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Public DEPARTMENT  
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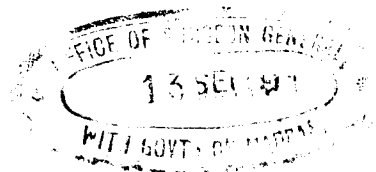
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Despatched in print. 18-6-92

[Despatch Abstract.]

Phil Apothecaries  
sanctioning the pro-  
ceeds of the Surgeon  
that the number of  
promotion & annuities  
the case of—  
reduced to three  
that the grant of  
the final increment  
of pay depends on  
length of service & of-  
ficial reports on their  
conduct & qualifications

2-5-04 ✓  
1-3-05 ✓  
4-1-08 ✓  
28/9/10 ✓  
12-8-12 ✓  
22-11-12 ✓  
28-10-14 ✓  
22-5-15 ✓  
16-9-15 ✓  
3-2-19 ✓  
16-3-20 ✓



The Right Honorable  
 Bailbylawley Lord Menlock  
 G. C. J. &  
 Governor in Council of the Presidency of  
 Fort St. George

The humble memorial of  
 Charles Robert Dhyva Civil  
 Apothecary Subordinate Medical  
 Department.

Respectfully Sheweth.

That your Memorialist is in  
 independent medical charge of the local  
 Fund Hospital at Pkachi in the district  
 of Coimbatore.

2. That Memorialist craves permission  
 to submit the following hardships and disabilities  
 under which he is laboring as a member  
 of the Civil Apothecaries' Establishment,  
 with a view to such relief as may seem  
 fit to your Excellency in Council to  
 bestow.

3. That professional examinations  
 intended to ensure the efficiency of medicine

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED  
 1877, No.

Page No.

STATEMENT WITH DICTO

ORDER, E.C. OF GOVERNMENT, A.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

PAGES KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DISPATCH IN ORIGINAL  
 (not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES  
 ORDERED. } Order complete.  
 } Letter only.  
 } Order complete with Letter of Endorsement.

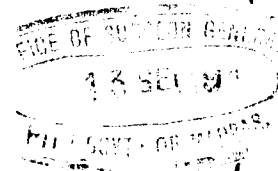
NOTE:  
 A = Filled in full.  
 B = Not to be printed.  
 C = Print abstract only.  
 Q = Print heading only.  
 R = Print, but not for insubly volume.

are  
of the Subordinate Medical Service (except  
that of Memorialists); and on their passing  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> successful examination, their  
competence is assumed to be established  
for the rest of their official career. As a  
Civil Apothecary however your memorialist  
labors under exceptional disadvantage,  
in that to him there is no relaxation, but  
examination is perpetual to the end of  
his service. He prays, therefore, that on  
his fulfilling the general rule, and  
proving his competence by two successful  
examinations, he may, like the rest of the  
service, be relieved from all further tests.

4. That in its benevolence the  
Government has seen fit so to regulate the  
scale of pay of its Medical Servants, as to  
admit of the maximum rate being attained  
both by Assistant Surgeons and Hospital  
Assistants in 14 years. They have, therefore,  
the reasonable prospect of enjoying the  
highest rate of pay for a number of years.

As reward of good service, and they have  
also the opportunity to qualify for the full  
pension of that rate. With your memorialist  
the maximum is placed so far back as  
28 years. The Government is aware how  
large a proportion of its uncovenanted  
servants is rendered non-effective in  
this country before that limit is reached,  
and is compelled to retire on pension;  
so that memorialist can but look wistfully  
at the maximum, which in the tropics  
may not be attainable by average humanity,  
and if attained at all, memorialist, unlike  
his brethren of the other branches, cannot  
reasonably hope to enjoy the same long  
by reason of the rule relating to limitations  
of age. If the maximum pay is so uncertain,  
memorialist respectfully submits that the  
maximum pension is still further beyond  
reach. He therefore humbly prays for  
some ameliorating arrangement whereby the  
highest rate of pay may be possible by  
septennial or 4 quinquennial increments.

or by such other mode as may seem good to your Excellency.



5. That what affects Memorialist most urgently is the rule respecting leave allowance. The operation of this rule practically debars Memorialist from the much needed rest and re-creation after unceasing toil through every day of the week, for there is no Sunday rest for the medical profession. As a Civil Apothecary of 10 years service, his income is:-  
Pay 75, charge allowance 50 = Rs 125 in all.  
Should he seek rest in privilege leave, he is called upon to sacrifice so large a proportion of his income as 50 Rs, and should ill-health render leave of absence imperative, he has still further to forfeit a moiety of his pay proper, so that his income of Rs 125 is cut down to a pittance of Rs 37½, an arrangement calculated inevitably to land him and family in poverty and chronic indebtedness, and indirectly to ~~in~~hain his efficiency as a <sup>pro</sup>vision

11.8.91 5  
Your servant. Memorialist humbly begs  
that without much extra cost to Government, &  
the leave allowance may be so ameliorated in  
by consolidating a portion of the charge  
allowance with pay proper, as in  
some measure to relax the restraint  
on needed rest imposed by the operation  
of the existing prohibitive conditions:—  
and your Memorialist, shall, as  
in duty bound

Ever Pray.

D. J. L. S.

Civil Apothecary

Pollachi  
17th August 1891

Letters 1213 & 1236  
from the Surgeon Genl  
of 3<sup>rd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> May respectively  
by have been put into  
type to facilitate disposal.  
They are submitted for  
orders together because,  
although separate ~~orders~~  
disposals will be necessary,  
the subjects are intim.  
ately connected and  
the file put up answers  
for both.

The later letter is the  
more important and will  
be referred to first.

Dr. Bidie's proposal  
for supplying the place  
of Civil Apothecaries -  
who it was expected wd.  
cease to exist after a time  
on the system of stipended  
pupilage being stopped -  
was that a new grade  
of Asst Surgeons should  
be created. No orders  
were passed and the  
papers are still lying over.  
G.O. of 4.9.90, No. 626. So  
must demands the Govt  
sanctioned in January  
last - G.O. 17 - the recruit-  
ment of Civil  
apothecaries from among  
private students to hold

Record them  
finally  
Trenchard was  
in every respect  
instructive.  
W.S.

the S. M. S. degree - but it has turned out that only four such are willing to be appointed - as this expedient has failed it has become necessary to take into consideration the way in which medical subordinates are to be provided to take up the duties of the civil apothecaries, whose numbers are now on the decrease.

The Surgeon General proposes to revert to stipended pupilage for appt. to a new grade of "Civil Medical Practitioners" on rates of pay recommended by him. In his note recorded in L.O. d/ 12.1.92, vol. 17, the Hon. Mr. Stokes remarked "But I would not go back on the orders of 1884 abolishing stipendiary training of civil apothecaries for Govt. service". It is thought the Hon. Mr. Stokes' objection would apply equally to the new grade proposed by the Surgeon Genl. That officer does not refer to the new class of Senior Civil Hospital asst. the creation of which is

do not consider that it can be said that the time period has been very short, and the outcome of the medical men has been to the point of view. It has been very much smaller than in the last few years than it may be expected to be hereafter. Present needs can only be met for a few years longer without resorting again to the education of the civil apothecaries and the Surgeon General's new scheme for civil medical practitioners is of great value in addition to the training of the civil apothecaries and in addition to the training of the civil medical practitioners. The Surgeon General says they are to have a 4 years collegiate course but he does not say what standard they are to work to and how they are to be tested, nor is what department of the college they are to study. This general education would be no better than that of hospital assistants - their professional qualifications are likely to be no higher. The scheme is distinctly a retrograde step in the sense that it is a certain number of men of the civil apothecaries

class, for the large local fund which the Govt. desires; and if they cannot be got for present salaries it would be much better to raise the rates than to resort to the education.

At any rate the whole class of hospital medical officers of the 1st class, as recommended by the Govt. to be selected from the best available & possibly being or passing the Civil Apothecary

receiving the favorable consideration of India L.O. d/ 28.4.92, vol. 286. If 10 percent of existing establishment are sanctioned Madras will be able to appoint 32 Hospital asst. to the new class, if that number of qualified men can be found. They would be fully competent to conduct the duties of civil apothecaries and if after their posting it was found absolutely necessary to provide more men on lower pay it is submitted it would be simpler and less expensive to increase the lowest grade of Hospital asst. to meet requirements. That would mean stipended pupilage but at a cheaper rate than that recommended by the Surgeon Genl.

In regard to the Surgeon General's second (earlier) letter, attention is invited to para. 2 of letter to India No. 1002 d/ 7.1.75. Apparently no action in the direction

This letter states that the present

service has a man to  
pass an exam<sup>n</sup> for pro-  
motion after 28 years  
service; ~~and~~

It is submitted that it is quite impossible for a man accustomed to live on Rs: 125 a month to make both ends meet on Rs: 37-8-0, however careful he may be. It is probable that no leave on half pay is ever taken by such men except on the compulsion of a medical certificate.

In this matter I think the laymen's parents  
 interest may be accepted.

L.H.J. 28/9/42

166.0

July 4th - 1st to 6th

1948

Why send it? There men are waiting  
or serving in their own country. What chance  
they be encouraged to take freedom?

Mo  
20 May

Read 2  
civ 10/1

14 TH JUNE 1892, No. 1, PUBLIC.

READ—the following paper:—

I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that I have received 40 memorials from the members of the Civil Apothecary grade of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. I enclose a specimen memorial, from which it will be seen that the memorialists allege that they suffer the following grievances:—

- (1) That they have to pass four septennial promotion examinations, while Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have to pass only two.
- (2) That they cannot draw the maximum rate of pay until after 28 years' service, while Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants draw the same after 14 years' service.
- (3) That their charge allowance is not allowed to count towards their leave allowances, with the result that when an apothecary of over 7 years' service and drawing Rs. 125 per mensem (pay 75 + 50 charge allowance) proceeds on leave other than privilege leave, he is restricted to a moiety of his pay proper, viz., Rs. 37½.

The memorialists therefore pray—

- (a) that after passing the first two septennial examinations, they may, like the rest of the service, be relieved from all further tests ;
- (b) that they be allowed to draw the maximum pay of their grade in three septennial or four quinquennial increments ; and
- (c) that their leave allowances may be improved.

2. Under the existing rules promotion in the Civil Apothecary grade is regulated as follows :—

|                                      |    |    |    |    |    |    | Pay. | Charge allowance. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-------------------|
|                                      |    |    |    |    |    |    | RS.  | RS.               |
| First 2 years of service ..          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50   | ..                |
| 3 to 7 years ..                      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50   | 25                |
| 7 „ 14 „ (after passing examination) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75   | 50                |
| 15 „ 21 „ ( „ „ )                    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100  | 50                |
| 22 „ 28 „ ( „ „ )                    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125  | 50                |
| 29 „ 35 „ ( „ „ )                    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150  | 50                |

so that a Civil Apothecary must pass four examinations before he can draw the maximum pay of his grade, the last examination taking place when he is about 28 years of service. This I consider to be an anomaly, as a medical subordinate should not in my opinion be called upon to pass an examination after he has completed 20 years' service. In the Military branch the last promotion examination takes place when a warrant medical officer is under 17 years' service, and the rule regarding Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants as quoted by the memorialists is correct. I therefore recommend that the number of promotion examinations in the case of Civil Apothecaries be reduced to three and that the grant of the final increment of pay depend on length of service and official reports on their conduct and qualifications.

3. I regret I cannot support the request of the memorialists for any change in the distribution of their increments. Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have only two increments of pay and consequently draw the maximum pay after 14 years' service; but Civil Apothecaries have four increments and must necessarily put in 28 years' service before they can draw the final increment.

4. The hardships pointed out by the memorialists do not exist in all cases. Twenty of the memorialists joined the service when they were under 22 years and four at the age of 22, so that they can hope to complete 5 years' service in the final grade before being superannuated, as retirement at the age of 55 is not *compulsory* in the Civil Department—*vide* paragraph 503, Civil Service Regulations.

5. The third request of the memorialists does not commend itself to me. Charge allowance is only granted when an apothecary *actually* holds an independent charge. As this allowance is withheld from those who hold a subordinate charge or do duty under a medical officer, it is not understood how any portion of it can be allowed to an apothecary *on leave*. All uncovenanted servants of Government are entitled to a moiety of pay only while on leave, either on medical certificate or private affairs, and I can see nothing special in the case of Civil Apothecaries to warrant their being treated more liberally in this respect than other servants of Government.

## ENCLOSURE.

PETITION from Mr. C. R. D'SYLVA, Civil Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, dated Pollachi, 17th August 1891.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH—That your memorialist is in independent medical charge of the Local Fund hospital at Pollachi, in the district of Coimbatore.

2. That memorialist craves permission to submit the following hardships and disabilities under which he is labouring as a member of the Civil Apothecaries' establishment, with a view to such relief as may seem fit to your Excellency in Council to bestow.

3. That professional examinations, intended to ensure the efficiency of medical subordinates for the duties of their calling, are limited to two in number for all grades of the Subordinate Medical Service (except that of memorialists); and on their passing the 2nd successful examination, their competence is assumed to be established for the rest of their official career. As a Civil Apothecary, however, your memorialist labours under exceptional disadvantage, in that to him there is no relaxation, but examination is perpetual to the end of his service. He prays, therefore, that on his fulfilling the general rule, and proving his competence by two successful examinations, he may, like the rest of the service, be relieved from all further tests.

4. That in its benevolence the Government has seen fit so to regulate the scale of pay of its medical servants, as to admit of the maximum rate being attained both by Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants in 14 years. They have, therefore, the reasonable prospect of enjoying the highest rate of pay for a number of years as reward of good service, and they have also the opportunity to qualify for the full pension of that rate. With your memorialist the maximum is placed so far back as 28 years. The Government is aware how large a proportion of its uncovenanted servants is rendered non-effective in this country before that limit is reached, and is compelled to retire on pension; so that memorialist can but look wistfully at the maximum, which in the tropics may not be attainable by average humanity, and if attained at all, memorialist, unlike his brethren of the other branches, cannot reasonably hope to enjoy the same long by reason of the rule relating to limitation of age. If the maximum pay is so uncertain, memorialist respectfully submits that the maximum pension is still further beyond reach. He therefore humbly prays for some ameliorating arrangement whereby the highest rate of pay may be possible by 3 septennial or 4 quinquennial increments, or by such other mode as may seem good to your Excellency.

5. That what affects memorialist most urgently is the rule respecting leave allowance. The operation of this rule practically debars memorialist from the much-needed rest and recreation after unceasing toil through every day of the week, for there is no Sunday rest for the medical profession. As a Civil Apothecary of 11 years' service, his income is—Pay 75, charge allowance 50—Rs. 125 in all. Should he seek rest in privilege leave, he is called upon to sacrifice so large a proportion of his income as Rs. 50, and should ill-health render leave of absence imperative, he has still further to forfeit a moiety of his pay proper, so that his income of Rs. 125 is cut down to a pittance of Rs. 37½—an arrangement calculated inevitably to land him and family in poverty and chronic indebtedness, and indirectly to impair his efficiency as a public servant. Memorialist

humbly begs that, without much extra cost to Government, the leave allowance may be so ameliorated by consolidating a portion of the charge allowance with pay proper, as in some measure to relax the restraint on needed rest imposed by the operation of the existing prohibitive conditions—And your memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

ORDER—dated 14th June 1892, No. 404, Public.

The Government agrees with the Surgeon-General. The recommendation in the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of his letter is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.  
Accountant-General.

Exd. A Raiff.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Surgeon Major-General W. F. DEFABECK, M.D., Surgeon-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd May 1892, No. 358.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that I have received 40 memorials from the members of the Civil Apothecary grade of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. I enclose a specimen memorial, from which it will be seen that the memorialists allege that they suffer the following grievances:—

(1) That they have to pass four septennial promotion examinations, while Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have to pass only two.

(2) That they cannot draw the maximum rate of pay until after 28 years' service, while Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants draw the same after 14 years' service.

(3) That their charge allowance is not allowed to count towards their leave allowances, with the result that when an apothecary of over 7 years' service and drawing Rs. 125 per mensem (pay 75 + 50 charge allowance) proceeds on leave other than privilege leave, he is restricted to a moiety of his pay proper, viz., Rs. 37½.

The memorialists therefore pray—

(a) that after passing the first two septennial examinations, they may, like the rest of the service, be relieved from all further tests;

(b) that they be allowed to draw the maximum pay of their grade in three septennial or four quinquennial increments; and

(c) that their leave allowances may be improved.

2. Under the existing rules promotion in the Civil Apothecary grade is regulated as follows:—

|                                              | Pay. | Charge allowance. |     |
|----------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-----|
|                                              |      | RS.               | RS. |
| First 2 years of service .. .. .             | 50   | ..                | ..  |
| 3 to 7 years .. .. .                         | 50   | 25                | ..  |
| 7 " 14 " (after passing examination) .. .. . | 75   | 50                | ..  |
| 15 " 21 " ( " " ) .. .. .                    | 100  | 50                | ..  |
| 22 " 28 " ( " " ) .. .. .                    | 125  | 50                | ..  |
| 29 " 35 " ( " " ) .. .. .                    | 150  | 50                | ..  |

so that a Civil Apothecary must pass four examinations before he can draw the maximum pay of his grade, the last examination taking place when he is about 28 years of service. This I consider to be an anomaly, as a medical subordinate should not in my opinion be called upon to pass an examination after he has completed 20 years' service. In the Military branch the last promotion examination takes place when a warrant medical officer is under 17 years' service, and the rule regarding Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants as quoted by the memorialists is correct. I therefore recommend that the number of promotion examinations in the case of Civil Apothecaries be reduced to three and that the grant of the final increment of pay depend on length of service and official reports on their conduct and qualifications.

3. I regret I cannot support the request of the memorialists for any change in the distribution of their increments. Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have only two increments of pay and consequently draw the maximum pay after 14 years' service; but Civil Apothecaries have four increments and must necessarily put in 28 years' service before they can draw the final increment.

4. The hardships pointed out by the memorialists do not exist in all cases. Twenty of the memorialists joined the service when they were under 22 years and four at the age of 22, so that they can hope to complete 5 years' service in the final grade before being superannuated, as retirement at the age of 55 is not *compulsory* in the Civil Department—*vide* paragraph 503, Civil Service Regulations.

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ORDER—dated 14th June 1892, No. 401, Public.

The Government agrees with the Surgeon-General. The proposals made in the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of his letter are sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.  
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raiff.

Govt. of {1892} Indras.  
PUBLIC.

*Recd.*

G.O., 14th June 1892, No. 401.

**JUNE.**

### Civil Apothecaries.

Sanctioning the proposals of the Surgeon-General that the number of promotion examinations in the case of — be reduced to three, and that the grant of the final increment of pay depend on length of service and official reports on their conduct and qualifications.

5,000—14-5-10.

**MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.**

Block No.

14-6-1892

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer,

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Press  
Mis.  
Route

No. 401

, dated

Rack No  
Range.

Range

| Date taken out. | FOR WHAT PURPOSE.    |        |       | Initials of Referencer. | Date returned. | Initials of attender. |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|                 | Department           | C. No. | Year. |                         |                |                       |
| 28/9/10         | Int. Sec.            | 1491   | 10    |                         | 3/2/11         |                       |
|                 | Public. Off.         | 5762   |       |                         |                |                       |
| 22-11-12        | Proc.                | 4292   | 12    |                         | 2/4/14         |                       |
| 20.10.14        | Legal                | 5302   |       |                         |                |                       |
|                 | India                | 3598   | 14    |                         | 13/4/16        |                       |
| 22.5.15         | India                | 1713   |       |                         | 4/8/15         |                       |
|                 | Public               | 2634   | 15    |                         | 9-3-16         |                       |
| 16.9.15         | <del>Int. Sec.</del> | 2393   | 15    |                         |                |                       |
|                 | Public               |        |       |                         |                |                       |
| 3/2/18          | Recd.                | 237    | 18    |                         | 28.3.19        |                       |
| 16/8/20         | Mar.                 | 1126   | 20    |                         | 8.3.20         |                       |