

Public (1896) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED

G.O. No. 767

DATED 24th July 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

CERTIFICATES OF UNFITNESS FOR FURTHER SERVICE.

Informing the Accountant-General that G.O. No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1895, laid down the general principle that, in cases of leprosy, medical officers need not hesitate to grant invalidating certificates in the form prescribed by the regulations in force for the time being; cancelling No. 6 of the rules appended to G.O. No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894; and reconstructing it so as to authorize Commissioned Medical Officers, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil Surgeons alone to grant—

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B. M. M. M.

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No. 767, PUBLIC, 24TH JULY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 715, Public, dated 26th August 1889.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to all heads of departments G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, stating that the mere existence of such a disease as leprosy is a disqualification for the public service and that the medical certificate in the form submitted was a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Pension Code.

G.O., No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Circulating rules relating to medical and vaccination certificates :—

Rule 6.—Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations and Uncovenanted officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorised to grant certificates of unfitness for further service. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons except when in independent medical charge of districts, nor by warrant medical officers, civil apothecaries or hospital assistants except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

READ—also the following paper :—

From F. C. HARRISON, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1896, No. 7-I.A.E.

With reference to G.O., No. 715, dated the 26th of August 1889, communicating to all heads of departments G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, in which it is ruled that an officer of Government suffering from leprosy need not be called upon to produce medical certificate in the form prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations in support of his retirement from the public service, I have the honour respectfully to observe that the ruling is opposed to Article 491 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations which lays down that the medical certificate should be in the form prescribed therein. The ruling therefore requires confirmation of the Government of India. When a medical officer, after examining an applicant for pension or gratuity, has formed an opinion that the applicant is suffering from leprosy and that he is therefore unfit for further service, I think the certificate might be drawn up in the usual form.

2. I further beg to point out that, in the concluding part of Rule 6 printed at page 6 of G.O., No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894, it is ruled that, in the case of public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 a month and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, a certificate of incapacity for further service, signed by a warrant medical officer, civil apothecary or by a hospital assistant, may be accepted. This ruling also is opposed to Article 486 (a) of the Regulations, under which only a commissioned officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station can grant such a certificate. I therefore respectfully request that Government will be pleased in this respect to reconsider the Government orders quoted above or submit them to the Government of India for confirmation.

No. 767, PUBLIC, 24TH JULY 1896.

ORDER—No. 767, Public, dated 24th July 1896.

G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, merely authorised the acceptance of the medical certificate granted on that particular occasion and laid down general principle that, in cases of leprosy, medical officers need not hesitate to grant invaliding certificates in the form prescribed by the regulations in force for the time being.

2. No. 6 of the rules appended to G.O., No. 609, Public, dated 18th Aug 1894, will be cancelled and reconstructed as follows:—

"Commissioned Medical Officers, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil Surgeons are alone authorized to grant certificates of unfitness for further service."

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary

To the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Departments of the Secretariat.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.
" the Pension Department.

Sd. A. Raiff.

DEPARTMENT.

Accountant

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From

J. F. Harrison Esquire,

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

SIR,

With reference to Government Order
No. 715, dated the 26th of August
communicating to all Heads
of Departments Government Order
dated 23rd September 1872,
ruled that an Officer of
serving from Leprosy need
upon to produce in his own hand
the form prescribed in the Civil Service
Regulations in support of his retirement
from the public service, I have the honor
respectfully to transmit to the
Chief Secretary to Government.

Twice. The latter is which says down that
 the Medical Certificate should be in the
 form prescribed therein. To ruling there-
 re requires confirmation of the Government
 and is. When a Medical Officer after
 examining an applicant for pension or
 gratuity has formed an opinion that the
 applicant is suffering from leprosy and
 that he is therefore unfit for further
 service, I think the certificate might be
 drawn up in the usual form.

2. I then beg to point out that in
 the 1st of rule 6 printed at
 the Order of the Public,
 1894, it is ruled that
 public servants whose
 pay is below Rs. 50 of a month and who
 cannot conveniently appear before a
 Commissioned Medical Officer or a District
 Medical and Sanitary Officer, a certificate of
 incapacity for their service signed by
 a Civil

5 Apothecary by a Hospital Assistant
 16 may be accepted. This ruling also is ⁵/₁₆
 opposed to Article 486 (d) of the Regulations
 under which only a Commissioned Officer
 or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil
 Station can grant such a certificate. I
 therefore respectfully request that Govern-
 ment will be pleased to ~~reconsider~~ ^{reconsider} to
 reconsider the Government Orders quoted
 above or submit them to the Government
 of India for confirmation.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obed^t & servan^t

W. Marison
 Offy. Accountant General.
 1894.

(189) DEPARTMENT.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,

MADRAS,

To

THE *Chief Secy to Govt*
Public Dept

No.

22

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Received

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Subject.

inquiry into that certain
issues regarding the
action of medical
inspectors on the notice
of Lepers from
the source coupled
with the views of the
civil service lepro.

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715 26-8-89

339 15-4-89

119 2-2-89

697 12-7-88

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Inv. 2091 12-9-87

Pub - 1044 26-7-87

773 27-6-87

993 19-5-87

Remain 715 23-9-72

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

So did sect 106 (3) of
the old Police Code, on which
the present rule was based,
with Sir Henry Stokes' appro-
val - please see note in
J.O. 119 Part 3 21 Feb 1889.
The exception was not proposed
by the Surg. Genl, but added by
the office, - (nearly or) comph-
re H. M. approval, & has
now been actually in operation
for the last 7 years -

If the A.G. wishes objected
to the rule and
before modifying the rule
or addressing India, it

Chief Am. R.

[6.]

I don't think the
Acc. Genl. is likely to give
weight on this point. He has
quoted chapter and verse for
his contentions & is, I submit,
correct. The only thing to be
done appears to be to go ^{into} the
Index

We are bound to "recommen-
d" address India - vide \$1633 of
the C. A. Co.

accident, to illustrate
Loringham on a scale
before India -

Ct.
with ref. to the
8/7/96 above it occurs to
me that in the event of the
general question being
settled against the case
in point the man will -
at some future date - have
to make the journey to
Belore to get his ~~one~~
nest. etc.

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 in the volume.
 Submitted this to the
 Judges & they tried

AB
4/5/96

Chief Clerk.
NOTE FOR THE ~~UNDER SECRETARY~~.

Clear proof is submitted
as directed by the C.S.
but as his allegations in
para 6 were based on a
misapprehension, (viz that
the person in question was
still in service & would have
travelled to Bellare here
after) I have stated the
facts as it stands: the
man has already retired
& is no longer in service.

The only difficulty is to
drop the person
application, which is before
the Personnel Dept & not
before Public - I shall
hold the paper (by
accident) to illustrate
something on record
before India -

CS.
with ref. to the
8/7/96 above it occurs to
me that in the event of the
general question being
settled against the case
in point the man will -
at some future date - have
to make the journey to
Bellare to get his med. cert.

20/3



Memorandum.

Read the following

A reference to the Govt. of India appears to be unnecessary for the following reasons:-

(1) G.O.No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872 merely authorised the acceptance of the certificate granted on that particular occasion, and laid down the general rule that, in cases of leprosy, Medical Officers need not hesitate to grant invaliding Certificates in the prescribed form.

(ii) The exception in rule 6 in favour of public servants, whose pay is less than Rs. 56, was based on section 106(3) of the old Pension Code 6th edition, which now appears as Art. 62 of the Civil Service Regulations. The Accountant-General is requested to consider

(a) the distinction drawn in article 486 (a), (b) & (c) between Superior Officers, other cases and pensions exceeding Rs. 100 a month,

(1) the hardship inflicted on low paid invalids when required to make long and expensive journeys merely

* Page 7 of G.O. Pub
No. 609 D 18-8-94

called to account

for the purpose of obtaining
certificates.

(b) the extra expense to the State
in assembling special Invaliding
Committees at convenient stations
in all such cases,

(c) the inappreciable difference
between certificates testifying to
the fitness (art. 43) and to their
unfitness (art. 44) of such men,
and report whether the Medical
subordinates named in the rule cannot
be treated as Medical Officers
in temporary charge of Civil
stations within the meaning of Art.
43(d), as they will be called
upon to grant certificates
only in the absence of Superior
officers on the spot.

The Accountant-General is also requested
to ascertain the practice in other
Provinces on this point.

To
The Accountant-General.

1887-88
Medical Certificate

Public Dept.

Read again:-

G.O. N° 715 Pubd 26.8.89
G.O. N° 609 Pubd 18.8.94
C. N° 1346

Order No 767, 8, 24th July 1906

A
G.O. N° 715 Pension of
23.9.72 merely authorized
the acceptance of the medl.
certificate granted on that
particular occasion and
laid down the general
principle that, in cases of
leprosy, medical officers
need not hesitate to
grant invaliding certi-
ficates in the form pre-
scribed by the regulation
in force for the time being.
The form of certificate
in art 47 (a) C.S.R. is
as applicable to leprosy
as to other diseases &
should of course be
adopted by medical
officers in such
cases.

2. N° 6 of the rules
appended to G.O. N° 609 Pub
d/18.8.94 will be can-
celled & reconstructed.

as follows -

Commissioned medl
^{District} officers, ^{many} Medl Officers
~~in charge of a district~~
~~at a civil station~~
and ~~all~~ surgeons
are alone authorized
to grant certificates
of unfitness for further
service."

from orders

30/3

18/7/96

10

22/7/96

Medical Certificate

Medical Certificate

1/6

H. M. 2/48 The Gov.

12

The Draft to the Gov. I
to be submitted to the
The Gov. as it is
in the line

22

14/7/96

1. The Surgeon General
Sanitary Commissioner
Assistant General
Depts of the Secretariat
Local and Municipal Depts
All Heads of Depts under
the Chief Secy.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Letter—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

At the instance of the Officiating Accountant-General, I am directed to submit the following question relative to the grant of medical certificates for the orders of the Government of India.

2. When an officer who is first appointed to the public service on a pay not exceeding Rs. 50 cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned medical officer or a

* Article 62 of the Civil Service Regulations.
Rule 3, section 106, of the Civil Pension Code,
6th Edition.

medical officer in charge of a civil station, the Local Government is authorized * to accept a health certificate in any form it may consider sufficient, and from any other officer who need not even be a medical man; no fresh certificate of physical fitness is necessary when an officer is promoted from inferior to superior service, even though he, while in inferior service, may have been paid from a Local Fund.

3. When, however, an officer of this class is obliged to quit the service on account of ill-health causing unfitness for further service, the necessary invaliding certificate can only be granted † by a commissioned medical officer, a medical officer in charge of a civil station, or a special invaliding committee assembled at a convenient civil station.

† Article 486 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations.
Section 107 (d) of the Civil Pension Code, 6th Edition.

4. In the Civil Pension Code these two rules appeared together but in the Civil Service Regulations they have been separated, and the Accountant-General holds that the exception in favour of officers drawing below Rs. 50 does not apply in the case of retirement as it does in that of first entertainment.

5. When issuing instructions in February 1889, for the guidance of medical officers and subordinates in this Presidency as regards the grant of medical certificates, this Government considered that the exception referred to in paragraph 2 *supra* should apply to all cases of certificates of unfitness for further service, and therefore framed the following rule, which appears, on the whole, to be reasonable and to the advantage of the public service. I am directed to request that the formal approval of the Government of India may be accorded thereto as required by the Accountant-General:—

Commissioned medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations, and Uncommissioned officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers, are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant certificates of unfitness for further service. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons except when in independent medical charge of districts, nor by warrant medical officers, civil apothecaries or hospital assistants, except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

6. The grounds upon which this application is based are—

(i) The hardship involved upon inferior servants of the State in having to appear before commissioned medical officers or medical officers in charge of civil stations. The extent of this may be illustrated by the following case which has recently occurred:—

A third-grade peon of the Salt and Abkari department in the Kanuparti Circle on Rs. 6 wished to apply for pension, having completed 30 years' service, but the service being inferior and his age as per service register being 53, medical certificate was necessary and he had to appear before the District Medical and Sanitary Officer under Article 486 (d), in order to travel a distance of 90 miles from Kanuparti to Nellore. Unable to do this, he obtained from the civil apothecary, Ongole (W. E. Bazely), an officer of 14 years' standing on Rs. 150 per mensem, a certificate to the following effect:— "His age is by his own statement 70 years and by appearance about 65 years. I consider him to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind or in the department to which he belongs in consequence of old age and its natural consequences—physical inability, impaired eyesight and decrepitude."

The validity of the certificate granted to this man has been questioned by the Accountant-General and the result to him/ ~~will be~~ that, though there is not the slightest doubt as to his unfitness for further service, ~~he will be debarred from drawing his pension until the general question is settled.~~

(ii) The expense and trouble involved in convening special invaliding committees to sit on the cases of inferior servants. Such committees would, if inferior servants were not to go into head-quarters for certificates, be numerous, the payment of travelling allowances would be necessary, and the time of the superior medical officers, who have other more important duties to perform and who are already overworked, would be wasted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
July 1896.

14/7/96

Ed. A. Rakt.

No. , PUBLIC, JUNE 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 715, Public, dated 26th August 1896.

Abstract.—Communicating to all heads of departments that G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, stating that the mere existence of such disease as leprosy is a disqualification for the public service and that the medical certificate in the form submitted was a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Pension Code.

G.O., No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1896.

Abstract.—Circulating rules relating to medical and pension certificates:—

Rule 6.—Commissioned Medical officers holding Big appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, with the exceptions noted below, authorised to grant certificates of unfitness for further service. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons except when in independent medical charge of districts, nor by public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Read also the following paper:—

From F.C. HARRISON, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1896, No. 7-I.A.E.

With reference to G.O., No. 715, dated 26th of August 1896, communicating to all heads of departments G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, in which it is ruled that an officer of Government suffering from leprosy need not be called upon to produce medical certificate in the form prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations in support of his retirement proposed to Article 491 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations which lays down that the medical certificate should be in the form prescribed therein. The ruling therefore requires confirmation of the Government of India. When a medical officer, after examining an applicant for pension or gratuity, has formed an opinion that the applicant is suffering from leprosy and that he is therefore unfit for further service, I think the usual form.

2. I further beg to point out that, in the case of public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, a certificate of incapacity for further service, signed by a warrant medical officer, civil apothecary or by a hospital assistant, may be accepted only a commissioned officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station can grant such a certificate. I therefore respectfully request that Government will be pleased to reconsider the Government orders quoted above or submit them for confirmation.

ORDER—No. , Public, dated June 1896.

G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 3rd September 1872, merely authorized the acceptance of the medical certificate granted on that particular occasion, and laid down the general principle that, in cases of eprosy, medical officers need not hesitate to grant invaliding certificates in the form prescribed by the regulations in force for the time being.

2. The exception in rule 6 of August 1894, on behalf of public servants whose pay is less than Rs. 50 ~~per mensem~~ appears as article 62 of the Civil Service Regulations. The effect of the interpretation placed by the Accountant-General, whether in superior or inferior service, should invariably be compelled to appear before Commissioned officers or Medical officers in charge of civil stations for the purpose of obtaining ~~invaliding~~ certificates, even when they are so far incapacitated as to be unable to travel without serious risk or grave inconvenience. The Government is of opinion that this course would be productive of ~~extreme~~ hardship to the ~~subordinates themselves~~ unnecessary outlay from public funds ~~if special invaliding committees are to be assembled at convenient stations in all such cases as provided by the rule, and increased~~ the work of the superior officers of the Medical Department without any corresponding advantage to the public service. The Government of India will accordingly be addressed.

[Here enter letter to the Government of India, No. , Public, dated June 1896.]

True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

For the Surgeon-General,
" Accountant-General.

Edw. A. Raitt.

No. , FINANCIAL,

1896.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

At the instance of the Officiating Accountant-General, I am directed to submit the following question ~~relating~~ to the grant of medical certificates for the orders of the Government of India.

2. When an officer who is first appointed to public service on a pay not exceeding Rs. 50 cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station, the Government is authorized to accept a health certificate in any form it may consider sufficient, and from any other officer who need not even be a medical man, a fresh certificate of physical fitness is necessary when an officer is promoted from inferior to superior service, even though the officer while in inferior service may have been aided from a Local Fund.

3. When, however, an officer of this class is obliged to quit the service on account of ill-health causing ~~unfitness for~~ further service, the necessary invaliding certificate can only be granted by a commissioned medical officer, a medical officer in charge of a civil station, or a special invaliding committee assembled at a convenient civil station.

4. In the Civil Pension Code these two rules appeared together in one phrase, but in the Civil Service Regulations they have been separated, and the Accountant-General holds that the exception in favour of officers drawing below Rs. 50 does not apply in the case of retirement as in that of first entertainment.

5. When issuing instructions in February 1889, for the ~~validation~~ of medical officers and subordinates in this Presidency as regards the grant of medical certificates, this Government considered that the ~~above~~ exception should apply to all such cases and framed the following rule, which appears, on the whole, to be reasonable and wholehearted, and I am directed to request that the formal approval of the Government of India may be accorded thereto as required by the Accountant-General:—

Commissioned medical officers holding Residency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations, and Uncommissioned officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers, are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant certificates of ~~unfitness for further service~~. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons except when in independent medical charge of districts, nor by warrant medical officers, civil apothecaries or hospital assistants, except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

6. The grounds for extension of the concession to the case of invaliding certificates are summarized below:—

(i) *Hardship to Inferior Servants of the State.*—This is best illustrated by the following typical case which has occurred in this Presidency:—

A third-grade peon of the Salt and A. having completed 30 years' service, but who had to appear before the District Medical Officer of 14 years' standing on Rs. 150, and by appearance about 65 years. I am unable to find any kind of infirmity in the department to which he is assigned, impaired eyesight and decrepitude.

The validity of this certificate is obvious, the strict application of that much greater consideration is broken down in health and means at the verge of his life, full vigour of youth and application of years; yet the rules operate.

(ii) *Loss to the State.*—If abused, a candidate, although he is a burden to the State, drawing full pay for about 25 years at least, but to defective health. Here the admitted in this way or to the hand, the result of a man, really fit for further service, being pronounced by a hospital assistant to be unfit, is a shortness of service, and is liable to be drawn for a comparatively shorter period, say, ten years at the most. Here the number of such cases must be infinitesimal and the maximum amount of pension that can be drawn is Rs. 25 per annum.

(iii) *Financial Results.*—The Civil Service Regulations suggest the alternative course of convening special invaliding committees at convenient centres for such purposes, but it is manifest that it will be unfair to impose the cost of such committees on the general tax-payer, in order to suit the convenience of disabled low-paid servants discarded by the State, and that the amount of labour and correspondence involved will be quite disproportionate to the benefit realised.

(iv) *Strain on Superior Officers.*—There is an ever-increasing demand on the time of superior medical officers owing to the gradual development of civil medical administration, and a strict adherence to the rules in accordance with the Accountant-General's interpretation cannot but be productive of unnecessary worry and embarrassment to these officers.

7. In any case it would appear that, where superior medical officers are not available on the spot, the hospital assistant or other officer granting the certificate might fairly be assumed to be the medical officer in charge of the station for the time being within the meaning of Article 486 (d) of the Regulations, and I am to request that it may be ruled accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
June 1896.

Ed. A. Baill.

No. , PUBLIC, JULY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 715, Public, dated 26th August 1889.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to all heads of departments G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, stating that the mere existence of such a disease as leprosy is a disqualification for the public service and that the medical certificate in the form submitted was a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Pension Code.

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Rule 6.—Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations and Uncommissioned officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorised to grant certificates of unfitness for further service. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons except when in independent medical charge of districts, nor by warrant medical officers, civil apothecaries or hospital assistants except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Read—also the following paper:—

From F. C. HARRISON, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1896, No. 7-1.A.E.

With reference to G.O., No. 715, dated the 26th of August 1889, communicating to all heads of departments G.O., No. 715, Pension, dated 23rd September 1872, in which it is ruled that an officer of Government suffering from leprosy need not be called upon to produce medical certificate in the form prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations in support of his retirement from the public service, I have the honour respectfully to observe that the ruling is opposed to Article 491 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations which lays down that the medical certificate should be in the form prescribed therein. The ruling therefore requires confirmation of the Government of India. When a medical officer, after examining an applicant for pension or gratuity, has formed an opinion that the applicant is suffering from leprosy and that he is therefore unfit for further service, I think the certificate might be drawn up in the usual form.

2. I further beg to point out that, in the concluding part of Rule 6 printed at page 6 of G.O., No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894, it is ruled that, in the case of public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 a month and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, a certificate of incapacity for further service, signed by a warrant medical officer, civil apothecary or by a hospital assistant, may be accepted. This ruling also is opposed to Article 486 (d) of the Regulations, under which only a commissioned officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station can grant such a certificate. I therefore respectfully request that Government will be pleased in this respect to reconsider the Government orders quoted above or submit them to the Government of India for confirmation.

EDUCATIONAL

Director of Public Instruction
 Commissioner for Government Examinations
 Superintendent, Government Museum

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THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF

Anantapur
 North Arcot (Chittoor)
 South Arcot (Uddalore)
 Bellary
 South Canara (Mangalore)
 Chingleput (Saidapet)
 Coimbatore
 Cuddapah
 Ganjam (Chatrapur)
 Godavari (Cocanada)
 Kistna (Masulipatam)
 Kurnool
 Madura
 Malabar (Calicut)
 Nellore
 Nilgiris (Ootacamund)
 Salem
 Tanjore
 Tinnevely
 Trichinopoly
 Vizagapatam

THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS
 JUDGE OF

North Arcot (Chittoor)
 South Arcot (Uddalore)
 Bellary
 South Canara (Mangalore)
 Chingleput
 Coimbatore
 Cuddapah
 Ganjam (Berhampore)
 Godavari (Rajahmundry)
 Kistna (Masulipatam)
 Kurnool
 Madura
 North Malabar (Tellicherry)
 South Malabar (Calicut)
 Nellore
 Nilgiris (Ootacamund)
 Salem
 Tanjore
 Tinnevely (Palamcottah)
 Trichinopoly
 Vizagapatam