, house-rent 50, charge allowance 30	480
First-grade Apothecary J. I. Laffrey, Vizagapatam, pay Rs. 200, house-rent 30, charge allowance 30	260
	740
Deduct—	Rs.
2 First class hospital assistants at Rs. 55 each	110
Allowance for unhealthiness of station at Rs. 15 each	30
	140
Monthly saving	600
	12
Annual saving	7,200

11. This large saving, however, is due to the fortuitous circumstance that the present incumbents are warrant medical officers on comparatively high salaries. Were the appointments at Kurnool and Vizagapatam held by civil apothecaries of under eight years' service, of which standing the majority consists, the saving to be effected by replacing them by first-class hospital assistants would be almost "nil," as shown in the margin. It must also be borne in mind that the reduction in cost resulting from the substitution of hospital assistants for warrant officers would not be all clear gain, as the latter must be employed and paid for somewhere.

	Rs.
Two civil apothecaries at Rs. 75 each	1,800
Two first-class hospital assistants at Rs. 70 each x 12	1,680
Annual saving	120

12. As it is proposed to employ second-grade assistant surgeons instead of assistant surgeons, the number of the former that will be required under (1) to fill appointments ordinarily designed for civil apothecaries will, as explained elsewhere, be progressive, according to the casualties occurring amongst present incumbents. The ultimate number required for the service of Government, as shown in paragraph 6, is 32.

13. With reference to (2), the increased expenditure attendant on the substitution of a higher-paid agency for the outgoing class of civil apothecaries will be found in the accompanying estimate, showing the actual present cost and what it would be by replacing present incumbents by the proposed class of second-grade assistant surgeons, or by assistant surgeons. The present cost to the State of maintaining the 32 medical subordinates for provincial purposes is very high (Rs. 80,784 per annum), in consequence of two-thirds of them being warrant medical officers. To employ an equal number of assistant surgeons would cost Rs. 54,120, or second-grade assistants Rs. 40,908. What the Government wish to know, I apprehend, is, not what the cost would be by replacing warrant medical officers, but what the increased cost would be by substituting for civil apothecaries a more expensive agency. In order to meet this demand, I have opened a column for civil apothecaries also, so as to show at one view

C No. 40

From

The Surgeon General

8

ESTIMATE—continued.

	Present Establishment.		Civil Apothecary under 8 years service.	Proposed grade of 2nd grade Assistant Sur- geon.	Assistant Surgeon under 8 years service.	Remarks.
	Personnel.	Pay.				
Lunatic Asylum, Madras.	First Grade Apothecary Antonio.	Rs. 260	Rs. 80	Rs. 105	Rs. 130	Rs. 30, Asylum al- lowance, and free quarters.
Assistant Agent and Police, Russellkonda.	Civil Apothecary Jones	105	80	105	130	
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.	Second Grade Apothecary Baker.	210	75	100	150	
Civil Dispensary, Kodaikani.	First Grade Assistant Apothecary Fisher.	140	75	100	150	Free quarters.
Do. Kodaikani.	Civil Apothecary Holmes ..	75	75	100	150	Including Wynaad allowance.
Do. Gudalur ..	Do. Bartley ..	75	75	100	150	
Do. Gudalur ..	Do. Reardon ..	162	100	137	200	
Do. Devála ..	Do. Gonsalves ..	100	100	137	200	
Collector's Establishment, Kurnool.	First Grade Senior Apothecary Everard.	480	75	100	150	Including Rs. 50 for unhealthiness of station.
Do. Vizagapatam ..	First Grade Apothecary Laffrey ..	260	75	100	150	
Police Hospital, Párvatipér.	Second do. do. White ..	210	75	100	150	
Do. Baliguda ..	Civil Apothecary Home ..	100	125	150	200	
Do. Koraput ..	Do. Watson ..	100	125	150	200	
	Total per mensem ..	6,732	2,585	3,409	4,510	
	Total per annum ..	80,784	31,020	40,908	54,120	

Difference of cost between pay of—

	Rs.		Rs.
Present staff of Warrant Officers, &c., and Civil Apothecaries	80,784 31,020		40,908 31,020
Civil Apothecaries and Second Assistant Surgeons	49,764		9,888
	80,784 40,908		54,120 31,020
Present staff of Warrant Officers, &c., and Second Grade Assistant Surgeons	39,876	Civil Apothecaries and Assistant Surgeons	23,100
	80,784 54,120		54,120 40,908
Present staff of Warrant Officers, &c., and Assistant Surgeons	26,664	Second Grade Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	13,212

RULES.

The following rules regulating the admission of medical subordinates to the grade of Assistant Surgeon are sanctioned in supersession of those contained in the Medical Code, section IV, 5, and section V, 40, 57, 58 and 59, which are hereby cancelled:—

1. In order to afford members of the Civil Subordinate Medical Department of good character and ability an opening to further advancement, a proportion of one-third of the sanctioned allotment of Assistant Surgeons is reserved for them.
2. Members of the Civil Apothecary and Civil Hospital grades possessing medical qualifications not below the L.M.S. degree are eligible for advancement to the rank of Assistant Surgeon. Apothecaries must have rendered not less than five, and hospital assistants seven, years' service.
3. Appointment will be by selection, and regard will be had to the length and nature of service rendered in the subordinate grades, as well as to general character and qualifications.
4. Service in the subordinate grade will count for leave and pension under the Uncovenanted Civil Service rules. Service for increment pay will reckon from date of promotion.

Exd. A. Raitt.

FOR ORDERS.

Para 3 of Dr. Nichol's letter
Dr. Nichol's recommendation
that all med. sub. who
joining the service
previous to June 1888 shall
be eligible for promotion
under cl. 6 of the notifi-
cation of 19 Sept. 1884, is hereby
adopted.

one exception - I did not become
eligible but allow promotion to
be up to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ - then
be more sufficiently good

It will be some time
before a man will be
available.

W.S.

para 4. The draft rules
proposed seem satisfactory

para 5. Submitted that
the suggestion made at
the close of this para be
approved

para 6. Dr. Nichol's
proposal is that to avoid
heavy expense to the state in
consequence of the abolition
of the civil apothecary
grade, a new class of
2nd grade assistant surgeons
on lower rates of pay than the
present 2nd grade surgeons shall be established. The
entry into this grade is?

be by competition, subject
to the exception laid down
in cl. 6 of the act of 15th Sept 1884, & the
cadre of the 1st grade Asst
Surgeons w^d be kept up
by promotion from the
2nd grade

This plan is open to the
following objections

- (1) In clause 4 of the
act of 15 Sept 1884,
the Govt. promised certain
rates of pay to the Asst
Surgeons app'd by competition
The proposed 2nd grade
Assts w^d get less than
these rates
(a) during their first
two years of service
(b) during the 8th year
(c) from the 15th to the 22nd
year

- (2) It will be anomalous
to have a "2nd grade"
of Asst Surgeons the
senior men of which
will get higher pay
than the juniors of the
"1st grade". And
the same qualification
applies to the proposed
promotion

In time however this
might cease as the

They can all throw

B. I don't see this.
The difference in pay
is not very great. I don't
think the 2nd grade men would
probably be exempt from
moving to first grade with
present less pay. But
I think B. B. means that
when a man is promoted
he doesn't get in at that
the lower rate of the
1st grade

The Govt of India also wants
to increase the number of
Warrant officers in Civil
Employment. See p. 10. 4168

1st grade, being recruited
by selection from the 2nd grade,
w^d ultimately come to consist
mainly if not entirely of senior
men.

The table given by the
Surgeons in the appendix
to this letter compares only
the cost of Civil apothecaries
of under 8 years service with
Asst Surgeons (first & second
grade) of similar standing

The present apothecaries
being in many cases
beyond officers their
cost appears larger than w^d
be that of an equal number
of junior Asst Surgeons. But
in order to obtain a fair
comparison Asst Surgeons
of like service with the
present incumbents sh^d
of course have been taken
There will, ^{always} be a

certain number of warrant
officers to be provided with
civil employ (para 11
of 85 letter) & it is sub-
mitted that of the 32
apothecaries' app'ts shown
in para 6, one third or
say 10 might be set
aside for this class of

Officers of the remaining
22 appts 10 might be
sent to Senior Hosp! Asstts
the remaining 12 to Asst
Surgeons, on the same
rates of pay as those now
employed. Leaving out
of account special local
stocking allowances, &
assuming for the sake of a
rough comparison that the
service of the average officer
is 14 years we should get

$$10 \text{ Hosp! Asstts @ Rs } 45 \text{ (35+70)} \\ = 450 \times 12 = 5400$$

$$12 \text{ Asst Surgeons @ Rs } 200 \text{ (150+50)} \\ = 2400 \times 12 = 28800 \\ \text{Total charge} = \frac{34200}{34,200}$$

as against

$$22 \text{ Civil ap. thecaries @ } 125 \text{ (75+50)} \\ \text{Rs } 75 \text{ Rs } 50 \\ = 2750 \times 12 = 33,000$$

and

$$22 \text{ "2nd grade" Asst Surgeons} \\ \text{@ } 150 \text{ (100+50)} \\ = 3300 \times 12 = 39,600$$

It is submitted therefore
that there is no necessity
for the intermediate grade
proposed by Dr. Bidie, and
that it will be better to
carry out the original
proposal of having nothing
between Civil apothecaries
the present Asst Surgeons

It is quite clear that we cannot for
some years introduce the proposed new
grade. Whatever Dr. Bidie may say it is
clearly violate the pledge given in '84 when
we encouraged men to go in for study by
promising to throw open at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of our
appointments on certain rates of pay.

It is also quite clear that we can form
no estimate till we know how many
warrant apothecaries we are to be
obliged to maintain for Imperial
purposes. I believe this point is under
reference. (P. 4116) 20-1-90

The estimate I apparently have been
made for 30 appointments, not 32,
and the saving by substituting 2 hospital
assistants to be taken as a set off.

If however there are hospital Asstts
worthy of promotion to the grade of
Asst Surgeons, there must be some
competent for the work now done by
more than 2 of the 32 apothecaries.

Surely in §15 D.B. is no error. We
still maintain our professional
staff & incur the 1000 Rs. for
each student. All that we have seen
to be that we get a return of 500 Rs. a
head by way of fees.

I do not at all understand the last
sentence of §16, when read with
the G.O. referred to & the first part
of the same para.

The matter seems to require much more
consideration than it has yet had but
fortunately there is plenty of time.

Perhaps it will be best for Mr
Dempsey to talk it over
with the Surgeon General.

The proposal at end of §8 seems
reasonable but will be expensive.

PPH

27 Feb

It will be a long time before the
Civil Apothecary grade disappears
& the number required for Govt
service proper being so small,
it will be possible to supply the
want of Govt by withdrawing
Civil apothecaries from local
employ, leaving the local bodies
to recruit in the open market.
Then seems no need to establish
the new grade, and we can afford
at any rate to wait some years
to see how the plan of local security
in the open market goes on. The
danger is that local bodies will
be wanting to employ men of low
qualifications such as hospital
assistants for charge of dispensaries.

Taking into account the
saving to the State caused
by the new Asst Surgeons
having educated them-
selves, it is probably be
found possible to reduce
the number of Hosp! Asstts
to 5 out of the 6 whom it
is proposed to hand over
apothecaries' posts to 7 or 8
without material loss to the
State.

The vacancies will occur
gradually & there will
thus be little danger possible
to distribute the Assistant
Surgeons to be completed
for pretty evenly from year
to year.

para 18. The scheme of
the scheme of 1884 is
that in the future local
bodies will make their
own arrangements for
the getting their need
when they require. As
remarked by the Chief Secy.
in the note for orders in
L.O. 16 Sept 1887 No 1343
They will & probably get
men who have failed in
the competition for Asst
Surgeons at much the
same rates as they have
for Civil apothecaries less the
pension contribution.

Para 18. This matter is for Local and Municipal Boards to look after.

Order

Orders were deferred on the
Several proposals embodied in the
foregoing letter, as it was considered that
^{some time must elapse}
~~it would be a long time~~ before the Civil
Apothecary Class disappeared, and there
was no immediate necessity to establish
the new ^{2nd grade} grade of Asst. Surgeons, which
was the most important of the measures
proposed. The Govt. will now proceed to
consider the questions raised serially.

Para 3 of Dr. Bidie's letter. The
recommendation that all medical
Subordinates who joined the Service
subsequent September 1884.

should be held eligible for promotion
to the grade of Asst. Surgeons under clause
6 of the Notification in G.O. 106 dated
19. 9. 84 has the approval of Govt.

Para 4. The draft rules proposed
for regulating such ^{promotions} are sanctioned as
modified in the Appendix to these
Proceedings. (^{under} no list per of Cb.)

Para 5. The suggestions made with
a view to the revision of the medical
Code are approved and may be adopted
as soon as the Services of a suitable
officer

Under the last policy, 71

officer are available. An appendix
should be added to the Code showing
clearly the sanctioned scale of officers
and Subordinates of the several grades
(including Warrent medical officers),
their pay and allowances, their distribution
between civil and military and the
strength allotted to the several provinces,
in which they are employed.

Paras 6 & 7. The Govt. cannot accept
the late Surgeon-Generals' argument
that the pledge given to the public
in the Notification of 1884 will be
redeemed by creating a second and
lower grade of Asst. Surgeons on the
lines indicated. Certain specified rates
of pay were promised, but under the
^{proposed} ~~new~~ Scheme the emoluments of the
second grade Asst. Surgeons would be
less than the stipulated amounts
all through their service, and it would
be a clear violation of the pledge
which encouraged men to enter the
L. M. S. course, on the understanding
that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the appointments on the higher
rates would be thrown open to them.

Para 8 Local allowances to apothecary

in the Presidency Town have now
been sanctioned in the orders noted below.
G.O. Public 328 dated 2.5.90.
" " 428 dated 13.6.90.

Para 9 to 15 No estimate can be
formed as to the financial effect
of the proposals made, until the number
of warrant apothecaries required for
Imperial purposes is finally settled
(G.O. mil 4116 dated 20.6.90).

The Govt is however of opinion, that
if there are Hospital Assts worthy of
promotion to the grade of Asst Surgeons,
they ought to be competent for the
work now done by Civil apothecaries,
and as vacancies occur the former
can be utilised in this way. Further
the wants of Govt can be supplied,
if necessary, by withdrawing Civil
apothecaries from local employ,
leaving the local bodies to recruit in
the open market. The Scheme may
therefore lie over for the present.

S. 12. Aug 90

20. The Surgeon General.
" L. & M. Dept
" mil Dept
Accountant General.

Recruitment of Assistant Surgeons

circulate

FROM CIRCULATION
WITH REMARKS.

For S.A.
I don't know whether
you have seen S's remarks in
red chalk. My note
be filed with G.O. 6262
R. 5/8

90 C.S. 3/8

Public Dept

G.O. No 626, dt 4.9.90
is submitted to the
Hon. Member for perusal
and for orders whether
he desires anything
to be done in the matter.

No. 100
100
30/7

30/7

The papers were found by Mr. Briggs
in Mr's home when he went
home last year - & in Sept were
ordered to be over. They have since
then been apparently overlooked
until now.

31 July

Note for L.

I beg to inform you that
the order with regard to the
my absence on leave
that I was unable to attend
of 10.10.90 is day
before it was received.

2. 10.90

6.12.8
A 15.8

Order 4th Sept. 190 No 626

To be over ^{sec 14/6}
40 28
(From orders)

later

With reference to the "History" did the scheme notified 1884 come into force from 1888? not why not? it appears that scheme is practically in force present. No civil apprentices are admitted in 1885-86 for the of Civil apothecary (vide pages 8 11 of the medical College report of that year).

The last batch of students appointed was that which passed it on the 30th June 1888 (vide G.O. dated 6-8-88 and page 192 of last Army list). These must have been admitted 4 years before, in 1884-85.

assisted

Assistant Surgeons. Out of the
 1 Assistant Surgeons now on the
 establishment viz 24, one third
 are medical Subordinates and
 the remainder outsiders as required
 by G.O. 1343 dated 16.9.87 para.

The two vacancies in 1888 were
 filled up by open competition (G.O.
 1447 dated 20.10.87 & 808 dated 14.8.88)
 There were two vacancies since 1888
 was filled up by the appointment
 of a civil apothecary (G.O. 851
 dated 28.10.89) and the other
 as Hospital Assistant (G.O. 84
 dated 18.4.90) in accordance
 with the scheme of 1884 as
 explained in G.O. 1343 dated 16.9.87

28/8
 29/8
 29/8
 29/8

Recruitment of Assistant Surgeons

Not given for copying
 when copied
 when examined
 when signed

189

AGAIN G.O., No.
 189

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