

3/3/13 ✓

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385 385

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385

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Junior officers of
the General Hospital
Madrass

Directing that the
Govt of India be request-
ed to reconsider the
ruling prohibiting
the grant of resi-
dency house-ent to
medical officers in
Civil employ who are
allowed the privilege
of private practice,
in the cases of the
second Surgeon &
Assistant Physician
of the General Hospital
Madrass

Requesting a reconsi-
deration of the ruling
prohibiting the grant
of residency house-
ent to medical of-
ficers, who are al-
lowed the privilege
of private practice,
in the cases of the
second Surgeon &
Assistant Physician of
the General Hospital
Madrass

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATE 18, No.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

548
Ref. 1020

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, NO., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

Letter of Govt. No. 548 & 1020

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESIGNATION IN ORIGINAL (not paged.)

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Order complete with Letter. 20

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A = Print in full.
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place used three feet
the order can follow
1375

No: 196 548 Office of the Surgeon General
with the Govt: of Madras
From. Madras 28th February 93

Surgn: Major Genl: W. F. de Laet M.D.

Surgeon General
with the Govt: of Madras

To.

The Chief Secy: to Government
Public Department

Sir,

With reference to G.O. no: 497 Financial dated the 22nd June 1888 conveying the Resolution of the Government of India sanctioning, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the withdrawal of the grant of Presidency house rent to medical officers in Civil employ who are allowed the privilege of private practice, I have the honor to make the following representation to Government on behalf of the junior officers of the General Hospital, Madras.

2. As I read the Finance Committee's Report and Proceedings they

p. 391 & 392
of Volume II

they were manifestly under the impression that all Officers of the Indian Medical Service holding Civil appointments at the Presidency Town were Senior men, who although in receipt of pay under Rs 1400/- usually brought their pay by private practice up to that figure or even past it; these officers were therefore considered to be in the same position as those actually drawing from Government salaries of Rs 1400/- or upwards. This contention however properly it may be applied in the case of Senior Officers at the Presidency, it does not hold good in respect of the Junior Officers (Surgeon Captains) at the General Hospital, whose cases, in view of the following facts, appear to me to require a separate and more liberal consideration.

3. The Second Surgeoncy and Assistant Physicianship of the General Hospital are held by Surgeon Captains who draw a fixed

fixed salary of Rs 700/- per mensem both for Hospital and College duties (as they hold also Professorships at the Medical College) no matter what their standing; They are not to be looked upon in the least as Officers simply placed there to do duty in the ordinary sense of the term; they are specially picked men on account of their University qualifications, experience and capabilities. Their duties are in no way subordinate professionally to those of the Senior Physician or Senior Surgeon - As medical men their work ordinarily is quite distinct - The Second Surgeon has his own special wards and regular days for operation distinct from the Senior Surgeon, and the Assistant Physician also has his own wards and beds solely under his Control. These officers form part of the Staff of the Hospital and the Presidency Town, and are undoubtedly in the foremost ranks of medical officers -

under

under the rank of Surgeon major.
I lay stress on these facts to show that
they are under exactly the same
conditions of service and duty as the
Senior Medical Officers at the
Presidency Town, being specially chosen
for their important work.

4. Their pay however is on a
different footing. By no means
within my knowledge, can a junior
Medical Officer bring his salary
by private practice from Rs 700/- to
Rs 1400/- or to anything approaching
this sum; any exertions on his part
to do so must seriously interfere
with his legitimate work. Depriva-
tion therefore of house-rent places
him in a much more adverse posi-
tion than it would Senior men, to
whom this item is of comparatively
less importance.

Again when one of these junior
Officers goes on leave, the officer
acting for him doing all the onerous
and important work so favorably

noticed

noticed by Government in G. O. No. 623
Public dated the 5th September 1892
draws about Rs 490 a month. No one
would imagine that the officer draw-
ing this pay at the Presidency Town
was actually doing work of just as much
importance and responsibility as that
of any Senior Officer in Madras,
differing simply in the length of experi-
-ence he can bring to bear in its ex-
ecution.

5. Under the foregoing circum-
-stances I request that the Government
of India may be addressed with
a view to a special order being passed
in the case of these Officers, as an un-
-doubted hardship exists. There is
also an increasing difficulty in
securing Officers to act in these
appointments during the absence
of permanent incumbents, as junior
Officers are not tempted to face the
expense incurred in living in Madras
on account of the small rate of

pay

Lin.

H. G. F. Beckwith

Surgu majin Genl:

Surgeon Major Genl:
H. Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras



rent or the premium to practice; and whether he considers that the increased cost of living, less the increased gains by practice, at the Presidency as compared with up country, is greater or less than the house rent.

26/10/90

548
 Financial
 Public (1893) Department.
 From
 The Surgeon General
 with Govt. of Madras

22/6/88 No 197
 13/9/88 No 207
 16/1/91 No 54

11/11/91
 H. M. Elie

No: 196
 Dated 28th February 1893
 Recd.

For orders whether the
 Surgeon General's representation
 may be forwarded to the Govt. of
 India with the support of this
 Govt.

No:
 Subject
 Submitting certain
 representation on behalf
 of the Junior Officers of
 the General Hospital
 Madras regarding
 the grant of Presidency
 House-rent.

Ch.
 8/3.

We have recd. the note by the Finance
 Com^r Madras in India's letter in Co. 22
 June 88 No 497 and do not know
 where the committee is interested the
 refusal of Presidency allowance & the
 permission to practice. There is
 nothing in this point in the Fin.
 Com^r's Report. Nor do I see the
 bearing of most of what the Surgeon
 General has written about the duties
 of the Junior Officers of the Hospital.
 The question I presume is whether the
 increased cost of living at the Pres.
 town, less the increased gain in private
 practice, requires the grant of house
 rent to equalize the pay of these Officers
 with what they would get elsewhere.
 Probably the S. G. means to say that it
 does, & so they ought to get the house
 rent.
 I would ask the S. G. whether he is of
 opinion that the permission to practice
 should be withdrawn from these Officers
 or whether he wants the house rent to
 be given independently of the permission
 to practice; and whether
 the officers would prefer the house

Financial Dept
 C. No 578.
 Dated 5th April 1893 No 638.
 The Surgeon General is
 requested to report whether he
 is of opinion that the privilege
 of private practice should be
 withdrawn from the officers
 mentioned by him or whether
 he considers that Presidency house
 -rent should be granted to them
 independently of the permission
 to practice which is to continue;
 whether the officers in question
 would prefer the Presidency house
 -rent ^{or the} permission to practice;
 and whether he considers that
 the increased cost of living, less
 the increased gain by private
 practice, at the Presidency as
 compared with the allowance,
 is greater or less than the
 Presidency house-rent.

(From Orders)
 Ch.
 27.3
 Surgeon Genl (R).
 5/4/93

512 21/6/88 21/6/88
Primary Nurse Rent
to Junior Officers of
General Hospital

Cl From Orders

Refer only

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Notacamund 27th April 1893.

No. 934

FROM

SURGEON MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. DEFAECK, M.P.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

The Hon^{ble} ^{Madras,} ^{Notacamund}
THE Chief Secy: to Government
Financial Department,

SIR,

In reply to your memorandum no: 638 dated the 5th instant, I have the honor to state that in the public interests, it would be inadvisable to withdraw the permission to engage in private practice from any Officers at present allowed it. The Presidency House should I think be granted to the junior Officers referred to in my letter no: 196 dated the 28th February 1893 without however withdrawing the privilege of private practice. It is impossible to say exactly what income these junior Officers make besides their official salaries, but the fact I wished to point out in my letter was, that they cannot by any legitimate exertions on their part, bring their salaries anything near Rs 1400/- a month. While the Senior Medical Officers without exception I think can do so. The question is not whether they actually make Rs 700/-

a month—the equivalent of their House-rent. When salaries were originally fixed due allowance was made for the opportunities which Civil Medical Officers have of private practice not possessed by their purely military counterparts, and in consequence as a rule, all salaries in the Civil Medical Department are Rs 50/- per mensem less than what Officers of similar rank draw in the military Department. There seems no reason to doubt that the maximum salary of these appointments (Rs 700) was fixed in a similar way.

On reference to the Officers concerned, I find that Surgeon Captain Simpson acting 2^d Surgeon, Subprotem, and Surgeon Captain Grant 2^d Physician, who both draw the full pay of their appointments, prefer the House-rent to the permission to engage in private practice and Surgeon Captain Moore acting 2^d Physician who draws acting pay of about Rs 490/- is of a similar view. But with all due deference to the views of Government on the question, I submit that these Officers should not be placed in a position to make the choice. It is in the public interest that they should be liable to be called in cases of sickness, but as I have pointed out before, the regular practice is chiefly in the hands of the Senior Officers and the amount

falling to the share of the Juniors is of a very precarious nature amounting, as I happen to know, in some months to nothing at all. The three Officers at present concerned in the question, evidently do not find that their private practice amounts to Rs 75 a month, or anything near it.

3 Finally the increased cost of living say (1) Rs 100 a month for rent in the case of married Officers (as Officers are specially chosen for these appointments they keep them till 12 years service i.e. their promotion and they are usually held by married Officers) + (2^d) say Rs 100 a month for necessary horses and carriages and (3) increased cost of domestic arrangements, less the gain by private practice say Rs 50 a month is much greater than the President House-rent. I put the latter figure at Rs 50, as I do not think it is generally more and it certainly is less in the case of all acting Officers and

those.

those under 3 or 4 years in their appointments.

4 If Government is inclined to look at this question in a more liberal spirit than in framing the terms of G. O. No. 497 Financial dated 22nd June 1888 I recommend that Presidency House-rent be granted to the permanent holders of these two appointments for 3 years from date of appointment, and that the same be conceded to all junior officers, that is under rank of Surgeon Major, acting in any appointment at the Presidency Town. If an officer be appointed permanently after having acted for some time, without any break in his service in that appointment, the 3 years might run from date of acting appointment. In the case of the present officers the 3 years might begin from the date of the G. O.

5 In this connection I might point

out that the Rs 75 per mensem house-rent is exempt from Income tax, while the same Rs 75 earned by private practice is taxed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. S. Subramanian
S. M. Gent.

J. Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras.

W. H. S.

From
SURG. MAJOR-GEN. W. F. DE FABECK, M.D.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras.

No. 934.
Dated 27th April 1893
Recd. 27th
Regd. 28th
Enc. No.



Subject.
Reporting that in the public interests it would be inadvisable to withdraw the permission to engage in private practice and that Presidency House rent should be granted to the junior Officers referred to in his letter no. 19 of 28-2-93

Circulated
Submitted with reference to the remarks on C. No. 548.

2. The S. G. is of opinion that Presidency house rent should be granted to the second Surgeon and the Assistant Physicians of the General Hospital in addition to the privilege of private practice.
3. The present incumbents of these posts would, he reports, prefer the house rent to the permission to engage in private practice.
4. The increased cost of living at the Presidency he places at upwards of Rs 200 p. m. (he quotes his figures for his third item - increased cost of domestic arrangements) and this decreased by the gains of private practice - which he places at Rs 50. p. m. - is much ^{more} than the Presidency house rent.
5. In para 4 of his letter the S. G. slightly modifies his original proposal, and in para 5 he points out that house rent is free of income tax whilst the earnings of private practice are taxed.

The income tax on Rs 75% @

however
5 pds per Rupee is less than Rs 2 1/2 p. m. and this, it is thought, need not be considered
C.S.
1/5
2/1793

I think it is beyond doubt that the junior officers of the P.M.D. in civil employ at the General Hospital do not get much if any private practice and that their expenses they are put to in consequence of residence at the Presidency are considerably greater than they would incur elsewhere. The latter fact has been recognized in respect of all departments, ~~and in all departments~~ except the civil service. The case of the district surgeons is different. They do get increased private practice.

I would recommend to India that the rule be ^{reconsidered} ~~reconsidered~~ in the case of the officers referred to by the Surg. Gen., coupled if India sees fit, with a prohibition to practice privately.

S. G. 615783
W. 7 May 93

Presidency House and
to Junior Officers of
General Hospital

For Orders

Circulate

[6]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings.—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. 578 of 1893, dated 28. Febry from The Surgeon-General

Current No. 1020 of 1893, dated 27. Apr. from Do. Do.

Order 13th May 1893, No. 384.

The Govt. of India will be
addressed.

Surgr. Genl (A) 16 Dsrp 29/5/93. 385.

Letter - to the Secretary to the G. of I.

Dsrp with R.C.
28/5/93

Depts. of Finance &
Commerce.

Sir,

I am directed to forward copy
of the marginally-noted correspondence
from the Local Surgeon-General in
which he requests that the ruling
in Govt. of India Dept. of Finance
& Commerce letter resolution of 6th
June 1888, No 2987, prohibiting the
grant of Presidency house rent to
medical officers in civil employ who
are allowed the privilege of private
practice, may be relaxed in the
cases of the Second Surgeon and

+ Df. 28. 2.93. No. 196

- 27. 4. 93 No. 0/34

Office

Consid as appended to
letters. & when read A.
in Press.

Pub
p 38-85-13-5-93

C2/5-

R8/5-

Assistant Physician of the General
Hospital, Madras.

H.E. the Governor in Council is, I
am to say, convinced that the junior
officers of the Indian Medical Service
in civil employ at the General
Hospital enjoy very little, if any,
private practice and that the
expenses they are put to in consequence
of residence at the Presidency are
considerably greater than they would
incur elsewhere. Their cases differ
from those of the Surgeons of districts
in the Presidency town, in that the
incomes of the latter are ^{largely} ~~greatly~~
~~augmented~~ by private practice. The
fact of the increased cost of living at
the Presidency has, moreover, been
recognized in
respect of almost all departments.

3. Under these circumstances, I
am to request that the ruling in
question may be reconsidered in the
cases of the officers referred to by the
Surgeon General, coupled, if the Govt.
of India considers it necessary, with
a prohibition against private practice.

Secretary
House-rent to Junior Officers
Genl. Hospital

H.W.
P.S.

From Orders

13TH MAY 1893, Nos. 384, 385, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Major-General W. F. DEFABECK, M.D., Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated
Madras, 28th February 1893, No. 196.

With reference to G.O., No. 497, Financial, dated the 22nd June 1888, conveying
the Resolution of the Government of India sanctioning, on the recommendation of
the Finance Committee, the withdrawal of the grant of Presidency house-rent to
medical officers in civil employ who are allowed the privilege of private practice, I
have the honour to make the following representation to Government on behalf of the
junior officers of the General Hospital, Madras.

2. As I read the Finance Committee's report and proceedings, they were mani-
festly under the impression that all officers of the Indian Medical Service holding
civil appointments at the Presidency town were senior men, who, although in receipt
of pay under Rs. 1,400, usually brought their pay by private practice up to that figure
or even past it; these officers were therefore considered to be in the same position as
those actually drawing from Government salaries of Rs. 1,400 or upwards. This
contention, however properly it may be applied in the case of senior officers at the
Presidency, does not hold good in respect of the junior officers (Surgeon-Captains)
at the General Hospital, whose cases, in view of the following facts, appear to me to
require a separate and more liberal consideration.

3. The Second Surgeoncy and Assistant Physicianship of the General Hospital
are held by Surgeon-Captains, who draw a fixed salary of Rs. 700 per mensem both
for hospital and college duties (as they hold also Professorships at the Medical College)
no matter what their standing; they are not to be looked upon in the least as officers
simply placed there to do duty in the ordinary sense of the term; they are specially
picked men on account of their university qualifications, experience and capabilities.
Their duties are in no way subordinate, professionally, to those of the Senior Physician
or Senior Surgeon. As medical men their work ordinarily is quite distinct. The
Second Surgeon has his own special wards and regular days for operation distinct
from the Senior Surgeon, and the Assistant Physician also has his own wards and beds
solely under his control. These officers form part of the staff of the hospital and the
Presidency town, and are undoubtedly in the foremost ranks of medical officers under
the rank of Surgeon-Major. I lay stress on these facts to show that they are under
exactly the same conditions of service and duty as the senior medical officers at the
Presidency town, being specially chosen for their important work.

4. Their pay, however, is on a different footing. By no means, within my
knowledge, can a junior medical officer bring his salary by private practice from
Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,400 or to anything approaching this sum; any exertions on his part
to do so must seriously interfere with his legitimate work. Deprivation, therefore, of
house-rent places him in a much more adverse position than it would senior men, to
whom this item is of comparatively less importance.

Again, when one of these junior officers goes on leave, the officer acting for him
doing all the onerous and important work so favorably noticed by Government in
G.O., dated 5th September 1892, No. 623, Public, draws about Rs. 490 a month.
No one would imagine that the officer drawing this pay at the Presidency town was

1 From Order

C.S.
10/5

C 11/8
R 12/5

actually doing work of just as much importance and responsibility as that of any senior officer in Madras, differing simply in the length of experience he can bring to bear in its execution.

5. Under the foregoing circumstances, I request that the Government of India may be addressed with a view to a special order being passed in the case of these officers, as an undoubted hardship exists. There is also an increasing difficulty in securing officers to act in these appointments during the absence of permanent incumbents, as junior officers are not tempted to face the expense incurred in living in Madras on account of the small rate of pay sanctioned. Moreover, the best interests of the General Hospital must suffer unless adequately-paid men can be secured.

No. 638.

The Surgeon-General is requested to report whether he is of opinion that the privilege of private practice should be withdrawn from the officers mentioned by him or whether he considers that Presidency house-rent should be granted to them independently of the permission to practice which is to continue; whether the officers in question would prefer the Presidency house-rent or the permission to practise; and whether he considers that the increased cost of living, less the increased gain by private practice, at the Presidency as compared with the mufassal, is greater or less than the Presidency house-rent.

5th April 1893.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

From Surgeon-Major-General W. F. DEFABECK, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 27th April 1893, No. O-34.

In reply to your memorandum, No. 638, dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that in the public interests, it would be inadvisable to withdraw the permission to engage in private practice from any officers at present allowed it. The Presidency house-rent should, I think, be granted to the junior officers referred to in my letter, No. 196, dated the 28th February 1893, without, however, withdrawing the privilege of private practice. It is impossible to say exactly what income these junior officers make besides their official salaries, but the fact I wished to point out in my letter was that they cannot, by any legitimate exertions on their part, bring their salaries anything near Rs. 1,400 a month. While the senior medical officers without exception I think can do so. The question is not whether they actually make Rs. 75 a month—the equivalent of their house-rent. When salaries were originally fixed due allowance was made for the opportunities which civil medical officers have of private practice not possessed by their purely military confrères, and in consequence as a rule all salaries in the Civil Medical Department are Rs. 50 per mensem less than what officers of similar rank draw in the Military Department. There seems no reason to doubt that the maximum salary of these appointments (Rs. 700) was fixed in a similar way.

2. On reference to the officers concerned, I find that Surgeon-Captain Simpson, Acting Second Surgeon, sub. *pro tem.*, and Surgeon-Captain Grant, Second Physician, who both draw the full pay of their appointments, prefer the house-rent to the permission to engage in private practice, and Surgeon-Captain Moore, Acting Second Physician, who draws acting pay of about Rs. 490, is of a similar view. But with all due deference to the views of Government on the question, I submit that these officers should not be placed in a position to make the choice. It is in the public interest that they should be liable to be called in cases of sickness, but, as I have pointed out before, the *regular* practice is chiefly in the hands of the senior officers and the amount falling to the share of the juniors is of a very precarious nature amounting, as I happen to know, in some months to nothing at all. The three officers at present concerned in the question evidently do not find that their private practice amounts to Rs. 75 a month, or anything near it.

3. Finally, the *increased* cost of living, say (1) Rs. 100 a month for rent in the case of married officers (as officers are specially chosen for these appointments, they keep them till 12 years' service, *i.e.*, till their promotion, and they are usually held by married officers) + (2) say, Rs. 100 a month for necessary horses and carriages, and (3) increased cost of domestic arrangements, *less* the gain by private practice, say, Rs. 50 a month, is much greater than the Presidency house-rent. I put the latter figure at Rs. 50, as I do not think it is generally more and it certainly is less in the case of all acting officers and those under 3 or 4 years in their appointments.

4. If Government is inclined to look at this question in a more liberal spirit than in framing the terms of G.O., No. 497, Financial, dated 22nd June 1888, I recommend that Presidency house-rent be granted to the permanent holders of these two appointments for three years from date of appointment, and that the same be conceded to all junior officers, that is, under rank of Surgeon-Major, acting in any appointment at the Presidency town. If an officer be appointed permanently after having acted for some time, without any break in his service in that appointment, the three years might count from date of acting appointment. In the case of the present officers, the three years might begin from the date of the Government order.

5. In this connection I might point out that the Rs. 75 per mensem house-rent is exempt from income-tax, while the same Rs. 75 earned by private practice is taxed.

ORDER—dated 13th May 1893, No. 384, Public.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated Ootacamund, 13th May 1893, No. 385, Public.

I am directed to forward copy of the marginally-noted correspondence* from the local Surgeon-General, in which he requests that the ruling in Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, resolution, dated 6th June 1888, No. 2987, prohibiting the grant of Presidency house-rent to medical officers in civil employ who are allowed the privilege of private practice, may be relaxed in the cases of the Second Surgeon and the Assistant Physician of the General Hospital, Madras.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, I am to say, convinced that the junior officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ at the General Hospital enjoy very little, if any, private practice, and that the expenses they are put to in consequence of residence at the Presidency are considerably greater than they would incur elsewhere. Their cases differ from those of the Surgeons of districts in the Presidency town, in that the incomes of the latter are augmented by private practice. The fact of the increased cost of living at the Presidency has, moreover, been recognized in respect of almost all departments.

3. Under these circumstances, I am to request that the ruling in question may be reconsidered in the cases of the officers referred to by the Surgeon-General, coupled, if the Government of India considers it necessary, with a prohibition against private practice.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exl. A. Raitt.

Directing that the Government of India be requested to reconsider the ruling prohibiting the grant of Presidency house-rent to medical officers in civil employ who are allowed the privilege of private practice, in the cases of the Second Surgeon and Assistant Physician of the General Hospital.

Routine						
Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Y			
8-10-09	Judicial	435			25-3-10	
18-2-09	Judicial	435			23-3-10	
8-11-09	Pub.	45078			7/10	
	or	m/c 13005			20/3/10	
25/4/10	In Reuo	3769/1			7-11-17	
Taken for Director's office						
Refused per 19/11/10						
~~21-2-10 22-2-10 23-2-10 24-2-10 25-2-10~~						
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