

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 25

DATED 16th Jan: 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

SURGEON-MAJOR WALKER.

Stating that---, Ootacamund, has completely cleared himself from the charges made against him by Mr. W. F. Donaghue, retired Local Fund Engineer.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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[12]
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ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Sub DEPARTMENT.
 G.O., DATED *16 Jan 1895*
 No. *25*

First copy sent to Press.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Surgeon-Major Walker

Stating that — fit
has completely cleared
himself from the
charges made against
him by Mr. W.F.
Donaghy, retired local
Fire Engineer

BACK PAPER, No.

845
8-11-94

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

AD AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 No.

CURRENT No.

Printed as usual

STATEMENT WITH FITTO.

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CHIEF SECRETARY
24 Nov 1894
26 NOV. 1894
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SECRETARY
CHIEF SECRETARY
CHIEF SECRETARY
CHIEF SECRETARY

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice
Chief Secy Govt of India

Dr
In Continuation of my letter dated 10th September last, I have
honor to inform you that, the Surge
Major General held an enquiry
yesterday at St. Bartholomew's hospital,
and as the witnesses produced
for the defence, are servants of Dr.
Walkers, and were evidently
bribed, and influenced by him,
they were afraid to give their
evidence against him, my wife
therefore has this day written
to the Surgeon Genl. Complainant
of the false statements made
at the enquiry, and hopes
that the case may be tried
at the District Magistrate.

BACK PAPER, No.

845
8-11-94

OF 13

AD AGAIN ORDER, GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 No.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 13

ENCLOSURES

CURRENT No.

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STATEMENT WITH INFO.

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Who will be able
antropes under Solea
=formation

A Copy of my
letter is enclosed for your
information

I remain
Yours Sir

Your most most devoted
John D. Smith

Maryland Connor
24th November 1841
From Mrs Julia Donaghue
To Surgeon Major General C. Setthorpe
Madras

Sir
I informed you yesterday at the enquiry held at St Bartholomews Hospital, that several of the statements made by Mrs Cornell the Matron, and the other Subordinates working under Dr Walker, were utterly untrue, for instance, Mrs Cornell pretended that she did not know that the morning I called at the Hospital was wet, but remembered that there was sunshine on that day. Mr Noronaka stated there was no rain, because he remembered walking from the dead house to the Hospital without his Cap on. Dr Walker himself stated, that the morning was fine, as he walked from his house to the Hospital. On the contrary I contend, that the morning was bleak and wet, and if you wish to obtain further evidence on this point, to support this statement, I beg you will ascertain from Dr Browning, why he elected to call at Mr Calders house, instead of seeing me with my sick child at his house, In his letter to Dr Calder Dr Browning distinctly stated, that the child should not be brought out on a wet bleak morning. Mr and Mrs Calder will tell you, if asked, that the Carriage was sent for on a wet morning, and that I left their house, and returned to it, in the rain. My step-daughter will tell you, that she accompanied me in the carriage and that it was pouring when I was in the Hospital during the time I waited there to see the Doctor, and the Coachman who drove me, will tell you, that he had a water proof coat on, that the morning was wet, and that I had to pay extra hire for the carriage in consequence.

The Native Clerk who was in the Office Room when I entered it, stated in his evidence, that Dr Walker

This was not
the morning I
called at the
Hospital.

handed me a chair, that I accepted it, and that the
the Clerk remained in the room, while I was seated
talking to the Doctor, this is a deliberate falsehood, I
repeat, I was kept standing with the child in my
arms, and when the chair was offered to me, after
I threatened to report him to you, I declined to take
it. I deny most emphatically this part of the
evidence brought against me. The Clerk was not in the
room when Dr. Walker was carrying on his altercation
with me, and that, he did not examine the child,
nor did he ask me to allow him to do so, i.e. when I
was with him in the office.

3 Doctor Walker and the Matron wanted to make
out, that I was excited the whole time I was in the
hospital, and would infer from their evidence, that
I acted more like a maniac, than a woman seeking
aid and advice for her sick child. He has succeeded in
getting his subordinates, particularly Mr. Corvill to sup-
port him in this view, and from the way, in which
he carried out his examination, I was clear, that
his witnesses were tutored, and that, they were afraid
to tell you the truth.

4 Doctor Walker objected, without good grounds
I think, to allow my husband to be present, when
Mr. Corvill was being examined. The Doctor tried
to make out that I was getting excited when I
called for my husband's help, no doubt, I was
put out, and showed my vexation, when I heard
Mr. Corvill tell you under Dr. Walker's examination,
such barefaced lies, I told you also, that I was
prepared to take my oath, that the statements
made by me were quite true, that I had no
object in bringing a false charge against Dr. Walker,
and I considered, that if you wished to come to
a right conclusion in this matter, that the wit-
nesses examined, should be examined under solemn

Then my didn't
the? No

affirmation, but you said you were not a judge,
and this could not be done by yourself. I beg therefore
that the case may be transferred to the District
Magistrate.

5 My husband in his letter of the 10 Sept to the
Chief Secretary, stated, that this is not a singular
instance of similar treatment being meted out to others,
Dr. Walker considered this charge too indefinite, and
declined to enter on his defence in reference to it, I
mentioned no names, but if pressed I am ready
to do so, as stated before, I am not actuated by
Vindictive motives against the Doctor, and do not
care to prep this part of the charges brought
against him.

The Doctor wants to make out, that I was
very much excited during the whole of the time
I was in the hospital, this was his own con-
dition when he entered the hospital from the
dead house, otherwise, I am sure, he would not
have behaved in the extraordinary manner con-
templated of.

They to remain Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
Julia Donaghy

A true Copy
Per me (Mrs. J.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to visit us at the present time. I am, however, glad to hear that you are well and hope that you will be able to visit us soon. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, Sir, very truly,
 J. M. Smith

1894
Pub. Dept.
Enclos. No 1
To
G. No 6437

Current No. 3437.

Public DEPARTMENT.

From W. F. Donaghue Esq.

No.

Dated 24 }
Received 26 } Nov. 94

Enclosure 1

SUBJECT.

Complaint against Surgeon Major Walker

Mr. & Mrs.

Submitted for perusal. Mr. & Mrs. Donaghue
Mr. D. mistakes the nature of the
inquiry. He wishes to know what
is claimed by Mr. Price on solemn affirming
the language used in the letter without

for

27/11/94

Alvinus papers are with the S.G.

For
3/12 30/11/94 5 Dec

Minutes of evidence recorded by Surgeon
Major General Tibthorpe at St. Bartholomew's
Hospital on the 23rd November 1894 from
10-15 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Read letters dated 10th and 20th September
1894 from Mr. Donaghue to the Chief
Secretary and letter dated November 14th
from Mrs. Donaghue to the Secretary/
Surgeon-General.

Mrs. Donaghue states in reply to the
Surgeon General that those letters which
were read in her presence and that of
her husband and Surgeon Major Walker
contain the allegations which she wishes
investigated.

In answer to the Surgeon General
she replied -

My child will be 14 months old
on the 4th of December next. In July Dr.
Price saw him for me once or twice and
prescribed medicines (pills) for constipation
as his liver had not been acting. Dr. Price
saw him last on the 6th July the day he was
leaving London. I brought the child to consult
him about it as I was anxious because
the

the child did not sit up properly. He said that he was a great fat boy and that in time he would sit up but that I must attend to the state of his bowels. There was nothing as far as I could tell the matter with the child's intelligence and I was not then anxious about the general state of his intelligence. On the 10th July he was attacked with a fit of convulsions and Apothecary Smith was called in to treat him and continued to treat until I brought him into Coty. The child was getting his teeth & continued to suffer from three to four times a day from fits of convulsions which lasted from five to ten minutes. I brought him into Coty on the 6th Sept^r: about 12 noon to Mrs. Calder's house opposite the Government gardens. I know Coty well having been here several times with different ladies. I came in to see Dr. Walker and consult him about my child as Mrs. Rogers recommended me to do so. I have never seen Dr. Walker before the 7th of September. The child had another fit at 5 A.M. on the

Ms
must I
the same
thought

the 7th morning. I sent for a carriage as it was too wet to walk and had to wait for the carriage until about 8 A.M. The carriage had a hood but spite of it the rain beat in on myself and the child, and in my excitement I forgot to bring any wrapper to wrap him in. I was about thirteen years attached to the Lying-in Hospital. I am aware of the system of the Lying-in Hospital Madras where patients are either treated as in-patients or out-patients. I know the use of the hospital registers which are required to make up the monthly returns. I came to the hospital desiring ^{my child} to be treated as a private patient. I know the practice in the out-patient Dispensary at Egmore was for patients who wished to see the Doctor to first see either the Matron or the apothecary who registers their names and notes of cases and the apothecary either prescribed for them or kept them, if he considers necessary, for the

the Medical Officer to see. This is what I meant by a "private patient". In my experience Medical officers do not take "fees" at their hospitals.

I had no objection whatever on the 7th September to have my child's name registered.

On arrival at the hospital when I saw Mrs. Howell the Matron, I said my child was very ill and often gets convulsions - at the time the child was not in a fit and she showed me into the European Female ward. I did not ask to see the apothecary as I only wished to see Dr. Walker. There was nothing emergent about the case when I arrived at the hospital as well as remember I waited until about 10 a.m. as Dr. Walker, the Matron told me was busy. During the time I was waiting, the child was irritable and cross but there was nothing emergent about its case.

After

After Dr. Walker saw me in the Female Ward I heard send for the Register but I did not see nor do I know whether the "dresser" brought it. I did not see the "dresser". I am not aware whether there was a dresser (I mean Hospital assistant) attached to the hospital or not as I know nothing about the hospital. I do not know whether he brought the "Register" into the office or not.

Dr. Walker did not offer me a chair when I came into the office. He did not ask me in the office "what was the matter with the child".

While I was in the office I told him I considered that by not examining my child that I considered his conduct was brutal and ungentlemanly. I do not think I was more than three minutes in the office. I do not think he was more than one minute with me while I saw him in the female ward.

when

When I first saw him in the female ward, he shouted out, Did you come as a hospital patient or a "private patient." I said "private patient" but Mrs. Cowell said, say "hospital patient" and I said no, as a "private patient". What I mean by a "Private patient" is one who comes to the hospital to see the Medical Officer in charge and not the Subordinate. What I understand as an "hospital patient" is one who is seen by one of the Medical Subordinates.

I am aware of the rule that patients coming to such hospitals are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance, but I heard a report that a fee had been taken at St. Bartholomew's hospital by a French woman, Mrs. Cowell told me this.

Dr. Walker did not ask me for any fee nor did he speak about one but seeing that he took no interest in the case and was rude I offered to pay him

him while in the office. After I left the office Mrs. Cowell asked me to come back from the carriage as Dr. Walker wanted me. I came back to the door of the office. I would not tell him anything more about the child and said I would report him to Dr. Gibthorpe and I took the child away as I had lost my temper and was hysterical. Mrs. Cowell came to see me between 1 and 2 p.m., the same day and said Dr. Walker had sent her saying it was all a misunderstanding and that he would be glad to see your child. I did not require his services as I had got Dr. Browning to see the child.

What first put me out was Dr. Walker's manner which was abrupt and rude and his stating that the ward was not the place for me and that I should have been round at the out-patient room.

I said I came here all the way from

his abrupt manner
will know that
1890

to be sent to
the out-patient
room
and very likely
1890

from Coonoor to get his advice and he answered "that is not the thing". He sent for the book and I said "my child is very ill and I want your advice". Then he directed me to follow him into the office, I was excited after his saying "That is not the thing" - but I followed him into the office.

I do not remember whether my step-daughter was in the ward or not when Dr. Walker arrived.

When the child got a fit now it remains unconscious for a little time, between the fits he appears intelligent enough. During the three days he was in Ooty in September he was very bad and never recognised me from the time he got the fit in the hospital for three days. He had never been so seriously ill before, during the fits he had been unconscious but in the intervals he had been bright.

In reply to Surgeon Major Walker
Apothecary

apothecary I. Smith never told me that the child's state was incurable, he rather made light of it.

Mrs. Cowell did not tell me to go to the out-patient Department.

The Female ward was empty at the time I was in it on the 7th September.

Mrs. Cowell was with me the greater part of the time in the ward and her mother was there, part of the time. I was in an anxious state of mind about my child when I came to the hospital but not excited as I continued talking to Mrs. Cowell and her mother about their private affair. I cannot answer whether I was in a condition of mind at the time to be easily excited or upset. I was not nervous, excited, or hysterical while waiting in the ward. I did not cry before Dr. Walker appeared in the ward. While I was waiting I did not express my anxiety to hurry Dr. Walker nor did I ask any one to call. I was not impatient at the delay nor did I say that I would not wait any longer

longer. Mrs. Cowell did not tell me that Dr. Walker's voice was naturally somewhat loud and abrupt and that she should not mind it as it was natural to him but she said he was against her. I mean "down on her" on account of some hospital clothing. She made a representation about.

The child was working in a fit as I was leaving the office. I was not excited or hysterical when you (Dr. Walker) came into the ward. You did not tell me "To take the child to the out-patient Department. you did say "you should have taken the child to the out-patient Department." I did not hear you say "I will come to see it there." I did not decline to go to the out-patient Department. I do not know whether you told me that all hospital patients must go to the out-patient Department to have their names entered according to rule. you might have said so but you were speaking so loud and so fast that

that I could not follow you.

You never said to me, "well as you object to go to the out-patient Department I will treat the child here (in the female ward) though it is irregular but I must send for the out-patient register in order to enter the child's name according to the hospital rules" - but I heard you calling for the book.

8/6/11
I am
and say
the
probably
above
the

A native may have brought the register (book) into the ward but I do not remember seeing him in my excitement. I did not object to have the child's name entered in the register. I became excited and hysterical when I was in the ward and you said "that is not the thing". I made no objection to my child's name being entered in the book as I know the Government rules on the subject.

You did not tell me in the European ward "as you wish the child treated as a private case I am sorry you did not bring it to my house as

I do not like to treat private cases at hospital, however as you are here, come into the office and I will examine the child and prescribe for you. You did not say this in the ward but in the office itself. I followed you into the office but I did not sit down at all and I was excited and hysterical at this time. You did not in the office say to me "Now tell me what is the matter with the child" but when I lost my temper you then asked me after I had volunteered to pay a fee. I was excited all the time in the office. I did abuse you just before leaving the office. I do not remember saying, you are a rude man and a brutal man and a cad of a man and no gentleman. It is possible in my excitement that I may have used such terms, the only one I remember is that I called you a mercenary cad when in the carriage. In the office I said

said I considered your conduct in not examining the child was brutal and ungentlemanly.

My only reason for calling you a mercenary cad was because I thought you wanted a fee. I did abuse you during the whole time I was in the office. I did not continue to abuse in the verandah in the presence of those outside. Mrs. Cowell did not try and sooth me or tell me to wait until I was called as I seemed to be under some misapprehension.

As well as I remember Dr. Browning came after breakfast between 1 and 2 p.m. you said in the office "what do I care if your child is sick".

I have also stated that I volunteered to give you a fee as I thought you wanted it.

Here Dr. Walker asked Mrs. Donaghue "If I wanted a fee as you assert, am I

But I did
in the carriage
W

I likely to have behaved in this manner
or to have made use of this expression."

I consider you lost your temper and
did say so because I brought the child
to the hospital instead of to your house.
No patient ever came to the hospital
I know of who wished to pay.

I do not know why you should have
asked me to come into the office if
not for the purpose of examining the
child.

Regarding my statement that
my case was not a single instance of
similar treatment, it was simply
founded on rumours we had heard
and we have no interest in pressing
it further.

Read: letter from Mrs. Cowell
dated 19th November to Surgeon Major Walker.

In answer to Mrs. Donaghue she
replies, I understood you to say your
child was ill since birth. I did tell
you to go to the out-patient Apothecary
in

Y^t the next day
meant that
she could move
then write!
1890

in the presence of my mother. After
I spoke to Dr. Walker, I went again
and said that Dr. Walker told me
to show you to the out-patient Depart-
ment. I do not remember saying
that you are to say "I have come as
an hospital patient." Dr. Walker when
he came to the European female ward
did not come in a rude manner
but spoke in his usual loud tone. I
did not hear Dr. Walker say in a
loud and rude manner "that is no
place for you, you ought to go round
to the out-patient Department."

I think we were in the European
female ward altogether about ten
minutes from the time Dr. Walker
saw you until you & he went to the office.

In answer to Surgeon Major Walker
she replied -

I did not tell Mrs. Donaghue that
I was afraid of you. I did tell her
that your voice was loud and your
manner

manner abrupt which might deceive those who did not know you and I also told her that for the same reason at first when you took charge in April 1893, I did not think you liked me.

In reply to Mrs. Donaghue she said, I did not tell you that I thought Dr. Walker was "down on me".

In reply to Surgeon Major Walker she stated, I have known Mrs. Donaghue since 1882, but not on familiar terms. When I was in the Lying-in Hospital in Madras, I formed the opinion that Mrs. Donaghue was a woman of hasty and excitable temper from her manner with the Nurses when she was living with the Matron. I have never seen her in a passion. When Mrs. Donaghue came I told her that Dr. Walker would be a long time in the post-mortem room and she had better go to the out-patient to see the Apothecary, as was the usual course. She declined saying

saying that she came all the way from Coonoor to see Dr. Walker.

During the time Mrs. Donaghue was waiting in the female ward she was inclined to cry and fidgety and moving about as I thought looking to see if the doctor was coming. I told her not to worry about the child and endeavoured to soothe her. I told her that she must not mind your voice and manner as the one was loud and the other abrupt, as I have done to others.

When you came alone from the Mortuary towards the office, I met you just outside the office door before you saw Mrs. Donaghue and I informed you that a lady wished to see you about her child, you said to me, "Request the lady to take her child to the out-patient Department to have its name entered and I will come and see it there. I told her

so and she gave the same answer
"I purposely came to see Dr. Walker"
and did not go. After that you entered
the ward with me and saw Mrs.
Donaghue and her child for the first
time.

Mrs. Donaghue said to you I
"want to see you about my child"
or words to that effect and you
replied "you must take the child to
the out-patient Department to have
its name entered and that you
would come and see it there."

She declined to go saying I won't
go and I won't have my child's name
in the hospital book. You then explain-
ed to her that every out-patient
must have its name entered in the
out-patient register. She still persisted
in declining to go. You then sent for
the hospital register which was brought
to the ward by the Civil Apothecary
Gopalen of the out-patient Department.
when

when it was brought she refused to
have the child's name entered. became
excited and began to cry saying "I
came purposely to see you and I won't
have its name registered." I cannot
say for certain what she said on
the subject as she was crying so much
and was so excited.

You asked her to come into the
office as you saw she would not have
the child's name entered as a hospital
patient and could not find out what
she really wanted. She followed you
into the office carrying the child. She
had been excited and hysterical for
some time before she followed you
into the office. You did not give her
any reasonable cause for passing
into this condition. In my opinion
the condition was brought on by her
worry and anxiety about the state of
the health of the child. I did not see
the

the child in a convulsive fit from
the time she came to the hospital
until she left. you asked me to write
to Mrs. Donaghue to say she must be
under some misunderstanding and to
find out what it was, and to tell her
to bring the child to hospital in the
usual way, to bring it to your house
or that you would call to see it.

I noted nothing emergent about the
child's case nor did Mrs. Donaghue
represent to me that there was anything
urgent.

You did not ask Mrs. Donaghue
for a fee or make any reference to
one during my presence.

Mrs. Donaghue as well as I remember
was about five minutes in the office
with you. I remained at the door
of the European female ward close to
the office door. I only heard Mrs.
Donaghue's voice weeping aloud from just
after

after you both entered. I heard no other
voice. She came out of the office still
crying, abusive to you and excited. She
called you "a brute of a man" "a brute
of a man" "no gentleman" and said
I will report you to higher authorities.

She made a great scene. As she
left the office I saw the child's face and
it was not working in a convulsive
fit. She gave the child to the ayah
and stood abusing you. After she left
the office I spoke to her and tried to
soothe her. I asked her to come back
to the office and see you. There must have
been some misunderstanding. you did
not tell me to call her back. She return-
ed to the office door still abusing you
and then entered her carriage and
drove away. During your visit to the
ward you appeared not to be excited
but in your usual temper and continued
in the same state up to time you enter-
ed the office with her. Mrs. Donaghue's
step-daughter

Step-daughter was not in the ward while you were there. Mrs. Donaghue waited about two hours before she saw you. The interview in the female ward was about ten minutes, in the office about five minutes and from when she left the office until she drove away about five minutes. As far as I know the child had no convulsive fit during these periods.

In reply to Mrs. Donaghue she answers -

I did not tell Mrs. Calder and Mrs. Rooney that Dr. Walker was very rude to you nor do I remember ever speaking to your step-daughter on the subject. What I did say I repeat "that Dr. Walker's loud tone & abrupt way I myself thought him to be very rude at first but afterwards came to find out that it was his usual tone".

This is a statement of Mrs. Donaghue's statement to me. I could not say whether the child was in a convulsive fit or not. She could not have been longer in the office than from three to five minutes.

Read Mrs. Damon's letter dated 19th November to Surgeon Major Walker.

Mrs. Donaghue states that she considers she knows little or nothing about the case.

In reply to Mrs. Donaghue she says as far as she remembers it was rainy that morning.

In reply to Surgeon Major Walker she said, I saw Mrs. Donaghue carry the child into the office and out again. I was standing at the door of the native female ward. I did not see the child's face as she left the office. I could not say whether the child was in a convulsive fit or not. She could not have been longer in the office than from three to five minutes.

Read Mr. C. Schwartz's statement dated 19th November 1894.

Mrs. Donaghue states that she does not care to question him.

In reply to Surgeon Major Walker he answers, when you entered the office I

I was sitting in my usual seat. There was a chair at the end of the table and one at the side. You pointed out the chair at the end of the table for Mrs. Donaghue to sit down in and she sat down in it, you sitting in the other. I heard you ask Mrs. Donaghue "what was the matter with the child." She spoke something out she being very much excited. I could not hear what she said. She appeared to be abusing you. You then told her to leave the room. I went outside the door. She was in the office about five or six minutes altogether. I saw her leave the office carrying the child which I saw but did not notice that it was in a convulsive fit. You did not in my hearing give her any cause for losing her temper.

Peon Parthasarathy states in reply to the Surgeon General that on the 7th September while Mrs. Donaghue was in the office with Surgeon Major Walker, he was standing at

at just outside the door and saw her come out with the child in her arms. He saw the child's face. I noticed nothing the matter with it. Afterwards as she was getting into the carriage, I had the baby in my arms, the child was quiet and was not in any fit. The lady was in the office for three or four minutes. While in office she was making a noise and came out abusing and stood in the veranda abusing.

Civil apothecary M. L. Noronha, L.M.S.

On the 7th September I followed you from the mortuary to the office in three or four minutes, it was not then raining as I came without my hat. As far as I remember it was not a bleak wet morning though there may have been showers.

Lence copy.

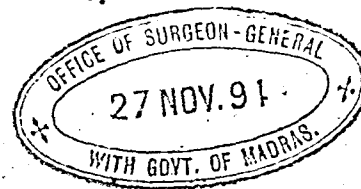
Chenelombe
Surgeon Major Jc

Decem 6th 3rd 1874

Surgeon Genl Jc

Urgent
Confidential
Ootacamund 25th Nov 1901
No. C/5

From Surg-Major G. L. Waelder M.D.
To The Secretary to the
Surgeon-General with Government
Madras.



Sir,

In connection with the investigation held by the Surgeon-General at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, on the 23rd Inst, in connection with Mr. Donaghy's complaint, I have the honor to request the favor of the Surgeon-General's notice to the following points viz.

(a) Hospital Rainfall Register.

This was referred to by the Surg. General during the enquiry. The entries however require explanation to prevent misconception; - the entries for the 7th & 8th Sept. are as follows viz. -

1894	Inches
Sept 7 th	0.64
8 th	0.13

The rainfall is recorded up to 7 P.M. daily, hence 0.64" on the 7th Sept. represents the rainfall for 24 hours ending at 7 P.M. that day; and 0.13" is the rainfall from 7 P.M. on the 7th Sept. to 7 P.M. on the 8th Sept.; this explanation shows that very little rain, viz. 0.13", fell on the day that Mr. Donaghy brought his child to the Hospital, i.e. at 8 O'clock on the morning of the 7th Sept. - Mr. Donaghy endeavours

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W. A. Chaplain
D. W. Dwyer

to make it appear that the morning of the 7th Sept was very wet, - which is disproved by this record. -

(b) Mr Donaghy admits that the child had been suffering from convulsive fits (three or four daily) for two months previous to the 7th Sept; - such condition indicating that Chronic Brain Disease existed; - in connection with this point, it appears that the child's father, Mr Donaghy, was a patient in the General Hospital for a considerable time, some four or five years ago, suffering from paralysis, from this condition, he partially recovered, and married his present wife, who was a nurse in the General Hospital, when Mr Donaghy was a patient there; epileptic fits succeeded the paralysis, and his condition was such that he had to relinquish his appointment as Local Fund Engineer, Chinghapet Dist., and retire from local fund service. Proof can be adduced in support of these facts if needed. - The Surg. General will appreciate the intimate relations between the father's condition of partial paralysis & epileptic fits, and the child's condition of chronic convulsive fits, which latter have now continued for four and half months, i.e. since 10th July last, when the first fit is stated, by Mr Donaghy, to have occurred. - I would moreover, ask the Surg. General kindly to note, that the child's condition was

was a chronic one, of two months duration, when brought to the Hospital on the 7th Sept last. -

(c) The last point I wish to refer to is, Mr Donaghy's assertion that I said she should not have brought her child to a "Pauper Hospital"; - by an oversight, I omitted to cross examine Mr Donaghy on this statement, - I can however, emphatically deny that I made any such remark; - the probabilities also are against my having done so, as St. Bartholomew's Hospital is not a "Pauper Hospital"; nor indeed, do I know of any hospital in this country which bears such an appellation.

I have the honor to be
Yours most obed^t Serv^t.
Geo. A. Walker Esq
Surgeon-Major.

No. 9106

1894

ms

Manly, N.Y. 24th Nov 1894

Sir Major General S. S. Sittler

I informed you yesterday at the inquiry held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, that several of the State
-men made by Dr. C. M. M. the Doctor, and the other
-subordinates, including under Dr. Walker, were after by
-in time. In instance, Dr. C. M. M. pretended that she
-did not know that the morning I called at the Hospital
-was wet, but remembered that there was sunshine,
-in that day. Dr. C. M. M. stated that there was no rain
-because he remembered walking from the dead
-house in the Hospital without his cap on. Dr. Walker
-himself stated that the morning was fine so he
-walked from his house to the Hospital, and the
-contrary. Contrary that the morning was chab & wet, and
-if you wish to obtain further evidence on this point to
-support this statement, I beg you will ask some
-Dr. C. M. M. who he elected to take at 12 - Calders house,
-instead of seeing me with my sick child at his house.
-In his letter to Dr. C. M. M., Dr. C. M. M. distinctly stated
-that the child should not be brought out on a wet chab
-morning. Mrs. & Mr. C. M. M. will tell you, if asked, that
-the carriage was sent for, on a wet morning, and that it
-left their house, and returned to it in the rain. My step-
-daughter will tell you that she accompanied me to the
-rain and that it was raining when I was in the Hospital.
-During the time I waited there to see the Doctor, and
-the watchman who drove me, will tell you that he had
-a waterproof coat on, and that the morning was wet,
-and I had to pay extra hire for the carriage &
-in consequence.

2. The Matron Clerk who was in the office
-room when I entered it, stated in his evidence, that Dr.
-Walker handed me a chair, that I accepted it, and

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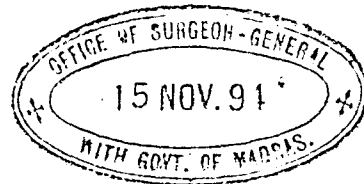
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That the Clerk, ^{was} ~~was~~ in the room while
I was seated talking to the Doctor, this is an
absolute falsehood. I repeat, I was kept standing
with my child in my arms, and when the chair
was offered to me, after I threatened to report him
to you, I declined to take it. I deny most emphatically
this part of the evidence brought against me.
The Clerk was not in the room when Dr. Walker
was talking to his attorney and that he did
not know the child, nor did he ask me to allow
him to do so, when I was with him in the office.
3. Dr. Walker, and the others wanted
to make out that I was excited the whole
time I was in the hospital, and one seemed
to infer from this evidence that I acted in a
maniacal state. A woman sickening and
advice for her sick child. He had reported in
getting his subscribers particularly Dr. Wells
to support him in this view, and from the way
in which he carried out his examination, it was
clear that his witnesses were tutored, and that
they were afraid to tell you the truth.
4. Dr. Walker objected without good
grounds I think, to allow my husband
to be present, when Dr. Wells was being
examined. The Doctor ~~was~~ to make out
that I was getting excited when I called for
my husband's help. No doubt, I was painful
and showed my agitation when I heard Dr.
Wells tell you under Dr. Walker's examination
such bare faced lies. I told you also that I was
prepared to take my oath that the statements
made by me were quite true, that I had
no object in bringing a false charge against
Dr. Walker, and I considered that if you wished
to come to a right conclusion in this matter,
that the witnesses examined, should be
examined under solemn affirmations, but
you said you were not a Judge, and that

could not be done by yourself. I beg that the
case may be transferred to the District Magistrate.
5. My husband in his letter of the
10th Sept. stated, that this is not a singular ^{instance} of
similar treatment being meted out to others.
Dr. Walker considered this charge trifling,
and declined to enter on his defence in reference
to it. I mentioned no names, but expressed
I am ready to do so, as stated above. I am
not actuated by vindictive motives against
the Doctor, and do not care to press this
part of the charges brought against him.
6. The Doctor wants to make out,
that I was very much excited during
the whole of the time I was in the hospital.
This was his two conditions when he entered
the Hospital from the dead house, that
were, I am sure, he would not have
behaved in the extraordinary manner
complained of. I beg to remain
Sir
Yours most obedient servant
Julia Drayton



II.

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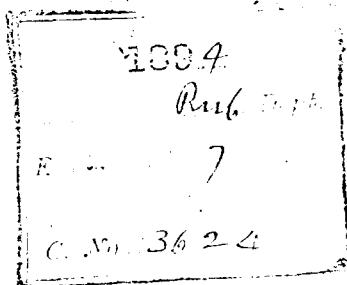
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a. When I first saw the child he had an exhausted appearance; the thumbs were turned into the closed fists; he lay on his back with his eyes open, staring, but taking no notice of anyone or anything; there was a continuous peculiar jerking backwards & forwards of the head, this motion was rhythmic; he kept up a continuous grunting or clucking noise; the arms & legs were frequently but irregularly moved; the descending colon contained masses easily discernible on palpation, the history pointed to these being masses of undigested milk (casein); one tooth had been 'cut' & close by the gum was red and tense over another nearly through.

b. As regards the time of day I cannot speak positively — At breakfast, which I take any time from 11 to 11.30 a.m., I received a note, from Mr. Calder of Oley Hall, informing me that a lady had come in from Quenover with a sick child and asking me would the child be brought to me or would I go to the house, for certain reasons I elected the latter course & went down when I had finished breakfast — so that probably it was some time between 11.30 & 12.30 when I saw the child.

II. I saw Mrs. Cowell at the house she was with Mrs. Calder at the time

Indy. 30 Nov 1894. no 9/131.



I think, but I did not hear her speak to anyone & what may have passed between her & Mrs Donoghue or between her and Mrs Calder. I am only aware of by hearsay which I presume the Surgeon General does not require - I would add that I had no conversation with anyone except Mrs Donoghue and her remarks regarding Mrs Cowell's presence are not apparently included in the spirit of the question put to me.

III. I noticed that Mrs Donoghue had been crying and when she bent over the child and failed to attract his attention she began to cry, quietly, the same occurred when she spoke of the possible future mental state of the child - I cannot recollect anything further regarding Mrs Donoghue not having made any note regarding her ~~name~~ ^{with}.

IV. As I saw Mrs Donoghue's child in a purely private capacity. I propose giving her confidentially the substance of my replies informing her that I have anticipated her sanction in the matter. The Surgeon General will, I am sure, see the necessity of such a course from an ethical point of view. The question put to me by the Surg. Genl: will not of course be communicated.

W B Brounig
Surgeon Major
JMB

1894
Sub. Dept.
Division No. 6
C. No. 3624

Maryland Cronon

14 November 1894

To

Surgeon Capt. H. Sherman M.D.

Very Surgeon General

Sir

In reply to your letter
Nov/122 dated 12. Just I have
the honor to enclose the statement
in writing, asked for by you.

The Child is still sick
a reference to Dr. Brimmon who
saw him a day or two before
he returned to Madras, will
prove this, and if Surgeon
Lt Col Lancaster thinks, I
will not be safe to take him
onto duty on the 20. Inst, or
if the Mother is not able to
leave him behind, on the
event of any sudden change.

for the worse, taking place
then, I must beg of you, either
to postpone the enquiry,
or take her evidence at
Court.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedt Servant

Anna Plow

Maryland
Nov 14th 1894

Loonoon

To

Surgeon Capt. H. Shuman
Surg. Surgeon Genl

Sir, I have seen your
letter No C 1122 dated the
12th Nov, and also my
husbands letter dated
10th Sept. addressed to the
Chief Secy, and Dep to State,
that the statements made
in the letter are quite
correct, and based on information
furnished by me
Yours faithfully
Julia Magdine

Nov 19/94

Surgeon Major Walker,
M.D.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th Novr/94 desiring me to state on writing for the information of the Surgeon Genl: with you all I know regarding Dr^{rs} Donoghue's visit with her child to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the morning of the 7th of Sept^r last.

I beg to state that Dr^{rs} Donoghue called at the Hospital at or about 8 A.M. you were at the time holding a Post-Mortem at the Dead House.

She said, she wished to consult you about her child who has been ailing since its birth.

I told her you were very busy & would be rather long in returning & advised her to see the Apthys at the Out-patient Dept. which she refused to do, saying, she came expressly to see you. I asked her to call again tomorrow, which she also refused, preferring to wait till you came.

After about two hours you came to ward the Office & on seeing you I told you there was a lady who wished to see you about her child; you told me to tell her to take her child to the Out-patient Apthys (Dr. Gopalani) & that you would see it there, where this she refused doing. You then went into the European Female Ward & saw her & called for the Out-patient Apthys to bring the Out-patient register & take the child's

name entered, when on hearing the book being seen you became quite excited & hysterical, saying, "She came particularly to consult you & did not wish her child's name entered in the Hospital book." You then asked her into the Office to examine & prescribe for the child. After being in the Office about 5 minutes, she left very excited & abusive to you & got into her carriage & was about to drive away when I went up & tried to persuade her to return, saying, there must have been some misunderstanding. She then returned, but, still was excited & abusive to you.

In the course of the day before leaving Hospital, you asked me if I knew the lady & the cause of her strange behaviour. I replied, I knew her well, she being in the Lying-in-Hospital at Madras when I was under training & thought the excitement

... of her child's ill-
ness. I wrote to White & ask her to either
bring the child to Hospital or to your house,
or; if you could call at her house to see
the child. Whichever was most convenient
to her, as there seemed to be some mis-
understanding in the morning.

Instead of writing I called on Mrs
Donoghue, thinking to explain matters
better. She told me that she has already
called on other medical aid.

I am

Sir

Yrs very respectfully

J. Cowell

Matron

St Bartholomew's

Hospital

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Sir
I received your
Memo of 15th November 1894
requesting me to state all I
knew about Mrs. Donoghue
admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital
on the morning of the 7th September
last. As far as I can recollect
I passed through the Native
Female Ward on reaching
the door. I saw her come out
of the European Female Ward
and go into the Office followed
by Mrs. Donoghue with her child
I had only gone from one
ward to another. When I saw
Mrs. Donoghue come out of the

one seemed to be very
excited and speaking in
abusive language from which
I inferred that the man
abusing you. although I did
not hear you speak. I do
not think the event have been

5 minutes in the office with
you. I am
Yours respectfully

A. D. D. D.
Assistant. M. D. D.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital
O. D. D. D.
19th November 1894

Yours respectfully

1894.
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D.

Statement of A. Schwartz, Clerk to the
Civil Surgeon, Co. Sacramento

I remember well the day Mrs. Donaghue attended the Hospital with her child. She came into the office room with Doctor Walker, who asked her kindly to take seat and she did. Doctor Walker enquired the nature of the complaint with the child, but she, at once, became abusive and was much excited, a strange and abrupt proceeding on the part of a lady which naturally surprised me. I was then asked to leave the room after an interval of 2 to 3 minutes, and waited a little outside. While I was outside the office room I could hear the loud tone in which Mrs. Donaghue was speaking, but I could not hear what Doctor Walker replied her. I was outside the office room for about three minutes, when Mrs. Donaghue came out, she even then continued to be insulting in the veranda loudly, and could not control herself. Whereupon Mrs. Cowell tried to soothe her and asked her to wait until she was calm. Mrs. Donaghue however got into the carriage and drove away still excited. She made a great scene. She went away still abusive.

Co. Sacramento.
19 November 1891.

A. Schwartz
Clerk to the Civil Surgeon,
Co. Sacramento.

Confidential

No 654

Encl. 9

From

362
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 7th December 1894.

SURGEON MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.S.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Public DEPARTMENT.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SIR,

With reference to Confidential G.O. No. 845 Public dated 8th November 1894, I now attach a copy of the notes of evidence I recorded on the 23rd November 1894 during the enquiry held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on that date. Mr. Donaghue and Mrs. Donaghue being present. During the examination of Mrs. Howell, it was not possible that Mr. Donaghue could be present as she was ill in bed and requested that he should not be allowed into her room.

2. It will be seen from Mrs. Donaghue's evidence that the child was ill on and off from the 6th July and by Surgeon Major Walker's letter No. 63 dated 25th November 1894 attached that the child had a distinctly newrotic hereditary taint. That on the 10th July it first suffered from convulsions which have practically continued ever since. It was under
Medical

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Medical treatment up to the time she brought it to Ootacamund on the 6th September. The mother brought it to Ootacamund for the purpose of consulting Surgeon Major Walker whose professional reputation she had heard about but whom she did not know personally. She brought it to the hospital at 8 a. m. on the 7th being fully aware of the rules regarding gratuitous treatment ~~and~~ ^{and} governing the treatment of out-patients. The only thing she appears to have been confused about is the difference between a "private" and a "hospital" patient. In her examination by me she states that she remembered the practice in the Lying-in hospital in Madras and considered "private" patients as those who wished to see the doctor had first had to see the Matron or Apothecary who registered their names and notes of their cases, and the Apothecary either prescribed for them himself or if he considered it necessary kept them for the Medical Officer to see. In her cross examination by Dr. Walker, she states "what I mean by a "private" patient is one who comes to the hospital to see the Medical officer in charge and not the Subordinate. What I understand as an "Hospital patient" is one who is seen by one of the Medical Subordinates" - She states

Of course this is almost *MS*

states she had no objection to have her child's name registered. 3. This confusion of thought on her part seems to me to be an important point as she does not appear to have become excited until she was asked to go to the out-patient room and have her child's name registered and even refused to give Dr. Walker the information when he caused the register to be brought to the ward. She states she heard the register called for by Dr. Walker when he first saw her but she did not know whether it was brought or not. This in reply to cross examination by Dr. Walker she attributes to the state of excitement she was in. When the register was brought, instead of answering the questions put to her by Dr. Walker she replied, she came from Coonoor to get his professional advice and he answered "that is not the thing" which she says excited her. Mrs.

Mrs. Cowell's evidence shows that Mrs. Donaghue was asked by her at Dr. Walker's request to go to the out-patient room and have the child's name registered and that he would come and see it there. Her reply was that "I purposely came to see Dr. Walker"; and that she did not go. Then Dr. Walker went into the Ward for the first time and saw her and requested her himself to go and have the child's name registered and she again declined saying "I won't go and I won't have my child's name entered in the hospital book". Dr. Walker then had the book brought. Mrs. Donaghue again refused to have the child's name entered, became excited and began to cry saying "I came purposely to see you and I won't have its name registered" or words to that effect which she cannot exactly remember as Mrs. Donaghue was much excited. Mrs. Cowell states "you (Dr. Walker) did not give her any

any reasonable cause for passing into this condition (of excitement)". In Mrs. Cowell's opinion, the excitement was brought on by the worry and anxiety about the state of health of her child. What brought on this state of excitement according to Mrs. Donaghue's statement was Dr. Walker's abrupt and rude manner and his stating that the ward was not the place for her and that she should have been at the out-patient Department. She also says when he first saw her he shouted out, "did you come as a hospital or a private patient". When he requested her to give him the information necessary for the out-patient register, she replied "I came from Coonoor to get your advice and he answered "That is not the thing" which excited her. Mrs. Cowell says that Dr. Walker did not come to the female Ward in a rude manner but spoke in his usual loud tone. She also

also says she had informed Mrs. Donaghue that Dr. Walker's voice was loud and his manner abrupt but Mrs. Donaghue denies this.

In reply to Dr. Walker Mrs. Donaghue says that on coming to the hospital she was in an anxious state of mind about the child but could not answer whether she was in a condition of mind at the time to be easily excited or put out. She says she was not nervous, excited or hysterical while waiting in the ward.

Mrs. Cowell's evidence shows that all the time she was waiting Mrs. Donaghue was inclined to cry, fidgeting and moving about. She also states that she formed the opinion while in the Lying-in hospital Madras in 1882, that Mrs. Donaghue (then Miss Dennehey) was a woman of hasty and excitable temper from her manner with the nurses there.

4. Regarding the state of the child ~~when~~ at the hospital - Mrs. Donaghue states that the child had a fit at 5 a.m. on the 7. There was nothing urgent about the case when she arrived at the hospital at 8 a.m. or during the time she remained waiting to 10 a.m. though the child was irritable and cross. She says the child was taken with a fit while leaving the office. Mrs. Cowell did not see the child in a fit from the time it was brought to the hospital until it was taken away. She noted nothing serious about the child's case while the mother was waiting nor did Mrs. Donaghue make any such representation to her. The person who had the child as the mother was getting into the carriage, says the child was quiet and not in any fit.

5. According to Mrs. Donaghue's statement Dr. Walker did not offer her a chair

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chair in the office or attempt to treat
her child. In cross examination by Dr.
Walker she replies "you did not say to
me, now tell me what is the matter with
the child" but when I lost my temper
"you then asked me after I had volunteered
to pay a fee" - she also said, "you did
not tell me in the European ward" as you
wish the child treated as a private case,
I am sorry you did not bring it to my
house as I do not like to treat private
cases at hospital; however, as you are
here come into the office and I will
examine the child and prescribe for you.
You did not say this in the ward but
in the office itself" - In reply to Dr. Walker
she said, "I followed you into the office
but I did not sit down at all and
I was excited and hysterical at the time.
The clerk (Mr. Schwartz) who was present
in the office when she and Dr. Walker
entered

entered states that she was offered a seat
sat down, that he heard nothing said by
Dr. Walker which should have aggravated
her and that she was abusive all the
time. This she also states herself that
she abused, called him names and
threatened him during the whole time she
was in the office.

6. Mrs. Donaghue states that Dr. Walker
did not ask her for any fee or speak to
her about one but that she considering
he took no interest in the case and was
rude offered to pay him while in the
office.

7. According to Mrs. Donaghue's state-
ment, the time occupied in the ward
was about a minute and about three
minutes in the office. According to Mrs.
Lowell about ten minutes in the ward,
five in the office and five in the verandah
until she went away. The clerk says about
five or six minutes in the office. Dr. Walker

Excer No. 2, dated 17 October 1894 gives from five to ten minutes in the ward and about five minutes in the office. On Mrs. Donaghue's leaving the office in a rage, Mrs. Lowell attempted to soothe her but the only effect was to bring her back to the office door where she continued abusing Dr. Walker. She states this herself and says she took the child away because she had lost her temper and was hysterical.

8. I also attach a letter dated 24 Novr 1894 from Mrs. Donaghue. The question of the morning being wet is of little importance. In her evidence Mrs. Donaghue states she forgot to bring proper wraps to cover the child and does not appear to have asked for any change of clothes. If the child was wet, she doubtless, during the two hours she was waiting, would have done something to have it dried. In this letter she acknowledges she was offered a chair though according to her it was after some delay. Her own evidence shows that Dr. Walker's only reason

reason for asking her to go into the office was for the purpose of his examining the child - I consider the whole evidence shows she was excited during the whole time but lost her temper in the ward and lost completely all control over herself when she was in the office. I have no reason to believe that the witnesses were in any way tutored, they gave their evidence clearly and I consider truthfully. Mrs. Lowell particularly told that I hoped, although she was not on her oath she would be as particular as if she were and I have no reason to doubt anything she said. As already stated in para 1 it would not have been possible for Mr. Donaghue to be present during Mrs. Lowell's examination as she was in bed and had requested he would not be brought in. Mrs. Donaghue had full opportunities of cross examining her.

With reference to para 5 of her letter

I/

Durham, N.C., 17 Nov 1894

I did not make any further enquiries regarding these vague charges as I found (vide evidence) that neither Mrs. Donaghue or her husband had any evidence to give except the vaguest rumours that feet had been taken from private patients at the hospital. I satisfied myself that such was not the usual practice of Dr. Walker or any of his subordinates.

With reference to para 6 of her letter, even if her assertion was true which the evidence goes strongly against, it would not be a matter of wonder if Dr. Walker after making a post-mortem examination which had lasted two hours and was I know a peculiarly anxious & worrying one had been short in his manner, but there is no evidence at all of this, as I have already said, except her assertion.

9. I also attach letter No. 3 dated

25^u November 1894 from Dr. Walker which clearly shows that the 7th September was not a particularly wet day.

10. I attach Surgeon Major Browning's reply to the questions I put him in accordance with the above orders of Government. I have seen him once and ascertained that he knew nothing personally of the incident at the hospital.

His visit to Mrs. Calder's was made between 1 and 2 p.m. according to Mrs. Donaghue. This evidence shows that the condition of the child was serious at this time and I have ascertained from Mrs. Donaghue and a Medical Officer that the child still suffers from convulsive fits. Dr. Browning's letter shows that Mrs. Donaghue was still in a nervous excited condition at the time of his visit.

11. It will be seen by the evidence that Mrs. Damon knows little or nothing about the case.

12. From this evidence Mrs. Donaghue came to the hospital at 8 a.m. to consult Dr. Walker having heard of his professional reputation, waited there in a more or less excited state until she saw him at 10 a.m. became aggravated because she was wanted to enter the child's name in the register in the usual way, lost her temper - became abusive, would not listen to reason and took her child away without allowing Dr. Walker to examine and prescribe for it.

13. The person who I consider deserves ^{Jaque} compassion in this case is Surgeon Major Walker a well tried officer of 19 years service who has conducted his duties - admirably and in this particular hospital has administered it so well that it is now, if anything more popular than it has ever been before and is constantly full of patients. I consider he has fully cleared himself from any charge

charge of rudeness, want of consideration or due care for the patients welfare.

14. It is scarcely possible that an officer of the strength of character of Surgeon Major Walker could pass through life without some enemies or persons willing to detract from his reputation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chichester
Surgeon Major-General
Surgeon General with
Government of Madras

OOTY CHIT CHAT.

There is little or nothing to write about in Ooty just now it is as dull as it possibly can be, so very different to the good old days 20 years or so ago when we had quite a little season, of our own at Xmas, as I am sure many of our old residents remember, as well as I do. When the Wynand Planters used to come up in full force, they invariably gave a dance or two, followed by a "brass knocker" the next afternoon, for the younger ladies, who were not considered "out" enough to go to a Ball. This was returned by the Ladies giving a Ball in the Assembly Rooms, or Longwood, backed up by a subscription dance—a Captain Begbie's dance—and followed by several of the most delightful picnics. Ah! those were good old days! But I must not be too severe on the times, as I hear a rumour of a Masonic Ball, and a Tennis Tournament, to come off shortly. We always have the Library and A. B. C., to fall back on certainly. Every evening, weather permitting, we see a large gathering of "beauty" at any rate (the fashion having left for Madras and elsewhere some time since) at the A. B. C. and we also see some very good and energetic play, especially when Miss Minchin, and Mrs. A. Martin, are on the court. Usually several courts are taken up by the "beauty" and one solitary court is taken up by Ye Bachelors of Ooty, three or four in number at the most! After Tennis, the ladies have their tea and settle down to what, a thing unknown amongst ladies some years back, but they seem to enjoy it, and after all, I suppose, its better than nothing, and gives them something to do! An old Ootyite returning to Ooty, as I have done after an absence of many years, finds great changes, in the place. It is not half the jolly place it used to be as far as gaiety is concerned. But we can't have everything, and the dear old climate is the same, and we would have far to go to find a better. It is difficult in Ooty now, as well as in India generally, to realize that this is really Xmas time. We miss the delightful shops and Pantomimes for the children, theatres etc. But at the same time I think it is in the power of every one of us to make Xmas a happy merry time in spite of the many drawbacks we have in this country. Most of us have children who even out here look upon Xmas as the very best and happiest time of the year, and we can make it bright for them.

Last Tuesday there was a sale of work in aid of the missions, held in the Church School Room. The sale commenced at 11 o'clock. There were several stalls and some very pretty and useful things for sale. The refreshment stall held by Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Painter and Mrs. Thompson must have done very well indeed. During the morning I hear a brisk sale was carried on, and the Misses Irwin's and Cowdell's bran dip was emptied like magic and had to be refilled again in the afternoon. At midday I'm afraid business grew rather slow. I fancy every one was at lunch. But in the afternoon in spite of there being a large Tennis party on, the room was pretty full, and several of the stalls began to look pretty empty before six o'clock. The stall held by Miss Schmidt and Miss Philip Smith was in aid of the Young Womens' Christian Association. There were some pretty and useful things on it. Another stall of pinafores and fancy work was held by Miss Ling, Mrs. and Miss Hopwood, and Miss Daniels' Zenana Mission ladies assisted by the Misses Minchin. It is a pity there were not more purchasers. It is a bad time of year for a sale, when Ooty is so empty. But I must say those who were there did their duty well in helping to make the stalls look taking. I have not heard what they realized at the sale.

OCTAVIA.

Grandpa: "What? Bob in love with Miss Fontalba, the Comic Actress at the Parthenon?" Bob: (firing up). "Yes, Grandpa! And if you've got a word to say against that lady, it had better not be said in my presence, that's all!" Grandpa: "I say a word against her! Why, bless your heart, my dear boy! I was head over ears in love with her myself—when I was your age."

RECIPROCAL.

'Vat? You have never been in France, Meez? Zen 'ow are you arrived at so vell speaking zio French?' 'Oh, well, Monsieur! at school, you know, the girl who sat next to me at dinner used to eat my fat, and I used to do her French exercise for her; so I got lots of practice!'

RECIPROCAL.

Clerical Gent, (alighting): "My friend, how much shall I—"
Cabby: "Well, Sir, my bare fare's eighteen pence. But as it's 'Friends'—what shall we say?—Half-a-crown?"

THE HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

When the Surgeon General arrived here last week we hoped that it was his intention to hold a public enquiry into the matters that required his attention, and we were on the point of urging him to make this enquiry as full and public as possible when we heard it, was all over and that he was about to leave the Station within a few hours.

Of course the enquiry he did hold may have been searching, impartial, and sufficient to prevent all such irregularities as have been laid to the door of the present management; and we are aware that the Surgeon-General is a man of harder fibre than some of the flabby-flabby jellyfish who have preceded him in his office. Still, there are two points on which we are by no means satisfied. In the first place, the inquiry was held with closed doors. Now, had the Hospital been purely Government institution, there might have been some excuse for this secrecy, though in any case it would have been better that no handle should be given to the belief that matters were being hushed up, or that professional sympathy was anxious to shield a neglect of duty. But in the case of an institution which is mainly supported by voluntary contributions it was especially important that the full light of day should be thrown upon the proceedings. Philanthropy is not a spirit that burns so ardently in the human bosom that men will rush forward in eager rivalry to cast their offerings into the treasury. They very naturally wish to have their money's worth, if not for themselves, at all events for those for whom they make a sacrifice; and if a suspicion be abroad that carelessness or mismanagement is likely to nullify their good intentions, they will only too readily withdraw their help. Had serious charges been brought against the internal economy of a hospital at home, the press would at once have demanded and obtained an enquiry of the most public character. In this country, where suspicion of every act of Government is so largely and often so causelessly rife, it is doubly important to be beforehand with carping criticism. We think therefore that a court of inquiry should have been openly held and that the public should have been invited to attend the proceedings.

In the second place, we are not at all satisfied that, whatever the result of the inquiry, we shall ever be the wiser, for its having been held. Rightly or wrongly, the Madras Government has the credit of preferring to manage matters in a hole and corner, huggermugger, fashion; and certain events of late have certainly given colour to such belief. If, therefore, departmental usage or professional sensibility dictated exclusion of the public, at least it should have been announced that when the proceedings have been laid before Government they shall be published *arbi et orbi* without delay. Nothing less than such publication will satisfy those who have the welfare of the hospital at heart and show their interest by opening their purses. Should this not be done, not only will such purses be closed, but those who have hitherto refrained from bringing forward charges which they believe themselves able to substantiate, will feel it their duty to speak out with the utmost plainness.

So far as our information goes the Surgeon General's enquiry was directed only to the two cases to which prominence has been given in the public Press, the question of the amount of attention received in the Hospital by the man Samuel and the case less publicly commented on, perhaps, in which possibly a still more serious charge was brought against the management by Mr. Donaghy. As the enquiry has now been held and, as we have a right to assume, Dr. Sibthorpe's report thereon has been made, we shall have more to say shortly as to the facts disclosed by Mr. Donaghy's complaint.

BUTTER.

Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "Dear Lady Galpos, how charmingly Miss Galpos, plays!" Mrs. Soapley (who knows perfectly well): "What! is that lovely child at the piano your daughter, Lady Galpos! To be sure I ought to have guessed it from the likeness! But to think that you've already got a daughter so grown up!" Lady Galpos: "She is my grand-daughter, if you please! By the bye, Mrs. Soapley, the Bishop and Lady Selina are coming to dine with me on Wednesday. It will give me so much pleasure if you, etc., etc., etc."
[Mrs. P. de T. not in it this time!]

THE "KITTEN" INCIDENT.

It is interesting to see what "real," as distinct from the kind of authorities say on the Madras and herewith *Planters' Gazette* with authority *Plants' Gazette* to see what "real," as distinct from the kind of authorities say on the Madras and herewith *Planters' Gazette* with authority *Plants' Gazette*

No one who knows the Madras and herewith *Planters' Gazette* with authority *Plants' Gazette* to see what "real," as distinct from the kind of authorities say on the Madras and herewith *Planters' Gazette* with authority *Plants' Gazette*

THE DISTRICT BOARD MEETING.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Nilgiri District Board was held in the Court House room, with Mr. J. D. Cresswell, J. R. Cresswell, in the chair. There were present: Mr. A. M. Jones, Deputy Collector, (official member). The following non-official members were also present, viz., Messrs. Majoribanks, Martineau, Cherril, Edmiston, S. C. Cresswell, Mr. J. D. Cresswell, J. R. Cresswell, Mr. A. M. Jones, Deputy Collector, (official member). The following non-official members were also present, viz., Messrs. Majoribanks, Martineau, Cherril, Edmiston, S. C. Cresswell, Mr. J. D. Cresswell, J. R. Cresswell, Mr. A. M. Jones, Deputy Collector, (official member).

The usual account of the last meeting held on the 27th September last, were laid upon the table. A few maintenance estimates for repairs to chattrums, bungalows and roads provided for in the Budget received attention. A third salary grant applied for by Rev. Wiegand of the Basel German Mission at Katty on behalf of certain teachers was sanctioned. The vaccination returns showed a satisfactory improvement throughout the district, owing to the anxious attention paid to the subject by the President and Medical officers. Mr. Sheldrick proposed the re-appointment of an Hospital Assistant for duty in Wynand which was estimated to cost Rs. 900 annually, did not meet with the approval of the Board; and the proposal of Mr. Grey for the removal of the toll bar from Nellore to the cross roads at Gudalur was postponed for further consideration. The Government order of the rate of land cess from one anna to two annas was read, and Mr. Edmiston representing the Nilgiri Planters' Association desired to show that the rate should not be so enhanced. The anna realized at present is said to be about Rs. 800 and if the rate is doubled there will be a corresponding increase of Rs. 8,000 to maintain pleasure resorts for eminent travellers who visit Ootacamund for the sake of the over taxed community.

We are sorry to find that the disinterested proposals of Mr. Martineau in connection with the appointment of a Government servant to the office of Local Fund Accountant, of which he appears to have given previous notice, were criticised by the President and Mr. Jones—two officials only—the others taking no part in the discussion. It is almost needless therefore to add that Mr. Martineau's contention made in the local Board fell through. The interpellations of Mr. Martineau were not answered.

The Budget for the next official year '95-96 was read and approved. The President drew the attention of the members to the important features in it, and explained the necessity of the largeness of the amount budgeted for on account of Public Works viz., Rs. 81,00,000 on the Karcor-Mysore ghaut and Sultan's Bazar Road. These will be two important improvements much desired in that part of the district.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LATE CZAR.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* *Gazette* furnished the following details of the last moments of the Russian monarch which are peculiarly interesting, writing from Livadia he says:—Of course, many stories circulate here, but no credit must be attached to them, and what I now send you are the true and accurate particulars of his end. The official account—the only one that correspondents were allowed to telegraph—though correct in its main lines, was badly drawn and failed to do justice to the admirable character of the great monarch. To the last he showed an amount of moral strength that has seldom been equalled, and that cannot be too much admired. Since Tuesday his life was hanging by the merest thread, and the slight improvement of Wednesday was a kind of bright flame springing out of dying embers. I was therefore correct when I wrote on Tuesday that he might live one day, perhaps even two days, but that he would not be alive on the third day. During the night from Wednesday to Thursday, he did not

TITLE TATTLE.

(Some of it original; some it cribbed.)

The ss. *Thames* with mails expected to arrive at Bombay, day, the 1st proximo. The *Essex* is expected to arrive in instant way, therefore, be expected to arrive at Ootacamund on Tuesday morning.

We regret to say that Mrs. [Name] has lately been very far from well, suffering from bronchial asthma. A change of air and [Name] is to be tried and accompanied by [Name] Liardet she leaves, we believe, in the course of a day or two for Calicut.

Mr. Acheson Williams who has been up here from Vellore for the last day or two leaves again to-morrow morning.

So far Mr. W. E. Clarke, the Subordinate Judge, has received no orders from Government about going to Coimbatore next week to hear appeal cases, so although the District Judge has been sent up here, and all arrangements made, and no cases fixed for next week in the local Court, after all he will not be able to go. Government seems to be in a strange state of vacillation on the subject, but we hope that this uncertainty is merely the result of our suggestion in time being called into effect, the keeping of the Judge in the Court and the hearing of the appeals up here.

Messrs. L. W. Schmidt and W. E. Smith have been nominated for election to fill the existing vacancy in the Ootacamund Municipal Council. The advice we would offer our readers is to vote for the latter, but, we shall not say this again before the day to poll arrives.

We mentioned in our last that the Ooty was evidently becoming known to the local authorities and that a letter addressed Ootacamund, S. Africa, reached here without delay.

In this connection it may be remarked how well the Nilgiri teas are becoming known all over the world.

Five teas from one estate quite close to Ootacamund, it is interesting to know, have quite a foothold now in "Darkest Africa," while the same teas are drunk in Madagascar, Tasmania, and France. Not bad this.

Speaking, though, of the post authorities it is pleasing to be able to appoint them a little praise now and then, as heaven knows, it is seldom enough possible.

Recently we had a very postal instance of post office smartness, which hardly requires comment.

A correspondent wrote his initials and name as many people do, in a grandly legible signature so that it was quite impossible to be sure of what the initials really were. Still the address was printed and the surname perfectly distinct. He lived at Bombay. We wrote some six weeks or two months ago and just lately have received our cover and enclosure but covered with marks, which testify to the many hours' patience of the post office people, if it says a little for their signet.

As we said, the name of the addressee was right, the address itself was right, but the initials were incorrect, and the post office fools about for six or seven weeks and then at last in desperation opens the letter and sends it back whence it came.

Bombay can probably give Mr. [Name] points in many ways, but the post office of the former apparently is none too bright and it is doubtful if a case such as this would have been possible in the "benighted" capital.

A strange case of cruelty, or, at any rate, to animal suffering, or, it may be religious prejudice, was instanced the other day when a valuable cow belonging to a high-caste milkman, fell over a steep embankment and broke, we believe, three of its legs. Instead of putting the poor animal out of pain, the owner cut it away to die a lingering death.

A correspondent writes:—"Mr. Sidney Smith who was lately Police Inspector at Gudalur has been transferred to Merkara on promotion. This officer was exceedingly popular in the division and had the good will of all classes. A farewell entertainment was given him by his personal friends—Europeans, Hindus, Mohammedans &c., and this, I consider, is a proof of his success. He certainly exercised much tact and skill in the management of a Police officer's often not very pleasant duties."

To-day we introduce a new feature into the paper which we sincerely trust will in the opinion of many supply "a long felt want." It is no other than a gossiping letter on Ooty "Chit Chat" from the pen of *Oetavia*.

To-day's contribution is full short, but nothing much is now going on, and we hope that ere long *Oetavia's* Thursday "Chit Chat" will be as keenly looked forward to as *Pump Court's* London letter now is on Saturday.

Everything must have a beginning, and if *Oetavia's* chit chat is rather brief to-day it should be remembered that many of our other letters had a smaller space to start with than is now allotted to them.

During Colonel Tennant's tenure of office, in the seventies and eighties, as Inspector General of Jails, his office establishment time after time solicited their transfer to Madras on the ground that this Station was much too expensive, and that they were not granted the full allowance paid to their confederates in the Army Head Quarter offices. There is now a rumour afloat here that Mr. Cardew to whom a similar petition has recently been made, contemplates removing his office from this Station to Madras.

Next year it is proposed, we learn, to add yet another attraction to the amusements of the A. B. C. in the revival of a game, once so popular, but which has lately almost died out, to wit, Archery, so intending toxophilites had best see to their necessary weapons. The latest addition, by the way to the Badminton Series is devoted to this pursuit, and it would not be a bad thing if the local Library could see its way to adding the volume to its next order from home, as the game is one which is popularly little known at present save in those places where it has flourished for years. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are indenting from home for a large supply of bows and arrows and registering orders for same.

Ladies, who know little of Archery and what is required for its proper pursuit, will be interested to learn that one of the essentials is a most becoming club uniform. This fact if properly attended to should of itself serve to make the re-establishment of the A.B.C. Archers a success.

Our Coonoor correspondent writes:—

It is difficult to find anything to say about Coonoor just now except to find fault with it, I think one's mind is very much influenced by weather and certainly the weather for the last week or two has been decidedly of a depressing kind, rain, rain, nothing but rain and mist so thick that it takes a fair amount of sun to dispense it. Last Tuesday the 20th however stood prominent amidst the universal wet and fog for it simply was a glorious day, and fortunately the sports on the Wellington Gymkhana ground had been fixed for that day. They were very good, and the new Secretary is to be congratulated as they were his first, and that also not during the season. The ladies' race was amusing, the competitors had run to a certain number of yards to where several chattries had been placed, the tops of these chattries were covered with paper, and some name written on, such as "The Cako," "Frogs," "B and S," etc., and each lady was to put her hand in one chattri as she arrived and draw out the contents. Mrs. E. S. Alexander was the lucky winner as she drew out a 20 rupee note.

The dog cart competition was very good also. Each lady or gentleman drove his or her trap by turns between chattries about three inches distance from the wheels each side and the one who took the least time and smashed the fewest chattries was the winner. The first round resulted in a tie between Miss Prendergast and Mr. J. J. Stanes which was won by Mr. J. Stanes in the final. Mrs. Eideout's driving was extremely good and but for her horse jolting at the start, being frightened at the white chattries, she would have stood a very fair chance of winning.

It is time to say something really seriously about the state of our roads. Mount Road from the Post Office up to Clave Cottage is simply dangerous even to foot passengers, it is so slippery that it is difficult to keep one's footing, and the mud is so thick that horses have a difficulty in dragging up any conveyance. The Shandy is also ankle deep in mud. I know the cry is want of funds, but as the taxes are most rigorously enforced would it not be better that the roads should be repaired before the monsoon, instead of in the midst of it or after it is over? I ask this in all humility never having been the head of a Municipality and most certainly never wishing to be.

The following HAVE LEFT Ooty:—

Mr. R. Bradley.
Mr. W. Bradley.
Mr. W. Barton.

Regimental Orders by Col. R. E. Cox, Commandant, N. V. Rifles. Dated Ootacamund, 29th November 1891. There will be a parade for Company Drill on Saturday next the 1st December. Fall in at the Armoury at 7-45 A. M. Dress —Muffi.

There will also be a Battalion Parade on Saturday the 8th December. Fall in at the Armoury at 7-30 A. M. With the sanction of the Principal, the Lawrence Asylum Company will attend this parade.

The Commandant hopes that all members will make it convenient to attend this parade.

The members of the Rifle Club are informed that to-morrow morning, and in future every alternate Friday, practice will be at the 700 and 500 yards ranges.

The *Madras Times* says:—"A. J. M." has shot a fine black buck near Umtrakul, with horns 22½ inches, and as he has not heard of a better specimen, he inquires in the *Asian* whether anyone can inform him as to the record black buck head shot in the Madras Presidency. The Editor gives it at 22 inches, shot by Mr. MacMaster.

Mention was made lately of the fact that members of the French Academy of Science, abandoning the ordinary routine of their somewhat dry discussions, were puzzling their minds with the problem why a cat always falls on its feet. The subject appears fascinating, since at the last sitting of the learned body M. Marcel Deprey again reverted to it. The topic at first sight may seem rather frivolous for academical discussion. M. Marcel Deprey, however, explains the hold it has taken upon him, seeing that a cat, by persisting in falling upon its feet, no matter in what position it is thrown, places itself in direct contradiction with the "Rational Mechanics" of the celebrated geometrical Poincaré, in which work it is set forth that "no animated being free in space can give its whole body any movement of rotation." In order to test thoroughly the value of that statement, the eminent Academician has been throwing cats about in all manner of ways, with the result that he is forced to the conclusion that the contradiction furnished by puss is decisive. The upshot of the whole controversy seems to be, according to M. Marcel Deprey, that a "living being need only effect with the movable parts of his body certain movements describing closed curves" in order to fall on his feet. If persons accidentally falling out of window or off a monument could only remember these instructions at the critical moment, there need evidently be no more broken necks.

A MAFFELLOUS ESCAPE.

It is generally believed that the disease from which the Czar died was aggravated by the intense mental worry and nervous anxiety which he suffered. His father had died at the hands of the nihilists, and the Russian police were continually making discoveries of conspiracies against the late Czar's life.

He and his family had a narrow escape once. It was in the winter of 1888. They were travelling in the Imperial train between Taranovka and Borki, 440 miles from Sevastopol. The train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour when the explosion took place.

Mid-day lunch was being served at the time in the Czar's carriage. Seventeen persons were seated at the table, the Emperor occupying a middle seat on one side and the Empress on the other, the rest being the Czarovitch, Ministers, Generals, Maids-of-Honour, &c. At the end of the carriage was the buffet.

Suddenly three shocks were experienced.

At the first the floor of the carriage tumbled from under their feet; at the second nearly every one was shot from left to right; and at the third, the roof fell down in a standing position.

Luckily the roof was a new one with a cupola running down the middle, and this cupola so fell as to protect the heads of those on the Czar's side of the table, instead of smashing them, which must have been the case had it been flat. A lacquey standing behind the Emperor and handing a plate over his shoulder when the accident occurred was hurled to the end of the carriage and tumbled through the doorway into the buffet, where he and everyone in it was crushed to death. The Czar's favourite dog Kautelatka was also killed.

For the moment all felt as though they were in a tomb. Then the painter Zichy scrambled out of an opening between the roof and the wall of the right side of the carriage, and was followed by the countess Kutuzoff and the Emperor.

The Empress had to be dragged out through a little window. Seeing Baron Shernival lying on the ballast insensible with his head bleeding, she at once proceeded to him, and taking off the hood of her cloak bound up his wounds. The Emperor had a silver cigar-case smashed in his pocket. Both officials sitting alongside the Empress were much hurt and cut.

Public (1894) DEPARTMENT.

From

SURG. MAJOR-GEN. C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.S.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras,

To

CS
Refce
The Surgeon General is requested
to return the three ~~enclos~~ papers
forwarded to him with G.O.
dated 8th Nov. 1894, No 845. Sub.

J.P.B.
17/12

No. 654

ENCLOSURES.

Dated

Recd.

7th December 1894.

No.

Encls. 9.

Subject.

Submitting report on the
Enquiry held by him at St.
Bartholomew's Hospital concern-
ing the case brought by
Mrs. Donaghue against
Surgeon Major Walker.

From Surgeon Major G. L. Walker M.D.
Orissa

To The Secretary to the Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith for information of the Surgeon General, a page of the "Hilgiri News" dated 29th Nov: 1894, containing another article (entitled "The Hospital Enquiry") from the pen of my malignant enemy, Mr. Sidney, the editor and proprietor of that newspaper. Mr. Sidney has already published ^{some} six articles and paragraphs calculated (and probably intended) to do injury to me and to this Hospital, and not content with the Surgeon General's recent exhaustive enquiry, he promises further comments, acting doubtless on the principle that if he throws enough mud, some will stick.

As Mr. Sidney's persistent and, I believe, undeserved attacks are most vexatious, and cause me great and continuous annoyance and are calculated (I believe intentionally) to do me injury in an official and professional capacity, I must appeal to the Surgeon General, to take measures

or me from these attacks if possible,
or to afford me the benefit of his advice,
as to whether I can take steps myself to
restrain Mr. Sidney's malignancy.

In my confidential letter to the Secretary
to the Surgeon General No. C, dated 11th Oct 1894,
I pointed out that Mr. Sidney's article in the
Nilgiri News dated 25th Sept. 94 (which was sent
to me for report) was published whilst the
case to which it referred, was still the subject
of enquiry before the magistrate, and before
judgment was pronounced, and that Mr.
Sidney, the proprietor and editor of the Nilgiri
News (and doubtless the writer of the article),
was, at the same time, engaged professionally
in the case to which it referred, as counsel
for the accused. The "South of India Observer" in
its issue dated 26th Sept. 94 (copy of which was attached
to my letter above quoted), commented ad-
versely on Mr. Sidney's action in publishing
an article on a case that was at the time
subjudice.

As Mr. Sidney is a pleader of the High Court,
would not an authoritative reference, to the
Hon. the Chief Justice, respecting Mr. Sidney's
action, as above stated, be a legitimate procedure,
and tend to restrain Mr. Sidney's irresponsible
garrulity? and if so, would the Surgeon
General be pleased to move in the matter?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

G. P. Waller M.D.

Surgeon Major.

20/10/94

1894

W

1894.
Pub.
Index No.
To
C. No. 3633

THE HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

THE HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

In a recent issue we referred to the fact that just before we knew that Dr. Sibthorpe had concluded his enquiry into the Hospital scandals we had indited an article, which was to have appeared the same day, urging upon the Surgeon General the necessity of making his enquiry thorough and exhaustive. In that article we urged that the inquiry should be conducted in a manner which would

We regret now, for some reasons that, designate the fact that such article would have been useless in that it would have seen the light of day after the enquiry had been finished, we did not publish it, as had we done so it would have served to show what the public expected from the Surgeon General, and the way in which the enquiry he came upon here to hold was looked forward to, not only by those who were more intimately concerned in the case itself, but by the public at large.

Our article would not perhaps to the way in which the enquiry was conducted, but it would have accentuated to the last degree the difference between what was hoped for and what really took place.

Any detailed account of the proceedings held before the Surgeon-General would be impossible as the whole affair was unfortunately a regular hole and corner affair. Besides, considering that the Surgeon-General's report has, for all we know, not yet received the consideration of Government, any criticism on what passed, as a whole, must be premature. But it is not premature to criticise the way in which this enquiry was carried out, as we may assume that Dr. Sibthorpe in holding it followed the invariable practice.

How then was it held? A charge—we are now referring to the Donaghe case, in which a charge of gross neglect was brought against the Hospital management—is laid by a private individual that on a certain date, upon his wife going with her sick child to the Hospital for medical assistance, that in addition to being unduly kept waiting for several hours, she was treated with scant courtesy, if not actual incivility, reproached with seeking public medical assistance instead of obtaining it from private sources, and finally that her child was never even looked at by the officer in charge.

Such briefly was the charge in this case, to which the *Hindu* gave publicity within a day or two of its alleged occurrence.

How is it enquired into? How does the Surgeon General afford opportunity for substantiation or denial?

He comes up to Ooty. The wife of the complainant is called before him, the complainant himself is shut out. The enquiry is held with closed doors at the Hospital, and while one of the chief interested parties—a woman—is not allowed to produce any evidence, save her own, and not even allowed the command and support of her own husband, the other side, the Hospital authorities, are assembled in full force, and allowed to examine each other—the value of which in a question of evidence it is hard to over estimate.

The unfortunate complainant is tied down to her husband's complaint to Government. She is allowed no chance of affording the Surgeon General corroborative evidence of the truth of any particular details, but on the other hand several witnesses are allowed to be called on behalf of the Hospital side to contradict her in minor particulars and to strengthen their contention that the whole of her tale is a pure invention from first to last, — the phantasy of a diseased imagination.

Those who know at all how this enquiry was conducted are naturally somewhat disposed to fear that it will prove wholly abortive, and *prima facie* perhaps, they have grounds for their belief. It remains to be seen whether Government will publish its views, or rather those of the Surgeon General, on this matter. We trust for the sake of the general confidence this will be done, but we may say at once that if it is not, we shall publish the whole of the substance of the evidence given at the enquiry, and then it will be for others to take care that the matter is not allowed to drop.

—

St. Bartho.

responsible for its medical work-
ing is faulty Government
to investigate fully and make
it of its investigations, so if
attempt made to gloss over scru-
ple we have called attention
St. Bartholomew's is divorced
Government the better.

M IN MATABELELAND.

member, says a contemporary, that Lobengula still ruled in Matabeleland. The *South African Chronicle*, the first number of which has just had the privilege of being published in Matabeleland, is as positively marvellous a work as we have a four-page sheet, and is not much in Matabeleland, but it is printed and edited as many a paper in the old country. There is a great deal of news, including several columns received from London the day before yesterday. The case with this is generally the case with the advertisements supply the reading. From them we learn that nearly some seven hotels in Bulawayo are now open.

Two of them with ornate robes, a yellow headband and a yellow band, a French cook being in charge, a waiter in a white jacket and a silver-plated table." Commercial rivalry is evident in the advertisements of two mineral-water resorts, one of which says, "See the yellow brand, and none other," and the other warns its customers to "See that you get the yellow brand." Two ruling passions of the French are exemplified in the space devoted to horse racing and to sport. The report of the annual meeting of the Sanitary Board occupies a column and a half, and the following is a paragraph announcing the opening of the "Queen's Club" for the encouragement of tennis, football, tennis, and cricket: "The Queen's Club, an account of the cricket match between the Queen's Club and the Queen's Club inflicted a decisive defeat on the Queen's Club." Then comes the advertisement of the Spring term of the Balaio Athletic Club, boasting that the club has "more than 100 members." Presidents no less a person than

ghly, who once halved the Derby
the principal race being the
Handicap "of 150 sovs. and
by the Hon. Cecil Rhodes."
Bathurst Chronicle reflects great
Frank Summers, the editor, and
in its production, and is a remark-
f British enterprise.

WOMEN'S PAPERS.

interesting and eloquent article Miss. E.
shows, in the *Fortnightly*, how
women have made are reflected in
"Ladies" newspapers. Thirty years
but one or two meagre prints; the
twenty recognised papers besides
es. The *Ladies' Newspaper* led the

[illegible]

on the score of punning notices, or on the score of dress-makers and tailors profiting by the fashion. The London press journals, which have brought some of our writers to an absolute ruin. As showing the influence of the pen on puff writers, a case is mentioned in the paper of a scholar writer on dress receiving last year no less than one hundred pounds in presents. All these things give too much space to fashion and to the most frivolous and dissipated part of the community. Miss Martineau thinks *Christian Commonwealth*. She strongly urges that these frivolous matters, such as dress, marriage, Court-funerals, &c., should be rigidly curtailed, and more space given to useful matters—cooking, dress-making, needle-work, agriculture, science, literature, employment, and so forth. The *Lancet*, however, says that the *Quarterly Review* and *Athenæum* have already published many valuable and instructive articles on matters interesting to the people, and the example deserves imitation.

— 96 —

In an interesting and chatty article Miss. E. March-Phillips shows, in the *Fortnightly*, how the advances women have made are reflected in the growth of ladies' newspapers. Thirty years ago there were but one or two meagre prints ; now there are twenty recognised papers besides minor monthlies. The *Ladies' Newspaper* led the way in 1861, but this was just expiring when it was revived in the *Queen* by Mr. Cox, father of the present proprietors. Stimulated by the appearance of the *Lady's Pictorial*, in 1880, the *Queen* has doubled its size, and exchanged its three sheets of advertisements for twenty-three. The competition among these newspapers has greatly improved the style of writing and developed the advertising system on which they chiefly depend, and which enables a paper to be sold for sixpence which really costs more than one shilling. The writer estimates the advertisements in the *Queen* at one thousand pounds per week, and other papers at little less. This advertising has created a great postal trade. But it is open to terrible abuses in the way of advertising for the sake of puffing notices, on which worthless dress-makers and tailors profit. The high-class journals and firms strongly oppose this practice, which has brought some businesses to absolute ruin. As showing the dangers given to puff writers, a case is mentioned of a popular writer on dress receiving last year three hundred pounds in presents. All woman's papers give too much space to fashion and gossip, thinks *Christina Commencath*. Miss March-Phillips strongly urges that these frivolous subjects—dress, marriage, Court-functions, &c.—should be rigidly curtailed, and more space given to really useful matters—cooking, dress-making, house-wifery, gardening, sports, opportunities for employment and so forth. The *Queen* and *Lady's Pictorial* have already published many informative articles on matters interesting to women, and the example deserves imitation.

For a long time it was held that the railway was not a safe or dignified mode of travelling for the Royalty, and it was not until June 18, 1842, that Her Majesty the Queen made her first railway trip from Windsor to Paddington on the Great Western Railway.

DECEMBER 6, 1894

TITLE TA

(Some of it original; some

The English Mail is not ex

Ootacamund till Wednesday,

A correspondent—well kno
—writes to us to-day to ask if
to be done up here at Christa
mentioned below his letter, ve
be truthfully said that there i
bility. Indeed it almost loo
be duller at the festive season
said many now up here are go
Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Rees, it is said
cutta; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. C
Coonoor; while, as before men
likely now that Woodside will

The bachelors of Ooty, an
once more in our midst.

Mr. Dene, returned from Co
Mr. Gillman came in from Gu
ing, and Mr. Gerard arrived b
tonga. We are glad to say the
well the last named especially a

General and Mrs. Clementson we believe, will
be out again soon though it is no-likely they will
come up here before the New Year.

Mr. A. Lascelles, accompanied by his wife and
daughter, as previously announced in this paper,
came up to Ooty on Monday, and will remain
here at any rate for sometime. It is possible, we
hear, that Mr. Lascelles will settle here per-
manently, but so far nothing definite has been
arranged, as he may have to return to New
Zealand to look after his estates.

As will be seen from an advertisement else-
where in this paper Mr. Lascelles has no wish
to be an Ooty landlord, and desires to dispose of
his recently acquired property as soon as possi-
ble.

Mr. Lascelles, besides being a journalist of
very considerable experience, has possibly the
unique qualification of being an English barrister,
a New York advocate (?) and an advocate of the
French bar, besides holding the necessary license
to practice in New Zealand. He has never been
enrolled an advocate of the Madras High Court,
so he has still fresh legal worlds to conquer if he
decides to practise in our local Courts.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Major Grant, and Mr. P.
Church were out to-day again, though up to the
time of going to press we have not heard with
what results.

We would call the attention of Surgeon Major
Bannerman, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner
at present on duty here, to the exceedingly in-
sanitary state of the ground behind Victoria
Hall. Then again he might be directed with ad-
vantage to look to the municipal sweeping, which
are being utilized for widening the Hobart Park
race course. The smells emanating herefrom
early in the morning are, we are informed, very
pronounced. True, the refuse is covered over
with a layer of earth but the quantity used is
again a correspondent writes to us saying that
"the weeds from the lake collected by those
using the Dredge are also used for widening
the first quarter mile of the race course—and one
cannot see why this should not be prevented by
the Chairman of the Municipal Council. Sweep-
ings too are being used and the smells arising
therefrom are indescribable.

The adulteration of ghee and gingelly oil de-
serves the attention of the Market Sergeant.
Pure ghee cannot be obtained now save for medi-
cinal purposes. Things are going from bad to
worse and it is surprising that adulterated arti-
cles are permitted to be sold as they are in the
Market. Phedries of the Market Sergeant ought
to be more clearly defined at present. He pronoun-
ces the slandry with a great deal of show of
authority and does practically nothing. What about
the false weight and measures used to which we
have alluded more than once?

Under the provisions of the Civil Account Code
the payment of salary earned this month by all
Government officials will be paid on the 22nd
idem, before the closing of the several offices for
the Christmas vacation.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section
11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894 the
Government have appointed Mr. H. P. Hodgson
to be a member of the Nilgiri District Board.

A correspondent writes:—
Some years ago our city fathers ordered
all trees bordering a road or path should be cut
down. This was to some extent carried out; but

THE NILGIRI NEWS.

the order now appears to be obsolete. Old and
decayed trees fringe on either side of the old
hospital road and other localities, and an injury
which might have resulted in death befel one
who was walking down the road the other night.
The cutting down of trees—both decayed and
young—bordering on the road side and standing
on soil liable to give way at any moment should
be strictly enforced.

The Government having authorized the Public
Works Department to keep in working order all
paths, channels and waterways on estates and
elsewhere which may become blocked by spoil
from the Nilgiri Railway works, all proprietors
of land through which the railway line passes
have been asked to address the Public Works
Department whenever action is required in re-
gard to the paths and channels on their estates.
When such path, waterway or channel is block-
ed within the limits of land acquired for the
Railway by Government, owners and other con-
cerned should, we are informed, address the
Engineer-in-Chief, Nilgiri Railway, Coonoor.

We are glad that the Post Office people have
fallen in with one of the very earliest suggestions
made in these columns, some additional pillar
boxes for various parts of the Station hitherto
badly provided for in this respect. Our other
suggestion, too, is about to be complied with,
that of index plates, showing when the box was
last cleared and the time of the next clearing,
and this should be of the greatest convenience
all round. Possibly before long we may have to
chronicle even fresh improvements. Say for in-
stance, another local delivery in the evening about
6 or 7.

Regimental Orders by Col. R. E. Cox, Com-
mandant, N. V. Rifles, dated Ootacamund, 6th
December 1894.

I. The Adjutant will proceed to Coonoor on
Monday next the 10th instant and to Coimbatore
on Thursday next the 13th instant on Inspection
Duty.

II. At the Battalion Parade to be held on
Saturday next the 8th instant, recruits and
members without uniform may attend in mufli.
Fall in at the Armoury at 7:30 o'clock.
The General Officer commanding the Southern
District, having intimated his intention to be
present at this parade, the Commandant hopes
that every member will try and make it con-
venient to attend.

The next dance in connection with the N. V.
Rifles Dance Club will take place at the usual
time and place on Monday the 10th instant.

Owing to the Band being required to play at
the Volunteer Dance on Monday night it will
not play in the Government Gardens.

At a certain club, writes "Argus" in *Land and
Water*, I heard the love of scandal rather neatly
ridiculed the other day. We were talking about
a lady now prominent in defence of her own
views of public morality. "Of course, you know,"
said Greybeard, she left her husband. "We dis-
trust Greybeard at all times. He is not too con-
siderate or too patient with us, the younger men,
when our tongues wag all. However, his state-
ment seemed straightforward enough. It was
also ancient intelligence; and so we told him.
"You know," he added, "that she had five chil-
dren." Again he was reviled on his mustiness
of intelligence. "But she has had five children
since," he exclaimed. This indeed was news.
The chatter was recommenced; much was said
about the private morality of public reformers.
Greybeard waited, and let us gabble. When the
pause came he quickly remarked, "Same chil-
dren."

Sewing machines driven by electric motors
have been fitted up in a large costume establish-
ment in Paris. The current is obtained from the
street mains.

What is the German Emperor going to be at
next asks the *Westminster*? Addressing the
Guards' recruits recently, he spoke as follows:—
Do not forget that your coat is that of your
King. Do not forget that. Think of your oath.
My commands, no matter whether they call upon
you to defend the Fatherland or to maintain
order or religion, you have to obey to the death.
This last remark was spoken "after a short
pause and louder than the rest." Is his Majesty
thinking, then, of a religious war—at the point
of the bayonet—against Jews, Turks, infidels,
and heretics?

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is going to enlighten
readers of the *Ladies' Home Journal* (of Phila-
delphia) on an interesting question under the
heading, "The Man Who Most Influenced Me."
The man in the street, says Mr. Hodgson
would suppose it might have been Mr. Hodgson
Burnett; but probably, as usual, the man in the
street would be mistaken.

The *Reader*, of which Lady Colin Campbell is
the joint editor, says:—"An engagement, is that
news of which will cause some sensation, is that
of the Duke of Argyll," who according to our
contemporary, is to marry a namesake of a well-
known Church dignitary. "The Duke's late wife
was, it will be remembered, the daughter of a
bishop and only died quite recently. Lady Colin
as the Duke's daughter-in-law might be thought
to be a good authority for this announcement,
but there is no love lost between them and pos-
sibly it is after all a petty attempt on her part
to make the old gentleman look ridiculous."

In a certain magazine (published by Mr. Hein-
mann) Max O'Rell denounces the Anglo-Saxon
Plarisees who talk about "French immorality."
"You are a wonderful people," he says. "You
are little by little quietly securing all that is
worth having on the surface of the earth. Do
leave us something—our character, for instance.
You push us aside in every part of the globe. It
would really be so kind of you to take away
from us the hope that one day we may have a
little corner in the abode of the seraphs."

The old experience of a bridegroom, says the
Million, merits a place in our "Queer, Quaint,
and Curious" columns. On a Sunday morning
a few days ago a bridal party put in an appear-
ance at St. George's Church, Shrewsbury, to
assist at a marriage ceremony which had been
previously arranged. The bridegroom was con-
spicuous by his absence, and many anxious in-
quiries were made as to his whereabouts. After
waiting a considerable time the clergyman volun-
teered to wait on him at his home. In proceed-
ing there the clergyman saw the mother of the
bridegroom, and on her being asked if she knew
where her son was, she replied that he was up-
stairs, and she intended he should stop there.
The reverend visitor explained the state of en-
barrassment in which the bride found herself,
but this consideration did not induce the mother
to relent. She said she had locked her son up,
and she intended to keep him under lock and key,
as he was not old enough to be married. He
was under 40 years of age, and she had not only
locked him up, but she had his clothes also under
lock and key. As the mother proved oldfarted,
the wedding could not come off. Later, however,
it is said she relented, and the wedding was duly
celebrated on the following Monday morning.

An authority on feathered pets of all kinds,
Mrs. Benson, wife of the Archbishop of Canter-
bury specially affects canaries, of which she has
several at her Palace.

That eccentric genius Mr. Aubrey Beardsley,
not content with his triumphs in the field of Art,
is now contemplating authorship. His book is
to be mythological in subject, and is to have
many illustrations, of course from the author's
own hand. Mr. Beardsley is a rather remarka-
ble looking young man, with a narrow face and
straight pale hair. A frock-coat of abnormal
length accentuates the slenderness of his figure. His
manner is somewhat dreamy and abstracted.

Count von Caprivi is, comparatively speaking,
one of the poorest of Germans. He gave up,
years ago, his small private fortune to his sister;
and, as Chancellor, his salary of two thousand
two hundred pounds yearly was spent in keep-
ing up the dignity of his office. All that he has
now is his pay as a general in the army, and it is
said that much of this is swallowed in helping
two young nephews.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Shares	Companies.	Paid up.	Quoted.	Present.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250,000 Mysore		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
220,000 Nundydroog		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
145,000 Ootacamund (Ooty.)		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
120,000 Bangalore (B'gar.)		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
250,000 Sivasamudram		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
200,000 Channarayana		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
200,000 Mysore Mines		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
150,000 Mysore Mines		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
150,000 Mysore Mines		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
150,000 Mysore Mines		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3
150,000 Mysore Mines		1 0 0	2 10 6	2 15 3

* 50,000 shares are fully paid. The par value of these
shares is five shillings.
+ Only 182,495 shares are issued.
+ 183,333 shares are fully paid. The par value of these
shares is five shillings.
+ Only 135,000 shares are issued.
+ The par value of these shares is four shillings.

The following HAVE COME into Ooty:—

Mr. C. Schmidt.
Mr. E. A. Hertie.
Capt. Boyd Wilson.

The following HAVE LEFT Ooty:—

Mr. G. Oakes.
Mr. E. Schmarre.
Mrs. J. L. Price.
Miss Baker.
Col. and Mrs. Liardet.

Rules for the guidance of the Sub-Committee of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund.

1. The Sub-Committee shall consist of not more than nine Members, six of whom shall be residents of Ootacamund. The occurrence of a vacancy shall be reported to the Managing Committee together with name or names of one or more ladies whom they would suggest to the Committee for election.

2. The Members of the Sub-Committee shall choose a Secretary from among their own number who will be exempted from being a visitor. A Member shall be chosen in rotation to preside at each meeting.

3. Three Members of the Sub-Committee shall form a quorum, all questions discussed shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present, the President to have a casting vote.

4. The Sub-Committee shall usually meet on the first Thursday in every month at the Hospital. The Honorary Secretary shall call Special Meetings whenever necessary, at her own instance or at the request of any two Members of the Sub-Committee; at least 3 days' notice of every meeting shall be given by the Honorary Secretary.

5. The Sub-Committee shall depute one of their number in rotation to visit the Hospital during each week. The Lady Visitor shall usually make three visits weekly, which shall be recorded in the book kept for that purpose.

6. All communications between the Managing Committee and the Sub-Committee shall pass through their respective Secretaries.

7. Any lady absenting herself from more than two consecutive monthly meetings without reasonable cause, shall be considered to have vacated her seat, but shall be eligible for re-election agreeably to Rule 1.

8. Any Member who may have any suggestion to make shall report the same at once to the Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee, who will lay it before the next meeting.

9. The internal arrangements of the Hospital, as directed by the Medical Officer in charge, shall be superintended by the Sub-Committee. No diet, extras, or medicine shall be given to the patients, except as prescribed by the Medical Officer. Any cause of complaint against the matron, assistant matron, or servants, or any defect in sanitary or other arrangements, shall be reported to the Medical Officer in person, or entered in the Sub-Committee's Remarks Book which shall be placed before him at his next visit.

10. The general duties of the Sub-Committee shall be as follows, viz.:-

Superintendence of—

The cleanliness and tidiness of the Hospital,
Condition of bedding and clothing.

Occasional inspection of—

Market Supplies,
Cooking and distribution of patients' diets,
The work of nurses and Hospital servants.

Checking the market and other accounts weekly.

11. In January and July of every year the Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee, and one Lady Visitor, will go over the inventory and inspect everything under the Matron's charge, and prepare a half-yearly indent for bedding and clothing for approval by the Sub-Committee, and submission to the Managing Committee for sanction, on obtaining which, the Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee will make the necessary purchases.

12. Any expenditure beyond the ordinary dieting charges and petty expenses, should receive the previous sanction of the Managing Committee.

13. These rules may be revised from time to time by the Managing Committee in consultation with the Sub-Committee.

OOTACAMUND,
20th January 1894.

Confidential

Ootacamund
7 Decem.

No. 6

From Surgeon Major G. L. Walker M.D.

Ootacamund

To The Secretary to the Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras
Madras.

Sir, In continuation of my letter No. 6 dated 12 Dec: 1894, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Surgeon General, a page of the "Nilgiri News" dated 6th Dec: '94, containing another article entitled "The Hospital Enquiry".

In connection with the statement in the final para of the article that St. Bartholomew Hospital, Ootacamund is $\frac{2}{3}$ rts a public and $\frac{1}{3}$ rts a Government Institution, I may state that the Hospital is under a fully representative committee of management, consisting of 12 members, who meet regularly once a month and the members individually visit the Hospital frequently.

The committee of management is composed, as follows viz:-

1. Col. Liardet (non official)
2. W. E. Schmidt Esq. (non official)
3. Rev. A. Ashton Williams M.A. chaplain

4. Mr P. R. Marthachellam Mudaliar, (Hindu)
5. Esuff Saib Sahib (Mahomedan)
6. E. Haldwell Esq., District Board Engineer.
7. Rev. C. Birtley, Rom. Cath. Clergyman.
8. Rev. Dr. Soltan, non conformist minister
9. Col. Simpson, Dy. Quarter Master General.
10. Genl. Jennings (non official)
11. L. D. Rees Esq. C.E., Collector of Nilgiris
12. Surgeon Major G. L. Walker M.D. Civil Surgeon
(Hon. Sec. to Committee).

It is apparent that the above committee represents all classes of the community.

There is also a subcommittee of nine ladies, who meet regularly once a month; one member of this committee in rotation visits the Hospital three times a week, a copy of the rules for the guidance of the sub-committee, showing the scope of their duties as laid down by the committee of management is herewith forwarded. The ladies subcommittee is composed as follows viz:-

1. Mrs. Grose
2. Miss Gell.
3. Mrs. Price
4. Mrs. Douglas
5. Mrs. Simpson
6. Mrs. Chapman
7. Mrs. Baker

8. Mrs. Ackson Williams (now Mrs. Davis)
9. Miss Leggatt (Hon. Sec)

I append a tabular statement which shows that the attendance at the Hospital has not suffered during my tenure of office.

Year	Total attendance	Average Daily	Dying cases	Remarks.
1890-91	12,916	81.05	63	
91-92	15,003	101.00	113	
92-93	17,200	112.89	114	
93-94	18,825	117.71	131	
94-95	14,010	122.56	96	For 8 months to 30 Nov. 94

my tenure. G.S.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
Surgeon Major

P.S.

The article forwarded with my letter, besides being vindictive, is very contradictory. The writer states that he cannot get information about the enquiry; - and yet, further on, he threatens to "publish the whole of the substance of the evidence given at the enquiry." - As he was not present at the enquiry, a highly colored work of fiction may be anticipated.

I also

no. 110

1894

me

Confidential

N. C/134

Encl.

From

SURGEON MAJOR-GENERAL G. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.J.,

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 11th December 1894.

CURRENT 3633

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras,

To
THE Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.

SIR,

In continuation of my confidential letter no. 654 dated 7th December 1894 I forward two letters since received from Surgeon major Walker for the information of Government and favor of orders.
2. On the receipt of Confidential G.O. no. 845 Public dated 8th November 1894 I wrote to Mr. Donaghue on the 12th November 1894 with reference to his letter dated 10th September 1894 to the Chief Secretary to Government informing him that by the orders of Government I proposed to hold a personal inquiry into the charges he brought against Surgeon major Walker regarding his treatment of Mr. Donaghue on the 7th September 1894 and requested him to furnish me with a statement in writing from Mr. Donaghue of what actually occurred on that date. I also wrote "and"

1894
Public
Encls. No. 1
To
C. No. 3633

not a singular instance of similar treatment being meted out to persons in your station of life seeking medical advice at St Bartholomew's Hospital." I also told him I proposed visiting Botacamund about the 20th November and hoped that he and Mrs Donaghue would make it their convenience to be present at the investigation and give their evidence in my presence concerning the charges in question. On the 16th November 1894 I wrote to him saying that I would hold the investigation at 8 AM at St Bartholomew's Hospital on the 23rd November and that I would probably leave Botacamund on the 24th November. At Mrs Donaghue's request on the 18th November I put off the hour of the investigation to 10 AM. Mr Donaghue's replies to my letter of the 12th November are attached to the notes of evidence forwarded with my letter no 654 of the 7th December.

3. Mr Donaghue was present during the investigation except that he did not enter the room where Mrs Cowell was in her bed sick, his wife however on two or three occasions went outside the door to speak with him while Mrs Cowell was being examined. Mr & Mrs Donaghue had full opportunities of bringing any corroborative evidence they wished but ~~did not~~ have one. All the persons

who were actually present during the disturbance on the 7th September were examined by me.

4. The correspondence received with Confidential L. O. no 845 of 8th November 1894 is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedt servant,

Chichester

Surgeon major General

Surgeon General

with foot of mads.

(1894) DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT NO. 3633

From

SURGN. MAJOR-GENL. C. SINTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras,

To the Hon. the Chief Secretary

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 DEC 1984
Public Sept.

No. *C/136*

ENCLOSURES. 8

Dated

Recd

No.

Subject.

Subject:
 Towards 2 letters from
 Surgeon Major J. H. Walker regarding
 the comments in the "Nigeria
 news" in re. the "Donaghue Case"
 with his remarks.

$$\left[\frac{G}{25} \right]$$



 I speak of me unto the Hon^{ble} Mr
 Bliss. Full in giving names. What
 no traces attached to Dr. Walker
 19/12

C. No. 3624 & 3623.

Pub. DEPARTMENT.

FOR ORDERS.

I was going to say that Mr. Donoghue had made a mountain of a mole hill, but after going through the papers I can hardly find a mole hill. It is quite possible that, after 2 hours' search at a p. m. examⁿ, Dr. W. was not in the workable frame of mind; but I cannot find any evidence, nor do I believe, that he said or did anything at which a sensible person need have taken offence - Mr. Donoghue, however, was at the moment not sensible, but in an excited & almost or quite hysterical state, & lost her temper altogether. I consider that the inquiry has completely cleared Dr. W. from all imputation of inhumanity ~~to~~ ^{and} professional misconduct; & I wd. place a £100 saying to the disposal of the Paris.

80. I don't think it worth
while to print any of the letters
or notes of blindness -

As to the Virginia laws, I think
it can hardly be worth Dr. W's
trouble to take any notice of it.

The report of the Inquire directed in
Q. O No. 845 dated 8th Nov. is submitted
by the Surgeon General.
Surgn. Genl. Sitthorpe seems to have examined
my one likely to throw any light upon
the matter of Mr. Donaghue's Complaint.
It would have been better however if
he had taken further Statements all
though in lieu of reading the letters of
certain of the witnesses. The only persons
who apparently really know what took
place are Mr. Corwell, Mr. Donaghue and
Dr. Walker. Other witnesses speak by rumor
points. The Statement of Mr. Corwell is the
that which is the most likely to give the
correct version of what took place: ^{as far as a single} Mr.
^{in the} Donaghue wishes to make out that she has
been so wound and tortured by what
she has. Mr. Corwell is however just as
respectable a woman as Mr. Donaghue
and as I have heard not over fond of Dr.
Walker as he is prone to faulting his subordinates
up in an abrupt and short way of their
performance of their duties does not please
him (my authority for this ^{Statement} is my wife,
a very regular daily visitor of the hospital,
and she mentioned it to me long before the
crimes occurred.)

business occasion
The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and I call see
no ^{business} indication
of ^{any} change in the of false etc. .. of it is a copy

with her child
came to the hospital at about 8 p.m.
with the view not of having it seen by the
members of the staff who usually attend
to outpatients but by Dr. Walker himself.
She possibly thought that her position as
the wife of an ex-local and Engineer
and a respectable man entitled her to this.
She knew before-hand that her child was
suspect to fits and that its health was
not good but she admitted that there were
then no reports necessarily for it being seen
by a medical man at all. It is evident
from what she has said that she came
to obtain Dr. Walker's advice and to do so.
At the time of Mr. Donoghue's arrival Dr.
Walker was engaged with a post-mortem
case which detained him for about a
couple of hours and during this time Mr.
Donoghue was in the European Female
ward talking to the matron Mrs. Connel
and her (Mr. C's) mother. Any one who
has to wait for a couple of hours for an
interview with a specialist is likely to get
fidgety and Mr. Donoghue speaks from
the point of her evidently being a hot-
tempered hysterical woman, had an
existing cause in the death child which
she had brought with her and in the
report to the condition of which she
admitted herself to have been anxious
at the time that she came to the
hospital. Mr. Connel's statement goes
to show that Mr. Donoghue was, as
an excited student worrying about the
child and anxious for the appearance
of Dr. Walker who of course would
not leave the work upon which he
was engaged excepting to see a very
important & serious case which
Mr. Donoghue admitted that that of her
child was not.

I also agree that the enquiry
shows that Dr. Walker behaved
very well under very trying
circumstances. But there are two
statements in the Milgiri news
which ought to be contradicted -
for the sake of the Hospital - if not
of Govt viz (1) that Mr. Donoghue
was not allowed to be accompanied
by her husband during the enquiry -
and (2) that she was not allowed
to produce any evidence save her
own. But I do not quite see how
these things can be brought out, unless
Dr. Sibthorpe's two letters are also
published. My hon. colleagues are
agreed that nothing need be published
beyond the G.O. - so I would suggest
that the G.O. might run in some such
way as follows: "The Govt. considers
that after giving Mr. & Mrs. Donoghue
every opportunity of examining and
calling witnesses at the enquiry
held by the G.O. at 10.15 on Nov. 23rd
wh. was held to enquire into the
complaints made by Mr. & Mrs. Donoghue
against S.M. Walker, they have entirely
failed to establish their charges.
The Govt. is of opinion that S.M.
Walker has completely cleared
himself throughout the interview referred to in the
above report and that from all
imputation of inhumanity and
professional misconduct."

W
23 Dec

When Dr. Walker arrived he worked the
child's name in accordance with the
order to be entered in the outpatient
register and Mr. Donoghue came down
of this even though Dr. Walker went
to the length of sending for the register
in order that the entry might be
made in the European Female ward
where Mr. Donoghue had been waiting.
Dr. Walker does not seem to have
been more abrupt or loud in his
tone than he usually is - even amongst
his friends and in society generally.
However the episode of the request
to register the child seems to have
set the G.O. and from this point
it is evident that she lost all control
of her temper and made use
of language which ^{seems} to be a
matter for surprise that Dr. Walker
kept his temper as he did for within
about five minutes she was out of
any sufficient ground - she shows
how herself and the evidence of those
who overheard what took place
in whole or in part shows how ^{little} applied
to a man, whom she had never
seen before and who was the Chief
Medical Officer of the Station and
knew as "a bit of a mean beast" or
a man, no gentleman & "mercenary
Cud" and told him that his conduct
was "brutal and ungentlemanly". She
admits also that she abused Dr. Walker
during the whole time that she was
in the office and the evidence and
her own statements show that she
did this after she left it for according
to her own showing she was parting
that was calling Dr. Walker a "mercenary
Cud". Dr. Walker appears to have been
- even according to Mr. Donoghue's version -
was and was never -

of the case - with singular forbearance and temper. Mr. Donaghy has entirely not correctly stated what occurred, for instance she denies Dr. Walker's having said "well as you object to go to the out-patient Dept. I will treat the child here (in the female ward) though it is irregular but I must send for the out-patient register in order to enter the child's name according to the hospital rules". She however admits hearing Dr. W. calling for the register which she is shown was brought. If this was so what other reason could Dr. Walker have for sending for the register except to enter the child's name: if it was entered was he going to send it away without examination or treatment? The idea is absurd.

Again she says that she did not object to having the child's name registered. It is distinctly shown that she did.

She admits that Dr. Walker ^{and to} ~~to~~ her that "as you wish the child treated as a private case I am sorry that you did not bring it to my house as I do not like to treat private cases at hospital, however as I am here come into the Office and I will examine the child and prescribe for you". She however says that this was said not in the female ward but in the Office. If this was

not true in her statement which could be brought out

20 how could Dr. Walker have asked her to come into the Office when she was already there? ^{There are numerous other points on a similar nature in her statement which could be brought out} Dr. Donaghy was evidently under the impression that she was entitled without complying with the hospital rules to have her child treated at the hospital as if it was a private patient and entirely lost her temper and was much abused when she found that she could not.

Mr. Donaghy makes a great point though why, unless it is intended to put an extra touch to her story, of the ^{state of the} weather on the day when she went to the hospital. The fact was that it rained shortly after daylight and up to about 7.30 or 8. A bit not later, it then held up but the weather during the rest of the day was damp and cold. It was not raining at 10. nor did it rain afterwards excepting in the shape of a slight drizzle until after 8 P.M.

I do not know where Dr. Walker got his information regarding Mr. Donaghy's ^{health, manner, & his manner} but it is correct - his present wife with the exception that in lieu of some attack Mr. Donaghy had two the first of which was induced by sunstroke. I speak of this from my personal knowledge as I have known Mr. Donaghy for several years and he was for a considerable time my subordinate.

Dr. Walker's letter regarding the telephone news and the articles in the evening

line the station by well rights of
he was prosecuted and tried in a
Civil Court for what he has written that
it may perhaps be wiser to pass
his abuse and falsehoods over
in silence.

Mr. Donoghue has admitted to
the S.C. that the ~~injustice~~
the charge made against Dr. Walker
that her case was "not a singular
instance of similar treatment being
meted out to others" was "simply
founded on rumours we had heard".
Mr. Donoghue would very probably
have come out of this matter worse
than she has had the case in
accordance with her wish been
enquired into by an Officer
accustomed to examine witnesses
and to record evidence

15/12/94

27/12

Mr Donoghue's complaint
against Surgeon Major
Walker

HM Leire

Reading 80 $\frac{845}{3-11-94}$ - 9
Ciao 3437, 3624, + 3633 - 2

Order of 16 Jan 1895 N^o 25

On the 10th September 1894,

Mr W. S. Donoghue, a retired local
Fund Engineer, represented to
Govt that his wife ^{had} ~~was~~ on the
7th idem ^{been} ~~was~~ by Surgeon Major Walker
treated with cruelty and
inhumanity when she applied
to him at St. Bartholomew's
Hospital ^{at} ~~for~~ medical advice
for ^{infant} ~~her~~ child. The
Surgeon General was thereupon
directed to call upon Surgeon
Major Walker for an explanation.
On receipt of this the Govt.
deemed it necessary that the
Surgeon General should hold
a personal enquiry into the
matter on the spot, obtain all
available evidence and examine
the witnesses himself.

14
11/1/95
JG
13/1

2. The enquiry ^{and} ~~at~~
Mr. and Mr. Donoghue were
afforded every possible opportunity
of ^{cross} examining and calling
witnesses, was held at Cotacum
(on the 2nd Nov last). After

careful consideration of the
Surgeon General's report and
the evidence ^{given before} him
His Excellency the Governor
in Council considers that
Mrs and Mr. Donaghue have
entirely failed to establish
their charges and that
Surgeon Major Walker has
completely cleared himself
from ~~all~~ ^{any} imputation of
inhumanity and professional
misconduct. ~~and~~

Mrs. Donaghue's complaint
against Dr. Walker

HM and Hon: J. Grace
PS -

2513

9/1/95

Surgeon Genl. b

Mr. W. F. Donaghue

Editor's Table

My dear Sir,

With reference to the
articles in the "Nilgiri News"

regarding the "Hospital Inquiry"

I write to say ^(in the opinion of Govt) that it is not

worth while ^{Walker's} to take any notice ^{of them.}

~~should~~ take any notice ~~of them.~~

To the Surgeon Genl. Sir,
I despatch 17/1/95

16TH JANUARY 1895, No. 25, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 8th November 1894, No. 845, Public.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Mr. W. F. Donaghue, dated 24th November 1894.

" the Surgeon-General, dated 7th and 11th December 1894; Nos. 654 and
C.-136, respectively.

ORDER—dated 16th January 1895, No. 25, Public.

On the 10th September 1894, Mr. W. F. Donaghue, a retired Local Fund Engi-
neer, represented to Government that his wife had, on the 7th idem, been treated by
Surgeon-Major Walker with cruelty and inhumanity when she applied to him at St.
Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, for medical advice for her infant child. The
Surgeon-General was thereupon directed to call upon Surgeon-Major Walker for an
explanation. On receipt of this the Government deemed it necessary that the Surgeon-
General should hold a personal enquiry into the matter on the spot, obtain all available
evidence and examine the witnesses himself.

2. The enquiry was held at Ootacamund on the 23rd November last and Mrs.
and Mr. Donaghue were afforded every possible opportunity of cross-examining and
calling witnesses. After careful consideration of the Surgeon-General's report and the
evidence given before him, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that
Mrs. and Mr. Donaghue have entirely failed to establish their charges and that
Surgeon-Major Walker has completely cleared himself from all imputation of
inhumanity and professional misconduct.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
" Mr. W. F. Donaghue.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raiff.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th January 1895, No. 25.

JANUARY.

Surgeon-Major Walker.

Stating that —, Ootacamund, has completely cleared himself from the charges made against him by Mr. W. F. Donaghue, retired Local Fund Engineer.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES to C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESTROYER
IN ORIGINAL.

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