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[Despatch Abstract.]

Civil Apothecary John Pillai

Dismissing, with remarks, petition from — appealing against the order of the Surgeon Genl suspending him for 3 months for failure to bring to notice the omission of certain entries from ^{his} ~~the~~ service book; commenting on the conduct of ^{certain} ~~the~~ officers of Govt &c who have assisted at a public meeting held for the purpose of attacking the official character of — a public servant; and communicating the proceedings to all departments of the Secretariat ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ communication to officers in the public service.

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G.O., No. 793, 25th June 1897.

JUNE.

Civil Apothecary John Pillai.

Dismissing, with remarks, petition from — appealing against the order of the Surgeon-General suspending him for three months for failure to bring to notice the omission of certain entries from his service book; commenting on the conduct of certain officers of Government, &c., who have assisted at a public meeting held for the purpose of attacking the official character of —, a public servant; and communicating the proceedings to all departments of the Secretariat in view to its communication to officers in the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 3210, dated 31st July 1896.

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. M. GOPALA ROW, Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Tirukkóyilúr Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 24th July 1896, No. C. :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Routine No. 2160, dated the 16th instant, calling on me to report if the facts mentioned in a letter published in the *Hindu* of the 27th ultimo are true, I beg to state that the contents of the said letter are true. The following Government servants were present at the meeting referred to :—

- M.R.Ry. T. Varadarajulu Naidu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Tirukkóyilúr.
- " A. Ramalinga Iyer, M.A., Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
- " C. Narasimha Charri, Inspector of Police, Tirukkóyilúr.
- " V. Masilamony Mudaliar, Sub-Registrar, Tirukkóyilúr.
- " M. Gopala Row, Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue.
- " T. Mathava Row, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Cuddalore.
- " V. Narayana Row, Retired District Munsif.
- " L. Arunachala Iyer, Retired Revenue Inspector.
- " A. Nadamuny Naidu, Retired Taluk Clerk.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3210, dated 31st July 1896.

Submitted to Government with reference to its official memorandum, No. 101, Revenue, dated 13th July 1896.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endt. No. 1547-R.

Transferred to the Public Department, with reference to office-note, No. 135-A, dated the 9th ultimo.

OOTACAMUND,
10th August 1896.

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 2nd September 1896, No. 401.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 17th September 1896, No. 434.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 25th September 1896, No. 447.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 16th October 1896, No. 481.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 23rd October 1896, No. 489.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 11th November 1896, No. 522.

From the President, District Board, South Arcot, dated 25th November 1896.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 26th November 1896, No. C-84.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1355, Public, dated the 9th July 1896, and this office letter ending with No. 522, dated the 11th November 1896, I have the honour to state that the report in the case of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai of Tirukkóyilúr has just been received from the Collector of South Arcot and is herewith forwarded for the information of Government.

2. The report consists of letter No. C, dated the 18th November, from the Collector and two letters from the Deputy Collector and President of the Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr, who conducted the inquiry, together with a copy of the covering memorandum, No. 2-C, dated the 20th November 1896, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. I have kept back the voluminous enclosures to the Deputy Collector's reports as the facts are very clearly and lucidly discussed in the reports themselves, thereby doing away with the necessity of reading through them.

3. It will be seen from these reports and the Collector's letters that the apothecary has been made the subject of a base conspiracy on the part of the Brahmanical and other officials and vakils of the place, simply because he was not subservient to them and did his work honestly. He has been fully acquitted of the charges and allegations contained in the memorials submitted by the conspirators which have been proved to be malicious and entirely devoid of foundation.

4. Civil Apothecary John Pillai has since been relieved of his acting appointment at Tirukkóyilúr by the permanent incumbent in the ordinary course; the Collector however considers it desirable that he should be re-appointed to the station so that the public may be convinced that such machinations as have been brought to light will not be allowed to succeed. I agree in this view, but as at present there is no other appointment available for the permanent incumbent, I have posted John Pillai to do duty at Cuddalore until arrangements can be made for retransferring him to Tirukkóyilúr. I however await the instructions of Government regarding the Collector's proposal.

5. I fully concur with the Collector that the conduct of the accusers calls for exemplary punishment, and I trust that they will be dealt with in such a way as to protect medical subordinates from such base and malicious public charges in future.

ENCLOSURES.

From Surgeon-Major J. C. MARSDEN, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Cuddalore, 20th November 1896, No. 2-C.

The papers in question are submitted herewith, together with confidential letter, No. C, dated 18th November 1896, from the President, District Board, South Arcot, which reviews the whole case.

2. There are two sets of papers from the President, Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr, consisting of reports, with enclosures, concerning (a) the manuscript memorial and (b) the printed memorial against the apothecary.

3. I have already, in my No. 135, dated 19th September 1896, submitted some remarks on the case, noting that my predecessors had reported favourably on this apothecary. He is also held in good repute by all the European officers in the district who are acquainted with him.

4. During my recent inspection of Tirukkóyilúr, I was quite satisfied with his work and he appeared popular with all except the memorialists. I took the opportunity of meeting the leading petitioners (those who were present in the station), and I heard their complaints, as well as the apothecary's explanations.

The complaints are all detailed in the accompanying file of correspondence.

The explanations I considered satisfactory. The apothecary is of a nervous disposition and he was disposed to be too verbose and, perhaps, not sufficiently alive to the fact that the district munsif was his official superior. He had, however, received great provocation and a little advice on this point seemed to be all that was needed.

5. In my opinion, the apothecary has cleared himself of the grave charges brought against him and he is most painstaking and diligent.

6. But it seems very evident that his position as union chairman has interfered with his other duties and has led to friction. I think that post should not be held by the medical officer.

7. It is also very evident that several of the memorialists have a strong grudge against him and they have, accordingly, raked up old stories, though they made no complaint at the time of the alleged occurrences.

Nothing can justify their conduct in this case.

From A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., President, District Board, South Arcot, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, dated Cuddalore, 18th November 1896, No. C.

I have the honour to forward, for your information and transmission to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the confidential reports Nos. 9 and 10 of 1896, dated 29th September 1896, of the Deputy Collector, Tirukkóyilúr, and President of the Tirukkóyilúr Taluk Board, on (1) the manuscript and (2) the printed memorials submitted against Mr. John Pillai, late Civil Apothecary and Union Chairman of Tirukkóyilúr, in original, together with their respective enclosures.

2. The Deputy Collector and Taluk Board President has made a most thorough and exhaustive inquiry. His reports are so complete and the records are already so voluminous that I shall do as little as possible to swell the literature of the subject. I may state that whilst at Tirukkóyilúr lately I made personal inquiries which satisfy me that the Deputy Collector's conclusions are correct and his lucid exposition of what was a base conspiracy organized by a few officials of the place to ruin a brother official leaves little room for further comment. It was my intention to have addressed the heads of the various departments to which the implicated officials belong on the subject of the gross misconduct of their subordinates, but this would involve considerable delay in making several copies of the records, and this I desire to avoid having regard to the reminders received for these reports.

3. The inquiry has disclosed that the late Civil Apothecary, Mr. John Pillai, is entitled to be fully acquitted of the malicious charges recklessly brought against him by a few public servants and others whose animosity he appears to have incurred on account of his zealous performance of public duties, both as a medical officer and as chairman of the union at Tirukkóyilúr, and his personal independence of character. Had he been subservient to the district munsif in particular, it is improbable that this spurious agitation would have been manufactured in the manner disclosed by the Deputy Collector's reports. Mr. John Pillai has abundant material for both civil and criminal action against his traducers, but his reputation is in the hands of Government, to whom I request that the Surgeon-General will be so good as to forward these papers for orders—so far as the implicated officials are concerned. I am of opinion that, in the public interests, exemplary punishment should be meted out to the ringleaders.

4. The inquiry proves that the ringleaders were the following:—

- (1) M.R.Ry. T. Varadarajulu Naidu Garu, District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr,
- (2) „ V. Masilamony Mudaliar Avargal, late Sub-Registrar of Tirukkóyilúr and Vice-President of the Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr,
- (3) „ Srinivasa Row Avargal, First-grade Pleader of Tirukkóyilúr and Member of the District Board, as also of the Tirukkóyilúr Taluk Board,
- (4) „ C. Narasimha Chariar Avargal, Inspector of Police, Tirukkóyilúr,
- (5) „ Gopala Row Avargal, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue,
- (6) „ Govinda Odayar Avargal, Member of the Tirukkóyilúr Union Panchayat, and
- (7) „ Sadasiva Pillai Avargal, a private Vakil of Tirukkóyilúr.

5. The records prove that the principal offender was the District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr. It is astonishing that an officer in his position should, to gratify personal spite for imagined slight which, if it occurred at all, occurred some twelve months previously, have taken so prominent a part in the public meeting convened to condemn a brother officer in another department. That nine of the eleven pleaders of his court should have supported him is not surprising having regard to native character—or the absence thereof. He was ably seconded by the leading local vakil M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Row Avargal who did not consider it improper, though a member of a district board and also of the taluk board, to which the civil apothecary was directly subordinate both as the local medical officer and the chairman of the local union, to take a most prominent part in these scandalous proceedings. He admittedly drafted the manuscript memorial and was one of the five persons selected as a sub-committee of the public meeting to draw up the printed memorial, both of which may be characterized as a concatenation of misrepresentations. The Sub-Registrar M.R.Ry. Masilamony Mudaliar Avargal also took a very prominent part in the matter and attempted to induce the forest ranger to join the conspirators. This sub-registrar was reported to me to be endeavouring to tamper with the witnesses. He was accordingly transferred at my request by the Inspector-General of Registration, and, I believe, he is now in the Salem district. The Police Inspector M.R.Ry. Narasimha Chariar Avargal signed the memorial and took part in the meeting and attempted to induce the local sub-magistrate to join in the nefarious plot. The inspector of salt and abkari referred to has since been transferred; but his transfer had no connection with his part in this agitation. Govinda Odayar, a member of the union, was intriguing against his own chairman, the apothecary. The private vakil not being an official, may well be treated with contempt.

6. If the public servants who are implicated in this conspiracy had any valid grievances against the civil apothecary either in his capacity as a medical officer or as chairman of the union, they could easily and, of course, should have made their complaints against him to the proper authorities in the proper way. But for them to have banded together to get up a public meeting, touting for signatures and declaiming against a brother public servant, signing mahazars against him containing the most reckless and false charges, was an intolerable breach of the public rules and subversive of all discipline. No public officer can be expected to do his duty fearlessly if at any moment he is liable to find himself the object of hostile declamation in the streets at a public meeting deliberately convened by and presided over and attended by brother officers whose malevolent eloquence is in inverse ratio to the

truth of their utterances. The license of the native press of this country is such that ample scope is afforded for anonymous libellers to defame public servants with practical impunity; but this press has established for itself such a reputation for deliberate misrepresentation that its malicious vapourings can best be treated with merited contempt; but where, as in this case, public servants have not hesitated to conspire together publicly to attack a brother public servant, condign punishment is, in my opinion, imperatively necessary in the interests of public administration. Such agitation is expressly prohibited by rule 68 of the "Rules regulating the personal conduct of public servants."

7. As agitators of this kind are dangerous to the public peace and order, I venture to make the following recommendations for such consideration as they may be considered to merit by His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

(a) That the misconduct of the district munsif be brought to the notice of the High Court in view to his prompt transfer after such reduction, suspension or other punishment as may be deemed proper.

(b) That the sub-registrar referred to be suspended and reduced.

(c) That similar punishment be awarded to the inspectors of the police and of the salt and abkari, the latter to be subsequently transferred.

(d) That M.R. Ry. Srinivasa Row Avargal, the district and taluk board member, be removed from the local boards under section 24 (1) (iii) of Act V of 1884, and his re-appointment or re-election be prohibited for a period of three years.

(e) That M.R. Ry. Govinda Odayar Avargal be similarly dealt with in respect of his appointment in the union panchayat.

8. In conclusion, as I understand, that Mr. John Pillai has lately, in the ordinary course, been relieved of his appointment at Tirukkóyilúr by the reversion of the permanent incumbent. I am of opinion that as this is just what the conspirators have been working for, it is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that he should be re-appointed to Tirukkóyilúr at a very early date, so that the public may be convinced that such machinations as have been brought to light will not be allowed to succeed. In the public interests such a course seems expedient, for otherwise the transfer of this apothecary at this juncture must give rise to deplorable misconception. He has done excellent work at Tirukkóyilúr and the hospital figures afford the best evidence of his popularity. I append copy of my inspection notes passed on the 6th September 1896 which also bears the remarks of the Deputy Collector, and Taluk Board President. I am confident that the Surgeon-General will not for a moment tolerate such intrigues as have been laid bare by the Deputy Collector and the retention of this medical subordinate at Tirukkóyilúr for some months at least to come together with the punishment of his traducers would, I think, be the best possible answer to the mahazars under reference.

From M.R. Ry. R. SUNDARASA MUDALIYAR Avargal, Deputy Collector on General Duties and President, Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated Tirukkóyilúr, 29th September 1896, No. 10.

Adverting to your endorsement, dated 10th July 1896, on a printed memorial against Mr. John Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Tirukkóyilúr, I have the honour to submit his explanation with all the connected records as per enclosed list, and to report as follows.

2. The memorial was the outcome of a public meeting convened at Tirukkóyilúr on the morning of the 24th June 1896. Among the members present were the leading officials of the Judicial, Registration, Police and Abkari departments, as also most of the vakils of the local bar. The president of the meeting was Mr. Gopala Row, Inspector of the Salt and Abkari department, and he is stated to have taken notes of the several complaints made by some of the members present against the civil apothecary. It was resolved that as the local Apothecary Mr. John Pillai had been for a long time inattentive to his duties and had become highly unpopular and inaccessible to the public on occasions of urgent nature, a memorial should be submitted to the Surgeon-General, the Collector and the District Surgeon praying for

his removal from this station, and that a sub-committee of five gentlemen should draft the memorial and do the needful with special reference to the complaints made at the meeting.

3. According to the memorial itself the individuals who are stated to have represented at the meeting the complaints against the apothecary of their own or of others numbered only sixteen, while the signatures affixed to the memorial exceed 180. It was not possible to trace out all the signatories, nor could it be conceived how so many could have had any grievance in the absence of specific mention of it in the memorial itself. I therefore apportioned the work of examining the Tamil signatories to the Tahsildar, and requested him to submit a report detailing the circumstances which brought about the public meeting. His elaborate report which speaks volumes against the memorialists themselves is herewith submitted. He has examined some twenty persons, and I have recorded the statements of seventeen others, most of whom are officials and vakils.

4. It is necessary for a correct understanding of the whole facts of the case to deal with the subject in different sections, and I therefore propose to divide it into three sections as detailed below:—

I. The specific grievances embodied in the manual.

II. How, by whom, and with what motive a public meeting was arranged for, and the memorial drawn up with special reference to the action of public servant, members of the local board and of the union panchayat.

III. The popularity of the medical institution at Tirukkóyilúr.

5. *Section I.*—Of the sixteen persons who complained against the apothecary at the public meeting, six individuals are confined to a vague complaint of irregular attendance at the hospital referred to in paragraph 5 of the memorial, three gentlemen who had either no complaints to make or who had no desire to press their grievance are shown to have given utterance to the supposed grievances of four others who were not present at the meeting, and of whom only one was made to sign the memorial, and two persons—father and son—who are living together are shown in paragraphs 8 to 10 as two different complainants. Hence the actual number of individuals with specific complaints has to be taken as only seven.

As for the first charge of irregular attendance specified in paragraph 5 of the memorial, I examined the three persons named in the margin. The Tahsildar has examined a few others whose names do not appear in the body of the memorial. No one is able to specify the exact date and hour when they found the apothecary absent from the hospital, nor has any person who happened to go to the hospital cared to inquire if the medical officer had gone elsewhere on duty. This is an accusation, which it is easy to make, but not possible to bring home to the person charged, in the absence of particulars as to dates and hours. M.R. Ry. Sreenivasa Chari, who admits his obligation to the apothecary for gratuitous treatment, speaks of the absence of that officer from the hospital on some occasions, probably in November 1895. He cannot, however, specify the days and he has admittedly made no inquiry as to the cause of late attendance. He admits, however, having received medicines at the hospital about that time almost continuously for fifteen days. This vakil has, in the course of his examination before me, added a fresh count of charge—indifferent treatment—which does not find place in the memorial. On being questioned on this point, the vakil says that he considered his treatment indifferent, because he thought that the apothecary had been engrossed with other thoughts when he (vakil) narrated his case, but that he is unable to state definitely his reasons for calling the treatment an indifferent one. The vakil states that some two or three months after November 1895, he sent to the apothecary, without any demand, Rs. 4 with a letter thanking him for his services, stating that the amount was not an adequate remuneration for his services; but that the money was returned by the apothecary with a note expressing that he valued friendship more than money. It may well be concluded how far the

charge of indifferent treatment can be believed. In explanation of the omission of this new count of charge from the memorial, the vakil contents himself by attributing it to those who drafted the memorial, while he has affixed his signature to the memorial in English with a long title as Pleader, District Munsif's Court, Tirukkóyilúr, and he is one of the two gentlemen who signed a notice for convening the public meeting.

M.R.Ry. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar says that the apothecary has been uniformly kind and courteous to him, that on some occasions, when he happened to go to the hospital at about 7 A.M., the apothecary was not present, but that he is unable to give the dates, and that he made no enquiries as to the whereabouts of the officer at the time.

One Marimuthu Naik, who is stigmatized by the medical officer as an ex-convict says that he went to the hospital on one occasion at 7 A.M., and again the next day, that on the first day he was told that the apothecary had gone to the missionary's bungalow, that the apothecary was not seen the next day, but that he cannot mention the exact dates of his visit. This man seems to have uttered a deliberate falsehood by saying that he signed the memorial at the public meeting, while as a matter of fact it was drafted subsequently, and to have acted under the influence of one Govinda Udayar, who figures very prominently as will be seen from the sequel.

6. The next complaint is that of one David Carpenter, a Christian of the Local Danish Mission, and he was examined by the Tahsildar (*vide* page 15 of his report, dated 15th September 1896). In this case, the charge is that the apothecary refused to attend at the house of David Carpenter on a certain day in the first week of May 1896 for the treatment of his baby, five months old, though the child was then in precarious state. It is however admitted by the complainant that the baby was daily taken to the hospital and placed under the treatment of the apothecary for about ten days prior to its death, and that even on the last day when the medical officer's services could not be procured at his quarters, that officer was solicitous about the state of the child, in having deputed two or three persons to go and ascertain why the child was not brought to the hospital, and that the apothecary eventually turned up, in his own carriage, after 9 A.M. The apothecary's explanation is that he had paid due attention to the treatment of the baby, which was suffering from high fever coupled with lung complications, that on the last day when he had a call from David Carpenter during hospital hours, he explained to him the advantages of treatment in the hospital, and asked him to bring the child as usual, that David Carpenter consented to do so and returned home, that as the child was not brought up as agreed to, he (apothecary) ascertained through a servant of the hospital the state of the child and proceeded thereafter to the house of David Carpenter. It is also stated by the apothecary that he had attended at his quarters and treated gratuitously his other children in two severe cases of illness, and that this will be amply testified to by his own wife and other Christians. The apothecary has sent up a copy of a letter from the European Danish Missionary to the District Surgeon, which amply testifies to the good work of the medical officer done to the poor Christians without any charge and most willingly. It appears from the Tahsildar's report that David Carpenter was set up to prefer his complaint some six weeks after the death of his baby by a private vakil named Sadasiva Pillai, who owes a grudge to the apothecary in his capacity as union Chairman (*vide* correspondence ending with your letter, No. 166-D.B., dated 11th May 1896, in the Local Fund Branch). I need hardly say that the complaint of David Carpenter is quite unfounded as aptly remarked by the Rev. S. Berg. It is very strange that the fact of the previous treatment of the very baby by the apothecary has been suppressed from the memorial.

7. The next complainant is one Devarajaya, a girls' school teacher, Tirukkóyilúr, whose grievance is set out in paragraph 7 of the memorial. It is stated there that while Devarajaya's wife was in acute stage of labour, the apothecary declined to attend without *previous* payment of Rs. 15. The word "*previous*" is italicized in the memorial with a view to draw the attention of the authorities. But Devarajaya himself has on being cross-examined by the apothecary denied that the latter had refused to attend without *previous* payment. It is admitted by this teacher that the

apothecary sent the midwife to attend on the labour case in his house, and that on being told by the apothecary that the woman would have to be relieved by the application of instruments, Devarajaya hesitated, and that he proposed to consult elderly people. The apothecary is said to have demanded a fee of Rs. 15, and asked Devarajaya to make arrangements sharp. In this case there seems to have been a misconception of facts. Devarajaya says that when the prescribed amount of fee was mentioned to him, he did not offer anything less in consideration of his impoverished circumstances, and he understood the words of the apothecary "arrangements should be made soon" to mean steps to procure the fee required. But according to the apothecary's explanation, he wished to hurry his visit and to ask Devarajaya to decide once for all whether he had no objection to handling the case himself. Devarajaya was apparently in a fix when he was suddenly told that the woman in his house would have to be delivered by a male member of the medical profession at a time when he (Devarajaya) had gone to the apothecary's quarters simply to bring back the midwife. Hence it will be seen that no great weight can be attached to this complaint based on a misconception of facts. I have also heard of several instances of gratuitous treatment of labour cases by Mr. John Pillai, and there is no reason to suppose that in this particular instance he was unusually hard.

8. In paragraphs 8 to 10 of the memorial, Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar, B.A., B.L., first grade pleader, and his father Arunachala Aiyar figure as complainants, and the former has made his statement before me both for himself and his father, a retired revenue inspector. As regards the absence of the apothecary from the hospital between 4 and 5-30 P.M., Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar says that he does not remember the exact day when he took his step sister to the hospital who had thrust a tamarind seed in her nostril, that the apothecary was not then at his quarters, that no enquiry was made as to the whereabouts of the apothecary, and that the apothecary turned up after 5-30 P.M. and relieved the child. The vakil does not remember if the apothecary accounted for his absence by saying that he had been to the Sub-Magistrate's Court as a witness. The date is approximately fixed as one between the 10th May and 22nd June 1896, and the apothecary says that on that particular day he was absent in the Sub-Magistrate's Court which is corroborated by the compounder. Thus it will be seen that the complaint is not worth the paper in which it is set forth, and that it was apparently intended to swell the number of charges against the apothecary.

The next complaint embodied in paragraph 9 of the memorial is even according to the complainant's own showing a total misrepresentation of facts. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar admits that the hospital midwife did attend on his step mother in labour from 10 P.M. of the 13th May 1895 till 5 A.M. the next day, that finding the case too difficult for her she left his house at 5 A.M., saying she would go and consult the apothecary, that subsequently the midwife did not turn up, that his (Jayaramachandraiyyar's) cousin Ramanadaiyyar misunderstood what was wanted and went to call the apothecary instead of the midwife, that at about 10 A.M., Ramanadaiyyar was again sent to the hospital to bring the midwife, and that he returned without the midwife and said that she had gone out to attend on some other case of labour. Mr. Arunachalaiyyar was averse to allowing the apothecary to handle the case, though he had volunteered his services as admitted by Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar himself, and the hospital midwife had already expressed her inability to treat the case. I do not see how the apothecary or the midwife can be blamed in the circumstances. The apothecary says that as the midwife was unable to cope with the labour case, he sent her to attend on another labour case at Keelur, and I find from the birth register of Keelur village that on 14th May 1895 one Kaluvarayan had a son born dead. This goes to support the statement of the apothecary, and the information furnished by Ramanadan to Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar seems however to urge that his step mother's case should have been given preference. This is absurd on the fact of it inasmuch as the midwife was not quite equal to the task, and her services could be better utilized in the other case at Keelur. The midwife nevertheless turned up in Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar's house at 2 P.M. on 14th May 1895. The language in the memorial in regard to this complaint that the apothecary could not be *moved* is quite meaningless, if not malicious, and yet the very same Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar was one of the members of the sub-committee who drafted the memorial. It should be here noted that this complaint was thirteen months old at the date of the meeting.

The next complaint set forth in paragraph 10 of the memorial refers to the treatment of a baby eleven days old born to Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar's step mother spoken of in the labour case just disposed of. The apothecary opened a boil on the back of the baby at Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar's quarters some ten days after delivery, and on this occasion there was admittedly no delay in attendance on the part of the apothecary. The next morning when the apothecary passed along the street, without the necessary dressing materials and on some unknown business, he did not enter the house to see how the child was getting on (and it is not known to Mr. Ramachandraiyyar if the apothecary then enquired Ramanadan about the child), nor was he invited by Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar to attend on the baby. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar was admittedly inside his house at the time. Immediately after Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar says he sent his cousin, Ramanadan, with a carriage to hospital to bring the apothecary, and Ramanadan returned without the apothecary, and explained that he was then very busy in the hospital. It was not then expressly given out by Ramanadan that the apothecary demanded fees, and that his failure to attend was attributable to it, though it was understood from Ramanadan's conversation with Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar that that might be the case. Ramanadan was again sent to the apothecary with an assurance as to the payment of any fee that might be demanded. At about 10 A.M., apparently after the hospital work was over, the apothecary went to Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar's and dressed the boil but refused to receive a sum of Rs. 5 though offered by Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar, explaining that he would receive the fee only after the child was cured. The apothecary attended at Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar's quarters more than twelve days, and cured the baby completely. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar never noticed any indifference in his treatment during the time the apothecary attended on the baby, and eventually sent of his accord Rs. 20 to the apothecary as his remuneration. Now I would ask would any same man, who cannot bring himself to stoop to foul means and misrepresent indubitable facts so much in favour of the apothecary, think of complaining against that very officer, and express his imaginary grievance in such strong language as to induce the authorities to believe that the medical officer was devoid of even the rudimentary principles of humanity, and heartless in exacting money, without regard to the sufferings of the patients. In fact, Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar has practically withdrawn all his complaints, and on being questioned as to the wording of paragraph 10 of the memorial purporting to have been drafted by himself and his comrades, members of the sub-committee. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar says that the words in paragraph 10 are not his own, and that his father Arunachalaiyyar does not know English. Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar candidly admitted before me, when questioned as to why the good services of Mr. John Pillai were not represented at the public meeting, that the meeting was convened to condemn and not to applaud the action of the medical officer. I may, however, observe here that the candour and outspoken manner in which as a gentleman Mr. Jayaramachandraiyyar has made his statement before me regardless of the dire consequences of incurring the wrath of the district munsif, and his friends, which seem to have threatened other members of the local bar, deserve consideration.

9. Paragraph 11 of the memorial deals with the grievance of Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, who was not present at the meeting, and who seem to have signed the memorial under pressure from the Sub-Registrar Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar. It is said in the memorial that the apothecary, when sent for, *refused* to call on Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar when the latter was suffering one day from *high fever*. In his statement before me, Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar says that on 11th February 1896 he had fever (not high fever) that that day between 6 and 8 A.M. (hospital hours) he sent word to the apothecary asking him to attend at his quarters—two furlongs from the hospital—that he was informed that as the apothecary was then busy at the hospital, he had expressed his inability to comply with the request, that the compounder was however sent to him with the required medicines from the hospital, and that the fever subsided that night. Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar adds that the apothecary went to him the next morning and enquired about his health, and on being questioned as to the health of my child he (apothecary) gave out that it was in a critical state the previous day, that he (Pranatharthihara Aiyar) knew that the apothecary had also to attend on my baby the previous day,

that before seeing the memorial in print, he had no serious attention of complaining against the apothecary, that he never desired any one to represent his grievance to the authorities or at the public meeting, that as the memorial in print did not fairly set out the whole facts of his case, he added a note in pencil at the close of paragraph 11 that the apothecary attended the next day when his services were not in need, but that as the sub-registrar objected to the appearance of such a record (favourable to the apothecary) in the body of the memorial itself, the pencil entry was scored out, and the same note repeated in ink just above his (Pranatharthihara Aiyar's) signature. The complaint is in itself shown to be frivolous, to say the least of it, inasmuch as the medical officer could not, in justice to his duties, be present in the hospital and at the same time in Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar's house to attend to an ordinary case of fever, but the highly reprehensible conduct of the officers in intentionally suppressing a salient fact from the body of the memorial, and transferring a note of it to an unnoticeable portion of the memorial amidst a number of signatures deserves comment. I shall, however, deal with the action of the officials in a separate section as premised. In his explanation in regard to this complaint, the apothecary rightly points out that the wording in the memorial is not justified by the facts deposed to by Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar himself, which do not refer to "high fever" and "refusal to attend" and that being unaware of the strained relations between himself (apothecary) and the Sub-Registrar, Mr. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, allowed himself to be carried away by the pressure of the sub-registrar, who had throughout acted with a sinister motive.

10. The next complainant, whose grievances are embodied in paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of the memorial, is M.R.Ry. T. Varatharajulu Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif of Tirukkóyilúr. He wished to avoid his personal attendance before me for open enquiry on the score of his official position and the unpleasant idea of meeting the apothecary, and sent me a written statement of the facts of his complaint. But as his complaints had no reference to his official capacity, and as the apothecary stoutly protested against admitting on record any statement of the district munsif made behind his back and untested by cross-examination, the district munsif after much hesitation consented to depose before me. He pressed his charges most vehemently, added to a new charge which does not find place in the memorial, apparently because the three complaints in the memorial were all no less than ten months old on the date of the public meeting which he attended, and made an elaborate statement which I had to record on two days successively for full twelve hours.

The first complaint in chronological order is set forth in paragraph 13 of the memorial. The district munsif says that he had an abscess near one of his knees, and he sent word to the apothecary at about 7 P.M. on 28th July 1895 for dressing the abscess. The apothecary sent word in reply that he was much tired and could not therefore call over. A message was again sent to the apothecary asking him to send the compounder at least, but even this requisition was not complied with. The compounder was then sent for independently of the apothecary, and he (compounder) turned up at 8 P.M., and did the needful. The apothecary had already commenced the treatment and was asked by the district munsif either to attend himself, or to depute his compounder. On the morning of the 29th July 1895, the apothecary attended on the district munsif at his quarters and continued to do so for about two days from that date. There was no need to cut open the abscess. On the night of the 28th July 1895 when the compounder turned up he bandaged the abscess in such a manner that it might not fall away during sleeping hours, applying to the abscess what the apothecary had previously prescribed. It is admitted by the district munsif that he might himself have bandaged it. In connection with this complaint, the apothecary says that if there was any real requisition for his attendance, he would certainly have attended on the district munsif as he had done before and after that date, that it is impossible for him to remember, after the lapse of nearly a year, the minute details of every individual case treated by him, and that it was usual with the district munsif and his people to apply for his services even in trivial cases. I would request a reference to the apothecary's explanation with regard to this and other complaints against him.

As regards paragraph 12 of the memorial, the district munsif's complaint refers to the treatment of another abscess near his anus, and in connection with this he wrote to the apothecary asking him to attend at his quarters on the 10th August 1895 to which he received a reply that, as it was a meeting day of the panchayat, and as he might be fully occupied with the hospital work, the apothecary could not call over in the morning and that he would attend later on. The district munsif waited till 12 noon without going to court, but the medical officer did not turn up. The apothecary's note, dated 10th August 1895, on a scrap of paper was preserved for full one year, and produced by the district munsif on 16th August 1896. The district munsif admits that the apothecary turned up the next day (11th August), and that on the 12th August he opened the abscess as he had undertaken to do the previous day. The apothecary says that, to the best of his recollection, he went to the house of the district munsif in the afternoon of the 10th August 1895, and learnt that he had left his court which he would not have done if the disease was a serious one. But the district munsif refuses to believe it, and his contention is that had the medical officer appeared after his going to court, his servants would have given information of it. It is really very strange that the district munsif preferred to rely on his servants as to what happened a year ago, and would not believe the apothecary, though the district munsif's absence from his house could be ascertained without directly enquiring his own servants. I may also observe here that I find from an extract from the hospital visitors' book that it was on the 10th August 1895 that Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Collector, visited the hospital, and recorded his notes in the book.

The next paragraph (14) deals with the complaint of the district munsif in regard to the treatment of his daughter. He says that on the 22nd August 1895 at about 1 A.M., his daughter was seriously ill, and that he sent a lantern with two servants to the apothecary with an urgent request that he should come over to see the patient. The men returned with a medicine and said that the apothecary could not be induced to come at that hour. The medicine was not however administered as the apothecary had not seen the patient. In this instance there was no written communication between the district munsif and the apothecary. The apothecary says that he had seen the girl the previous evening at his quarters, and given the necessary medicines to be taken at stated hours for the night, that to the best of his recollection on that very night at about 9 o'clock a servant of the district munsif sent by his wife orally reported the state of the child, and asked for certain instructions as to the administration of medicine and diet for the night, that he forthwith gave the required instructions, and attended on the child the next morning, and that the allegation that the child which was stated to be very seriously ill at 2 A.M., was all right the next morning is enough to indicate the simple nature of the disease.

The fourth complaint of the district munsif which, for the first time, was brought to notice in his written statement sent to me on 16th August 1896, i.e., seven weeks after the public meeting, refers to the apothecary's failure to attend on him in the early part of March 1896, when he (district munsif) had slight fever, and when a female member of his household had sent word to the apothecary in his name. It is however admitted by the district munsif at the close of sheet No. 6 of his statement made before me that the apothecary attended on him when he had slight fever. It is not clear whether this was not the occasion spoken of as referring to March 1896. The apothecary says in his explanation that to the best of his recollection, he saw the district munsif at his quarters and prescribed medicines on 5th March 1896.

As for remuneration * to the apothecary, the district munsif has attempted to show by a peculiar classification of the medical officer's visits, into official and friendly, and visits entitling him to remuneration and no fees, that the visits for which any fee was due were not more than the value (Rs. 5) of a tennis bat, which he had given him in the middle of 1895, and Rs. 3 which he has sent in cash on two different occasions after January 1896. The apothecary denies having received more than Rs. 2 in cash and says that, on receipt of this amount on 18th February 1896, he sent him a note thanking him and pointing out this payment as a new departure in his case, that the bat was merely given as a loan, and that the district munsif had

* Vide apothecary's separate list enclosed of medical attendance and quality of medicines supplied.

refused to accept Rs. 5 offered as its price. The bat was returned to the district munsif immediately after the meeting and that very day, and it was accepted by him. The district munsif wants me to believe that as the scale of fees for private attendance of the medical officer had not been fixed, there was no payment throughout the year 1895, except by way of the tennis bat, which he says, he intended to serve as remuneration, though he had not openly expressed it. But the district munsif did not care to know what was the fee due, apparently because he never meant to pay, and does not remember to have maintained a record of the number of official visits at his quarters and is unable to produce that officer's letter written to him so recently as 18th February 1896, while he has carefully preserved notes as to the dates of all his complaints against the apothecary, though nearly a year and old, and the scrap of paper written to him by that officer so far back as 10th August 1895. A careful perusal of the district munsif's statement made before me will convince the reader that he has strenuously and by a sustained effort tried his utmost to withhold or deny every information which may be construed favourable to the apothecary, that he has exerted to fill up all possible loopholes where the medical officer can be expected to afford reasonable explanation, and that he has positively asserted everything unfavourable to that officer even though the events referred to happened some months ago, and he based his assertions on the oral informations given him by his servants, who acted the part of messengers between himself and the apothecary. In this aspect, the district munsif's statement is a striking contrast to that of his Pleader Mr. Jayaramachandrayar, which is marked for candour and fairness. It is to be regretted that the district munsif's memory fails just where what may be elicited from him is likely to favour the contention of the apothecary even in regard to recent events, but his memory is very strong and probabilities rush in where an assertion touching incidents many months old is likely to bring home a charge to the medical officer. It seems as if the district munsif has carried a little too far his judicial acumen, and allowed his sense of fair dealing as a judicial officer to be overpowered by predominant self-interest. I shall however return to this subject in another portion of this report where it will be shown how much he has worked to bring about the memorial under report. His complaints are mainly based on what he was told by his servants, and the information was with reference to what happened some ten months ago. In the light of the explanation furnished by the apothecary, I cannot attach any weight to the charges, and the tennis bat incident will suffice to show at once whether it was becoming on an officer in the position of the district munsif to have treated the bat as a remuneration for the professional visits of the apothecary, while it was originally given him as a loan, and subsequently as a present when its price was offered by the apothecary. I may also observe here that the exact dates of the several complaints now given out by the district munsif do not find place in the memorial, that he has purposely omitted to sign the memorial, and that in a portion of his statement before me he says he is not responsible for the wording in the memorial.

11. The next gentleman who appears on the stage is Mr. Gopala Row, Inspector of the Salt and Abkari Department, Tirukkóyilúr circle, who had the honour of presiding at the public meeting held on 24th June 1896. He appears to have been smarting under some imaginary grievance against the apothecary in that he was not courteously received at the hospital on the occasion of his first visit without previous intimation, and that the apothecary had refused to give him a medical certificate to enable him to apply for sick leave. These two personal grievances all shown to be quite unfounded by the Tahsildar in his accompanying report, dated 15th September 1896, inasmuch as the apothecary was not to blame for omitting to do what he was not competent to do in the matter of sick certificate to be granted to a gazetted officer, and that Mr. Gopala Row should have previously announced his position when he first visited the hospital.

It is stated in paragraph 15 of the memorial that the apothecary did not attend, on being sent for by Mr. Gopala Row, when he was suffering from ear-ache and he had to seek the aid of the compounder who had the kindness to do the needful. Mr. Gopala Row evaded open enquiry in the presence of the apothecary, and he has sent me a written statement wherein he has improved his complaint by adding throat-ache to ear-ache. It appears from the explanation of the apothecary and his compounder's statement that Mr. Gopala Row never applied for medical aid for ear-ache, that

when Mr. Gopala Row wanted some medicine to apply to his throat, it was sent to him through the compounder, that there was no requisition from him for the services of the apothecary, that the disease, throat-ache, was introduced in Mr. Gopala Row's written statement after the apothecary recorded the statement of his compounder in regard to it, and that the accusation is quite unfounded and malicious. Mr. Gopala Row says in his written statement, dated 5th August 1896, that the apothecary was highly unpopular, and that a majority of the people have lost their confidence in him, while as a matter of fact several members of his own family are shown by the hospital records to have received in full confidence medical aid at the very same hospital managed by Mr. John Pillai. Mr. Gopala Row has purposely omitted to sign the memorial, though he was the president of the meeting. As he was subsequently transferred to Nandyal he could not be cross-examined by the apothecary. His unwarranted aspersions, out of interested motive, on the popularity of the apothecary, deserve severe notice.

12. The next complainant is one Rangasami Pillai, a peon of the local *District Munsif's Court*. His complaint as set forth in 16 of the memorial is that his boy with a cancerous ulcer in one of his jaws was placed under the treatment of the apothecary, that as the ulcer was emitting foul smell the apothecary kept him at a distance, and had the ulcer dressed by a ward cooly, and that the boy was under indifferent treatment. There is a marginal note in manuscript in the handwriting of the sub-registrar that the boy died since the date of the memorial, as if the death was due to indifferent treatment. But Rangasami Pillai, who does not know English, has in his statement before me distinctly stated that he noticed no sort of indifference in the treatment of the boy, that the apothecary regretted the result of the quack treatment in the interval and even apprized him of the dangerous consequences of it, but never ordered the boy to be kept aloof, that the boy's mother used to keep him at some distance because of the bad smell, that the apothecary examined the boy on the first day, and prescribed medicines, and that the boy was given the same kind of treatment as was given to the other patients in the hospital. It is also evident from this peon's statement that on the day of the public meeting he was sent for through another peon of the district munsif, and asked by the sub-registrar, Mr. Sreenivasa Row, and the retired district munsif to make a statement of his boy's case, that the sub-registrar and the district munsif are friends and that the former evinced special interest in enquiring about the death of the boy in the house of the district munsif. The only complaint of this peon is that the apothecary did not go near the boy after the first day, though the boy was every day taken in his presence and given prescription. It was the compounder who gave medicines to the boy as prescribed by the medical officer and the ulcer was washed by the ward cooly as is generally done in the case of other patients. There is virtually no valid ground of complaint against the apothecary. Facts have been distorted and misrepresented with unworthy motives for which the Sub-Registrar, Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar, was one of the few responsible. The language in the memorial is greatly misleading, and the sub-registrar who drafted it had an ulterior object which will be dwelt upon later on. This complaint having completely fallen to the ground the apothecary says that there is no need for him to offer his explanation in regard to it. This is one of a series of unsuccessful attempts at multiplying the charges against the apothecary, and the peon being a subordinate of the district munsif seems to have been induced to say something against the medical officer at the public meeting, apparently because he was encouraged by the presence of his master there with a number of complaints of his own against the same officer.

13. The next grievance embodied in paragraph 17 of the memorial is that of M.R.Ry. S. Sundraiyyar, Tahsildar of Tirukkóyilúr. It was represented at the public meeting by the Sub-Registrar, M.R.Ry. Masilamani Mudaliyar, though the latter was not desired to do so. The tahsildar was not one of the members of the public meeting, nor has he affixed his signature to the memorial. The sub-registrar says that when he happened to meet the tahsildar on two occasions, he (sub-registrar) voluntarily mentioned to him that the apothecary had not been kind enough to attend on him forthwith, that the tahsildar did not contradict, and that in the course of his conversation with the tahsildar it was clear that he preferred native treatment to that

of the apothecary. It was therefore inferred by the sub-registrar that the tahsildar had a complaint against Mr. John Pillai, and he discharged the self-imposed duty of giving utterance to it by representing it to the chairman of the public meeting. The report of the tahsildar, dated 21st September 1896, which I have obtained regarding the allegations in paragraphs 17 and 21 of the memorial will go to show that he had not a shadow of grievance against the apothecary, that that officer did comply with his request and attend on him (tahsildar) as early as possible, that he (tahsildar) had a fall from horseback on 18th June 1895 at a place 9 miles from Tirukkóyilúr, and not from a carriage at a village 6 miles from the town as stated in the memorial, that his case was not one of grave urgency as stated in the memorial, that there was no *urgent request* for the attendance of the apothecary, that the expression "a conveyance drawn by a pony" was inserted in paragraph 17 of the memorial with a view to induce a belief that it was a swift conveyance, while, as a matter of fact, the pony which was the property of the sub-registrar himself was well known to be the slowest creature unable to walk even 2 miles an hour, and that he (tahsildar) had recourse to native treatment in September 1895 because of the simple nature of the disease he was then suffering from, and of his having, on a previous occasion, when he had an injury in his forearm by a fall, treated with indifference the instructions given him by the apothecary. The words of the tahsildar in the concluding paragraph of his report under reference may be quoted here for facility of reference—

"I beg to observe that I was neither present at the meeting, nor have I signed the memorial, nor have I asked any of those present at the meeting to represent my grievances, if any. The sub-registrar has nevertheless, to show himself in his true colours, discharged his self-imposed duty of representing me as one of the complainants, and in doing so, he has, as shown above, acquitted himself in a way most unbecoming, to say the least of it, an officer of his position, inasmuch as he has freely indulged himself in reprehensible distortion and suppression of facts with an ulterior object which pervades the memorial."

In this connection, I may also bring to notice that the tahsildar visited the hospital on 7th June 1896, i.e., seventeen days before the date of the public meeting of which nothing was then known, and noted in the visitors' book that the institution was very popular, and that great credit was due to Mr. John Pillai for the interest he took in his work. It is absurd to say in the face of these remarks recorded so recently, that the tahsildar had really any grievance against the Apothecary, Mr. John Pillai. At page 26 of his report, dated 25th August 1896, Mr. John Pillai has, in view of the various false charges maliciously urged against him in the memorial, applied for permission to prosecute some of the leading men for defamation and damages if not also for false information; and this is a matter for the consideration of the authorities.

14. The next complaint set out in paragraph 18 of the memorial is represented as one which proceeded from myself, and this was, as admitted by the Sub-Registrar, Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar, ventilated by him at the public meeting. Here again there is a culpable suppression of facts. A few days after I joined this division, a ryot from a distant village represented to me in the office that he was unable to pay the high fee demanded by the apothecary for attendance in his village on a labour case. As I was informed that the scale of fees and the distance limit had not been fixed by this taluk board, I could not satisfactorily settle the matter. Subsequently, the subject came up for decision at a meeting of the taluk board, and I was for fixing the lower scale of fees referred to in the Government Order in consideration of the poverty of the masses in this division, and in support of my view I referred to the particular incident as admitted by the sub-registrar, who, as vice-president of the taluk board, was present at the meeting. The lower of the two scales was adopted, and a distance limit of 12 miles was fixed in a resolution of the taluk board at the meeting. This does not show in the least that Mr. John Pillai was unreasonable in his demands, or that he was unduly cruel in the particular case. The sub-registrar has apparently availed himself of his connection with the taluk board and misused the information he had obtained as a member and vice-president of the board to serve his end. The apothecary says that the distance he was desired to travel by the ryot in the case under reference was about 15 miles, that he had brought no conveyance, and that he was not prepared to pay any fee. I may say that if I had thought that Mr. John

Pillai was in any way to blame in the matter, I would certainly have called for his explanation, and settled the matter. But I had no just cause of complaint in the absence of definite rules on the subject, and the matter was therefore dropped at the time.

In paragraph 21 of the memorial, a reference is made to my having sent for medical aid from a distant station at a considerable cost as if I had no confidence in the medical treatment of Mr. John Pillai. This is another instance of exaggeration and misstatement of facts: In the course of twenty days from the close of January 1896, three children in my family died one after another, and they were not exclusively under the treatment of Mr. John Pillai. The first child had an attack of dysentery when I was absent in camp 40 miles off. It was for some days under the treatment of a native physician in my absence, and when Mr. John Pillai took up the case he found it almost hopeless. The child died immediately after my return to Tirukkóyilúr. Mr. John Pillai tried his best and devoted great attention to the treatment of the other two children, who were also occasionally under the treatment of others, but his labours proved fruitless. A woman from a village 5 or 6 miles from Tirukkóyilúr was sent for at the instance of the female inmates of my house for the treatment of the last baby, simply as a last chance, but after some days she gave up the baby as hopeless of cure. The woman was thereafter sent back with a remuneration of a few rupees. This course was adopted not because of want of confidence in the apothecary, but because we had to try the last chance as is occasionally done even by professional medical officers. It is very strange that so much has been made of this incident to condemn the apothecary as a medical officer who does not command confidence of the public. Even a few months ago, the apothecary has successfully treated my surviving children when they were suffering from fever. The Tahsildar, Mr. Sundara Iyer, says that on many occasions after he had a fall from his horse, he had recourse to the treatment of Mr. John Pillai for himself, his wife and children. It will thus be seen that the allegation in paragraph 21 of the memorial rests on very shabby foundation, and that it is calculated by the authors of the memorial, of whom the sub-registrar is one, to unfairly represent Mr. John Pillai as an unworthy member of the medical profession. I shall return to this subject when dealing with his general popularity.

15. The last specific charge against the apothecary is recorded in paragraph 19 of the memorial, and the officer who took upon himself the responsibility of representing it at the public meeting was Mr. Narasimma Chariar, the Inspector of Police, Tirukkóyilúr Division. This officer attended the meeting on 24th June 1896, and he has signed the memorial on 2nd July 1896, in his capacity as inspector of police. He says that he has made a report in his diary to the Superintendent of the convening of the public meeting, and of its object. It is not known if he has made his official superior understand that he figured as one of the complainants against the apothecary. He says distinctly that he had no grievance of his own against Mr. John Pillai, that on the other hand he was very much thankful to him for his having taken special care of his brother and treated him for a month for lunacy, that his requisition for the medical services of Mr. John Pillai was always readily complied with, that for all such services no remuneration was at any time demanded or paid, that even when a remuneration was offered, Mr. John Pillai declined to receive it, and that so far as medical treatment is concerned, he (police inspector) had no complaint against the apothecary. The police inspector had however official complaints against the Apothecary Mr. John Pillai in his capacity as a medical officer and union chairman. This is the very inspector of police who is responsible for the scandalous insinuation in paragraph 19 of the memorial that Mr. John Pillai is indirectly responsible for the death of a Pariah from Adichanallur, who had sustained injuries by a fall from a piccotah, and who, according to the memorial, died some two days after he was refused admission as an in-patient in the hospital in February or March 1896. In his statement before me, the inspector says that he had the information from an unknown female relation of the deceased Pariah, that when the latter was taken to the hospital, he was not taken as an in-patient, and that the medical officer had not taken sufficient pains to treat the patient. The inspector says that he got this information some ten days after the death of the injured Pariah, that the Pariah was not sent to the hospital by the police, and that no enquiry was made if the Pariah offered to be taken as an in-patient, and if he had not already been under the treatment of a native quack. There is

nothing said in the memorial itself of the indifferent treatment now spoken of by the inspector, and this was apparently a subsequent improvement to aggravate the charge against Mr. John Pillai. On referring to the records of inquest in this case, I find that the police reported the case as one of accidental death, that in reply to a reference from the sub-magistrate, the apothecary stated that, according to the information of the Pariah, he had sustained the injury by a beating, and that, after some correspondence on the subject between the magistrate and the police, the sub-magistrate examined certain blood relations of the deceased and others and found that the case to be one of accidental death. The police did not relish the idea of the apothecary furnishing certain information contrary to the line of their action. If there was any real ground of complaint against the apothecary, the blood relations of the deceased being the aggrieved parties would certainly have mentioned it when they were examined by the sub-magistrate in about five days after the death; but, as a matter of fact, I find no such thing in the records of the sub-magistrate's enquiry. The fact seems to be that the inspector had for about a year been cherishing strong official grudge against the apothecary, and he availed himself of the opportunity of a public meeting countenanced by officials and vakils to defame Mr. John Pillai by representing the imaginary grievance of an unknown person. It will be seen from what follows that the inspector is one of the worst offenders without a particle of gratitude for the gratuitous medical aid which he had so often received from Mr. John Pillai. The object in recording this unfounded complaint in paragraph 19 against Mr. John Pillai and in referring to his antecedents in a parallel case some years ago in the next following paragraph 20, needs hardly any comment, and the authors of the memorial, of whom the sub-registrar was certainly one, seem to have ingeniously exercised their powers of exposition by such an arrangement and sequence of allegations to improperly influence the authorities against Mr. John Pillai. The apothecary says that his suspension referred to in paragraph 20 of the memorial was some fifteen years ago, and that it was cancelled on his appeal. The records in the Surgeon-General's office may, if necessary, be referred to on the subject.

16. This memorial as its predecessor, the manuscript memorial already reported on by me, closes with a prayer not for the investigation of the various charges against the apothecary, but for his immediate transfer from the place. I have shown above in detail that the charges are utterly unfounded and imaginary, and it will be apparent from the sequel that in some instances they are malicious, and that the memorial was got up simply to pander to the wishes of a few discontented influential men in the town.

17. *Section II.*—On a perusal of the records of my enquiry and of the reports of the Tahsildar of Tirukkóyilúr, dated 15th and 21st September 1896, coupled with a consideration of the facts brought to notice by the apothecary in his report, dated 25th August 1896, I am led to conclude that the chief instigators of the public meeting and the subsequent printed memorial under report were the gentlemen named below, and that but for the district munsif such a well-attended public meeting would not have been possible:—

- (1) M.R.Ry. J. Varatharajulu Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Tirukkóyilúr.
- (2) M.R.Ry. V. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, late Sub-Registrar and Vice-President, Taluk Board.
- (3) M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal, 1st Grade Pleader and a Member of the District and Taluk Boards.
- (4) M.R.Ry. C. Narasimma Chariar Avargal, Inspector of Police, Tirukkóyilúr Division.
- (5) M.R.Ry. Govinda Udayan, Landholder and Member of the Union Pan-chayat.
- (6) M.R.Ry. Sadasiva Pillai, Private Vakil, Tirukkóyilúr.

The first named gentleman felt aggrieved because, according to the information given him by his servants, the apothecary had refused to attend at his quarters on the 28th July 1895, and on the 10th and 22nd August 1895. In regard to these complaints, I may state here briefly that it was only on one occasion (10th August 1895), there was communication in writing between the two officers, and there was

then a satisfactory reply from Mr. John Pillai. The district munsif says that for the attendance of the apothecary on his son for a sham head-ache, he sent through his peon one rupee to Mr. John Pillai, the receipt of which is denied by the latter. It cannot be said in regard to this paltry sum either of the officers is uttering falsehood. Again the district munsif says that in March 1896 when his aunt sent word to the apothecary to attend on the district munsif for slight fever, Mr. John Pillai sent an hospital servant to the district munsif's house to ascertain how the sick child was getting on. In fairness to both the officers, the reasonable inference is that, in the first instance, the money was misappropriated by the peon, and that, in the second instance, some wrong information was given to Mr. John Pillai. These instances spoken to by the district munsif himself are sufficient to show what amount of confidence can be placed on his servants, and how far they can be relied on for accurate information. Whatever it may be, it was and it still continues to be the impression of the district munsif that the apothecary is to blame for not responding to his calls. In September 1895 when he (district munsif) went to see the tahsildar then on sick bed accompanied by his friend, the sub-registrar, he was observed by the tahsildar to welcome every information against Mr. John Pillai. The district munsif had not the moral courage to represent his complaints in writing to the authorities, and he sought for a device of mentioning them in his private conversation with my predecessor Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar, who left the district on transfer in the middle of October 1895, and then abandoned the idea of putting in a written complaint, though he seems to have cherished a plan of getting rid of Mr. John Pillai. The sub-registrar being his close friend and vice-president of the taluk board seems to have come in for aid. At the meeting of the taluk board held on 13th November 1895 at which Mr. Raghaviah presided, the sub-registrar moved a resolution on the pretext of economy to replace the two apothecaries in the division by second-class hospital assistants, as if lives of men are not so precious as the maintenance of roads, and the motion was seconded by his comrade Mr. Sreenivasa Row. A resolution was accordingly passed by a majority of the board, the dissenting members being the tahsildar and a vakil by name Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar. But even this attempt to replace Mr. John Pillai proved unsuccessful, inasmuch as the resolution of the taluk board was, on mature consideration, vetoed by the district board in spite of vehement support by Mr. Sreenivasa Row in the district board. I joined the division in the middle of December 1895, and the district munsif says that, on the very day of my assumption of charge, he made me understand that the apothecary was an indifferent medical officer. I do not remember to have heard of it. But it goes to show that the district munsif wished to influence me at the very outset against Mr. John Pillai, and eventually to secure his transfer. This was certainly not a commendable course. I subsequently noticed in the sub-registrar a spirit of opposition to Mr. John Pillai chiefly in his capacity as Chairman of the Tirukkóyilúr Union. I had then, however, no knowledge of the details of the past events. In February 1896, the sub-registrar and Mr. Sreenivasa Row, who as members of the taluk board had been requested to report on house-tax appeals, complained to me that the Union Chairman, Mr. John Pillai, had refused to lend one of the union servants to help them in inspecting the houses in the union and I pacified them and gave them the required aid. In April 1896, there was a report from Mr. Holman, Inspector of the Salt and Abkari Department, complaining of the action taken by Mr. John Pillai on sanitary grounds and bringing to notice his unpopularity. The report was referred to me, and I have in my endorsement on the tahsildar's report, Dis. No. 392, dated 24th May 1896, in the Local Fund branch, represented to you that the sub-registrar was lightly suspected of having set up Mr. Holman against Mr. John Pillai, and that the latter was not to blame in the matter. Again, on 7th May 1896, there were two petitions purporting to have been signed by seven union servants and complaining against Mr. John Pillai for exacting from them his private work. One of these petitions was addressed to you as President, district board (*vide* endorsement, dated 12th May 1896), and the other to the District Surgeon, and they were referred to me for disposal. The petitions were referred to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate for inquiry, and his report, dated 22nd June 1896, shows that the petitions were pseudonymous, that they were believed to have been got up by some of the enemies of Mr. John Pillai and that the union servants examined had no complaint against that officer—*vide* file enclosed.

Again, there was a manuscript memorial, dated May 1896, and addressed to the Surgeon-General. This contained a number of charges against the apothecary and union chairman, and it was, as admitted by Mr. Sreenivasa Row, drafted by himself. I have already reported on the memorial in my confidential No. 9 of 1896 and shown what action was taken in regard to it by Mr. Sreenivasa Row. Most of the allegations in the manuscript memorial against Mr. John Pillai in his capacity as apothecary are repeated in the printed memorial. On the very day (23rd June 1896) on which I received the manuscript memorial for report as to the genuineness of the signatures in it, a notice was issued for convening a public meeting the next morning (24th June 1896) which resulted in the printed memorial under report. The notice of the meeting was signed by Mr. Sreenivasa Row and another vakil, Mr. Sreenivasa Chariar.

In his statement before me, the district munsif says that he was not aware of the public meeting till he got the notice on the night of the 23rd June 1896, that he cannot say that it struck him at the time that he would be called upon to state what he had to say against the apothecary—that it was not mentioned in the notice that people should be ready with their complaints when they go to the meeting, and that nevertheless on the morning of the meeting day he took with him the apothecary's letter, dated 10th August 1895. He adds that he might have casually mentioned to some of his vakils his complaints against the apothecary. I may also observe here that nine out of the eleven vakils practising in his court have taken part in the public meeting, affixed their signatures to the printed memorial, while only one of them had specific complaints against Mr. John Pillai, that five out of the eighteen signatories to the manuscript memorial in which his complaints are referred to are his vakils, and that, while I was recording his statement on 18th August 1896 after 5 P.M. to suit his convenience, four of his vakils headed by Mr. Sreenivasa Row who are all signatories to the printed memorial just like a number of others, sent a letter to me requesting to be present at the enquiry and put some questions to him, which, however, was not complied with inasmuch as the district munsif did not require their presence. It appears further from the tahsildar's report, dated 15th September 1896, that it was at the instance of the district munsif that Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar, M.A., who was put as a member of the meeting, was sent for and that it was the wish of the district munsif that his vakils should not expose his friend, the sub-registrar. Mr. Sreenivasa Row, who signed the meeting notice, says that he does *not like to give out the names of the persons* from whom there was a requisition for convening the public meeting. Similarly, Mr. Sreenivasa Chariar, who was a joint signatory to the meeting notice, has declined to answer the apothecary's query as to who took part in drafting the notice. Further, it is distinctly stated by Mr. Jaga Ramachandraraiyar, B.A., B.L., another vakil of the same Court, but with quite different turn of mind as stated already, that the sub-registrar and the police inspector took the meeting notice to him and told him that he should attend the meeting and represent his grievances. This fact is, of course, denied by these two officers. It appears also from what is stated by Mr. Mungasa Pillai (the sub-magistrate) that the police inspector went to him on the morning of the meeting day and made him understand that he should also attend the meeting, when the Salt Inspector's carriage was kept waiting for him. This is further supported by other statements recorded by the tahsildar. There is also a statement taken from the Forest Range officer to the effect that he was invited by the sub-registrar to attend the meeting. Now I would ask whether the impression produced on reading together the various statements with due regard to the probabilities of the case is not such as to lead one to the conclusion that the meeting was pre-arranged among the district munsif, the sub-registrar, the inspector of police and Mr. Sreenivasa Row, and that there was a strong combination among them to press the charges as best as they could and to make the meeting a thorough success? Mr. Sreenivasa Row is unable to account satisfactorily for having resorted to memorials and a public meeting against the apothecary, a public servant under the control of the local board, in preference to representing, as he had a right to do, the charges or grievances at the taluk or district board of which he is a member, and his conduct deserves notice. I have no hesitation in concluding that the vakils joined together to support the district munsif, the sub-registrar whose recent departure on transfer he seems to have regretted very much, was ready to lend his helping hand, that the inspector of police smarting under some official

grievance against Mr. John Pillai, which will be detailed below, was of some use in arranging for the meeting and securing the attendance of members, and that Mr. Gopala Row, who had some unfounded complaints against Mr. John Pillai, was induced to preside at the meeting and invite complaints from the members present.

The inspector of police mentioned to me, after I closed his statement, that the misunderstanding between him and the apothecary arose from the date of the Tirukkóyilúr murder case disposed of a year ago, and on this information I referred to the records. In register case No. 3 of 1895, disposed of by the then Sub-Magistrate Mr. Krishnasamy Aiyar, on 10th June 1895, Mr. John Pillai gave evidence which went to show that it was a real case of murder, and the Sub-Magistrate has passed very severe strictures on the reprehensible and suspicious conduct of the police including the inspector (*vide* preliminary register enclosed for reference). In this case it does not appear that any notice was taken of the conduct of the inspector, and he having escaped unscathed seems to have worked in a revengeful spirit against the apothecary, by causing a charge sheet to be put in on 18th October 1895 against the apothecary's private servant and one of his union servants, charging them with theft of a bark of a tree worth a *pie* (*vide* calendar No. 36 of 1895 on the file of the Sub-Magistrate of Tirukkóyilúr). This case, however, ended in acquittal, and on a representation from the apothecary, the inspector seems to have been severely scolded by the Superintendent of Police. There was subsequently some correspondence between the apothecary and the Superintendent of Police through the District Magistrate in respect of gambling countenanced by the police here. These are the real official grievances which apparently set up the inspector to join the opposition, and represent at the public meeting the imaginary grievance of an unknown person against Mr. John Pillai. The inspector of police had to appear before me on the day of the meeting in my camp at Manalurput eight miles from Tirukkóyilúr in connection with a criminal case. He did not appear there before 2 p.m. He cared more for the success of the meeting, and he would not quit the meeting hall even though he was desired to return home by a Vakil Mr. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar of Cuddalore, who had also business in my court the same day at Manalurput. With these facts, I would request you to decide whether an officer, whose duty it is to preserve peace and order, can be let off with impunity, when he is shown to have stimulated an agitation in the town under cloak of his authority, which even a station-house officer of ordinary common sense would not have ventured to do.

As for Govinda Udayan No. 4, Union Panchayat member, he became very obnoxious and refractory in the matter of revision of house-tax, encroachments on public streets, and sanitation of the town. He was chiefly instrumental in retarding the work of the panchayat in these important branches of panchayat work. At a time when cholera was raging around Tirukkóyilúr, Govinda Udayan was reported by Mr. John Pillai in his letter, dated 14th August 1895, to have requested him very much to slacken the rule as to giving effect to the speedy removal of rubbish from the backyards of houses in the limits of the union, and it was ordered in your endorsement, dated 19th August 1895, that he should not again be nominated as a panchayatdar. But on a further representation from my predecessor, you intimated in your endorsement, Cur. No. 1140-D.B., dated 25th September 1895, that you had no objection to the re-appointment of Govinda Udayan provided no better man is available when he retires.

Again, it was reported to me by the Chairman Mr. John Pillai in his letter, dated 23rd March 1896, that the very same Govinda Udayan had refused to report on encroachments as desired by the panchayat with the assistance of two other members, and that he returned the list of encroachments twice.

It appears further from the panchayat resolution, No. 13, dated 20th March 1896, on this subject that Govinda Udayan was unguarded in his expression and mannerless.

There was subsequently another occasion when this Govinda Udayan had refused, on the pretext of caste prejudices, to do the work allotted to him of revising the house-tax for the current year by entering the Parachari included in his ward, and he expressed his sympathy with the tax-payers. This was reported to me by the chairman in his letter, dated 17th April 1896.

This Govinda Udayan, being a native physician and a channel monegar having control over the regulation of water supply, commands some influence especially among the masses, and he is shown by the Tahsildar to have taken an active part in getting signatures to the memorial on various false prettexts. As he is reported to have refused to act on three different occasions, he has rendered himself liable to be removed from the panchayat under section 126 of the Local Boards' Act and Local and Municipal Notification No. 326, dated 17th May 1894. This Govinda Udayan was the neighbour of the late Sub-Registrar Mr. Masilamani Mudaliar and a relation of the owner of the house in which the latter was living, and he seems to have served as a useful weapon in the hands of the sub-registrar.

The next person to be noticed is one Sadasiva Pillai, a private vakil, and he owes a grudge to the apothecary, inasmuch as the latter pressed hard for prosecuting him for an offence under section 504, Indian Penal Code. The prosecution was not however sanctioned (*vide* your letter, Ref. No. 166-D.B., dated 11th May 1896). Hence it was that this Sadasiva Pillai worked against the apothecary jointly with Govinda Udayan in multiplying the number of signatures in the memorial under report, and this Sadasiva Pillai appears from the Tahsildar's report to have set up David, carpenter, on false prettexts to complain against Mr. John Pillai at the public meeting.

18. I now turn to the next subject of the steps taken to draft the memorial, and the special interest evinced in doing it by the Sub-Registrar Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar. According to the proceedings of the public meeting, a sub-committee consisting

- (1) M.R. Ry. L. A. Jaya Ramachandra Aiyar
Avargal, B.A., B.L.
- (2) A. Ramalinga Aiyar Avargal, M.A.
- (3) V. Sreenivasa Rao Garu.
- (4) V. Narayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
- (5) V. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal.

of the five gentlemen named in the margin with *power to add* was entrusted with the duty of drafting the memorial, and *do the needful* with specific reference to the complaints made at the meeting. Though the sub-registrar's name is entered last in the list, he was the very officer who

took a prominent part in drawing up and completing the memorial. Nos. 2 and 4 were not heard of after the meeting, nor was it considered necessary by the remaining members to avail themselves of the power given them to add to their number. No. 2 Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar was merely a name-lender, and he left the district for Rajahmundry the day after the meeting. No. 4 Mr. Narayana Rao is the retired District Munsif who has settled himself at Tirukkóyilúr. He remained here on the 24th and 25th June 1896, but was not consulted by the other members. As for Mr. Jaya Ramachandra Aiyar, he admits having taken part in drafting the memorial, but this allegation is made apparently because he cannot well extricate himself from the other members of the sub-committee. His allegation will be found meaningless, when it is remembered that he has disowned the language in the memorial even in regard to one of his own complaints, and that he does not know who made certain alterations and interlineations in the printed memorial in manuscript, though the sub-registrar wants me to believe that he made them with the approval of the other two members Messrs. Jaya Ramachandra Aiyar and Sreenivasa Rao. It will thus be seen that truth groaning under the weight of a mass of glossy exaggerations and tissue of falsehood has at least come out in bold relief by pointing to the sub-registrar and his associate Mr. Sreenivasa Rao as the real authors of the memorial responsible for its wording. It should now be remembered that these were the identical gentlemen who, as members of the taluk board at its meeting held on 13th November 1895, succeeded in securing a resolution for replacing the apothecary by a second-class hospital assistant. It may even be said that of these two gentlemen, it was the sub-registrar who evinced greater interest and took more active part, backed up perhaps by a gentleman of better attainments, inasmuch as Mr. Sreenivasa Rao says that the manuscript interlineations and alterations are not in his handwriting and as the sub-registrar admits them to be his own, and states that he got the memorial printed at Vellore, his native place, though there is a printing press at Cuddalore. Further it has been elicited in the enquiry that it was the sub-registrar's acting peon (a Brahmin), who is also the son of an amin of the District Munsif's Court here, that took round the meeting notice to several residents of the town, and subsequently went round with the memorial and obtained signatures in it. The sub-registrar says that he had personal grievance against the apothecary, and yet he did not choose to

represent it at the meeting, though complaints were then invited by the chairman and the members asked by him to come forward *boldly* and represent their grievances. He thought it safer to represent there the imaginary grievance of the Tahsildar. He had special interest, while sitting in the house of his friend the District Munsif, to enquire about the health of the son of a peon of the District Munsif, and the audacity to make a side note "since died" in manuscript to paragraph 16 of the memorial with the apparent object of aggravating the charge against Mr. John Pillai. He has studiously introduced by manuscript interlineations the words "often" and "not unfrequently" in paragraph 3 of the memorial. Again, he is said to have induced the Assistant Engineer (L. F.) with an unworthy motive to transfer the manuscript note which he wished to note in favour of the apothecary from the body of the memorial to the signature portion of it, where it is almost sure to escape notice. Perhaps these are his special functions intended to be covered by the expression "*and do the needful*" in resolution No. 3 of the proceedings of the public meeting. What he wanted as the arch conspirator was an authority to draft a memorial, which was not to be submitted for the approval of a second meeting, and this he has succeeded by his stratagem in securing. When he made his statement before me, he refused to subject himself to cross examination by the apothecary, on the pretext that the latter had recently insulted him without any cause for provocation, and ordered him to be pushed out of the hospital by certain hospital servants, and when I asked him if he would answer the apothecary's queries, he refused to do even this. Hence the apothecary had not the advantage of eliciting from him facts which may tend to better strengthen his case. The subsequent conduct of the sub-registrar disclosed by the following two episodes will go to show that he was the chief instigator of the agitation in the town, whether for his own benefit or for the advantage of others. Having submitted the printed memorial on or about the 8th July 1896 (received by the Collector on 9th July 1896), the sub-registrar seems to have been brooding over the question of securing documentary evidence of Mr. John Pillai's late attendance and other irregularities in the hospital. On the morning of the 16th July 1896 (the date of receipt of the memorial by me was 14th July 1896) when I was at head-quarters, the sub-registrar visited the hospital without my knowledge and, in his capacity as vice-president of the taluk board, noted his remarks in the visitors' book. He remarked that the apothecary appeared at the hospital at 7-45 A.M. according to railway time, and 7-30 A.M. according to the hospital time, while several patients had been waiting for him, and that the in-patient register and the diet register had not been correctly written up. A copy of his remarks and the explanation of the apothecary accompany this report. The sub-registrar (vice-president) had never before visited the hospital, and recorded his remarks in the book. Again, on the same day at 11 A.M., the sub-registrar (vice-president) seems to have written to the apothecary for a copy of his remarks without reference to me. Finding this attempt fruitless, Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar wrote to me two days after, asking me for a copy of his remarks and of the apothecary's explanation to enable him to submit a report to me. As I was not in need of his report at that stage, the request was not complied with. There was subsequently another incident between Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar and the apothecary, and this I have designated "the carriage incident" for the sake of brevity.

On the morning of the 28th July 1896, Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar seems to have driven into the compound of the Police hospital in charge of the apothecary in his double bullock cart, in spite of the protest of the sweeper in attendance, and left there the cart and the bullocks. An altercation ensued between the two officers. Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar refused to take out the cart as desired, and it had eventually to be taken out forcibly by the hospital servants and left on the side of the road close by. The apothecary says he has orders not to allow carts inside the compound, which is kept scrupulously clean. Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar metamorphosed himself for the occasion into vice-president, and in exercise of that authority he seems to have insulted the apothecary by uttering the expression "you do not understand your position," sat opposite to the apothecary in the hospital dispensing room, and demanded paper, &c., to enable him to report him to me. The request was not of course complied with, and as Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar refused to quit the room as desired by the apothecary, the latter asked his compounder to lead him out of it,

because it was hospital time when patients had to be attended to. Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar went to me forthwith and asked me to enquire into his complaint. I did so accordingly, and the records of enquiry, together with an endorsement from the District Surgeon, dated 30th July 1896, are herewith submitted. In this case, there can be no doubt that Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar was the aggressor, and he cannot be exonerated from blame. The apothecary was threatened with a report, and he was asked to supply paper and pen for the purpose. This was certainly an unreasonable requisition with which Mr. John Pillai could not be expected to comply at the spur of the moment. But Mr. John Pillai would be considered to have acted more prudently, if he had kept down his temper and shown some consideration to the exasperated vice-president. I can, however, find nothing very serious to blame Mr. John Pillai in the special circumstances of the case and the strained relations between him and Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar, whom he looks upon as his arch enemy. This seems to be a disturbance created more with a view to its being taken as a pretext for avoiding cross examination in the enquiry which, the sub-registrar knows, I was about to convene, than for the purpose of asserting the authority of the one over the other. This incident happened on 28th July 1896, and I examined Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar on 4th August 1896.

19. In the meeting proceedings prefixed to the memorial will be found the names of the three gentlemen named in the margin, who have no local interest and who had nothing to do with the agitation against the medical officer. The first-named gentleman is a native of a village called Agaram some four miles from Tirukkóyilúr, and employed as a lecturer in the Rajahmundry College. He is a Master of Arts, and he had come to his village during the summer recess. He seems to have been specially sent for without previous notice of the public meeting, presumably because the authors of the memorial wished to have among them a gentleman with high university honours. He was put as a member of the sub-committee, while as a matter of fact he is ascertained to have left the district the day after the meeting. He took no part in the deliberations of the sub-committee.

The next gentleman is Mr. R. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, B.A., of Cuddalore. The place of his residence is not noted in the proceedings, and the omission cannot but be intentional. He says that he stepped into the meeting hall simply to take home the inspector of police and remained there for half an hour as a spectator witnessing the *fun* of the meeting, that he had known the apothecary only by sight, and that the Chairman Mr. Gopala Row asked the members to come *boldly* forward to represent their grievances, if any.

Mr. I. Madava Row is the prosecuting Inspector of Police, Cuddalore. He says he went to the meeting hall to speak to the District Munsif in connection with a case sent by him, that he remained there only three or four minutes, that he had nothing to do with the meeting, and that he is very sorry to find his name in the proceedings of the meeting.

The two second-grade pleaders of the local District Munsif's Court named in the margin say that personally they have no complaint against Mr. John Pillai, but that they have signed the memorial believing the complaints of others and without caring to verify if they were well founded.

I have also examined the two other individuals named in the margin, and they say that personally they have no grievances against the apothecary, that nevertheless they attended the meeting in pursuance of a notice and signed the memorial being heard of the complaints of others.

It will also be evident from the report of the Tahsildar, dated 15th September 1896, who submitted it after examining 20 out of the 166 Tamil signatories in the memorial, that in some instances the same signatures appear twice with seeming difference;

that even taking the number to be correct, it represents but 5 per cent. of the male population of the town; that in a number of instances signatures were obtained on blank sheets and by deceitful means by Govinda Udayan and Sadasiva Pillai already referred to above; that though the signatories have no real ground of complaint against the apothecary, they were induced to sign because of the influence of Govinda Udayan and of his misrepresentation of facts; that the two leading officers, the District Munsif and the Salt Inspector, as well as several others who were present at the meeting have not signed the memorial; that a number of persons who had no personal knowledge of the proceedings in the meeting or of the contents of the memorial have blindly signed the memorial; that the object of the authors of the memorial was to deceive the authorities by showing to them that it was countenanced by a good number of local residents and by officers of position and vakils, while the number of complainants among the signatures was less than half a dozen; that the District Munsif was the officer most interested in the transfer of the apothecary; that in his attempts to gain his object he was supported by nine out of the eleven pleaders of his Court, notably by his leading pleader Mr. Sreenivasa Row, as also by his intimate friend the Sub-Registrar Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar; that these two agents, aided by the Police Inspector Mr. Narasimmachari, were in their turn able to secure two unscrupulous sub-agent in the person of Govinda Udayan and Sadasiva Pillai; that these agents and sub-agents aided by sympathizers, friends and persons under their influence succeeded in getting up a mass meeting headed by the principal local officials and vakils, and a memorial signed by a number of local residents who had really nothing to complain of; that but for the presence and encouragement of the District Munsif, a public meeting of the kind could not have been possible; that at the time of the enquiry regarding the memorial there were frequent conferences among the officials and vakils at the quarters of the District Munsif, the sub-registrar, the inspector of police, the salt inspector and the leading pleader Mr. Sreenivasa Row; that there were sustained efforts at the time to throw obstacles in the way of getting at the truth; that ignorant signatories to the memorial were threatened with unpleasant consequences, should they, having once signed the memorial, omit to say something against the apothecary; and that though the Land Revenue department was not represented at the meeting in spite of strenuous efforts to secure at least the presence of the local Sub-Magistrate, that even the village officers of kusbah Tirukkóyilúr were so much in the hands of the authors of the memorial that they proved traitors to the Tahsildar in having suppressed certain facts within their knowledge and withdrawn their oral representations to the Tahsildar.

20. It will be seen from the above that the public servants who took part in the public meeting attended by about seventy persons, or in its creature, the printed memorial, are those named in the margin. Though the mass meeting may not be looked upon as a quasi-political gathering referred to in the Public Servants' Manual, there can be no doubt that such a collection for condemning the action of a public servant on unfounded allegations is certainly against the spirit of the rules, and it is not such as will be countenanced by Government.
- (1) M.R.Ry. I. Varatharajulu Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Tirukkóyilúr.
 - (2) M.R.Ry. V. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, late Sub-Registrar and Vice-President of the Taluk Board.
 - (3) M.R.Ry. Narasimmachariar, Inspector of Police.
 - (4) M.R.Ry. Gopala Row Avargal, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
 - (5) Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.C.E., Local Fund Assistant Engineer.

As for the District Munsif, he seems to have acted much behind the scene, and his connection with the whole affair has been traced by strong inferences from the statements of others. In his own interest it is desirable that he should at least have a transfer from the district.

As for Nos. 2 and 3, I have shown by a line of convincing arguments based upon patent facts that they have acted maliciously against the apothecary, and that there can be no doubt that they deserve suitable punishment in the hands of their departmental superiors.

Mr. Gopala Row (No. 4) has already left the district, and I do not think that any further action is needed in his case except perhaps a censure.

As for Pranatharthihara Aiyar (No. 5), I think he deserves censure for having allowed himself to be lead away by the representations of the sub-registrar. In this connection, I would invite your attention to the concluding paragraph of the enclosed apothecary's report, dated August 1896.

21. *Section III.*—I now turn to the state of the medical institution at Tirukkóyilúr under the management of the Apothecary Mr. John Pillai. He took charge of the hospital in May 1894. It appears from the notes of visitors recorded in the Hospital Visitor's Book from time to time, that Mr. John Pillai has been successfully managing the institution, and that it is gradually rising in popularity. It will also be seen from the figures obtained from the hospital records and noted below that there has been increase from year to year in the number of in and out patients admitted for treatment, as also in the number of major and minor operations, and that therefore they go to show beyond doubt the growing popularity of the institution under Mr. John Pillai and the absurdity of the remarks in the memorial that he is highly unpopular and inaccessible to patients seeking medical aid:—

Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
(1) In-patients	127	159	168
(2) Out-patients	9,072	10,025	10,542
(3) Major and minor operations	235	331	393

The total number of in and out patients treated during the first five months of the current official year was 12,542 against 10,738 for the corresponding period of the past official year, in spite of the memorial in June 1896 and the agitation created thereby in the town. This is an unmistakable proof on record of the facilities afforded to patients by Mr. John Pillai and of his popularity, and it will thus be seen that the sweeping allegations in the memorial by a few discontented resident officials and vakils condemning him for want of popularity and sympathy for the sufferings of the poor are wholly unfounded. I may also observe here that the Tahsildar, who has frequent opportunities of coming in contact with the residents of outlying villages in his division, has reported from informations he had from several villages that the services of the apothecary are duly appreciated by those who had occasion to resort to him for treatment, and that he has very often found him overzealous and earnest in the discharge of his duties, and I have no doubt that the Tahsildar's representations are well founded. In conclusion, I beg to state that there are no grounds whatever to justify the transfer of the apothecary, and that facts and figures point most eloquently to the desirability of his continuance at this station where he has gained popularity and the confidence of the public in general even at the sacrifice of remuneration to which he is entitled.

From M.R.Ry. R. SUNDARASA MUDALIYAR Avargal, Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr, to the Collector and President, District Board, South Arcot, dated 29th September 1896, No. 9.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 10th July 1896, on a manuscript memorial addressed to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The memorial sets out a number of allegations against Mr. John Pillai, Civil Apothecary and Union Chairman, Tirukkóyilúr. It is dated May 1896 and signed by eighteen persons, of whom five are vakils practising in the local District Munsif's Court including M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal, a member of the Taluk and District Board, and Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal, a member of the Tirukkóyilúr union panchayat presided over by Mr. John Pillai. Among the rest is a resident ryot named Govinda Udayan, also a member of the same panchayat, whose conduct is specially noted in my report on the subsequent printed memorial. There are no specific charges against Mr. John Pillai in his capacity as medical officer, except that he had ill-treated his compounder and omitted to attend at the private residence of some leading officials and vakils and that he used to parade himself on his bicycle on the streets during hospital hours. The memorialists make certain allegations against Mr. John Pillai as

chairman of the union, and I shall deal with them seriatim. One noteworthy fact about the memorial is that not one of the signatories to it has ventilated in it any of his grievances imaginary or real, and there is therefore virtually no one who can be called upon to substantiate any of the charges except Hanumanta Rao, whose specific allegation has reference to a resolution of the taluk board. As for the charges bearing on the working of the union under its present chairman, these are records sufficient to disprove them, and to show that some of them at least are malicious. It will be evident from my report on the subsequent printed memorial that the real wire-pullers worked behind the scene, and that they have, through their sympathizers and others, submitted the manuscript memorial to prejudice the minds of the authorities and prepare them without demur to receive as true all their allegations *en masse* against Mr. John Pillai in his capacity as medical officer. This manuscript memorial was received by me on the 23rd June 1896 for report as to the genuineness of the signatures, and that was the very day when a notice was sent out for convening a meeting against the apothecary. The meeting was held on the morning of the ensuing day, which resulted in the printed memorial containing specific charges against the medical officer. That meeting was headed by most of the leading officials and the local vakils, and as I have dwelt at length in my report on that memorial with my remarks, it will be superfluous to recapitulate them here. In view of the facts set forth above, it will be seen that there is scarcely any need to examine the signatories to the manuscript memorial under report. I have, however, examined two of the vakil signatories M.R.Ry.

- * (1) Govinda Udayan.
- (2) Rangasami Pillai.
- (3) Rathnasabapathi Pillai.
- (4) Bawani Sing.

Sreenivasa Row Avargal and Krishnasamy Aiyar Avargal and four others * being among the signatories to the printed memorial are included in the list of those examined by the Tahsildar of Tirukkóyilúr in connection with that memorial.

3. The manuscript memorial, with a view apparently to bias the head of the medical department, starts with a narration of the antecedents of the apothecary that some years ago he was suspended, and transferred for neglect of duty, and the same is reproduced in paragraph 20 of the printed memorial with the modification, that the suspension was only a few years ago. Mr. John Pillai has in his explanation, with reference to the later printed memorial, stated that some fifteen years ago he was suspended under a misconception of facts, but that he was restored on appeal. It is not understood why the memorialists have thought fit to introduce this event, and suppress what followed unless it be with a motive to induce the authorities to attach undue weight to their unfounded allegations nor can the object of such a mention at the very outset, in the absence of a sinister motive, be perceived when it is remembered that the apothecary Mr. John Pillai was in charge of the same hospital here for full two years up to the date of the memorial. M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal, first grade pleader and a member of the district and taluk board, admits having drafted the manuscript memorial, and states that he had not seen the records of suspension; that he is unable to mention the names of persons from whom he got the information; and that he does not know how the order of suspension was eventually disposed of. It is very strange that Mr. Sreenivasa Row is not aware of the name of the person who wrote the memorial.

4. The first charge against Mr. John Pillai mentioned in paragraph 4 of the memorial is that he whipped the hospital compounder some months ago, and that in spite of the representations of the latter to the then President, Taluk Board, that officer merely transferred the compounder. In this instance, the aggrieved party was the compounder according to the memorialist's own showing, and he is not one of the signatories. This is another instance in which the memorialists have sought to represent the medical officer as an unworthy specimen of humanity, though they were apparently not aware of the whole case as disclosed by the records. It was so far back as 5th September 1895 that the then compounder, Narayanasamy, submitted a petition to the District Medical Officer through the apothecary charging his official superior with assault and insult, and the complaint was forthwith sent up to the District Medical Officer with a covering letter bringing to notice the gross misconduct of the compounder and his culpable neglect of duty. The papers were received by

my predecessor with a demi-official letter dated 6th September 1895, from the District Medical Officer, and the compounder put in a petition to the President on the 11th idem withdrawing his complaint. The papers were recorded with a (confidential) note by my predecessor. It appears that in consideration of the strained relations between

* *Vide* copy of a letter from the President, Taluk Board, to the District Surgeon, dated 5th September 1895, with reference to an endorsement from the latter, dated 26th August 1895. The transfer had no reference to the compounder's complaint.

who had withdrawn his complaint. M.R.Ry.

† Deposition accompanies the report on the printed memorial.

the compounder and the apothecary, the former was transferred * to the Kallakurichi hospital on or before the date of his complaint. It will thus be seen that the memorialists had taken upon themselves the onus of representing the supposed grievances of an hospital servant Sreenivasa Row Avargal who drafted the memorial states † that the compounder complained of his having been beaten, but that he does not know what was done with the complaint to the District Magistrate.

5. As for the charges of indifference to the sufferings of patients and of omission to attend in cases of grave urgency at the quarters of some of the leading officials including the District Munsif, the Tahsildar and the Local Fund Assistant Engineer directed against Mr. John Pillai in his capacity as a medical officer; it is enough to observe here that they appear in an undeveloped form in the manuscript memorial; that they have been subsequently amplified and formulated in the printed memorial dated June 1896, in drafting which the Sub-Registrar and vice-President of the taluk board is found to have taken a prominent part; and that I have this day separately reported on them in detail with the explanation of the apothecary. M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal referred to in the last two paragraphs states that he had not heard of the Tahsildar's complaint himself; that it is not possible to give out the names of persons who made mention of that complaint; that the Local Fund Assistant Engineer had told him one or two weeks before the date of the memorial that the apothecary had failed to attend on him when he was suffering from fever; that he had not heard from the District Munsif of his complaint against the apothecary; and that he is not inclined to give the names of persons from whom he had heard of it. This vakil, in spite of his connection with the taluk and district boards, has admittedly taken a part in drafting the memorial without caring to verify its contents, as if that was the most appropriate course for him to reach the authorities for punishing a public servant under the control of the local boards, and he has flatly refused, for reasons best known, to mention the names of persons from whom he had heard of the complaints of the District Munsif. He admits that he has not at any time brought to the notice of the taluk or district board any of the complaints against the apothecary embodied in the two memorials. These are, however, matters which I have commented upon in my report on the printed memorial.

6. I shall now deal with the several charges against Mr. John Pillai as chairman of the Tirukkóyilúr union panchayat. He joined the hospital here as the medical officer in charge in May 1894, and in April 1895 he was appointed chairman of the union. It cannot be said that he was more greedy of powers than his predecessor Mr. Krishnaiyar, a local pleader, who it appears was a member of the panchayat as also of the taluk and district boards, and I fail to see how M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal is justified in having introduced paragraph 8 in the manuscript memorial, while he had not grudged the love of power in one of his colleagues. In his statement before me M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal says that he had heard of the apothecary's greediness for power from one of his friends, but that he is not prepared to give out the name of his friend who put him in possession of this information. This shows that there was a deep plot among the enemies of the apothecary and that there was a conspiracy to shoot him in the dark. In this connection I may observe that the District Medical Officer has once expressed it as his opinion that the local medical officer should have a seat in the taluk board as in the case of Mr. D'Sylva of Tindivanam.

7. In paragraph 9 of the memorial, reference is made to the chairman's unauthorized entry in private dwelling houses, and the case of one Sadasiva Pillai, a private

vakil, is quoted as an instance. M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal on being questioned on the subject says that it is not possible for him to name the persons who complained of it. As for Sadasiva Pillai himself, he is not one of the signatories to the memorial under report, and yet his supposed grievance seems to have been represented by proxy. In this case, it was Mr. John Pillai who pressed for criminal prosecution against Sadasiva Pillai for the latter having insulted him openly, but in consideration of the special circumstances of the case, it was held that Mr. John Pillai would best assert his dignity by treating Sadasiva Pillai's conduct with silent contempt (*vide* District Board President's letter Ref. on Cur. No. 166-D.B. of 1896, dated 11th May 1896).

8. As regards the alleged unauthorized removal of lanterns referred to in paragraph 10 of the memorial, I have as yet received only one complaint against the action of the chairman Mr. John Pillai, and that was from a contractor named Mr. Hanumantha Row, who figures as one of the signatories to the memorial. The complaint was enquired into, and placed before the taluk board at a meeting held on 29th May 1896 and presided over by the Vice-President M.R.Ry. Masilamani Mudaliyar. The matter was disposed of in resolution No. 10, dated 29th May 1896. But in view of the comments made in the resolution on the action of the union chairman and of doubtful ownership of the lantern, there has been some further correspondence from the chairman and the matter has not been finally disposed of by the taluk board. M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Avargal, seems to have made use of the information obtained by him as a member of the taluk board, and regardless of the interest of the board embodied it in the memorial and affixed his signature to it underneath that of the complainant Mr. Hanumantha Row himself. The threatened civil action against the taluk board will be awaited.

9. As regards the allegation in para. 11 of the memorial, I find on a reference to the records that the six persons named in the margin were appointed as members of the union panchayat after Mr. John Pillai had his appointment as chairman in April 1895, and that except in two cases Mr. John Pillai did not object to the re-appointment of the out-going members. It does not appear that he had

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|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) M.R.Ry. Ramachandraiyyar Avargal, | } March 1896. |
| December 1895. | |
| (b) M.R.Ry. Muthusamy Pillai | |
| (c) " Muthialu Chetti | |
| (d) " Ramasamy Pillai | |
| (e) Sadagopa Naidu. | |
| (f) Govinda Udayan. | |

any thing to do with the appointment of M.R.Ry. Ramachandraiyyar Avargal, a pleader of the Local District Munsiff's Court. As for (b) Muthusamy Pillai he was recommended by the Tahsildar in place of one Adinarayana Naidu whose re-appointment was rightly objected to by the chairman because of his old age. I recommended Muthialu Chetti (c) in place of Arunachala Aiyar, who had resigned his membership, and the chairman had no objection to the appointment. Sadagopa Naidu (e), a vakil, was recommended by the chairman in place of one Subbaramanier deceased. As for Govinda Udayan (f), he was an out-going member, and his re-appointment was recommended by the chairman himself. It was only in the case of Ramasamy Pillai (d) that he was put in place of the out-going member Sama Row (a vakil) at the instance of the chairman, inasmuch as the re-appointment of Sama Row was objected to on the score of his indifference and apathy to union work. This Sama Row, while his re-appointment was under consideration, and some two days after the vice-President had sent me a note suggesting the desirability of enquiring him as to his consent to continue in office, put in a petition to me on 21st January 1896 volunteering his services; but I did not accept his offer as it was thought undesirable to throw obstacles and impede the progress of union work by the addition of a useless member, and as there was already a member in the Panchayat reported against for persistent opposition to progress of work in the person of Govinda Udayan (f). The petitioner, Sama Row, who has apparently been backed up by the taluk board members Mr. Sreenivasa Row has affixed his signature to the memorial, and this is another instance of the want of interest of the latter in the proper and efficient management of union affairs. I need hardly observe here that facts have been exaggerated and misrepresented for which Mr. Sreenivasa Row is one of the individuals responsible. It is absurd to suppose that the chairman has almost succeeded in having in the union men of his own liking in the face of the fact that three out of the six new members have signed

the printed memorial against Mr. John Pillai—(a), (c) and (f) and that one of them (f) has taken a most active part in getting up the memorial as will be seen from the Tahsildar's report on the printed memorial.

10. Referring to paragraph 12 of the memorial, I have to state here that there was no budget provision for expenditure for making sanitary arrangements at the Keelur festival in February 1896; but a small amount of Rs. 10 was sanctioned as a special case at the request of the chairman. The money was not, however, spent, as it was reported later on that coolies were not procurable for the purpose, but that the necessary sanitary arrangements were made with the ordinary union staff. The chairman being also the medical officer has done the needful, and there were no complaints when I inspected the locality in the course of the festival. It is very strange that Mr. Sreenivasa Row, who is also a trustee of the temple and who cannot be relieved of his responsibility for the contents of the memorial, has thought it fit to note this item as one of the complaints against the chairman, while he had admittedly not referred to the correspondence on the subject nor complained to me on the occasion when I was on the spot.

11. The complaint in paragraph 13 of the memorial, regarding the chairman's refusal to carry out the diversion of the water course in the Pennar for drinking purposes is purely imaginary. A small amount of Rs. 25 was sanctioned for the purpose, and the chairman expressed his inability to carry out the work with such a small amount, and suggested the need for professional help. The work was then entrusted to the Tahsildar, who, with aid of village labour and collection of materials for putting up an embankment, did the needful within the sanctioned allotment. The work was also supervised by me personally, and this was certainly not a matter in which the chairman could be taken to task. Mr. Sreenivasa Row pleads ignorance of the agency through which the Tahsildar executed the work and of the details of the actual expenditure, while it is a well-known fact in the town that the Tahsildar collected a number of coolies for the purpose from different villages as also materials; and the records were accessible to have (Mr. Sreenivasa Row) as a member of the taluk board.

12. The union sweepers and scavengers have not complained against the chairman in the way they are represented to have done in paragraph 14 of the memorial. There was a petition purporting to have been written by the union servants, and containing similar allegations and it was referred to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate for enquiry and report. I found from the report of that officer that the complaint was frivolous, that it was got up for the occasion, and that the petition itself was pseudonymous. This reminds me of a curious incident mentioned to me in the course of conversation by one of the official signatories to the printed memorial. In that case I was given to understand that the Sub-Registrar and vice-President of the taluk board attempted in a scheming manner to secure evidence to prove a charge of the same kind against the chairman, Mr. John Pillai, but that the proposal was subsequently given up. As, however, the information was not communicated to me officially, I am precluded from entering into the details of the case. It is a point worthy of consideration that Mr. Sreenivasa Row, who has drafted the memorial, has recorded such frivolous complaints in the memorial which will serve to stir up the union servants against the chairman, and this is certainly not what is expected of a member of the taluk and district boards. I may also draw your kind attention to the palpably inauspicious statements in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the memorial. When the memorialists or rather the authors of the memorial wanted to represent the imaginary shortcomings of the chairman, they complained in paragraph 14 of his having reflected the sanitary condition of the town by executing private work from the union servants. Again, when they wished to hand him up for neglect of his duty as a medical officer by frequent absence from the hospital during the hospital hours, they have very reluctantly given him a certificate for his good work (*vide* paragraph 15) as chairman of the union by way of inspection of houses for a general revision of house-tax, and of encroachments and close supervision of the work of union servants. The use of a bicycle on occasions in a town like Tirukkóyilúr, which comprises three detached portions in distant parts is certain to result in advantage to the public inasmuch as it facilitates speedy trips from one corner to another. The memorialists could not, however, bear to see the chairman using it at times, and they have taken

him to task as if his object is to parade on public streets. From what has come to my notice, I may say that Mr. John Pillai deserves credit for his earnest and zealous discharge of his duties as chairman, and that if he has erred at all, it was by excessive zeal and warm interest in improving the condition of the union.

13. The memorial closes with a prayer, not for an investigation of the charges set out therein, but for the transfer of Mr. John Pillai, on the allegation that he has proved a failure as a medical officer and chairman of the union. Mr. S. Krishna-samy Aiyar who has signed both the memorials states that he has personally no complaint against Mr. John Pillai; that on the other hand whenever he had occasion to seek his medical aid there was ready compliance with his request; that he knows nothing personally of the complaints in either of the memorials, but that he signed them both because he had understood from some of the respectable vakils and others that Mr. John Pillai was unpopular. This is simply ridiculous on the face of it.

14. In conclusion, I beg to state that the charges complained of are purely imaginary, and that the memorial appears to have been got up by a few interested persons as a prelude to the later printed memorial which serves to expose on the stage the real actors, but which will be found destined to share the same fate, in spite of considerable official and vakil influence brought to bear, as will be seen from my report on that memorial.

15. The connected papers as per separate list are enclosed.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT of Remarks from the Visitors' Book of the Local Fund Hospital, Tirukkóyilúr, by the President, District Board, South Arcot.

Inspected the hospital this morning. Found six in-patients (male) in the male ward and two male in-patients in the contagious disease shed, one female patient in the female ward. The wards, compound, out-houses including latrines, kitchen, dead-house were all clean and in good order. Similar remarks apply to the internal arrangements of the hospital. The medicines and instruments were neatly arranged and the latter were clean. The following figures show that this institution is doing good work under civil apothecary Mr. John Pillai who joined on 10th May 1894.

The number of *in-patients* treated in 1894-95 was 159. During the corresponding period in 1895-96, the number was 168. The number of *out-patients* treated in 1894-95 was 10,025 whilst the number treated during the corresponding period in 1895-96 was 10,542.

The following figures show the total number of all patients treated in his hospital during the last five months of 1896, compared with the total number treated in the corresponding month of 1895:—

	1896.	1895.
April	1,745	1,703
May	2,151	2,021
June	3,383	2,166
July	2,951	2,387
August	2,312	2,467
Total	12,542	10,738

The following figures show the number of operations (major and minor) performed by the apothecary during the first two quarters of 1895 and 1896, respectively:—

1st quarter, 1895	65
2nd " "	132
Total	197
1st quarter, 1896	91
2nd " "	146
Total	237

These figures eloquently disprove the allegations recently made by a few local residents that the civil apothecary is unpopular. On the contrary, they conclusively establish the fact that he is doing excellent work and that the popularity of the institution is rapidly increasing under his management.

I find that the number of midwifery cases from 1st January to 31st August 1895 was 28, whilst the total number of these cases for the corresponding period in 1896 was 31. There is evidently room for improvement in this direction.

I find that medicines are given to the public gratis. This seems quite unnecessary in all cases where patients can afford to pay for medicines. The attention of the taluk board president should be drawn to this fact.

Three screens are required for the use of the hospital, and they should be provided by the taluk board at an early date.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
President, District Board.

6th September 1896.

Submitted to the President, District Board, South Arcot, through the President, Taluk Board, Tirukkóyilúr.

TIRUKKOYILUR,
7th September 1896.

(Signed) D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

Submitted to the President, District Board, South Arcot.

2. It appears from a comparative statement obtained from the apothecary Mr. John Pillai on 29th July 1896 that the popularity of the institution under his management is on the increase. The figures are noted below for reference:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
In-patients	127	159	168
Out-patients	9,072	10,025	10,542

There can be no doubt that the public in general who resort to him for treatment appreciate his valuable services, and have full confidence in him. His sphere of duty as a medical officer is not confined to the town of Tirukkóyilúr, and it will be seen from my report on the memorial to be shortly submitted that the allegations against the apothecary of some discontented residents of the town, who appear to have been brought together under questionable influence and interested motives are unfounded and mostly malicious.

3. I am waiting for the Tahsildar's report as to the result of his enquiry which I expect to have in a day or two, and shall shortly submit my final report on the memorial against the apothecary.

4. Action will be taken on the last two paragraphs of the enclosed notes.

TIRUKKÓYILÚR,
13th September 1896.

(Signed) R. SUNDARASA MUDALIAR,
President, Taluk Board.

From the President, District Board, South Arcot, dated 25th November 1896,
Dis. No. 15-Tour.

ENCLOSURES.

PETITION from certain inhabitants of Tirukkóyilúr, South Arcot district, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th January 1897.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That the petitioners and certain others sent up a memorial to the Surgeon-General in May 1896 and another in July 1896 to the Surgeon-General, the President, District Board, and the District Surgeon embodying their complaints against the then Local Fund Apothecary of the station Mr. D. John Pillai and requesting his transfer from that place.

2. That the said apothecary who had recently been sent out of the station to make room for the permanent incumbent is giving out that he expects soon to be posted back to the station permanently.

3. That the petitioners believe that expectation aforesaid of the apothecary is based upon the reports of the Acting Deputy Collector and the Collector, which, the petitioners respectfully submit, were prepared upon an incomplete and one-sided enquiry held by the Acting Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar.

4. That at the time of the enquiries some of the petitioners requested the Deputy Collector and the Collector (the former in writing also) to permit them to be present at the enquiries, which request was not complied with, though the apothecary had been given the fullest scope to cross-examine the signatories to the memorials and others.

5. That as the Tahsildar was an important witness in the matter, and as he had, subsequent to the first memorial dated May 1896, committed himself to certain statements in the hospital visitors' book very favourable to the apothecary, the petitioners requested that the Tahsildar should not be permitted to conduct any portion of the enquiry; but this request was also not complied with.

6. That the petitioners in their telegram dated 20th September 1896 have also represented to the Surgeon-General about the irregularities of the enquiries.

7. That the enquiries were generally conducted at unusual hours during nights at the houses of the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar.

8. That the petitioners learn and believe that the said apothecary was suspended several times at different stations, and has been unpopular at various places for which he had to be transferred, which will be evident from a perusal of his service book and the papers connected with his antecedents.

9. The petitioners humbly pray that the threatened retransfer of the said apothecary may not be effected, and before allowing him to come back to the station, they may be allowed the opportunity of being heard by an independent European officer.

10. A copy of the memorial dated July 1896 is herewith submitted.

For this act of kindness the petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

PETITION from certain inhabitants of Tirukkóyilúr Town, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated July 1896.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That the civil apothecary Mr. D. John Pillai has been for nearly two years now presiding over the local hospital.

2. That ever since he assumed charge of his office at this station, he has continued to make himself unpopular in a variety of ways and has been unmindful of the medical needs of the people.

3. That he has been for a long time past irregular in his attendance at the hospital, often discourteous in his behaviour towards people anxious to avail themselves of his medical skill, and not unfrequently callous to the sufferings of the unfortunate patients resorting to him for medical aid.

4. That a public meeting was consequently held in this town on the morning of the 24th instant at which several persons came forward with specific complaints against the apothecary, which were noted down by the Chairman for being embodied in this memorial.

5. That on certain occasions, when Messrs. Streenivasachariyar and Narayanaswamy Iyer, Pleaders, and Messrs. Arunachella Naicker, Maurimuthu Naicker, Devanayaga Pillay and Krishnasawmy Udayan, local residents of the town, had to go to the hospital for medical aid, they found the apothecary to be very irregular in his attendance, and some of them had consequently to return home without receiving that aid which they had a right to expect.

6. That according to one David Asary of the Danish Mission he went to the apothecary with a decent conveyance and requested him to call over to his house to see his child, which was then in a dangerous condition, and the apothecary, who was then conversing with a Brahmin vakil, refused to go over to see the patient though the prescribed fee had been offered him, but directed the applicant to bring the child to the dispensary which he could not have done in the state in which the child then was; and when the apothecary actually came over to the applicant's house three hours later, his services proved to be of no avail and the child expired within two minutes after the medicine prescribed by the apothecary had been administered. The petition which the said David Asary meant to present to the District Surgeon on the subject is at his request submitted herewith.

7. That the apothecary declined to attend on the wife of Devarajiah, Head-master of the local girls' school, when she was in an acute stage of labour about a fortnight ago, without a previous payment of a fee of Rs. 15 and he had not even the kindness to pay an ordinary visit.

8. That when Mr. Jayaramchendra Iyer, B.A. and B.L., First-grade Pleader, went to the dispensary at 4 P.M. about twenty days ago taking with him a child which had thrust into one of its nostrils a tamarind seed, the apothecary was not to be found at the dispensary, and that he had to patiently wait until 5-30 P.M. when the apothecary was fetched from his house by the hospital compounder.

9. That on the 2nd of Vyasi of Manmatha (14th May 1895) when the wife of Mr. Arunachella Iyer, a retired Revenue Inspector, was in labour, the apothecary refused to lend the services of the midwife, who had attended on her the previous night, on the plea that she had other engagements; although an earnest request was made to him at 7 A.M. which was repeated at 11 A.M. and the apothecary could not be moved though it was represented to him that the patient was hopelessly bad.

10. That a child of the said Mr. Arunachella Iyer, eleven days old, had a boil on its back which was opened by the apothecary one day; but he flatly declined to attend on it the next day until he was assured of sufficient remuneration; though a respectable request with a carriage was made to him and that before the promise of payment was made, the apothecary passed by the house of the said gentleman that day, but he had not the heart to call over and see how the child was doing.

11. The apothecary, when sent for, refused to call on Mr. Pranatharthihara Iyer, B.A., B.C.E., Local Fund Assistant Engineer, when he was suffering one day from high fever.

12. That when the attendance of the apothecary was sought for by Mr. T. Varadarajulu Nayadu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, when he had an abscess, he wrote to him that he had panchayat and hospital work to attend to, and that he would call later on, which he did not do, and that he did not turn up till he was again sent for the next day.

13. That when the said gentleman requested the apothecary's attendance at his house in connection with another abscess at about 7 P.M. one day, he sent word that he was too much tired to call over, and that when, in consequence, he was requested to lend the services of his compounder at least, he refused to comply with this request also on the ground that it was a late hour; and the compounder had therefore to be directly sent for who had the kindness to attend and do the needful.

14. That on another occasion when the daughter of the said gentleman was taken seriously ill at about 1 or 2 A.M. in the night, a lantern and two men were sent to the apothecary with a request for his attendance; but the apothecary refused to call over at that hour although his residence was within a hundred yards of the house of the District Munsif and it was considered unsafe to administer the medicine then sent as the patient had not been seen by him; and he appeared the next day at 7 A.M. when his services were not much needed.

15. That the apothecary did not attend when sent for by Mr. Gopal Row, Inspector of Salt, when he was suffering from ear-ache and he had to seek the aid of the compounder who had the kindness to do the needful.

16. That one Rungasawmi Pillai had his son treated for a fortnight in the dispensary for fever with no effect and when he changed the treatment a cankerous ulcer was formed in one of his jaws for which he has again been placed under hospital treatment and as it emits foul smell, the apothecary does not approach the boy but keeps him at a distance and directs a ward cooly to dress it and the boy is still under such indifferent treatment.

17. That when the Tahsildar Mr. Sundara Iyer had a fall from his carriage at a village six miles from this town, a conveyance drawn by a pony was sent to the apothecary at about 5 P.M., with an urgent request to go over to the place where the Tahsildar was, but he did not choose to comply with the request though the case was one of grave urgency.

18. That the Deputy Collector Mr. Sunderasa Mudaliar once expressed at a meeting of the Taluk Board that a certain person from a village in this taluk had complained to him with tears in his eyes and in a manner which moved him much that the apothecary had refused to go to his village to see his wife who was then in labour and in a dangerous stage, unless the whole of the fee demanded was paid to him at once, though he had been offered a portion of the fees then and there and promised the rest in the village.

19. That although a man from the village of Adichanellore who had fallen from a picota and received severe injuries was brought to the hospital, he was merely admitted as an out-patient and he died within two days after his admission as such.

20. That the apothecary had been at this very station a few years ago and he had to be suspended and transferred for having neglected an in-patient, who, in despair, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well adjoining the hospital.

21. That the apothecary does not command the confidence of the public in his medical treatment so much so, that several, notably the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar, had on certain occasions to send for medical aid from distant stations at a considerable cost.

22. That the unsympathetic and indifferent nature of the apothecary, as evidenced by the facts above narrated, has rendered him so very unpopular that several leading men of the locality were put to the painful necessity of convening a meeting and making a public representation of their grievances in spite of the risk which they thereby run of precluding themselves from approaching the Apothecary any more for medical aid with any degree of confidence.

In conclusion the memorialists humbly pray that their grievances may be redressed at an early date by the removal of the present apothecary from this station and the appointment of a humane and large-hearted medical officer in his stead. For which act of kindness and generosity the memorialists shall as in duty bound ever pray.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 29th January 1897, No. C.—9.

With reference to my confidential letter No. C.—84, dated 26th November 1896, submitting papers in the case of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that this apothecary has since been suspended by me for three months for surreptitiously removing or causing to be removed from his service book certain pages containing entries regarding his previous suspension on two occasions.

Memorandum No. 378.

The Surgeon-General is requested to submit a copy of his proceedings suspending the apothecary.

12th February 1897.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th February 1897, No. 66.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 378, Public, dated 12th February 1897, I have the honour to forward here-

- * Surgeon-General Cornish's Proceedings, No. 4266, dated 15th August 1882.
- Surgeon-General Furnell's Proceedings, No. 3251, dated 26th June 1885.
- Surgeon-General Bidie's Proceedings, No. O—228, dated 6th June 1886.

with a copy of my Proceedings, No. 429, dated 29th January 1897, suspending Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai.

2. I also attach, for the information of Government, copies of the Proceedings* of my predecessors regarding this apothecary in 1882, 1885 and 1886.

ENCLOSURES.

PROCEEDINGS of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 4266, dated 15th August 1882.

Read—letter No. 501 from the Acting Zillah Surgeon, Cuddalore, with enclosures, regarding the conduct of Civil Apothecary John Pillai in charge of the Local Fund dispensary, Tirukkóyilúr, in neglecting to relieve a mendicant, who applied for medical aid on the 12th July last.

Order—No. 4266, dated 15th August 1882.

The Surgeon-General considers that, unless all the witnesses in the case have perjured themselves, the charge of neglect against Civil Apothecary John Pillai is borne out. It is shown by the witnesses that a poor wayfarer in pain and suffering applied at the dispensary, and after waiting for some time, without securing any help, left the place and subsequently fell into a well receiving injuries from which he died.

2. The Civil Apothecary John Pillai denies any knowledge of the man's presence at the dispensary in the afternoon, but if the compounder's evidence is trustworthy, he was duly informed of the presence of a patient seeking relief, and the evidence of the man Babu Singh, shows that he saw the apothecary speaking to the patient, and that he took a message from the apothecary to the compounder requesting him to come to the hospital, which the compounder did.

3. Under these circumstances the Surgeon-General has no doubt that the Civil Apothecary John Pillai did see and converse with the man, but that he was too proud or too lazy to administer a dose of medicine, or to take measures for the relief of the patient in the absence of the compounder, and that owing to the delay in administration of medical relief the man wandered away and met with his death. The Surgeon-General in a circular No. 48 of 21st December 1880 informed medical subordinates that the delegation of their own proper duties to hospital servants would not be permitted and that some punishment would follow breach of rules.

4. Conduct, such as is described in the depositions of witnesses, is simply disgraceful to all concerned. John Pillai has shown himself to be unfit for his position, and will not be again employed in an independent charge until he has shown himself to be more trustworthy.

5. For this act of gross inhumanity and neglect of duty the Surgeon-General directs that John Pillai be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of two months. At the end of the period of suspension he will be posted to some subordinate situation, where he will be under the supervision of a superior officer.

6. The Zillah Surgeon will be so good as to make arrangements in communication with the President for the immediate relief of John Pillai, and to report if any of the district subordinates are fit for the permanent charge at Tirukkóyilúr.

7. The Civil Surgeon will also communicate with the President, Local Fund Board, in regard to the conduct of the hospital servants at Tirukkóyilúr. So far as the depositions go, the Surgeon-General thinks they are all unfitted for their positions and that it would be advisable to make a clean sweep of the establishment, but this is a matter entirely in the hands of the President of the Local Fund Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, Surgeon,
Secy., Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 3251, dated 26th June 1885.

Read—letter from the District Surgeon, Cuddalore, dated 15th June 1885, No. 23 and enclosures.

Order—No. 3251, dated 26th June 1885.

The correspondence shows that if the charges of neglect of duty and extorting fees from patients are not conclusively proved against Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai in charge of the Local Fund dispensary at Tiruvannámalaí, he is eminently wanting in tact and conciliation, and is not fulfilling the purpose for which he has been placed in medical charge of Tiruvannámalaí. His antecedent history at Tirukkóyilúr is also against him, where in 1882 he so far neglected his duty towards a sick mendicant who applied for relief, as to have led to his death. On that occasion he was suspended from rank, pay and allowances for two months and removed from independent charge. John Pillai does not appear to have profited by that lesson, and within a year of being re-employed in independent charge, has given occasion for dissatisfaction in the district, and for a request for his removal.

While holding with the District Surgeon that the charges of neglect of duty have not been established, it is very evident from the correspondence that, as medical officer of Tiruvannámalaí, John Pillai has not earned the confidence and good will of the people from want of tact and judgment, and is not furthering the object of the Local Fund Board in providing medical relief for the Circle. The District Surgeon will therefore submit the whole correspondence (herewith forwarded) to the President for expression of his views as to whether it would not be desirable to replace John Pillai by a Civil Apothecary who would co-operate with the District authorities in the interests of the tax-payers. In that case John Pillai will be withdrawn to a subordinate charge, where he may be induced to qualify for an independent charge at some future time.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. ELCUM, Surgeon,
Secy., Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. O-228, dated 6th July 1886.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Superintendent, Lying-in-Hospital, Nos. 166 and 170, dated 18th and 20th June 1886, respectively.

From Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, dated 28th June 1886.

Order—No. O-228, dated 6th July 1886.

The Surgeon-General regrets to receive such frequent complaints against Civil Apothecary John Pillai. In 1882 when attached to the Civil dispensary, Tirukkóyilúr, he so far neglected his duty towards a sick mendicant who applied for relief, as to have presumably led to his death, and was suspended on that occasion from rank, pay and allowances for two months and removed from independent charge.

On restoration to an independent post, charges were brought against him of neglect of duty and extorting fees from patients applying for aid at the Civil dispensary, Tiruvannámalaí, and of want of tact and conciliation, and he was again removed from an independent to a subordinate charge.

The present correspondence shows still further neglect of duty on the part of the Civil Apothecary even in a subordinate position. An infant in the Lying-in hospital was found on the 17th June covered with acute scabies. No notice had been taken of the case by John Pillai, no attempt to apply a remedy, no report made to the Medical officer, or to his representative—the Senior Apothecary—on visiting the hospital, nor did the Civil Apothecary know the nature of the ailment. The fact of the admission and neglect were discovered by the Medical officer on the following day—not on the report of the Civil Apothecary, but by an accident.

When spoken to by the Medical officer regarding his neglect of duty and professional ignorance, he “became most insubordinate in manner and bearing,” manifesting much contumacy when verbally ordered by the Medical officer to consider himself under suspension from duty.

According to his own showing John Pillai signally failed in his duty, for although the Senior Apothecary, in the absence of the Medical officer, went round the wards after the admission of the infant, John Pillai did not report the admission to him, but “thought best to show the infant the next day to the Doctor on his morning visit” and in that he failed also. In the meantime nothing was done to alleviate the sufferings of an infant covered with acute scabies.

Under all the circumstances of the case, and his previous misconduct coupled with his comparative ignorance of his profession, the Surgeon-General questions the advantage of retaining such a man in the public service; but requests that he may be warned that on the next occasion of misconduct he will not fail to move the Government for his dismissal from the service.

For his present offence the Surgeon-General sentences him to be suspended from duty and pay for one month, with effect from date of suspension by Surgeon-Major Branfoot.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 429, dated 29th January 1897.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, No. 831, dated 1st December 1896, reporting that the service book of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai sent to him for verification by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, does not contain the pages bearing the entries regarding the Apothecary's suspension.

From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Minute No. 193, dated 16th December 1896, and No. D-C., dated 21st January 1897, forwarding the Apothecary's explanations.

Order—No. 429, dated 29th January 1897.

It is observed from the above correspondence that a new service book having been opened for Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, doing duty Cuddalore, on the plea that the old one was in an unserviceable condition, it was sent by the District Medical and Sanitary officer, South Arcot, to the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, for verification of the period during which the Apothecary was attached to his hospital.

2. While verifying the entries in the book with the records in the hospital, the Superintendent found that the new book contained no entries regarding the suspensions of the Apothecary, and on examining the old service book he discovered that the pages which contained such entries were missing from it.

3. The matter having been reported to this office, the Apothecary was called upon for explanation. He states that he is unable to account for the missing pages and that he only copied in the new service book such entries as were to be found in the old one.

4. The Apothecary's explanation is most unsatisfactory. He knew perfectly well that he was suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions were made in his service book—so that if he had no connection with the surreptitious removal of the missing pages from the old book, he ought to have reported the fact to his medical officer when, in the course of preparing his new book, he found that the old one did not contain the missing pages.

5. His neglect to do so and his attempt to get the new book—without the entries of his punishments—passed through point to the fact that the pages from the old book were removed either by himself or at his instance or with his cognizance.

6. The presumption, supported as it is by very clear circumstantial evidence, is so strong that the Surgeon-General does not consider that the Apothecary can be given the benefit of doubt.

7. Such dishonest conduct on the part of an official calls for his summary dismissal, but in the present case, in the absence of direct evidence, the Surgeon-General considers that the ends of justice can be met by a lighter punishment. He accordingly directs that Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai be suspended for three months from his duty, pay and allowances from date of receipt by him of this order.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M.B., Surgn.-Captain,
Secy., Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd March 1897, No. C.—20.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 513, dated 1st March 1897, I have the honour to forward Civil Apothecary John Pillai's letter of explanation, dated the 25th August 1896.

2. I also enclose, as requested, his appeal against his suspension in 1882 together with the District Medical and Sanitary officer's report thereon. His statement that the appeal resulted in his being restored to his office is wrong. The only effect of the appeal was that his suspension was reduced from two months to one month, but the order about his removal from independent charge stood fast, as will be seen from Surgeon-General Cornishe's remarks in pencil on the back of the report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer, South Arcot. I would also draw your attention to the proceedings of my predecessors in 1885 and 1886, copies of which were sent with my letter, No. 66, dated the 16th February 1897, and which will show that his punishment in 1882 was not cancelled.

From Apothecary D. JOHN PILLAI, dated 11th March 1897.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th March 1897, No. C.—25.

In continuation of my letters quoted in the margin, I have the honour to forward herewith an appeal submitted by Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai against his suspension as ordered in my proceedings No. 429, dated 29th January 1897, a copy of which has already been forwarded to Government, with my letter No. 66, dated 16th February 1897.

2. According to G.O., No. 788, Public, dated 23rd October 1894, punishments by one of medical subordinates other than dismissal are not appealable, but as the Apothecary insists on his appeal being sent to Government in spite of this order, I consider it best to do so, and to lay the whole facts before Government.

3. On the 1st December 1896, I received an official letter from the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, which I reproduce below for ready reference:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, correspondence regarding the verification of entries in a new service book for Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai (with the old service book and a new one). I observe that the papers on which references were made to his suspension from duty in 1886 when posted to this hospital are missing, and I have reason to believe that entries referring to a former suspension (1882) are also missing from the book. A great deal of valuable time and trouble has been expended in verifying these entries, and if I had signed the new book as requested by the District Medical and Sanitary officer, South Arcot, no mention would have been made of suspension from duty when the Apothecary was at this hospital. I forward the books now, as I think that some explanation should be given by the Civil Apothecary regarding the torn and partially destroyed record of service and the attempt made to obtain my signature to what would have been a false record.

4. This was no doubt a very serious matter and the Apothecary was called upon for an explanation. His reply was not only unsatisfactory but evasive, as discussed in my proceedings quoted above.

5. His present appeal is chiefly based on his presumption that he explained to my satisfaction at a personal interview that the original service book had never been mutilated. On the other hand I was never before more convinced of the service book having been tampered with as I was when I closely inspected it. I send it herewith for the inspection of Government. It will be seen that the pages not being numbered in print, there is no difficulty whatever in some of them being removed or replaced by new ones and the fact that in the present instance all sheets are separate and joined together by a thread considerably confirms this suspicion. Above all, it will be noticed that the entries in the book from 1881 to 1889 (the period which comprised the two occasions the Apothecary was suspended) are all in the Apothecary's own handwriting instead of in the handwriting of the medical officers under whom he was employed or of their clerks, as is the case in all the subsequent entries. Moreover not a single entry from 1881 to 1889 has been attested by any medical officer as provided for in column 12 of the book, as is the case in all other entries, and the sheets containing entries from 1881 to 1889 are in a better and more serviceable condition than the latter portion of the book which was used much after them. All these facts coupled with Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Branfoot's evidence of having seen and remembered the entries of suspension in the book, conclusively prove that the book was tampered with, and the handwriting of the Apothecary is a sufficient proof of his complicity and guilt.

6. His other statements call for no remarks—suffice it to say that there was not the least prejudice against him in this office as will be seen from my letter No. C.—84, dated 26th November 1896.

7. I would request the attention of Government to the intemperate nature of the language in the appeal as it originally stood and which has been slightly modified on the Apothecary's attention being drawn to it.

ORDER—No. 793, Public, dated 25th June 1897.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the suspension of three months inflicted on Civil Apothecary John Pillai for failure to bring to notice the omission from his service book of the entries relating to his previous punishments was well merited, and his petition will accordingly be dismissed. A perusal of the later correspondence read above shows the Apothecary in a most unfavourable light, and the Government therefore directs that he be severely censured and that such censure be recorded against him. The allegation in John Pillai's petition that the signature of a public servant in his service book does not entail on him responsibility for the entries therein cannot be accepted; a public servant is responsible for everything that he signs. The Surgeon-General should take due notice of the discreditable way in which the Apothecary's service book has been kept.

2. With regard to the public meeting held at Tirukkóyilúr, the Government observes with surprise that among the individuals who took a prominent part were several officers of Government, certain retired public servants, and two members of local boards. That these persons should have assisted at a public meeting held for the purpose of attacking the official character of a public servant, was most improper, and they are deserving of severe censure for what, as they must have been aware, was a gross breach of decorum.

3. These proceedings will be communicated to all departments of the Secretariat for communication, in view to officers in the public service being warned to abstain from action of the nature of that commented on above.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ other Departments of the Secretariat.

The apothecary is a first
secret sent to the L. B. -

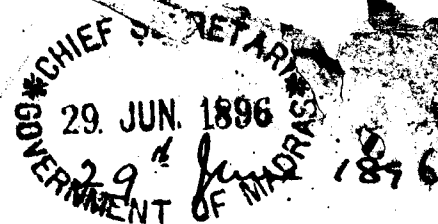
Jaques with H.L. as to FOR ORDERS.

impropriety of Govt. servants
attending meetings of apothecary
Govt. servants. Insp. of
Police, of the T. & A. S. H. D.
be called on through the R. D.
say if the report in the paper is
correct & what Govt. servants
were present; & also the S. G. H. D.
be called on to enquire if the
apothecary is unpopular &
if so, why, & whether the com-
plaints against him are well founded,
& to take the necessary action
in the matter.

17/7/96

A d.o from the P.S. to the
Govt. together with the letters referred
to herein are submitted.
The apothecary is in the employ of
the L. B. B.

20
35/6/96



My dear Pyrie,
From your letter, headed
"an Unpopular Medical
Officer", which appeared on
page 6 of the Hindu of
the 27th inst., it seems that
the meeting referred to was
presided over by a Govt.
officer and attended by a
number of others of the

like class. It
seems to His Excellency
improper that the official
conduct of his duties by one
public servant should be
attacked by other public
servants at an open public
meeting, and he wishes the
matter, as also the alleged
neglect of his work by

the Apothecary, ~~to be~~
submitted for the order
of Hon. members.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. H. H.

Office Note No. 1352
9.7.96

FOR ORDERS.

H. M.

State that
Mr. B. S. C. J. E.
has directed that

The undersigned has
the honour to request
that Mr. R. R. R. Mysore
Rao, Inspector, Salt and
Abkari Dept, ^{should} ~~may be~~
called upon ^{in the R. R. Dept} to state
whether the facts related
in the letter headed "An
Anonymous M. D. Officer"
on page 6 of the ^{issue of the} ~~And~~
of the 27th ^{edition} ~~number~~
are true, and whether
foot servants were
present at the meeting
referred to.
/ from orders /

To the Secy Secy

c.w. C.S.
3.2.96 4.7.96 Chief Secy

Public Dept

Off. Mem No 1355
9776

An Unpopular
Medical Officer

The attention of the
Surgeon General is drawn
to the letter headed "An Unpopular
Medical Officer" which ap-
peared on page 6 of the
Hindu of the 27th ultimo.

It is requested to ascertain
whether there is a fact
that the Apothecary in
question is unpopular
and if so, why, and
whether the complaints
against him are well-
founded; and to take
the necessary action
in the matter.

(from orders)

Chief Secretary

Order

From Order

Should be Mr
Baker

Public (1896)

Department.

CURRENT No. 2886

2006

From

The Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARY
4 SEP 1896
No. 481
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 2nd September 1896.

Received 4 " } Sept. '96
Registered 5 " }

Enclosures - nil

Spare copies - nil

SUBJECT.

Stating that the report called for
regarding the Civil Apothecary of —
Trukoilur will be sent as soon as a
reply from the District Medical and
Sanitary Officer, South Arcot is —
received.

Await further
but received
urgent in
present

The Surgeon General

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CURRENT No. 2088

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, 2nd September 1896.

No. 401

From

Colonel D.F. Bateman,

~~SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL C. SIDTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.~~

AS: SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

With reference to your reminder Memorandum, dated the 26th August 1896 calling for an early reply to your --- R.No.861, Public, dated the 11th August 1896, I have the honour to state that Government will be addressed as soon as a report has been received from the District Medical and --- Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, to whom a reminder has already been sent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signature]
Surgeon-Colonel,

Acting Surgeon-General with

the Government of Madras.

Public (1896) Department. 4 heading 9

CURRENT No. 300



From

The Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.

No. 424

Dated 17th September 1896.

Received 18 }
Registered 16 } sept. 96

Enclosures — nil

Spare copies — nil

SUBJECT.

Stating that the report called for
in the matter of the Civil Apothe-
-cary at Tirukoilur, will be sub-
-mitted on receipt of a reply from
the District Medical and Sanitary
Officer, South Arcot, to whom it has
been referred.

Arise further for 3 weeks?
and another a

10

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Urgent
No. 434.

CURRENT No. 3055

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, the 17th September 1896.

From Surgeon-Colonel D.F. Bateman,
~~SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL FOR SOUTHERN, F.R.C.P.I.~~

Acting SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

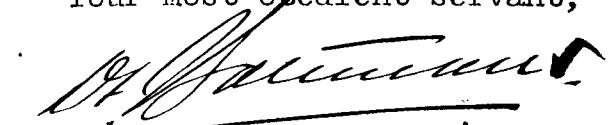
Sir,

With reference to your urgent Reminder Memorandum dated the 14th September 1896, calling for an early report in the matter of the Civil Apothecary at Tirukoilur, I have the honor to state that two reminders have already been sent to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South-Arcot, to expedite the report and a telegram will now be sent. The delay is probably due to his being in communication with the District authorities on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Surgeon-Colonel,

Acting Surgeon-General with the

Government of Madras.



12

Public (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 3168



From

The Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.

Order

No. 447

Dated the 25th September 1896.

Received } 28th Jan
Registered }

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Stating that the District Medical
and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot,
reports that an enquiry is being
conducted by the President, Taluq
Board, Tirukoilur, under the orders
of the Collector, in the case of
Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay of
Tirukoilur.

To remind again on the 10th Oct

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CURRENT No. 3767

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, the 25th September 1896.

No. 447.

From Surgeon-Colonel D.F. Bateman,
~~SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL ST. STEPHENS, F.R.C.P.~~

Acting SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 434 dated the 17th September 1896, I have the honor to state that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, reports that an enquiry is being conducted by the President, Taluq Board, Tirukoilur, under the orders of the Collector, and the report, on receipt, will be forwarded with his own remarks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D.F. Bateman

Surgeon-Colonel,

Acting Surgeon-General with the

Government of Madras.

Comd

16

Public (1896) Department.

6 headyout 17

CURRENT No.

CS.
Please glance through
this file. The memo^l be
replied to is 1355
9.7.96
but we cannot get the
information although
3 1/2 months have elapsed.

Order

23/10/6
Remind again
at end of
month.
H. M. W. 96
K

Further C no 3545 of 96

From

The Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras.

No. 481

Dated 16th October 1896.

Received 19th Oct.

Registered 20th Oct.

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that the report on the
matter of the Civil Apothecary at
Tirukoilur has not yet been received
from Cuddalore, an urgent reminder
having been already been sent.

To remind again on 31st.

18

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[1]

CURRENT No. 3447

No. 481

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, 16th October 1896.

From

Colonel D.F. Bateman,
~~SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIETHORPE, F.R.C.E.L.~~

Ag SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public. DEPARTMENT.

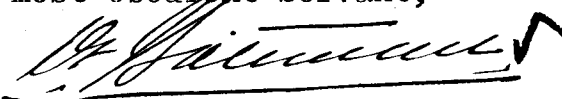
SIR,

With reference to your reminder dated the 10th October 1896, I have the honour to invite attention to my letter No.447, dated the 25th September 1896 on the subject, The report has not yet been received from Cuddalore, an urgent reminder has already been sent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,


Surgeon-Colonel,

Acting Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras.



20

Heard only 21

Public (1896.) Department.

CURRENT No.



Order

From

The Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras.

No. *1889*

Dated *23^d* October 1896.

Received *24* }
Registered *24* } *10. 86*

Enclosures - *nil*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that the District Medical & Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, has sent another reminder to the President District Board with whom the papers, regarding Civil Apothecary D. ~~John~~ Pillay of Trikoilur, are, and ~~states~~ that they will be sent as soon as they are received.

*can
Remind 2/11/96*

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[1]

No. 489

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 23rd October 1896.

From

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.481, dated the 16th October 1896, I have the honour to subjoin a report from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore:-

"Another urgent reminder has been sent to the President, District Board, with whom the papers are, and as soon as they are received they will be sent on without delay!"

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Chinchaupet
Surgeon-Major-General,

Surgeon-General with

the Government of Madras.

*✓ P. 215,
3654/100*

Sheep only 25

CURRENT No. 3861

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 MAY 1966
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

From

The Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.

No. 522

Dated 1/14 November 1896.

Received

Registered { 13-11-97

Enclosures —

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that the report on Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay of Trikolilur has not yet been received from the President, District Board, South Arcot.

Order 5513
14/11/6

2.
 The loaned
 in the 2nd Nov.
 1000 Oct 1 1000
 1000 were
 1000 days.
 30.13
 17/11/16.

o.m. \$ 2407
The L. coll. dept. is

requested to have good acts
all upon the President,
dict Board, S. arcot, to exc-
edite his report regarding
oil apothecary D. John
Miller of Trunkoiler.

7813

A. J. H.

7/2/56

To Mr. Joseph Wepf Decd 10/11

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[1]

CURRENT No. 3801

No. 522

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 11th November 1896.

From

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your reminder Memorandum, dated the 2nd November 1896, I have the honour to request your attention to my letter No. 489, dated the 23rd October 1896 and to state that no report has yet been received from the President, District Board, South Arcot.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-General,

Surgeon-General with the

Government of Madras.

S.No. 3545/96

2 28

[L. & M.
1,000-25-10-96.]

Public Dept
Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

ghadomy 297

CURRENT No. ³⁹⁶⁶~~3223~~ *L*

CURRENT No. 3966

Order

No. 1399

*Transferred to the Public
Department*

Secretary to Govt

*VR
25/11/76
Fort St-George
26th Nov 1976*

*Recd 26/11/76
Regd 26-11-96*

From

*The President D.P.
S. Arcot*

No.

Dated 25/11

Received 25/11

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Informing Govt that the
papers reg. the Timb-kogiler
apothecary are in the
the Surgeon Genl.*

2/11

30

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	C. Nos 3801, 2886, 3055, 3168, 3447 3545, 2615, 40. 8861. 8/11/81 96 Pub 0.m. 1355. 8/9/7/96 Public		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

From *Madras* To *Secretary to Government* Date *26* Hour *10* Minute *50* Official Instructions.

From *Secretary to Government* To *Local and District Boards*

25 NOV - 1896

Refers regarding ... with ...

Asst. Secy to Govt

MADRAS FORT 25-11-96

CURRENT No.

blic (189) Department.

33

CURRENT No. 3994

Print

CHIEF SECRETARY
29. NOV. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From *Surgeon. Maj. Genl. Sibthorpe. F.R.C.P.D. Surgeon. Genl. with the Govt of Madras*

No. *984*

Dated *26th November 1896*

Received *29 - 11-96*

Registered *1 - 12-96*

Enclosures *5*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwards with remarks reports of the collector of South Arcot and Deputy collector Sivakrishnan on the charges preferred against the Civil Apothecary of Sivakrishnan by certain of the officials and inhabitants.

34

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

no statement observed
sent to the report of the
and the result of the

27.

12/

The first named gentleman felt
afforded because according to the information
given him by his servants, the Apothecary
had refused to attend at his quarters
on the 28th July 95, and on the 10th and
22nd August 1895. In regard to these complaints
I may state here briefly that it was only
on one occasion (10.8.95) there was communi-
cation in writing between the two officers,
and there was then a satisfactory reply from
Mr John Pillai. The Dr Munsiff says
that for the attendance of the Apothecary
on his son for a severe headache, he sent through
his pen one rupee to Mr John Pillai -
the receipt of which is denied by the latter.
It cannot be said in regard to this paltry
sum either of the officers is uttering falsehood.
Again the Dr Munsiff says that in March 96
when his aunt sent word to the Apothecary
to attend on the Dr Munsiff for slight
fever, Mr John Pillai sent an hospital
servant to the Dr Munsiff's house to
ascertain how the sick child was getting on.
In fairness to both the Officers, the reasonable
inference is that in the first instance

This was a mistake
in putting the Dr
Munsiff's name

the money was misappropriated by the fear, and
that in the second instance some wrong
information was given to Mr John Pillai. These
instances spoken to by the ob Munsiff himself
are sufficient to show what amount of
confidence can be placed in his servants, and how
far they can be relied on for accurate information.
Whatever it may be, it was and it still
continues to be the impression of the ob
Munsiff that the Apothecary is to blame
for not responding to his calls. In September
95 when he (ob Munsiff) went to see
the Dakhildar then on sick bed accompanied
by his friend the Sub-Registrar, he was
observed by the Dakhildar to welcome every
information against Mr John Pillai. The
ob Munsiff had not the moral courage
to represent his complaints in writing
to the authorities, and he sought for
a device of mentioning them in his
private conversation with my predecessor
Mr Raghaviah Mudaligar, who left
the ob on transfer to in the
middle of October 95, and then abandoned
the idea of putting in a written complaint,

though he seems to have checked a
plan of getting rid of Mr John Pillai. The
Sub-Registrar being his close friend
and Vice President of the Sahy Board
seems to have come in for aid. At the
meeting of the Sahy Board held on 13.11.95
at which Mr Raghaviah presided, the
Sub-Registrar moved a resolution on
the pretext of economy to replace the
two apothecaries in the division by second
class Hospital Assistants, as if lives
of men are not so precious as the
maintenance of roads, and the motion was
seconded by his cousin Mr Sreenivasa
Row. A resolution was accordingly passed
by a majority of the Board, the dissenting
members being the Dakhildar, and a rival
by name Mr Parthasarathi Aiyappa Babu.
Even this attempt to replace Mr John Pillai
proved unsuccessful, inasmuch as the resolution
of the Sahy Board was, on mature consideration,
vetoed by the District Board in spite of
vehement support by Mr Sreenivasa Row
in the ob Board. I joined the division in
the middle of December 95, and the

4
The Dr. Chansiff says that on the very day
of my assumption of charge, he made me
understand that the Apothecary was an
indifferent medical officer; I do not remember
to have heard of it. But it goes to show
that the Dr. Chansiff wished to influence me
at the very outset against Mr. John Pillai;
and eventually to secure his transfer. This
was certainly not a commendable course. I
subsequently noticed in the Sub-Registrar
a spirit of opposition to Mr. John Pillai
chiefly in his capacity as chairman of
the Dirukkoyle Union. I had then however
no knowledge of the details of the past
events. In February 96, the Sub-Registrar
and Mr. Sreenivasa Rao, who as members
of the Sahy Board had been requested to
report on house-tax appeals, complained to me
that the Union chairman, Mr. John Pillai,
had refused to lend one of the Union
servants to help them in inspecting the
houses in the Union, and I pacified them
and gave them the required aid. In April 96,
there was a report from Mr. Holman
Inspector of the Salt and Alkali ^{department}

*If I remember right, a
communication in the office
showing that the Union
and that for a time
MS*

*He had no business
to do the same thing
by sending his
representative
to have attended left the Dr.
turning MS*

35- 137
took a prominent part in drawing up and
completing the Memorial. Mr. 2 Mr. Ramachandra
were not
heard of after the meeting, nor was it
considered necessary by the remaining members
to avail themselves of the power given them
to add to their number. Mr. 2 Mr. Ramachandra
was merely a name lender and he
left the Dr. for Rajamahendry the day
after the meeting. Mr. 1 Mr. Chandra
Rao

*It was at the
meeting, I fancy
MS*

is the retired Dr. Chansiff who has
settled himself at Dirukkoyle. He remained
here on the 24th and 25th June 96, but
was not consulted by the other members.
As for Mr. Raja Ramachandra Rao, he
admits having taken part in drafting the
Memorial, but this allegation is made apparently
because he cannot well extricate himself
from the other members of the Sub-committee.
His allegation will be found meaningless,
when it is remembered that he has
discouraged the lamp in the Memorial even
in relation to one of his own complaints,

and that he does not know who made certain alterations & interpolations in the printed memorial in manuscript; though the Sub-Registrar wants me to believe that he made them with the approval of the other two members Messrs Jaga Ramachandra ayyar and Sreenivasa Row. It will thus be seen that truth foaming under the weight of a mass of flattery, enflatterments and falsehood has at least come out in bold relief by pointing to the Sub-Registrar and his associate Mr Sreenivasa Row as the real authors of the memorial responsible for its wording. It should now be remembered that these were the identical gentlemen, who as members of the Salary Board at its meeting held on 13-11-95 succeeded in securing a resolution for replacing the Apothecary by a second class Hospital Assistant. It may even be said that of these two gentlemen, it was the Sub-Registrar who evinced greater interest and took more active part, backed up perhaps by a gentleman of better attainments, viz Sreenivasa Row says

98/13

Public
Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No.

Jude

From The President, District Board
South Arcot.

N^o. 1422
Order.

Transferred to the Public
Department in continuation of
Enforcement No 1399 dated 26th
November 1896.

[Signature]
Secretary to Government.

[Signature]
Fort Saint George.
30th November 1896.

Recd 30/11/96
Regd 1-12-96
To

The Public Department.

No. 15 of 96.
28 NOV 1896
MUNICIPAL DEPT

Dated 25th
Dec 25th
Received

Registered
Enclosures Three (3)
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that the report regarding Mr D. John Pillai, late Civil Apothecary of Tirukoilur, was forwarded to the Surgeon General through the District Medical and Sanitary offices on the 19th Inst.

174 BACK PAPERS.

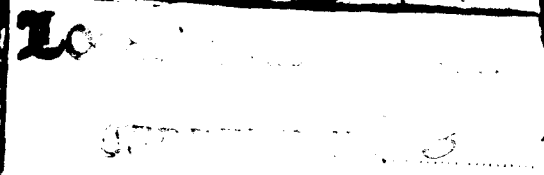
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No 15 of 86.
Taur Dis

South Arcot.
District Board's Office,
Camp Sundarvanam
25th November



From

A. E. Cartwright, Stuart Engineer
President, District Board
South Arcot

50

The Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Dept
Madras.

Sir,

In resubmitting herewith
randum No. 2407 dated 19th November 18
Public Department, forwarded with Eudon
No. 1355 dated 21st November 1896, Local
Municipal Department, Current No. 31
received by me in camp last night, I
the honour to enclose copy of my tel
to you just despatched and to report
follows: -

2. The Mahazars against Mr.
Pillai, Late Civil Apothecary, Tirukoilur,
referred to the Deputy Collector and
dent Taluk Board, Tirukoilur, for full
quiry and report. He submitted two
one on the Manuscript Mahazar and
another on the printed Mahazar.

were numbered "9" and "10 of 1896" & both were dated 29th September 1896, despatched from his office on different dates and were received by me in Camp on different dates. The first reached me in October and the second about a week or ten days later. I am unable to give the exact dates in the absence of references and as the papers have all been forwarded in original. The reports & their enclosures implicated several public servants of different Departments & I considered it necessary to discuss the subject with the District Medical Sanitary Officer on my return to the Quarters. I was unable to return to camp until the end of October, being much other important work to attend to, and when I did return I intended to address the several heads of Departments regarding the misconduct of their several subordinates concerned, as this would have involved considerable delay in making several copies of very voluminous records and as order for the reports had been received,

I decided, after consulting Surgeon-Marsden, to forward the reports with enclosures in original to him for immediate transmission to the Surgeon-General with the request that the papers might be placed before Government for order as far as the public servants implicated were concerned. My covering letter accordingly written on the 18th Instant and its fair copy, and the Deputy Collector's reports & enclosures in original were sent to the District Medical & Sanitary Officer on the 19th Instant. Surgeon-Marsden has informed me that he forwarded all these with his own report on the next day - 20th Instant - to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in whose office I presume they must now be. There was thus no avoidable delay on my part and when all the papers come before Government from the Surgeon-General's Office, I think Government will be satisfied that though there was some delay on the part of the Deputy Collector and the Taluk Board, Trunkoilur, it is

ly, accounted for by the thorough and
rustic nature of his enquiries for
all his ordinary duties as a Divisional
Officer, especially in what appeared to be
by to be a critical period, left him
superfluous time. Happily, there is no
other cause for anxiety so far as this
District is concerned on account of the
case, but as Government is well aware,
Divisional Officer cannot subordinate
ordinary important public duties to
necessities of an enquiry partaking
greatly of a personal character so far
the implicated officials were concerned.
A vast amount of ^{valuable} public time
is taken up by the misconduct of the
officials referred to and I trust that
such orders may be passed as will ren-
der it improbable that they will again
occasion so much trouble & correspon-
dence.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

A. J. P. M. M. M. M.
President, District Board.

25/11

To
The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Madras.

From
The President,
District Board of S. Arcot
Tiruchirappalli.

Papers regarding Tiruchirappalli Apothe-
cary are with Surgeon-General.

(Signed) A. E. Castleman Street,
President, District
Board.

/ True copy /

A. J. P. M. M. M. M.
President, District Board.

25/11/11

25/11

25/11

[Pub.]

1,000-28-10-96.

Public (1897) Department

CURRENT No.

Print

From

The inhabitants of
Thiruvonam, South Arcot
Dist.

Order

No.

Dated 8

Received 15

Registered 16

Enclosures 1

Spare copies —

} January 1897

SUBJECT.

Praying that the L. F. Apotter-
cary, Mr. D. John Pillay, may
not be re-transferred to Thiruvonam.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C	2995	of 1896	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public (1897) Department.

H. the Governor

CURRENT No. 437

The file in this man's case - relating to a meeting got up by some servants of Govt. at Tirukoilur - was submitted to His Excellency on the 25th ultimo.

Order is submitted that the S. G. should be asked for a copy of his proceedings suspending the man.

From
Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe,
F.R.C.P.I.

Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.

No. 6/9

Dated 29th January 1897.

Received 1 Feb -97

Registered 3-2-97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

States that Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay has been suspended for 3 months for surreptitiously removing from his service book certain pages containing certain entries regarding his previous suspension.

Ref. No. 378 of 12-2-97

The S. G. is requested to submit a copy of his proceedings on the case suspending the Apothecary.

To
Surgeon-General
for C.S.
12/2/97.

*J.D.B.
9.2.97.
This piece of information under influence of a view H. G. will take of the papers which are now before him?*

What the man is doing is not to be taken into consideration. It is the S. G. who is to be responsible for the matter. The S. G. is to be responsible for the matter. The S. G. is to be responsible for the matter.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 64

Order



From
Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorp
F.R.C.P.I.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt
of Madras.

No. 66

Dated 16th February 1897.

Received 17th Do

Registered 18th Do

Enclosures 4

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting a copy of his Proceeding
suspending Civil Apothecary John
Pillai together with copies of Pro-
ceedings of his predecessors on the
same subject.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	87		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

NOTE FOR H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

On the 25th of January a file was submitted to H.E. the Governor regarding the conduct of certain Govt. officials at Trikoilore in getting up a meeting and preparing a memorial against the local Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai.

The Surgeon-General now reports that the apothecary has been suspended for 3 months for surreptitiously removing or causing to be removed from his service book certain pages containing entries regarding his previous suspension on two occasions.

With his letter of the 16th instant Dr. Sibthorpe furnishes copies of the proceedings passed by the Surgeon-General on each of the three occasions on which the Apothecary has been suspended.

The papers are submitted for H.E.'s information.

J.D.B.
22/2/97

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The file of papers has been gone over and the flags 1 to in red pencil mark references to complaints against John Pillai. Please see especially *

Flag 1 in blue pencil relates to the Apothecary's suspension 15 years ago and flags 2, 3 and 4 mark references to John Pillai's report dated 25th August 1896.

The following draft is submitted

Memo No 513

With ref to his ⁸⁷¹⁻³⁻⁹⁷

letter N° 84 Comd of 26th Nov 1896 the Surgeon Genl is requested to submit John Pillai's report of 25-8-96 as well as his appeal against his suspension in 1882 which

After

2.3.94

15 years ago

1

he states ~~forward~~ ^{remitted}
his being restored
to his office.

25/2/97

C/S
25/2/97

The Surgeon General's
1/3/97

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 86

CHIEF SECRETARY
4 MAR. 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From
Surgeon Major General G. S. Sutherland
Surgeon General with the Govt. of Madras

Order

No. C/20.

Dated 3rd March 1897.

Received 4

Registered 5

Enclosures 12

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Civil appeal
John Pillai's letter of explanation
dated 25th August 1896, together with
his appeal against his
suspension in 1882, and the
District Medical and Sanitary
Officers, South Arcot, letter thereon.

BACK PERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

18/2/96

My dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a sum of Rs 2, your fees for your attendance on my child on Sunday last. It has pleased the Almighty to carry her away notwithstanding your efforts, and probably she was beyond human aid by the time you took up the case.

I remain
Yours sincerely
H. C. S. S.

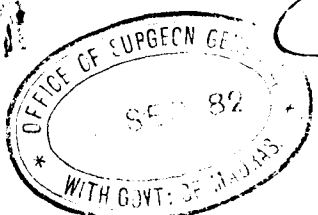
Med. Dept.
No. 552
From

Lillak Surgeon Office
Cuddalore 6th September 1892

The Ag. Lillak Surgeon
Cuddalore

To

The Secretary Surgeon General
with the Government of Madras
Madras



Sir,

With reference to the enclosed petition from Civil Apothecary John Pillay, late in medical charge of the Local Fund Dispensary at Thallakuruchi, and the Surgeon General's endorsement No. 470 dated 25th August, I have the honor to state that when inspecting the Dispensary at Tirukottai on 24th August, Civil Apothecary Chandrasekara Mudali who has been in charge since 21st July last, preferred grave charges against Compounder Rajah Row vey, disobedience of his orders and gross carelessness in compounding a poisonous drug. I suspended him and have reported his conduct to the President Local Fund Board, South Arcot with the view of his being discharged the service. I ascertained on very good authority that this Compounder who appears

Appears to be a mermaid of 16 or 17 years,
is a person of bad character and associates
with bad characters. I therefore consider
that no reliance can be placed on the
evidence given by him in the enquiry
held at Firmkoolah on 12th July last
regarding the circumstances attend-
ing the death of the mendicant.
Civil Apothecary John Pilly states
in his petition that Babus Singh
who was also a witness in this case
is a very intimate companion of the
Compounder but I was unable to
ascertain when at Firmkoolah if
such is the case. If so, his evidence
also must be viewed with suspicion.
However, I respectfully submit there
is ample evidence irrespective of that
of the Compounder or Babu Singh
to show that the mendicant was
present in the verandah of the hospital
on 12th July last and the Apothecary
in charge must be held responsible
that all patients who come to hospital
for treatment are treated or prescribed
for in the usual way. Under the
above circumstances, I hope the
Surgeon General with the Government
of Madras will kindly reconsider
the case of Civil Apothecary

John Pilly and lessen the punishment
if possible.

2. Civil Apothecary John Pilly is very
young and inexperienced in the manage-
ment of an hospital establishment.
He admitted this in an interview which
he had with me at Kollakurachi
and was glad that the Surgeon General
had directed, on the expiry of the
punishment awarded, that he should
be placed under a superior officer
to learn this duty.

3. In conclusion, I wish to state that
I have issued a Circular to all
Medical Subordinates in this District
informing them that they must be held
solely responsible that all patients who
come to hospital are prescribed for,
and, at the same time, suggested that
the Ward Cooly or Peon should be placed
in the verandah to hand in introduce
all patients who come to hospital.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours most Obedt^{ly}

J. W. White
Surgeon Major
Edy Lillaburgon

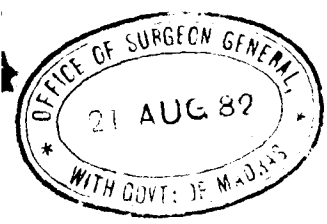
19th August 82

From.

The Civil Apothecary
L. I. Dispensary Kullakurachi

To.

The Surgeon-General
With the Govt of Madras,
Madras.



Most honored Sir,

Groaning under the weight of the unbearable order of suspension for 2 months, passed on me, in your honor's proceedings of the 15th Inst. No. 4266 in consequence of some alleged faults on my part & communicated to me with the Zillah Surgeon's foot-note No 530. of the 17th current, I beg leave to recapitulate to submit the following with a sanguine hope that I have not as yet been too far gone for redress in your hands.

2. Though I cannot say much in my defence, unless I am kindly allowed to go through the whole record of the inquiry conducted by the Local Magistrate, still pledging my Christian faith for truth, I beg to explain with the meagre facts I have at present that the whole proceedings are nothing but pure contrivings of the brain & an outcome of ill-feelings as illustrated by the following circumstances.
First to begin with the Magistrate (D. Munthakurupally).
(a) He is a Roman Catholic Christian generally opposed to a Protestant.
(b) He was granted a medical certificate for leave of absence for 6 months by the Hospital Assistant Deputy Commr. & Co. but when the matter was referred to me for opinion as the Local Apothecary, I had the necessity to reduce it to 3 months.
(c) It appears he lately got up a petition against me written by his son, at the Distation of his own tongue when I reported the then Zillah Surgeon (Dr. Robertson) the conduct of a hospital nurse in whom it appears he had some interest. I can cite a putkrah witness to prove this point.
(d) On a certain occasion when I inspected the jail which was in his charge, I had to record the unclean state of the latrines. This would have partly offended him that he is an enemy of mine is popularly known at Trichopolam.

1882
19614

Received by
The Civil Surgeon
Kullakurachi
19614

19614

Received by
The Civil Surgeon
Kullakurachi
19614

2^{ndly} To come to the Witnesses examined by that Magistrate.
(Compounder, Ward Cooly & Rapoo Singh). Immediately
after the death of the mendicant by falling into the well
came to my notice, I sent in a report to the Zillah
Surgeon setting forth the circumstances of the
death & pointing out at the same time neglect of
duty on the part of the first two witnesses. The
Zillah Surgeon approving of my report marked his
displeasure by severely reprimanding & letting
them off with a warning of heavy fine in the
future notwithstanding their own elaborate written
explanations to the Zillah Surgeon (Vide my reports
dated 14th July 82. & the reply thereto with the said
explanations.).

Considering his own subordinate position
the Compounder has not only shown himself very
derogatory, but also opened the door for suspicion
of his having been tutored beforehand, inasmuch
as he secretly stole away in the first instance from
the Dispensary, consulted with the Police & others & then
offered himself up voluntarily as a witness for
inquiry. Had he been a genuine witness he
would have made no delay in taking his master
along with him to the scene of occurrence or at
least in informing him of his being called on
as a witness & taking his permission (These formalities
he observed only in the 2nd instance). Moreover he is
a mere boy naturally flexible with threats & bribes, while
the 3rd witness (Rapoo Singh) his companion of the
same Mahratta caste is much more the same.
It is also to be noted here that the explanations submitted
by the 1st & 2nd witnesses (Compounder & Ward Cooly) to the Zillah Surgeon
on my report above alluded to. Contradict with one
another, as to the time when & the place where they
saw the wayfarer in question. One says that the patient's
presence was at about 5 P.M. in the hospital building & that
he himself was an eye witness to my treating him with
some medicines &c. While the other says that the mendicant
simply appeared within the compound at about 3^{1/2} P.M.
& disappeared shortly. It will look plain from the
explanation of the latter (Ward Cooly) to the Zillah Surgeon
that he admits his failure in not having taken the man
this wants.

Page 5.
and his wants for being duly attended to. The conduct of
all the hospital servants has on my personal complaint
to the Head Collector Mr. Jones already been remarked
upon, by him in the Visitor's Book that they have unanimously
made an attempt to oppose my authority. Some of these
are also awful direct petition writers who generally
do so in order to escape the punishment inflicted upon
them from time to time. Compounder is a stereotype in
this respect. These also are likewise inimical to me.
Hence it would appear to your honor that the evidence
of these persons as well as of their accomplices on which
the whole case is based, will not at all hold good
inasmuch as they themselves are defaulters.

Your honor's proceedings I beg pardon, much of side
Converse be the result arrived at from the records
& if such be the case, I shall be much at a loss to
know how can these records themselves clash with
each other, as it is stated in paragraph 2, thereof.
"But if the Compounder's evidence is true & worthy, he (the patient)
was duly informed of the presence of a patient seeking
relief." While in the next para it is mentioned "He
was too proud or too lazy to administer a dose of medicine or
to take measures for his relief in the absence of
the Compounder." Hence it is a matter of doubt whether
or not that the Compounder was present at the time of
the mendicant's visit.

3^{rdly} The Indifference of the Townsfolk.

(a) The fact of my not having been allowed a habitation
in the whole town because I am a Christian, &c.
I myself managed with great difficulty to get a
very miserable lodging - the local authorities leaving
me to my fate though repeatedly ordered by the
President to provide me with a suitable accommodation.
By even in this dear bought house I was not destined
to live long on account of the owner's incessant
urging me to quit the house but seeing the want
of a proper abode I had to elude the same till
at last my house was broken up, in the dead of
night & my jewels to the value of Rs 150. were stolen of
me presumably through the negligence of my
inmies. The Zillah Surgeon knowing my calamity
had the pleasure of getting me transferred to Kullakurni.

Here again the relics of the former misfortunes overtook me, but in another shape of a more grievous nature - Suspicion.

(C). It was a practice to observe caste prejudices in the hospital but when I took charge I discontinued that practice by making no distinction of caste among the patients that sought relief - an introduction of innovation that might have kindled displeasure in the minds of the people there so much so that they were ever ready to grasp at any slightest whisper against me & foment it when there could be an occasion for it. Such is the disposition of the people I had to deal with.

Now to sum up the whole I have & respectfully invite your honor's attention to each & every feature of the case such as has been described above.

The magistrate being prejudiced against me, the conduct & character & antecedence of the witnesses concerned, the want of a proper house not being supplied even by the local authorities & above all the hostile attitude of the people in general evinced by the robbery committed in my house. All these things will shed a sufficient amount of light on the case to judge the truth as to whether I could have wilfully committed so egregious a mistake as to bring down an ineffaceable shame upon me & throw a stumbling block in the way of my future prospects.

I cannot but deeply regret (Read your honor's remarks that I was too proud or too lazy & in attending to the patient myself. I have been taught during my collegiate course of full four years as to how to deal with the sick poor or those that seek medical aid, I have never given cause for any complaint in this time (Vide Zillah Mag. letter to the Secy to Mag. Hq. No. 373). To this all the native Christians & poor classes will amply bear evidence if inquiry is instituted. I never wished to delegate my duties to the servants for instance the very naming of the compounders absence, it is I that prescribed

It is I that prescribed & administered medicines & attended to the patients. All that I expected & ever expect from the servants, is that they should be on their look out to see if any patient come & go away without being seen & treated by me. Especially in the case of those who may escape my personal notice as in the present instance.

This fact will be clearly borne out by the explanation of the Ward Cooly (to the Zillah Surgeon in his own writing) in which he admits his failure in not having reported to me either the patient's presence or his want when I was engaged inside the surgery in prescribing & administering medicines myself.

Under these circumstances I humbly beg to submit that I think myself quite innocent & that the punishment inflicted upon me is too hard for me to bear, & that it is also detrimental to my prospects as a young man just entering into the world. I therefore earnestly implore your magnanimity to reconsider my pitiable case & cancel the order of suspension and even with all these explanations if it strikes your honor that I have been at fault in neglecting my duty (if at all, it would be only on account of my inability to observe the patient who was outside, I being pent up in the surgery) & busy with the patients because of the compounder's absence at that time. I pray that some allowance or indulgence may be allowed to me by lessening the punishment or to have the order recalled till my full explanations with reference to the record made out against me, are submitted to your honor. It is my misfortune that the patient has died but if alive his own statements would have turned the tide of conviction otherwise I would have exonerated me from the stigma.

I have taken the liberty to address your honor direct with no other intent than to save delay & as the Zillah Surgeon is now on his visit I cannot make out his whereabouts so as to enable me to submit this petition through him. I beg to be excused in this respect.

Anxious awaiting a favorable & early reply at Kullakunchi

I beg to remain
Most honored Sir
Your honor's most obedt servant
D. John Pillai
Civil Apothecary

Major & Minor Surgical Operations performed for 3 years. at the
 A. F. Hoople Clinic

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	
Major & Minor Surgical Operations	235	331	393	

E. F. Hoople
 Vice President

D. John P. P. P.
 Secretary

5/12

1891

Comparison statistics of the first week since the 1st of 1891 for 5 years, as regards admissions only.

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	
In patients	107	120	127	159	168	
Out. Patients	7824	8633	9072	10725	10542	

D. H. Hospital
Tonic Kothelore

D. H. Hospital
Tonic Kothelore



15.7.96

Jirihohiloor

My dear Sir,

Your kind note to hand.

For. AF

I am glad to inform you that the 2 allegations therein referred to as some of those contained in a Mahazas said to have been sent up against you, are, as far as I am aware of, utterly unfounded — I believe I had a fall from horse-back in June last while in camp at Andaraganur 9 miles away from Cusab. Jirihohiloor I was in need of your immediate help there. I applied to you for the same which you readily gave me by at once coming over to my place.

Further, I always had full confidence in your abilities as a med^l Officer & in your earnestness in your duties & this will be apparent from the fact that when my family & children so often fell ill, I entrusted them to your care for treatment which always I am happy to serve, proved successful —

I remain

Yours sincerely & faithfully

S. Sundaram Iyer
Tahsildar

15/7/96

(True copy)

D. John Niran
Ap Oley

To, Mr. Civil Apothecary - Ex D 6
Tirukoilur.

Sir On a certain day evening when you went away to the Submagistrate's Court to give evidence in a murder case a pleader Mr. Jayaramachandran Iyer brought his child with a foreign body in the nose at that time I informed him that you have gone to the Court & that he will return shortly to hospital. I did not leave the hospital to call for you in your house as stated by him. As soon as you returned from the Court you came to the hospital & received the child & even told him that you were trained in the Court. He thanked you & went away.

18-7-96.

Yours truly,
C. S. S. S. S. S.
Tirukoilur

Tiruvannamalai

22.7.96

From

Rev. S. F. Berg

Danish Mission

Tiruvannamalai

To

The District Surgeon

S. Anot Distt.

Dear Sir,

It has come to my notice that a Christian Carpenter named David and employed in the Danish Mission of Tirukoilur has given in a petition to you, against the apothecary of Tirukoilur. As far as I am able to suggest, the petition is based upon misunderstanding of what an apothecary is able to do, and what he is not able to do.

Rev. H. P. Hansen who was here for several years, and left India last April, has often spoken of the apothecary as a man he liked, both as a Christian and as a medical man.

Mr. Hansen often told me that the apothecary took great care and sanitary interest in our Boarding school here at Tirukoilur and that he often visited the sick people of our poor Christians without ever charging any fee.

I know personally that the apothecary has rendered

~~Just~~ faithful and valuable help
in several cases of illness in Mr. Hansen's
family.

The Danish Lady Miss Johansen
who has been working amongst our
Christians for some years has nothing
but good to say about the apothecary.

Rev. J. Bittman who has
been here for some months, says, he
knows a certain number of cases among
the native Christians where the apothecary
attended most willingly without
charging fee.

The little I know about the
apothecary is only in his favour. I
do therefore ask the Distt. Surgeon to be
kind enough to take no notice of the petition,
so that it shall have no ill effect on
the position of the apothecary, as he does
not at all deserve such a behaviour
from the Christians here, to whom
he has rendered much help and
kindness.

I am Sir
Yours faithfully
S. F. Berg.
4. 7. 96.

(True copy of the letter sent
to the Distt. Surgeon). R. John P.
apothecary

True copy of the Extract of Remarks from the Visitation
of the L. 7. Hosp. Sick Hospital.

I visited the hospital this morning and the wards & the
room etc. were shown me by the apothecary - all
I found all kept in a very good order. There were
8 inpatients 7 males & 1 female.

J. P. Hansen
22. 6. 94

Sd. J. P. Hansen
Jr. Board member

I visited the Dispensary this evening - and found
everything clean & orderly - There were 6 inpatients
(5 males & 1 female)

Sd. M. Rasmussen
Member Distt. Board

27. 7. 94

Inspected Hosp. Found everything
satisfactory

Sd. J. H. Hyde
Surgeon Lt Col
28. 7. 94

I visited the hospital on the morning of the 10th August
and found everything in excellent order. The rooms
clean and the stores well & neatly arranged
It is to be hoped that funds will be found available
for the purchase of a pocket case for minor surgical
cases. The work of the hosp. seems to be increasing
the total for 94 being 90 in excess of the no. of cases
treated in 1893. I hope that the returns will
continue to show a steady rise in the population
and the usefulness of the institution - and
that the money may be forthcoming for any
improvements or extensions that may be
necessary. At present there is only a small
temporary room available for major operations

From

Tiru Kholore 25th Aug. 1906

W. John Puaai

Apothecary

Tiru Kholore

To

The President Taluk Board

Tiru Kholore

Sir,

With particular reference to the allegations contained in the printed memorial, I beg respectfully to submit the following.

The wording of the memorial as advanced by the District Munsiff and one of his Vakeels is not their own, and as the 1st Grade pleader Mr. Jey Ramchendra Ayyr B.A.B.L. remarked in the course of enquiry that the meeting was convened only for condemning the apothecary only one side of the complaints was narrated to suit their purpose, and the memorial is couched in very strong language.

2. Among the memorialists there were 7 officials including the retired Distt. Munsiff (Mr. Naraiya Row) and the leading Signatories among the rest were Vakeels under the Distt. Munsiff Mr. Parthasarathy Naider B.A.B.L., the girls' school Master, who is a protege of the Distt. Munsiff and his own peon. Among the rest some worst characters are found, dismissed Govt. servant viz. Rungaswamy Naider, now practicing as private Vakeel and 3 Ex Convicts, Maurimootu Naick, Annimootu Naick & Sri Perumal Naick & 5 Union Panchayat members. 2 retired & 3 still in off. Of the Officials only 2 complained, the Distt. Munsiff & Salt Inspector Mr. Gopal Rao. In some instances

3.
3. In para 2 of the Printed Memorial it is stated that I was unpopular and long inattentive to duty. It is in these terms that I have been scandalized in the two newspapers. How unfounded & malicious these aspersions on my character and official duty will appear from what I am going to say. In the first place the popularity of the Institution managed by me has to be judged not by the clamour of a few disinterested persons, who from an exaggerated idea of their status in life, seem to have fixed their aspirations too high in demanding as a matter of right the services of the Med. Officer at their quarters gratuitously, even in case of most ordinary ailments, regardless of the interests of a number of poor sick that need aid & relief at the hospital itself. and who out of interested motives have indulged themselves in malicious charges of a serious nature - but from facts & figures backed by records in the hospital and the opinion of the general public, borne out by the Officers who came in contact with them. It will be seen from the figures, I have already furnished you, that year after year, there has been considerable increase among In-patients and that in consequence, the public have been freely resorting to me for treatment.

Further the remarks of the Thasildar the Chief Revenue Officer of the District - moving freely with the residents of the town & villages in his jurisdiction - recorded so recently as 7th June 96 (i.e.) about a fortnight before the meeting, as well as of the Visitors who preceded him, recorded in the Visitor's Book (ick apy mehed) will also serve to show the falsity of the accusation against me.

4. In para 3 of the Printed Memorial it is stated that many came forward with their complaints "of the irregular attendance, discourteous behaviour & callous to the suffering

4.
Suffering of the unfortunate poor patients who resorted to the
apothecary for relief! But from the inquiry made by you
in my presence, with ref: to the memorial, you will be able to
gather that even according to the English records even showing
these allegations are utterly unfounded, malicious &
calculated to prejudice the authorities against me.

5. In para 4 of the M^o Memorial, it is stated that several
persons came forward with specific complaints agt the
apothecary who is not at all true; whereas it was stated
at the inquiry that a meeting was started by the members
of the apothecary in which they selected their own chairman
who invited complaints (already prearranged) and noted
down in their own strong language suited for their end.

6. In para 5 of the Memorial about my irregular attendance
at the hosp^l one Mr. Seem, a Chavsi a 2nd Grade pleader was
examined at length. It appears that a notice in English
was circulated among the English speaking people - but
he is not certain as to who collected the same. He deposed
that during my stay for over 2 yrs, only in one particular
month (w) in Nov: last about 8 months ago "that I was irregular
in attendance at the hosp^l but is unable to fix the precise
date nor has he made any inquiry as to whether I was absent
wherever on duty. The charge of irregular attendance being so
vague & general without any reference to date is not one which
he satisfactorily met. There is no reason if his grievances were real,
why he should have waited full 8 months to disturb his mind
of his imaginary grievance. In the course of his statement
before you, he has introduced a new charge, which does not
find place in the Memorial wth "my indifference in treatment"
To prove this he began giving a description of his own illness
for which he said that he received medicines at the hosp^l
for 15 days regularly in the same month - although it is

under his signature" that the apothecary was irregular in attendance as he had no stock on hand.

it is stated in the Memorial that including himself, all
 returned without getting the medicine for which they had a
 to get owing to my irregular attendance. Then he admitted
 that when he was unable to attend the hospital that I took
 on him in his own residence for 4 days & one night - but as a
 matter of fact & to the best of my recollection I attended at the
 quarters for about a fortnight. He admits that I never
 pressed him for any remuneration; that he sent me
 with a letter some 3 or 4 months after his recovery thanking
 me for my services & expressing that the amount sent
 was not at all an adequate remuneration for my services
 that I returned the money to him, with a note that I valued
 friendship more than money. He also says that he continued to
 my friend till about 2 months before the day of the meeting when
 had an occasion to question the propriety of his having
 helped one Mr. Hanoomuntha Rao in drafting a petition
 containing an unfounded allegation against me, &
 my capacity as Chairman of the union. On my questioning
 him as to why the additional charge of indifferent
 treatment was omitted from the memorial - Mr. Rao
 Charney replied that the omission was due to those
 that drafted the memorial. But he seems to have lost sight of
 the patent fact, that he himself has signed the memorial
 and that the natural presumption is that he could
 have been unaware of the contents, being a 2nd grade
 pleader of some years standing.
 The next person examined in the matter of my irregular
 attendance at the hospital was one Mr. Subhasa Rao.
 The head clerk in the Dy. Sub. Magistrate's office at
 though not at all

under his signature "that the apothecary was irregular in attendance as he had no specific complaints. In his deposition it was decided that only on one occasion he went to hospital (the date & time he does not know) and that he never complained to the authorities of the same, nor did he ascertain as to how otherwise I was engaged at the time but that he knew for certain that he had not the slightest complaint to make against me, as I was much kinder & courteous and even ready in having complied with his request for medical aid & that he is personally aware that I was not at all idling away my time for he ever found me busy either with the hospital or union work. It is surprisingly strange that this gentleman also should have joined the Memorialists, in condemning me although he was not present at the meeting.

With ref: to the same charge of my irregular attendance one Maurimoothoo Paichter was examined, and he is introduced in the Memorial as a respectable

Minister, but I am given to understand, that he having had long term of imprisonment ~~for some~~ ²⁵ years ago. He makes a statement at random although I can most assuredly state, that I do not remember ~~in~~ having seen him even once, at the hospital; he seems to have been actually tutored to make a statement and he was one of the persons invited to make a complaint. He has uttered a barefaced falsehood by saying that he had signed a Memorial at the meeting, though even according to the Memorialists themselves ~~that~~ the Memorial was not ready till some days after the meeting. On the ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~day~~ ^{day} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~meeting~~ ^{meeting}.

7
Summoned to appear before you in this case, he came along
with one Amintor the haick. Both of them are ex-convicts
and related to each other.

There is another boy's name - one Hishnasawing Indian
also is included with ref: to the charge of my irregular
attendance. He is the son-in-law of the Village head
of Tini Kohire, a notoriously mischievous character.
He was once found pasting a most indecently
written anonymous notice on the gate of the hosp^l
against the hosp^l servants & he was found in the very
act by one of the hospital servants who brought up
the notice to me, and as the S. H. officer Demitric was
then present at the hospital - he was also aware of it.

7. In para 6 of the 1st memorial ref: is made to a written
complaint purporting to have been presented by one
David Carpenter belonging to the Danish Mission. This
petition was first drafted by the very brother of the
School Master, who had a misunderstanding against
me as regards Vaccination certificates I issued to
some of his pupils, where I had to fill in the caste
columns in the Certificate. This petition also contains
some other clamouring reflections against me. This
petition was drafted in English & in the name of the inhabit^s
of Keelore & Tini Kohire, but yet presented by this
man (who knows Tamil only) with only his signature. This
petition was drafted as early as the 5th May 96 in English
(a) the day of ^{the date of the} Carpenter's child and addressed to the Dist^l
Surgeon - but not sent - yet preserved nearly for 2 months
in the house of another School Master - and presented
at the meeting day on 24th June 96. This shows a
premeditation on the part of those, who had an
interest in bringing about the meeting -

My enemies apparently wanted to make it appear that there was also one among the complainants, who is ~~also~~ a Christian like myself. As this man was not examined in my presence, I am ~~therefore~~ not in a position to test the truth of his complaint. I shall however state here what I have to say in connection with it; to the best of my recollection. I beg to submit that his tiny little infant of 3 or 4 months, all along subject to acute skin diseases from its infancy, was brought to the hospital, as an out door patient daily for 6 days. The child was riding then from high fever complicated with serious lung complications, and due care or attention & necessary medicines administered. It was not a case in which further med^l treatment would be of much avail. As I found the child in a precarious state on the 6th day, when I attended on it, and administered medicine for the day. On the morning of the 7th day when I was engaged at the hospital with a Puahani La Keel, amidst a number of patients, David Carpenter, expressly desired for my attendance at his quarters on account of the child, but I suggested to him, in consideration of the facilities for the treatment of the child at the hosp^l & saving time, the desirability of bringing the child as before to the hospital itself & he consented to do so, and left the hospital forthwith. As however the child was not brought in for some time, I felt anxious about its health, and sent one of my hosp^l servants to know why the child was not brought in, and on receiving information that the child was then not in a fit state to be taken to hospital, I proceeded forthwith in my own carriage to his house, and did the needful operations. I, as a med^l officer have done all that

that was possible for the recovery of the child, but that it was otherwise is not my fault at all. In this man's own house situated as it is 1/2 mile off, from the hospital I have attended on 2 other severe cases of illness among his other children gratis, and treated them with success. ^{This} will be amply borne out by his own wife and other Christians there. As for the good work I have done among the Christians of the Danish Mission of whom David Carpenter is one, & other poor classes I briefly beg of you to refer to the letter from the Rev. S. Berg (now in charge of the Trinitarian Mission) - to the District Surgeon a true copy of which, I herein enclose for favour of perusal. This letter was written by the Rev. missionary as soon as he came to know of this man's unfounded complaint against me.

8. In para 7 of the Memorial a ref: is made to want of humanity on my part in having refused, because of nonpayment of fees, to attend on a labour case in the house of one Devarajah a girl's school master, Trinitarian. This man is well known to be a protégé of the District Surgeon, and his school is maintained by subscriptions from the District Mission & friends. The hospital midwife attended the case at the request of Devarajah for over 6 hours, but finding the case to be one, which she could not manage without instructions, she returned to my quarters, and expressed to me the state of things. She was accompanied by the School master Devarajah, and he was then made to understand, that I would have to personally examine and deliver the woman if there was no objection to such a course. He hesitated to give his consent, and so naturally the case with natives and (as will be seen from another case detailed below with ref: to para 9 in the printed Memorial) and was

and wanted to consult with elderly people. In the course of his conversation he wished to know the amount of fees, and was informed of the scale of fees prescribed. He however he was not ready to give his consent to my treatment of the case, the question of fees was beside the purpose, and he has though inadvertently admitted that previous payment of ~~the~~ fee was not demanded by me, and that he had ^{not} offered anything less than Rs 15/- in consideration of his indigent circumstances. This will suffice to show that I could not be held responsible for not attending on the case, in wh: according to my understanding the School Master would not consent to my handling the case, without previously consulting others, and that the wording of his complaint in the Memorial in English, wh: he does not understand, was adopted by the Sub. Registrar, and his advisers, who were investigators of the meeting. In regard to this complaint it has been made to appear by the Sub Registrar in his letter to Mr. Hood that he had received a communication from his friend Mr. Narayana Chary, the Police Inspector as if I had refused to attend the labour case, but considering the interest, which these two officers have evinced in arranging for the meeting, & in getting up a memorial against me - no weight can be attached to such a communication between two of my enemies; In the face of the statement of the Complainant himself to the contrary. In this connection, I need hardly remind you of the representation made to you, while you were engaged in taking a statement from this school master, by a woman named Kalamee of Tivie Kothra of ~~the~~ ^{two} instances of my gratuitous attendance on labour cases in her own house.

9. In para 8 of the P^o Memorial, all I have to submit is that this pleader Mr Jayramchandray brought his child on a certain day after noon, when I was summoned to give evidence in a murder case at the City Sub magistrates Court & on my return rather late that day, I instantly relieved the child. The Complainer's statement is herein enclosed for your perusal. This fact is also known to another Vakool one Mr Sada Gopalrao Naidoo that only one side of the story is mentioned here is merely to condemn the apothecary as stated by the Vakool.

10. In paras (9 & 10) of the Memorial certain allegations made by the father of the above said Vakool Mr Jayramchandray a fair & clear statement has been voluntarily made by the pleader himself, a perusal of which will altogether exonerate me of the serious charges mentioned in the Memorial. He has also referred to the care and attention bestowed by me on the patients entrusted to me, and about the Complaint itself, he said regretted that his brother who carried his message to me & vice versa has made a mess of the whole affair. He has added also that I was too kind, and even declined to receive Rs 5/- offered to me as remuneration on a certain day and that the Complaints were worded in strong language in the 3 paras (9, 10) - for neither he nor his father who knows I am only irresponsible. This Mr Jayramchandray was according to his own statement one of the three members of the Sub. Committee that drafted the memorial - the other two being the Sub Registrar & Mr Secundo Rao. The fact that Mr Jayramchandray is admittedly not responsible for the language in which his complaint is couched in the Memorial, points to the inevitable conclusion that the memorial was virtually got up by the other.

by the other gentlemen, who as will appear from the sequel
had a strong motive in doing so. In this connexion I beg
to observe that the midwife was in attendance, ~~one~~ ^{one} who
might, upon the labour case in question in the Va Keel's house
and when she wanted my assistance ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~no~~ ^{not} ~~nothing~~
as it was a tedious case of labour, the people ^{being} ~~the~~ high cost
~~of~~ ^{for} ~~meals~~ ^{refused} to accept my services though I offered
to them voluntarily, as they could not submit the woman
in labour to being delivered by me, and when the
midwife was no longer wanted by them, she was sent
upon another labour case at Keelore on the morning
of the 1st of same day, from wh: place she was again
taken by the Va Keel's brother; ^{but} ~~before~~ she reached the
place, the woman in the Va Keel's house was delivered.
With ref: to the complaint that I had not the heart to
allow the midwife to go, when wanted urgently is
therefore perfectly untrue as worded in the Memorial
but the Va Keel, who has deposed for his father's state
he is not responsible for the wording. As for my
undivided attention on the tiny little infant in the
same Va Keel's house, who was ailing from a number
of humours & boils on the head & back & my regular
visits for 20 days at his residence - they have been
accepted as such & acknowledged as such by the father
himself. The three charges in paras (8, 9, 10) in the 1st
Memorial appear to give a most inhuman description
about the apothecary, whose services have been
heavily applauded by the very Va Keel in his depositions
although he figured himself as one of the foremost
in the Sub Committee & affixed his signature first
in the memorial.

11. In para 11 of the Memorial mention is made of a couple

Complaint on behalf of Mr Prathappa Hariappa d. 7.
Asstt. Engineer, as if I had refused to attend at his
quarters, when he was suffering from high fever.
This officer has admitted in his statement before you
that he was not suffering from high fever & that I
had not refused to attend on him as stated in the
Memorial. He says he was suffering from fever
the temperature being 3° above the normal point,
that he sent word to me between 6 & 8 A.M. when
I was busily engaged at the hospital that I expressed
my inability to leave the hospital at that time - but
that I sent him however my compounds with
the required medicine - according to his own showing
the fever subsided that very day & he was also
aware that I was that day very busily engaged
in attending on the Dy. Collector's child: who was
then in a critical state. I went to his quarters
nevertheless next morning & inquired about his health
he never questioned me as to why I was unable
to attend on him the previous day; apparently
because he was aware of my unavoidable
attendance elsewhere: he says that he never meant
to complain against me - and that he might have
casually mentioned what he had to say to Mr
Johann Rau the Salt Dept; that he had not asked
anyone to represent it on his behalf. The event
referred to happened so late as 11th Feb: 96 while the
Meeting was held nearly 5 months ^{thus} after. It will be
seen on a careful ^{perusal} of Mr Prathappa Hariappa's Stmt
that he had personally no ground of Complaint against
me & that he was actually ^{being} represented

Sign the Memorial much against his will. At the end
of para 11 Mr P. Syer added a note in pencil that
I had attended on him the next day thereby exonerating
me from all blame - but he was admittedly provoked
upon by the Sub-Registrar to ~~erase~~ the pencil entry
and re-write the same note above his signature, with
the addition that my attendance on him was at a time
when my services were not needed. This is one of the
instances of the sinister motives with which many
the S. Registrar was working against me throughout
and there can be no doubt that Mr P. Syer allowed
himself to be led away by that officer; apparently
he was not aware of the strained relations between
myself & the S. Registrar. Mr P. Syer gave me to understand
that he had signed the Memorial under high pressure
from the S. Registrar, though for reasons best known to
the authorities he could not admit it in writing. The
imaginary grievances of the 1850th Engineer finds
place in the Manuscript Memorial dated May 96
to the Surgeon General - which is not signed either by Mr
P. Syer or by Mr. Gopal Row the informant. It will
be a mystery how the information reached the Signature
to the Manuscript Memorial, if there was not a
pre arrangement & combination among Mr Gopal
Row & his comrades to stir up the public against me.

12. In para 12 of the P^d Memorial the 1st complaint of the Distt.
Inspector is narrated - he tried his utmost to avoid an
open enquiry, ^(cross-examine) as well as his official friends Messrs.
Gopal Row & Masellany had the S. Regt & forwarded
a written statement to go. before my strong representation
demanding an enquiry in my presence.

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was recorded, a number of his court pleaders wanted
to be present, apparently to back him up; but as the
Jumiff himself did not require to be represented by
the pleaders, the inquiry was conducted without
them. Five out of the eleven Varkats of the Distt. Jumiff
who had virtually no personal grievances against
me, represented in the Manuscript memorial dated
May 96. the imaginary grievances of the Distt. Jumiff
and several others & they wished to strengthen his
hands though unavailing for, by their presence, when
he was making a detailed statement of his own grievances
before you. The Distt. Jumiff has laid at my door three
specific charges in the memorial, but finding that
all of them were more than 10 months old, he has
come forward with a new charge of a most recent
date (not mentioned in the memorial) and pressed
them all with so much vehemence & revengeful
spirit, unbecoming an officer of his position, that it
took you more than 12 hrs. on 2 consecutive days
to record his voluminous statement. I have therefore
to meet all the four charges. As a matter of fact ^{to the}
best of my recollection he had left his house for
court, where I went to his quarters, in the afternoon
of that ^{day (10/8/95)} ~~date~~. This confirmed my belief that I was
needlessly dragged for a very simple case. He has
not however chosen to believe my having gone to his
quarters during his absence in court, as he seems
rely more on his servants for information, than
on my word; though the complaint is nearly a year
old. To support ^{this} his first complaint dated 10th Aug 95
he carefully preserves a letter, that I wrote to him
on that occasion, sending him also rice flour
for his children.

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for Pullier for a bail: who had been (as admitted by him)
already seen and attended to by me. From the very tone of
my letter, it would appear that I had other heavy
work at hand, & that his case was not one of grave
urgency requiring my immediate attention; for
he went to court on that day as admitted by him.
When I saw him the next day, I had to repeat the same.
Pullier for the bail as he was not yet ready for opening.
Even on this day he had been to the court. The next day
morning I opened the bail and treated him for 2 or 3 days
till he was completely recovered. This simple letter

of mine, he carefully preserves in his writing pad.
From his statement it will be evident that he had been
slowly & steadily working under hand to effect my ruin
he also drops in the names of the two Presidents of the Igbo
one of them is now not here with both of them he seems to
have entered into an unbecoming conversation with
me, in my back, and had even betrayed them, by
mentioning the words, that may have been casually
uttered by them in his prejudicial conversation.

13. A similar complaint to the above, is mentioned by the
Dr. Musoff in para 13 of the memorial. It would appear
that he applied for my services through his servant,
another bail on his leg, and that I refused to
attend. In this case also he admits that I had
seen him & began the treatment already. It
that he mounted from me at 7 P.M. was due
for bandaging it, as is evident from his
statement, who bandaging could be easily
by his own servant, as the bail was on his
but for my part, I beg to submit that if
was a real requisition for my attendance

him as usual. ^{both} before & after that date, I
complaint he now dates as 28th July 95. He
states further that he sent for the compounder
himself, who applied the very medicine that
I had already prescribed after seeing him.
But on the 10th August 1895, he did not call for
the same compounder as alleged by him, when my
services could not be had. This very compounder
who was very insubordinate to me and was
fined also for breach of discipline & transferred
subsequently for immoral relations with
the hospital midwife, and whose name & case
has figured most prominently in the manuscript
Memorandum & the printed Memorial, ^{by the compounder} seems to have
very frequently visited the houses of officials
especially that of the Dist. Surgeon, who seems
more in sympathy with this compounder.

In this connection, I beg to observe that even for
very slight complaints, no small bill, slight
indisposition, either for himself or for his family
I was invariably sent for.

14. In para 14 of the P. Memorial, the Dist. Surgeon says
that he sent for me, when his daughter was
seriously ^{ill}, and that I failed to go. The date of
the occurrence he now says and behavior is
recorded in his diary as 22nd August 1895.
His daughter as stated by him was seen ^{by me} the very
day previous ^{for fever} ~~meeting~~ at the hospital, and to the
best of my recollection late in the evening at
his ^{my} house, and I had prescribed the necessary
medicines to be given her at stated hours for the
night.

Again at about 9 P.M. the same day when I was
probably otherwise engaged, a servant of the Dist. Comm. ^{he}
sent by his wife orally reported to me the state of the ^{case}
child and asked for some more instructions as to
administration of medicines & diet for the night. I
do not remember the details in full, as there was
no letter from the D. Comm. on this occasion. ^{he}
According to his own statement; but to the best
of my recollection ~~the servant~~ I gave the required
instructions, and attended on the child ^{at his quarters} the next
morning & thereafter till her recovery. Even according
to his own statement the child that was stated
to be so bad at 2 P.M. was all right in the morning.
The D. Comm. admits that he never sent me a
carriage at the time, though he had one, and
wants the authorities to believe that I could
have jumped over fields, fences & canals by
alleging that his back yard & my residence
are so close to each other. The distance between
my residence & his place is nearly 2 farthings;
and if there was any urgent need for my services
at such a late hour, there was no reason why he
could not have sent his carriage, with a note.
It is impossible to tax my memory to such an
extent as to bring to my recollection the minute
details of every case attended by me so far
back as July, 1895, and I am therefore
unable to furnish more details. But I was
not aware that he was smarting under any
grievances, & my having attended on him & his
family subsequently whenever I had a call, ~~it~~
would suffice to show that I would not be
refused.

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~~there~~, but that he went there armed with my letter dated

10th Aug 75 to make a complaint against me. This officer admits on cross examination, that on a certain night when his wife was bitten by a snake, I immediately attended on her & administered medicine to her & her young wife. I remember on this particular occasion I remained at his house so late as 12 1/2 A.M. that night & then returned home to have my supper. Early the next morning I had been at his house and administered medicine. Had it not been for the presence of my single person that night, she would have actually succumbed to the poisonous preparations of the snake charmers & native quacks who had already been in attendance on her.

For all my professional visits which were many & true for this miraculous escape of his wife, this officer never thought of remunerating me. I can only appeal to his conscience and challenge his females, who know more about my treatment to contradict my statements. In fact it will be patent from the written statement which he was pleased to send, that he was very slow to admit the good acts of mine for which an ordinary person would have been at least thankful, inasmuch as he has very reluctantly admitted by inter-views at page 5, of the statement, what I had done in the following terms - "I must note here that on certain other occasions, when I sent for him, he did attend and do the needful." Please the authorities to judge what motive could I have had in refusing to comply with his requisition on the particular

particular occasions referred to by him in the

absence of any, suggested by himself.

*vide Separate Statement enclosed. To speak of remuneration for my services, it is a

mil. About the middle of February last, when one of his lately born twin children was very ill, and after having been given great many medicines by the female relations of the Dr. Dr. Dr., I was sent for and I did attend twice on the child, quite in a minor state, and after 2 or 3 days I received a letter from the Dr. Dr. Dr. for with Rs. 2/- super to my for the first & last occasion dated 18/2/96. which is herein enclosed

in original - and when I acknowledged its receipt, I wrote to him that it was very strange that it was a new departure, as he had all along in the past 2 years never thought of remunerating me, when my treatment was successful. But that Rs. 2/- should be sent just then. for my 2 visits on this occasion of the infant's death; but as it was sent to me voluntarily, I did not like to return it lest it might wound his feelings - this letter of mine probably 22/2/96 this officer is unable to produce although he took care to preserve, and produced at the meeting a bit of mine hurriedly written so far back as 10th Aug 95. Subsequently to substantiate that he had been regularly remunerating me, he states that he sent Rs. 1/- for 1 visit through one of his servants in March last for my mere attendance at his house on his son for a sham headache. (But I regret to observe that it never reached my hands. This allegation of his, if true, will tend to show in a way how unreliable his servants are, whose information he seems to value more than

representative

representation from me, and who were chiefly the
messengers to carry messages from his people
to me & from me in return.

In all my services this officer states he thought of
recompensing me in some other way - and he mentions
that he gave ^{me} a bat which he considered as in lieu of my
services. This second hand bat he gave me nearly ¹⁴ ~~15~~ years
^{or 14 months} ago & when I offered the price of it Rs 5 he would not
receive it for he said that he had ~~two~~ such bats, one
of which he ^{had} lent to me. He never made me to understand
orally or in writing that it was a gift to me & that
I should consider it as a remuneration for my
professional visits. & Since ^{about} a year ^{or} after I was
appointed as chairman of the union I ceased
to play lawn tennis on account of my heavy work
and the bat was therefore never used by me
and when I found that this officer gave an open
complaint against me in the meeting I returned
the bat given to me on loan & he accepted it - but
never informed me ^{that} ^{that} it was meant to be in lieu
of my remuneration - Sir, you are also aware of the
return of the bat to him. This officer had not ^{even} the
kindness to write to me whenever my services were
required. Almost all the messages to me were
more or less oral, through his own servants. It
is very uncharitable to be misguided by statements
of his own servants, who may actually exaggerate
some times utter falsehood. As an officer he could
have treated me with a little consideration or sent for
me only in cases when my attendance was ^{indis-}pen-
sable, knowing that I am the only medical
man for the whole town & outlying villages for the sick
poor

his foot, who will be totally neglected at times, if I can
satisfy him, his family & his friends & make by my too
frequent visits at their quarters. This officer goes a step
further in stating the supposed complaints of others as
Thurachan & the Dy Collector & the words that they are
said to have used against me. This officer further
sympathizes deeply with the former compounder
who has been very insubordinate and immoral.
The District Surgeon Dr Lee remarked to me in his
a suspicion that it is very strange that such an
insolent & immoral character as that compounder
would off without any punishment. Excepting a
transfer - & very leniently treated.

15. In para 15 of the 2^d memorial the complaint of Mr Gopal
Rao the Salt Driver is added down. It is stated therein
that he had earache & that I had refused to attend on
my being sent for, & that consequently he sent for
the compounder who did the needful. When this memorial
reached me I asked the compounder if the allegation ^{was} true
and took a statement from him, that he was never called
on by him for earache but he merely wanted a
medicine for his throat - which the compounder took
and applied on him, ^{this officer never required supervision} with my permission. This ^{information}
compounder gave out to the Clerk of Mr Gopal Rao
who probably communicated to his superior - hence
Mr Gopal Rao seems to have shifted his ground
and amplified his complaint in his written
statement ^{but} by ^{omitting} the cross signature by
alleging that he had the services of the compounder
for earache & throatache. The compounder has given
a clear stat^t before you, on this point.

wrong done to him by me on a certain day for the first time
10. he visited the hospital & took his seat on a chair without
previously intimating to me who he was. I was subsequently
aware that he was the Salt Inspector - I did not ask him
to take chair inasmuch as I had no information of his position
and I was then busily engaged with my patients at the
hospital. He seems to have taken this to heart & blamed me
for want of courtesy at the meeting. The next ground of his
misunderstanding between him & myself was my having
asked him to appear before the Dist Surgeon for a medical
Certificate for his leave. In regard to this subject he
seems to have been under a mistaken impression that
I was competent to give him the required sick certificate
while as a matter of fact he is a Gazetted Officer
and not in very serious state of health, should have
appeared before the Dist Surgeon. It was these personal
grievances that influenced him to take a prominent
part in the meeting against me, as the President of
the meeting, & I would refer you to the Sub Collector who
is aware of the details of his case; he simply repeats
the expression that I am unpopular, discounted
the very same words used by Mr. Holman a temporary
Salt Inspector who made a complaint of me at the instigation
of the Sub Registrar. The details of this case are too well
known to you & the Sub Collector, in which the Sub Registrar
sent his own clerk to the said Salt Inspector to take depositions
against me from the Salt Inspector's servants. The allegation
of this Pharrician Salt Inspector ^{Mr. Gopal Rao} that I am unpopular
& that the people have lost all confidence in me is
wholly false & malicious, inasmuch as his own children
& other family members have attended the hospital since

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received treatment even after the date of his written statement
dated 5-8-96.

16. In para 14 of the P¹ Memorial one Rungasawmy Pillai
a peon under the Distt. Munsiff has been made to make
a complaint by another peon of the D¹ Munsiff on the meeting
day. His name is Gopinda sawmy & the same peon's name
is quoted by the D¹ Munsiff as a man who once made
a report against me & on whom he has a particular
interest. This man Rungasawmy Pillai has deposed that
his child was treated at the hosp^l without the slightest
difference from other patients. Both local injections &
internal medicines were administered regularly.
and to whom I had already apprised of the dangerous
condition of the child as the result of Quack treatment
which ended in sloughing & gangrenous ulceration of
the cheek; but the wording in the memorial is so strong
that one may think that I was altogether inhuman.
He also admitted in his deposition that the Sub Registrar
specially called for him after the memorial was
prepared & inquired after the child and when he
informed him of the child's death but not as a
complaint, the Sub Registrar readily inserted the

same with his own hand by a side note in manuscript.
It is therefore needless for me to offer any explanation regarding this complaint.

17. In para 17 of the memorial the complaint of the Subaidhar
is made by proxy by the Sub Registrar & the D¹ Munsiff
although the Subaidhar made no complaint of it to anyone
or asked any one to complain for him. What the Distt. Munsiff
says in his written statement that I suspect spoke to him of
my having not complied with the Subaidhar's ^{wishes} request
is a total misrepresentation of facts. Therein enclosed

is the true copy of the letter of reply from the Subaidhar, as

is his complaint - a perusal of which will clearly prove

prove that the allegations found in para (17+21) of the memorial & in the manuscript ~~hugar~~ are totally untrue and I beg the authorities to allow me an opportunity to prosecute some of the leading men for defamation & award damages. if not also for false information.

18. In para 18 of the memorial: The complaint of the Dy collector is also made by proxy - who was neither present at the meeting nor wanted anyone to put it in for him. at the meeting. This officer has mentioned ^{an instance} at a Sahib Board meeting, while settling the scale of fees of the med. officer for private attendance and the distance to which he can safely go from the head quarters when his services are applied for. Had this officer thought that I was in the wrong, he would have himself called on me for an explanation as the President Sahib Board - which was never the case. The man that applied for me brought no conveyance & not prepared to pay any fees & the distance of his village was ^{about} 15 miles from my head quarters.

19. In para 19 of the memorial the complaint is made by the Police Inspector Mr. Harshin Achary, stating that as I had refused admission ^{to a person} ~~for~~ an in-patient who ~~was~~ brought from 12th Chhavel line with serious head injury. & treated as an out-patient the patient died. Mr. Harshin Achary for his own part had no complaint to make agt me but has on the other hand admitted his deep indebtedness to me for my gratuitous attendance on his brother for nearly a month & visited his quarters without remuneration, any time he had occasion to require my services. It was this officer who speaks now to have represented to the chairman at the meeting the case of a man, who had a fall from a pichtha - but who was refused admission as an in-patient at the hospital for the injuries sustained by him. The Inspector is unable to name the person who complained to him as stated

as stated in the memorial. He has apparently with a view to justify his presence at the meeting - put forth an unavailing grievance of an unknown person in terms who would go to show that I was responsible for the death of the man who had the fall. In that particular instance the injured person was not sent to me by the Police or the Magistrate & he appeared before me on his own accord, some days after the receipt of the injury and was treated by me as an out-patient. To the best of my recollection, the man referred to did not offer to be admitted as an in-patient and subsequent events lead me to the inference that it was not to the interests of the Police - that he should have been taken as an in-patient. I would in this connexion refer you to the correspondence I had with the Sub-Magistrate which would go to show that the information I had furnished the Magistrate was directly in conflict with the report of the S. H. Officer - This was not all. The notice of the District in incriminating me in such strong terms is not far from the mark. He has admitted before you that he had some official grievances against me & that his ill-will towards me originated from my attitude towards the Police in connexion with the Simkathia Murder case. Displaced by the late City Sub-Magistrate Mr. Krishna Rao I would respectfully refer you to the remarks of the City.

Sub-Magistrate in that unfortunate case, commenting on the questionable conduct of the District & his Subordinates, in having worked in favour of the accused the murderers. But as this was a matter which had reference to what was done by me & the District in our official capacity - it did not then occur to me, that he would have cherished such a deep rooted animosity towards me & waited for an opportunity to plot for my ruin by such damaging imputation in the

It was therefore that in spite of our strained relations in
an official capacity, I subsequently attended on him & the
members of his family whenever he had occasion to call
in my medical aid as admitted by him. I never demanded
any remuneration for my visits at his quarters nor he
paid me anything. A few months after the disposal
of the murder case the local Police seem to have got hold of
an opportunity to express an affection of their vengeance
against me & that was in connection with the alleged
theft by my private servant and a union scavenger
named brother of the bar R of a withered tree worth about
a pie. The tree had been purchased by one brother
Chetty, who has figured as one of the principal signatures
in the memorial, it was close to the compound of my quarters,
left unmoved by the purchaser for months & then the
object of the Police in prosecuting my private servant and
the union scavenger was apparently (as I am now led to
believe) to cast a slur on me by creating an impression
that the alleged theft was committed at the command
of my self or of the inmates of my house. The S. H. officer
of Zeru Kshidre backed up by his Inspector Mr. Natchay
pursued the prosecution most vehemently, ^{but} the
persons charged were eventually acquitted by the
Magistrate. The result of the case was then reported
by me to the Superintendent of Police who has suitably
punished the officers concerned & severely remarked
upon the conduct of the Inspector. The 3rd occasion
in order of succession wh: has apparently incurred
the displeasure against me was my correspondence in
connection with the gambling countenance with the
local Police, wh: I had to bring to the notice of the higher
authorities while reporting on the conduct of one of the hospital
servants, in having freely mixed with the gamblers
in the town.

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in the town and totally neglected his hospital work. It will thus be seen that the P. Insp. who is admittedly under obligation to me for my gratuitous med^l services and who has no ground of complaint against me as a med^l officer, has used certain official information, if he had any, in the Attichandrase case, because he was smarting under some supposed official grievance against me. The language used in the memorial (para 19) will lead to an impression in the mind of the reader that I was the cause of the death of the man of whom I knew nothing more than as an out-patient under treatment for 2 days for certain injury and I leave the authorities to judge whether an officer in the position of an Inspector is justified in such a slanderous attack at a public meeting. To aggravate matters he seems to have reported in his diary to his official Superior, as if he attended the meeting, for preservation of peace, and order, while as a matter of fact, he has figured himself preeminently as one of the persons who had arranged for the meeting, laid a serious charge against me & signed the memorial in his capacity as Inspector of Police on 2nd July 1896.

20. In para 20 of the P^l memorial, a statement is found in which it is stated that I was suspected for ^{the suicide of} an in-patient. This statement is made by one Rangaswamy Naider a dismissed Police officer. It is true that nearly 15 years ago, I was sent here on a duty and that an accidental suicide of a wayfarer & pilgrim, not a resident of this place, happened - the cause being that the man a Hindu while making devotional rounds* about a Hindu temple, in the dusk of a certain

of a certain evening, accidentally tumbled down
in (a well, without a parapet wall) - and died - but
as the hospital was near the scene of accident, it was
through misconception of facts, ^{thought} that the man may have
been a patient at the hospital & subsequently committed
suicide for want of medical aid - and an inquiry was
instituted in my absence & I was not at all allowed
the cross examination of witnesses, and then I was transferred
to another station, ^{on public grounds} where unexpectedly I received the
orders of suspension - but on my appeal it was rescinded
and I was restored. This they cite to aggravate the
charge, already unfounded & malicious against me.

This recurrence has no bearing whatever with the
subject on hand - simply introduced to defame me.

2). The Memorial in this printed Memorial & those of
the Manuscript Memorial close with a prayer for
my transfer, and not an investigation into the
charges set forth against me, simply because they
could not substantiate them.

According to the statement of the Dist. Surgeon Mr. Mathias
Knicker B.A.M.S. his first complaint with ref: to what
happened so far back as 28th July 95. He says that he
mentioned his complaints to the late Dy. Collector Mr.
Ragunathan Mudr. who left the Division about the middle
of Oct: 95. Finding that course fruitless the Dist.
Surgeon has apparently sought for instruments
to gain his object & they were ready at hand in the person
of his intimate friend Mr. Maclean Mudr. This
Comrade Mr. Srinivas Rao. These two gentlemen being
members of the Dy. Board, seemed to have worked in
support of the Dist. Surgeon & successfully carried
a resolution at a meeting of the Dy. Board on 13th Nov: 95
that I should be replaced by a 2nd class Hosp. ^{assist.}

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Asst. assistant, under the cloak of economy; ^{but} when the
subject came up, before the Dist. Board Mr. Ramasa Rao
seems to have worked very hard in support of this resolution
~~and~~ ^{but} his attempt proved fruitless. Subsequently a Salt
Inspector Mr. Solomon was instigated by this Sub-Register
to send a report against me to the authorities, that I
was unpopular & obnoxious ^{who the S-Regt.} ~~and~~ ^{but} his
own clerk to take down depositions against me from
the ^{Salt} ~~dist.~~ ^{Municipal} servants. These officials strove very hard
to incite the general public against me. As you
are aware Sir, that the people of Sirikothilore are
disaffected against me, as the chairman of the Union
on account of prosecution for nuisances & encroachment
and particular attention to sanitation & the removal
of rubbish from backyards of houses, which they
consider as their treasure & of raising the house tax
to maximum rates in my time of chairmanship
under orders of the Govt. in which I had no hand
in it myself; and these were easily made to do
what was wished by the leading officials through
the chief instrumentality of a ^{& chamberlain} Panchayat member, ^{private}
Gadiah & a private the Vakeel Sathasivapillai, about
both of ^{whom} ^{11/2} I have already reported to you of
their violence & obstruction ^{& opposition to me} ~~in carrying out~~, when
carrying on my work of sanitation: the former
of whom has been on my report, was ordered
by the P. Dist. Board, that he is not to be
renominated as a member, and the latter charged
under Sect. ⁶⁰⁴ I.P.C. but was let off, ^{permission was not given me to prosecute} as there
was considerable delay in the disposal of the case
and doubt arose as to the successful termination
of a prosecution. These two individuals resisted
by me by means of the law already in dispute
about the land.

have worked heart & soul in inducing the ignorant
people to affix their signatures to the memorial
through a variety of misrepresentation, as ^{the} ~~house~~
reduction of house taxes, & the deepening of water courses
and succeeded almost in satisfying the malicious
intent of my official enemies, the Sub Registrar
the D^r Munsiff, Messrs. Gopal Rao & Narayana Chary the
Inspector. In the beginning of May, ^{a Pseudonymous} ~~some~~ ^{the} ~~Vakils of~~
~~the District~~ petition was prepared on behalf of the
Union scavengers, under the investigation of the
Pauchy^t member Govinda ood^r & Sathasivapillai
and sent to the D^r Surgeon against me, who when
openly reviewed by the local Sub Magistrate was
proved a production of my enemies & that no one
of the Union scavengers dared having ^{up to} ~~sent~~ ^{up to} ~~it~~
against me. Subsequently some of the Vakils, ~~of the~~
Dist^r Munsiff, and this member Govinda ood^r
sent a manuscript magazine against me to the
Surgeon General direct, putting forth allegations
against me as Chairman. and asking ^{the authorities} for my ~~removal~~
and when this came on for reviewing, all have joined
together, though up till the day of the public
meeting these officials were working behind
the screen, against me. and they ~~have~~ ^{are} all united
& openly joined ^{now} ^{as single Christian officials} against me, & the Sub Registrar
assisted by his comrades, drafted the memorial &
got it printed without delay & submitted
3 copies to the different authorities. Though
all the Vakils, ^{of the D^r Munsiff} were present at the meeting still
out of 11 of them, only one of them laid a nominal
contribution ^{assisted by his father} ~~in a~~ ^{of} ~~me~~ who he almost withdrew
when his deposition was taken before you.

before you.

In conclusion it is a matter for serious consideration
 of the authorities, whether I should be taken to task
 for what I have done zealously & conscientiously
 as a Medl^r Officer & the Chairman of the Union
 on these slanderous & malicious attacks of some
^{discontented} ~~disinterested~~ people, or whether those, who have
 indulged in a variety of defaming allegations
 against me out of most uncharitable motives
 & malice, should be let off with impunity.

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obt. servant

D. John Ricci

B. Apology

Public (1897)

89 89 head
Department. only

CURRENT No. 104

John

From Mr. D. John Pillai
Apothecary

Order

No.

Dated 11
Received 12 } - 3 - 97
Registered 12
Enclosures 4
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Requesting to call for
the original of his memorial
to not submitted through
the Surgeon General & dy 11-3-97
and the Copy of his service
book.

44 MEDICAL OFFICER.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of
the local Girl's School premises at 7 A.M., on the
24th instant, to consider what steps should be taken
to secure for the Town, the services of a popular
medical officer in lieu of the present Apothecary, Mr.
John Pillay, who has rendered himself highly un-
popular. The meeting was presided over by Mr.
Gopaul Row, Inspector of Salt and Abkary Revenue.

Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. T.
Varadaraju Naidu, B.A., B.L., (District Munsiff of the
Station), V. Narayana Row (a Retired District Munsiff
who has settled at this station), A. Ramalinga Iyer,
M.A., (Lecturer Rajahmundry College), V. Masilamony
Mudaliyar (Sub-Registrar and Vice-President of the
Taluk Board), C. Narasimha Chariar and Mathava Row
(Inspectors of Police), V. Sreenivasa Row (1st Grade
Pleaser and Member, District and Taluk Boards),
L. A. Jayaramchandra Iyer, B.A., B.L., (1st Grade
Pleaser), D. Sadagopa Nayadu (1st Grade Pleaser),
Sreenivasa Chariyar, Sama Row, Ramachandra Iyer
and Narayanasawmy Iyer (2nd Grade Pleasers,
several members of the local Union, and the leading
Mirasidars and Merchants of the place.

The proceedings commenced with the Chairman
taking down the complaints of several persons (in-
cluding some of the leading local officials and Pleas-
ers) who had to resort to the Apothecary for medical
aid and the following resolutions were unanimously
adopted :-

(1) Proposed by Mr. Sreenivasa Row that Mr.
Gopaul Row do take the chair—seconded by Mr.
Jayaramchandra Iyer and supported by Mr. Rama-
linga Iyer and carried unanimously.

2. Resolved unanimously that as the local Apothe-
cary, Mr. John Pillay, has been for a long time inat-
tentive to his duties and has become highly unpopular
and inaccessible to the public on occasions of urgent
nature, a memorial be submitted to the Surgeon-
General, Collector of the District and District Surgeon,
praying for his removal from this station.

3. Resolved unanimously that a Sub-Committee
with power to add be formed of the following gentle-
men to draft the memorial and do the needful with
special reference to the complaints made at the
meeting.

M. R. Ry. L. A. Jayaramchandra Iyer Avergal,
B.A. & B.L., A. Ramalinga Iyer, M.A., V. Sreenivasa
Row Garu, V. Narayana Row Pantulu, V. Masilamony
Mudaliyar.

4. Resolved that the Chairman be thanked for
presiding on the occasion.

The gentlemen present evinced considerable inter-
est in the Proceedings (several of them having been
sufferers at the hands of the highly unpopular
Apothecary) and the meeting terminated with a vote
of thanks to the Chairman.

27/6/96

"FACT."

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR ARTHUR, ELIBANK HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Fort St. George.

Through the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

The humble Memorial of D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary, under suspension.

SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist has been suspended for three months by an order of the Surgeon-General with the Government No. 429, dated 29th January 1897, printed as Appendix A to this Memorial. Your Memorialist appeals against this order and hopes to establish that not only is he innocent of the charges brought against him but that the order itself is an ^{unmerited} ~~most unjustifiable~~ ^{based on} ~~censure~~ of a public servant ~~for which there is no other excuse than the flimsiest of suspicions.~~ ^{upon mere suspicion}

2. Your Memorialist ventures to think that the most convenient way of putting his case before your Excellency will be to consider *seriatim* each of the several propositions into which the above order of the Surgeon-General may be analysed. These propositions are as follow:—

(1) That a new service book was opened for your Memorialist on the plea that the old one was unserviceable.

(2) That several entries relating to your Memorialist's suspension were omitted from the new service book, which was copied by your Memorialist, and that an inspection of the original showed that the corresponding pages were also missing in the original.

(3) That your Memorialist knew perfectly well that he had been suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions had been made in his service book.

(4) That your Memorialist's failure to report the fact that some pages were missing leads to the presumption that he wilfully suppressed the missing pages.

(5) That your Memorialist's conduct deserves dismissal, but that the Surgeon-General considers that suspension for 3 months will be enough.

3. Your Memorialist will now take the liberty of examining these propositions in detail. The insinuation that the unserviceableness of the old service book was a mere plea seems to be the result of ~~careless drafting~~ ^{inadvertance}

in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office, since it was the Secretary to the Surgeon-Genl. himself who directed that the entries in the petitioner's old service book should be recopied into a new book, as the old one was much damaged. Your Memorialist ~~must here explain that he was on special duty in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office for a few months in 1894 and that the order about renewing the service book was passed on this oc-~~

casion but was overlooked in the District Medical Office, S. Arcot, until 1896, when the omission was discovered. The book was then sent to your Memorialist at Tirukoilur who was asked to recopy it and to affix his signature in the usual places. Your Memorialist need hardly observe that the signature of a public servant in his service book does not mean that he is responsible for the entries in it or for even verifying those entries but only that he is aware that such entries have been made by the head of his office upon whom is cast the duty of verifying the entries relating to that office.

4. The second proposition is the *corpus delicti*; for unless the pages or any pages were missing and unless your Memorialist was aware that they were missing, all the following propositions would fall to the ground. Your Memorialist has to remark that no pages

(2) That several entries relating to your Memorialist's suspension were omitted from the new service book which was copied by your Memorialist, and that on inspection of the original showed that the corresponding pages were also missing in the original.

not appear to have been gone up
~~minutes to verify, but your Memorialist is constrained to remark that there was no one in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office who was prepared to pause for the necessary two minutes before drawing up the cruel order suspending your Memorialist for three months. It remained for your Memorialist to point out to the Surgeon-Genl. at the interview which was accorded to him by that officer on the 20th instant, the fact that the original service book had never been mutilated, as supposed, and that no pages were missing from it. The Surgeon-Genl. convinced himself of this fact by personal inspection of the service book: what is more, the entries in the old service book follow each other in such consecutive order as indicated by the dates, that there is no possibility of any pages being abstracted therefrom without leaving a gap in the chronology. The Surgeon-General also convinced himself that there was no such gap. Your Memorialist was not given an opportunity, before his last interview with the Surgeon-General, to compare the old and new service book for the special purpose of detecting gaps: in the old book. Hence when he was asked by the Surgeon-General on a previous occasion what had become of the missing pages he had simply to answer that he knew nothing of the missing pages. Your Memorialist might end his case here, for when the *corpus delicti* is found not to be a fact, the accused is *ipso facto* discharged. The Surgeon-General seemed to say, however, at the interview referred to above, that although he was satisfied that the old service book had not been tampered with, he still thought that the Memorialist's conduct was dishonest. If so, this is a new charge and your Memorialist has not been put on his defence in respect of it. Such being the case, it is impossible for your Memorialist to make any but a very general defence on the supposed charge of dishonesty as the grounds upon which he is still considered dishonest have not been furnished to him.~~

5. Your Memorialist now proceeds to the third proposition. The proposition

(3) That your Memorialist knew perfectly well that he had been suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions had been made in his service book.

supposes that if the original record was apparently defective the duty of bringing the defect to notice was cast on your Memorialist.

But if the record was complete in itself, as your

Memorialist has shown it to be, what then? was it still incumbent on your Memorialist to point out to his superiors the omission of any reference to his suspensions? Your Memorialist denies that he was obliged to make this disclosure, first, because, the duty of verifying the entries and of signing them in token of verifica-

tion would, the Memorialist knew, be undertaken by the successive heads of offices under whom he had served; secondly, because in accordance with the cardinal principle of British justice, no accused person is bound to come forward to prove his own guilt. An accused person may often entertain an honest doubt as to whether he had committed an offence, which is exactly your Memorialist's case; and further your Memorialist believed that not only had he not merited the suspensions in question but that the suspensions themselves had been cancelled by proper authority. Your Memorialist has stated the grounds for his belief fully in his explanation printed as Appendix C, but he will now summarize those grounds very briefly.

1ST SUSPENSION—DATED 15TH AUGUST 1882.

Grounds why your Memorialist believed that this suspension was cancelled.

(1) Your Memorialist rejoined duty within the period of suspension, i. e., on or about 15th Sept. 1882.

(2) Your Memorialist was during suspension transferred to a new station, i. e., from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore, and the terms of the transfer were not, "from suspension to Cuddalore", but "from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore" (Appendix E).

(3) Your Memorialist lost pay for not more than one month when he was not doing duty and he believed that this month was treated as leave without allowances.

(4) The events took place so long ago as 1882 and your Memorialist could not summon to his recollection any definite facts showing that his suspension had been maintained. The Proceedings of the Surgeon-General, dated 26th June 1885, quoted in Appendix B where the suspension was referred to, were never communicated to your Memorialist.

SECOND SUSPENSION, DATED JUNE 1886.

Grounds upon which Memorialist believed that this suspension was cancelled by the Surgeon-General.

(1) Memorialist was transferred immediately after rejoining duty from suspension, to a new station, Cumbum, on better pay.

(2) An order from the Surgeon-General suspending Memorialist was read out by the Supt., Lying-in-Hospital, (now Maternity Hospital) to your Memorialist. Nevertheless from the fact that the Memorialist's requests were substantially complied with, in that he was transferred and on better pay, your Memorialist inferred that his suspension had been cancelled.

Such being your Memorialist's belief it was confirmed by the absence of entries regarding his suspensions in the service book which he was called upon to copy, and it did not occur to your Memorialist that he was bound to seek a rectification of that which he considered to be all right.

7. The impressions just recorded by your Memorialist might seem to be highly improbable, and even absurd. Such in fact is the treatment accorded to him in the Surgeon-General's Memo., dated 16th February 1897, where your Memorialist is told that he was reminded of his suspension in a previous order of the Surgeon-General,

11
Why?
Not that
Substance
of the
order
was
not
communicated
to
your
Memorialist

dated 26th June 1885. But what will be said if your Memorialist is able to prove that his poor impressions were after all justified and that the Surgeon-General's references ^{to the present suspension is neither complete nor correct} are after all unreliable? Your Memorialist has just discovered the existence of an order (Appendix F.), reducing the first of the suspensions (that dated 1882), from two months to one month. While for twelve years your poor Memorialist has been taunted in Mahazurs and official memoranda with the ^{charged in} suspension for two months, there was the whole time in his favor an ^{supposed} order of the Surgeon-General, albeit ignored in his office and unknown to your Memorialist, whereby the same suspension was reduced to one month. From the fact that the Surgeon-General reduced the suspension by one-half, it is evident that he absolved your Memorialist from a good deal of the blame attaching to him, and from the fact that an order so favorable to your Memorialist has been ignored up to date in the Surgeon-General's office it may be inferred whether the entry that would have been made in your Memorialist's Service Book regarding the first suspension, if the Surgeon-General's office had been left to itself, would have been fair to the Memorialist. Your Memorialist leaves it to Your Excellency to decide whether his impressions of what the Surgeon-General thought of his case fifteen years ago are not justified; and how far it would have been wise on his part to have submitted those impressions at this day to the decision of the Surgeon-General's office with its imperfect references.

8. If further proof of your Memorialist's *bona fides* is desired it is to be found in the fact that on 25th Aug. 1896, two months before the service book was given to him to be copied, in other words, two months before his *bona fides* in this particular respect could have been called in question, he recorded a written statement before the Deputy Magistrate, Tirukoilur, in which he stated his belief that his suspension in 1882 had been cancelled. It was with reference to this statement that the Surgeon-General's Proceedings, dated 16th February 1897, (Appendix B.) was passed.

9. Your Memorialist need not take up Your Excellency's time about the fourth and fifth propositions laid down in the Surgeon-General's Proceedings, as these propositions are purely hypothetical and the case to which they might apply is not your Memorialist's case.

10. Your Memorialist has been very harshly treated in the course of his service of sixteen years but this is the unkindest cut of all. How little he has deserved such treatment will be evident from the opinions recorded about him by the present Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Castle Stuart as well as by the present Surgeon-General himself in connection with the Mahazur got up last year by your Memorialist's enemies at Tirukoilur. Your Memorialist believes that these papers, though not communicated to him, are before Government and he confidently hopes that in consideration of his good service in the past and his *bona fides* on the present occasion, the suspension ordered by the Surgeon-General may be cancelled and your Memorialist restored to the service with arrears of pay. He also prays that the suspensions inflicted on him in the past and in part reduced long ago may not now be entered in his service book, but that the said suspensions may be converted into leave without pay; or at least that the question may stand over for consideration along with his pensionary claims at the time of your Memorialist's retirement.

For which act of kindness, your Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray. Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Memorialist.

Madras

24.2.97

D. John Pillai
Apothecary

Appendix A.

[Papers read in Surgeon-General's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1897.]
Reference on Clause No. 3783/3.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
South Arcot.

"The several entries in the new Service Book are apparently in the handwriting of the Apothecary, if so, please call upon him to explain why he made no entries of the suspensions referred.

2. Even if the handwriting is not his, he should be asked to explain why he signed each page of the book without verifying the entries.

3. Return requested."

(By Order)

MADRAS,
7th January 1897.

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M.B., SURGEON-CAPTAIN,
Secy., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
No. 2135.

Copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay for early compliance with reference to the correspondence regarding his Service Book.

CUDDALORE,
13-1-97.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
South Arcot.

16th January 1897.

From

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
Cuddalore.

SIR,

With reference to your office endorsement No. 2135, dated 13-1-97, on the Surgeon-General's Reference on endorsement No. 3783/3, asking me to explain why I have signed each page of the new Service Book, without verifying the entries in the old Service Book, I beg to submit, that the new Service Book, was sent to me from your office, along with the old torn Service Book, under a registered cover, asking me to prepare the new one and sign my name. I have transferred all the entries from the old to the new book and submitted both immediately under a registered cover in the same condition carefully as received from your office. Sir, you are well aware that I have not failed to make any entries that were found in the old Service Book, and I had simply to copy the details of my service from the old Service Book.

I beg to, &c.,
D. J. P.

No. 429.

Proceedings of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
Read the following papers:—

(1) Letter No. 831, dated 1st December 1896, from the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, reporting, that the Service Book of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai sent to him for verification by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, does not contain the pages bearing the entries regarding the Apothecary's suspension.

(2) Minute No. 193, dated 16th December 1896 and No. D/c, dated 21st January 1897, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, forwarding the Apothecary's explanations. *Order thereon.* It is observed from the above correspondence that a new Service Book having been opened for Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, d. d. Cuddalore, on the plea that the old one was in an unserviceable condition, it was sent by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, to the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, for verification of the period during which the Apothecary was attached to his Hospital.

(3) While verifying the entries in the book with the records in the Hospital, the Superintendent found that the new book contained no entries regarding the Suspensions of the Apothecary and on examining the Old Service Book he discovered that the pages which contained such entries were missing from it.

(4) The matter having been reported to this office the Apothecary was called upon for explanation. He states that he is unable to account for the missing pages and that he only copied in the new Service Book such entries as were to be found in the old one.

(5) The Apothecary's explanation is most unsatisfactory. He knew perfectly well that he was suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions were made in his Service Book. So that if he had no connection with the surreptitious removal of the missing pages from the old book, he ought to have reported the fact to his Medical Officer, when in the course of preparing his new book he found that the old one did not contain the missing pages.

(6) His neglect to do so and his attempt to get the new book without the entries of his punishments passed through, point to the fact that the pages from the old book were removed *either by himself or at his instance or with his cognizance.*

(7) The *presumption*, supported as it is by very clear circumstantial evidence is so strong that the Surgeon-General does not consider that the Apothecary can be given the benefit of doubt.

8. Such dishonest conduct on the part of official calls for his summary dismissal, but in the present case, in the absence of direct evidence, the Surgeon-General considers that the ends of justice can be met by a lighter punishment. He accordingly directs the Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai be suspended for three months from his duty, pay and allowances from date of receipt by him of this order.

(True Extract)

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M. B., SURGEON-CAPTAIN,
*Secretary, Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.*

MADRAS,
29th January 1897. }

No. 326.

True copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, who will accordingly be suspended for 3 months from this date, agreeably to the Surgeon-General's order.

J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer.

CUDDALORE,
1st February 1897. }

Appendix B.
No. 754.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
South Arcot.

With reference to para 1 of Minute I, the Apothecary's statement cannot be accepted as in this Office Proceedings No 3251, dated 26th June 1885, which dealt with another charge of neglect of duty and extortion of fees on his part, it is distinctly stated that "his antecedent history at Trikoilur is also against him * * * on that occasion he was suspended from rank, pay and allowances for two months and removed from independent charge", nor can the Surgeon-General accept his insinuation that he was condemned unheard in 1882 as the Proceedings clearly show that his statement was before the Surgeon-General when orders were passed.

2. The pages containing the several punishments must have been removed from the Apothecary's Service Book before it was seen by you.

3. However in the opinion of the Surgeon-General there is nothing in this appeal to warrant a reconsideration of the case.

4. Return requested.

(By Order)
(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M. B., SURGEON-CAPT.,
Secretary, Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

MADRAS,
16th February 1897. }

No. 508.

True copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary John Pillai for information.
(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer.

CUDDALORE,
18th February 1897. }

Appendix C.

CUDDALORE,
5th February 1897.

From

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
Cuddalore.

Sir,

With reference to Proceedings of the Surgeon-General, No. 429, dated 29-1-97, suspending me for 3 months, I humbly beg to submit the following.

With reference to para 4 of the Proceedings "alleging that I knew perfectly well, that I was suspended more than once, in my service, and that the entries of such suspensions were made in my Service Book." I beg to state, that it is true that I was suspended on two occasions, but I was all along under the wrong impression, that my suspensions were cancelled, for the following reasons.

While I was in charge of the Tirukoilore Hospital in the year 1881-82, a wayfarer and pilgrim, met with an accidental death, while going round a Hindu Temple, close to the Hospital on devotional purposes, after dusk, by falling into a well, which had neither platform, nor parapet walls, but it was alleged at the time by my enemies, that he committed suicide, as a patient for want of aid. I was in the meanwhile transferred from Tirukoilore to Kallakurichi. In my absence an enquiry was held, and I was not given the opportunity of defending myself and cross-examining the witnesses on a misrepresentation of facts, I received an order of suspension for *two months* all on a sudden. I at once appealed against the order putting forth therein all the facts of the case, as it happened and before the *lapse of one month*, another order was sent to me transferring me from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore. Further the compounder on whose sole deposition, I was suspended, was in this connexion summarily dismissed from service, by the order of the Surgeon-General.

Under these circumstances, I naturally thought, that the latter order was intended to cancel the former one, and I have also given a written statement to the same effect, in my explanation with reference to an allusion to this occurrence, in the late Tirukoilore Mahazir against me, submitted to your office and the President District Board and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and *that* in a time, when there was no question at all, about the Service Book. This would prove the veracity of my statement.

2. As regards my suspension of one month at the Government Lying-in-Hospital, I beg to state, that while I was doing duty there I was found fault with by the Superintendent for not having diagnosed a skin disease of a newly born infant of about 15 days old, which had already been seen by me, and the Senior Apothecary Mr. S. E. Falconer, the day previous, during the absence of the Superintendent and both of us were not able to diagnose it, on account of the faintness of the eruption, which when I explained to him, he used sharp words calling me "Fool and Idiot" in the presence of nurses and students, who had a hearty laugh over it. Then I humbly remonstrated with him, by saying, that he is my superior, could have scolded me in private, but not in the presence of so many; then he told me orally "you are suspended"—again I began reasoning with him about his order, when he got more and more offended, and would not listen to my reasons. Just at that time, the then Surgeon-General was at Ootacamund, and I called over first at the office of the Surgeon-General at Madras, with the intention of communicating all that I had to say to the Secretary to Surgeon-General (Dr. C. M. Thompson) but he refused me an interview and turned me out saying, that he had heard all about me, through the Superintendent a little while before. Then I had no other alternative but to put everything in writing, and submitted it to the consideration of the Surgeon-General. This petition of mine was returned to me, about the middle of the 2nd week, of my suspension, with an

endorsement that it should be submitted through the proper channel, which I at once did. But about the end of the 3rd week, I was sent for by the Superintendent and he read out to me an order suspending me for one month from the date that he found fault with me. I at once went up to Ooty, and saw the Surgeon-General in person, and poured forth all my grievances to him, who kindly promised to send me an order soon. I accordingly did receive an order two days after my seeing him, transferring me to an independent charge of a Hospital at Bellary, Kistna State Railway, Cumbum. Here too I thought under the above circumstances, the latter order was meant to cancel the former one. Thus you will see, that I was really in the dark, as regards my suspensions.

3. As for my being aware of the entries of my suspension in my Service Register, I beg to state, that I was never put in possession of the Register, but only when it was sent to me by you the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who would be able to say, whether there were entries of that kind, before the same was forwarded to me, for preparing a new one, and nothing struck me about my previous cases, I simply copied the old Book, with what were found, in my new Service Book. Under the above circumstances, I humbly beg to request, that the Surgeon-General, will be graciously pleased, to reconsider my pitiable case, and cancel the period of my present suspension. For which act of mercy, I shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

Endorsement by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore.
To THE SECRETARY TO SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Forwarded for favourable consideration of the Surgeon-General. The Civil Apothecary has not at all tampered with the Service Book. It is possible that no entries of suspensions have been entered in the Book.

APPENDIX D.

Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras, 14th July 1882.

Rank.	Name.	From.	To.
*	*	*	*
Civil Apothecary.	D. John Pillai.	Civil Dispensary Trikalore.	Civil Dispensary Kullacoorchy.
*	*	*	*

(True Extract.)
(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,
Secretary to Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

(True Copy.)
(of Extract.)
J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Appendix E.

Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 14th September 1882.

Rank.	Name.	From.	To
Civil Apothecary.	D. John Pillay.	Civil Dispensary Kullacoorchy.	d. d. under Civil Surgeon,* Cuddalore.

(True Extract.)

No. 115.

(True Extract.)

D. JOHN PILLAY.

Apothecary.

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,
Secy. to Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Appendix F.

Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 15th September 1882.

Rank.	Name.	From.	To.
-------	-------	-------	-----

The two months' suspension from rank, pay and allowance of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay in charge Civil Dispensary, Kullacoorchy, ordered in this Office Proceedings, No. ¹²⁶⁶₁₂₆₇ of the 15th August, is reduced to one month.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,
Secretary to Surgeon-General,
with the Government of Madras.

No. 4891.

To the Civil Surgeon, Cuddalore, with reference to his letter No. 552 of the 6th instant.

(True Copy.)

Cuddalore,

19-2-97.

J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,

District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TESTIMONIALS.

1. I have much pleasure in stating that during the two months, in which I was acting Superintendent of the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai has performed his work in an efficient manner and entirely to my satisfaction. He has been very kind and attentive to his patients and knows his work.

(Signed) J. HOEY, SURGEON, I. M. S.
3RD P. L.

Acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,
Madras.

13-9-90.

2. Mr. D. John Pillai, Civil Apothecary, served under me for a short time this year and gave me every satisfaction. He was very attentive to his duties and makes himself liked by the people.

TRICHINOPOLY,
30th April 1891.

(Signed) W. J. FOX, BRIGADE SURGEON,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

3. Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai has done very good work, since he has been on Cholera duty at Trichinopoly. He seems to take great interest in his work and has rendered me valuable assistance.

27th February, 1894.

(Signed) H. HYDE, SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
Trichinopoly.

4. My services in connection with the Cholera outbreak at Trichinopoly in 1894 were highly appreciated by the Sanitary Commissioner Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King and brought to the notice of the Government in his Proceedings on the subject to which I beg that reference may be kindly made.

D. John Pillai
apothecary

h. 2

Encl. h. 2

To, The Secretary to Surge General,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the Surgeon General's Proceedings, dated 29th Jan 1897, which I regret the Surgeon General, declined in his Proceedings, dated 16th Feb 1897, to reconsider, I beg you to be so good as to forward the enclosed Memorial to Govt unless the Surgeon General himself is pleased in consideration of what passed at my last interview with him, to grant the relief prayed for in the Memorial.

I beg to remain,
24th Feb 1897 } Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant

Signed, D. John Pillai
and Aptho eary

ho 3.

CONFIDENTIAL

CUDDALORE

6-3-97.

To

Civil Apothecary D. Fohn Pillay.

Cuddalore

This appeal is returned to you as directed by the Surgeon General in his No.C.23.dated 3rd March 1897.Your attention is drawn to G.O No.788 Public dated 23rd.October 1894 republished on page 480 of the quarterly sheets for the year, from which it will be seen that punishments ordered by the Surgeon General other than dismissal are not appealable to Government.

2. You are also informed that your statement that the Surgeon General was convinced that no pages were missing from the old service book is wrong and far from the truth.

3. You are also cautioned against the use of intemperate language, which pervades your present appeal.

J. C. Marsden

Surgeon Major

Dt. M.& Sanitary Officer.

No. 4.

Madras 11th, March 1897.

From

D. John Pillai,

Apothecary

Under suspension

To

The Secretary to the Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras.

Madras.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Surgeon General's order No. C 23, dated 3rd. March 1897, communicated to me confidentially through the Dt. M. & S O., Cuddalore, and returning my Memorial to Government on the ground that no appeal lies to Government against a suspension ordered by the Surgeon General.

I respectfully beg to remind you that in my letter to you dated 24-2-97, I prayed either that the orders in my case might be reconsidered on the ground that there was no wilfull concealment or suppression of any pages of the old service book by me, and that in the alternative (i.e.), if this could not be done, the Surgeon General might be pleased to forward my Memorial to Government. The Surgeon General has not been pleased to grant either of the alternative remedies prayed for by me. The second alternative is denied me because it is said that under the Memorial Rules I have no right of Appeal. No reason, at any rate none, conveyed in language free from doubt, is assigned for refusing me the first alternative. I am, Sir, to the Surgeon General himself that a

29th. January 1907 was possible. Apparently it is now thought inexpedient to grant me even this small satisfaction. Still I have not been told that my statements ~~was~~ as to the condition & the contents of the old and new service books are false. I am only told that my statement that the S. G. was convinced that no pages were missing from the old service book is wrong and far from the truth. I am not told what the truth is, or how far the truth justifies my remaining under suspension.

I am sorry that the language of my Memorial should have been considered disrespectful. I am quite ready to show my respect to the S.G. by modifying what might be considered to free an expression of my sentiments regarding the treatment accorded to me. I beg to resubmit my Memorial with these -- changes. I have made three specific complaints in my Memorial as to the manner in which my case was disposed off in the S. G's Office. I hope it will not be thought disrespectful that I should point to anything as having gone wrong in the S. G's Office; when a thing has gone wrong it cannot be disrespectful to point it out in a constitutional manner and to the proper authority. Firstly, I have said in para 3 of my Memorial that the following words in the S.G's order "on the plea -- that the old one (i.e. service book) was unserviceable" is an insinuation: the words in question were understood by me to convey the meaning that I had contrived the occasion for ~~the~~ fraud by asking to be allowed to copy the service register. I could not help pointing out that this was not the case and that the opening of a new service register had been ordered by the Secretary to the S. G. himself.

4. In an earlier place (para 4 of the Memorial) I observed

missing from my old service register and whether I knew they were so missing was a question of fact and that nobody had taken the trouble to verify this point before the order dated 27th January '97 ^{was passed} against me. I now quote textually para 5 of the S. G.'s order No. 429. "The apothecary's explanation is most unsatisfactory. He knew perfectly well that he was suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions were made in his service book; so that if he had no connection with the surreptitious removal of the missing pages from the old book, he ought to have reported the fact to his medical officer when in the course of preparing his new book he found that the old one did not contain the missing pages." I now most emphatically deny, as I have already done in my Memorial, that any pages material to the present issue were missing from the old service book. I sincerely believed at the time I wrote my Memorial that the S. G. had been convinced at my last interview with him that this version was the correct one. It was evident to me after the interview that the S. G. had somehow made a mistake as to the contents of the old service book and that this mistake had led to the proceedings suspending me for three months. I only prayed that the mistake which had been somehow made might be rectified, and my prayer is still the same. I have many enemies and it is not impossible that in a matter so vital to me and them the old service book may, if it has been placed within reach of unscrupulous hands, be now made to appear other than it was when it was entrusted to me to be copied.

But I can only appeal to the S. G. himself who satis-

II

ter and to the recorded testimony of Dr. Marsden, the D. M. O., in the endorsement on my explanation dated 5th February 1897 Appen. C. to Memorial page 5.

5. Thirdly and lastly, I observed in para 7 of my Memorial that the references in the S. G.'s Office were imperfect, and I gave my reason for this reflection. The Mahazur from Trukohilur complained that I had been suspended for two months in 1882, and the S. G.'s memo No. 754, dated 16-2-97, Ap. B repeated the same statement. I presume Government also has been Officially led to understand, in connection with the -- above Mahazur, that I suffered suspension for two months in 1882. I have found now that that suspension was reduced by the then S. G. to one month. This fact speaks volumes in my favour. When the head of a Department on reconsideration reduces the period of suspension of a public servant by one half, he does not do this as a mere act of grace but he does it because he feels bound in the interests of justice to -- modify his original verdict. All this the records in the S. G.'s Office might have established in my favour, if they had been properly placed before the S. G., and they were not so placed. I was therefore compelled to say that, so far as I was concerned, the S. G.'s references were imperfect. I am not aware of any other remarks in my Memorial, which might be considered as reflecting improperly or disrespectfully on my superiors or on the conduct of work in their offices. -- Still as I have said above I have now modified the language of my Memorial in several places.

6. It is most essential for my character and prospects that the Government should not judge me, in connection

say about the suspension lately inflicted on me by the S. G.
in consequence of what I believe is admitted by the S. G.
himself to have been an erroneous impression. The Mahazur
that the Government has now under its consideration is the
mere outcome of the ranker rancour and animosity of certain
persons agianst me which rancour and animosity are-a mainly
due to the fact of my being a Christian public servant. Now

Now Government's verdict in such a matter must de-
pend in a great measure on the impression it may form of the
personal character of the public servant concerned. If that
public servant were a forger or a falsifier of public records
as the S. G's proceedings dated 29th January 1897 would ---
make him out to be, Government would be justified in consi-
dering the Mahazur against him to be well founded. But if --
that public servant is not a forger or a falsifier of public
records and if the facts showing him to be not a forger or a
falsifier of public records are in the possession of the pu
public servant himself, he would be a most contemptible indi-
vidual if he did not hasten to place these facts before the
Head of his Department as well as before H. E. the Governor
in Council. I have done nothing else in my Memorial than to
place such facts before Government and the S. G. In these -
circumstances I beg respectfully to claim that the ordinary
Memorial rule should make room for the paramount principles
of Justice and to request that my Memorial may be forwarded
to Government. Seeing that my Memorial has been already de-
layed in transmission I am constrained to forward to Govt. a
duplicate copy of the present correspondence in order to --
prevent the possible consequence of fur-

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Enclosures **CURRENT**

From

D. John Pillay.

Apothecary under suspension.

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 MAR 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Hon'ble Sir,

In continuation of the duplicate copy of my Memorial forwarded to Government on 24-2-97 I beg to submit copies of further correspondence that has since taken place between me and the Surgeon General on the subject of my Memorial. The S. G. having declined to forward my Memorial to Government, I am obliged to submit these copies to Government in order to avoid delay, as I believe the Tirukoilur Mahazur, in which I am also concerned, is now under the consideration of Government. I have this day resubmitted my Memorial through the S. G. with the covering letter of which copy is enclosed. I beg that Government may be pleased to call for the original and the copy of the service book about which serious charges of forgery and the falsification of records have been preferred against me.

I beg to remain

Hon'ble Sir

Your most obedient servant

D. John Pillai
Apothecary.

A. S. 97

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1036

Private Current

From
Surgeon Major General C. S. Sutherland, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon General
with the Comd. of Madras

Order



No. C/25

Dated 13 March/97.

Received 14

Registered 15

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

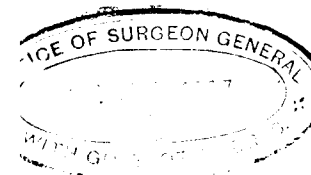
Submitting an appeal
of Civil Apothecary D. John
Pillai against his suspen-
-sion and proving his
Complicity and guilt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



To

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Fort St. George.

Through the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

The humble Memorial of D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary, under suspension.

SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist has been suspended for three months by an order of the Surgeon-General with the Government No. 429, dated 29th January 1897, printed as Appendix A to this Memorial. Your Memorialist appeals against this order and hopes to establish that not only is he innocent of the charges brought against him but that the order itself is ^{unmerited} ~~an most unjustifiable~~ ^{based on} censure of a public servant ~~for which there is no other excuse than the flimsiest of suspicions.~~ ^{upon mere}

2 Your Memorialist ventures to think that the most convenient way of putting his case before your Excellency will be to consider *seriatim* each of the several propositions into which the above order of the Surgeon-General may be analysed. These propositions are as follow:—

(1) That a new service book was opened for your Memorialist on the plea that the old one was unserviceable.

(2) That several entries relating to your Memorialist's suspension were omitted from the new service book, which was copied by your Memorialist, and that an inspection of the original showed that the corresponding pages were also missing in the original.

(3) That your Memorialist knew perfectly well that he had been suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions had been made in his service book.

(4) That your Memorialist's failure to report the fact that some pages were missing leads to the presumption that he wilfully suppressed the missing pages.

(5) That your Memorialist's conduct deserves dismissal, but that the Surgeon-General considers that suspension for 3 months will be enough.

3. Your Memorialist will now take the liberty of examining these propositions in detail. The insinuation that the unserviceableness of the old service book was a mere plea seems to be the result of ~~careless drafting~~ ^{inadequate} in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office, since it was the Secretary to the Surgeon-Genl. himself who directed that the entries in the petitioner's old service book should be recopied into a new book, as the old one was much damaged. Your Memorialist ~~must here explain that he~~ was on special duty in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office for a few months in 1894 and that the order about re-opening the service book was passed on this oc-

(1) That a new service book was opened for your Memorialist on the plea that the old one was unserviceable.

casion but was overlooked in the District Medical Office, S. Arcot, until 1896, when the omission was discovered. The book was then sent to your Memorialist at Tirukoilur who was asked to recopy it and to affix his signature in the usual places. Your Memorialist need hardly observe that the signature of a public servant in his service book does not mean that he is responsible for the entries in it or for even verifying those entries but only that he is aware that such entries have been made by the head of his office upon whom is cast the duty of verifying the entries relating to that office.

4. The second proposition is the *corpus delicti*; for unless the pages or any pages

(2) That several entries relating to your Memorialist's suspension were omitted from the new service book which was copied by your Memorialist, and that on inspection of the original showed that the corresponding pages were also missing in the original.

were missing and unless your Memorialist was aware that they were missing, all the following propositions would fall to the ground. Your Memorialist has to remark that no pages

not appear to have been found
~~were missing. This is a simple question of fact which would not take more than two minutes to verify, but your Memorialist is constrained to remark that there was no one in the Surgeon-Genl.'s office who was prepared to pause for the necessary two minutes before drawing up the cruel order suspending your Memorialist for three months. It remained for your Memorialist to point out to the Surgeon-Genl. at the interview which was accorded to him by that officer on the 20th instant, the fact that the original service book had never been mutilated, as supposed, and that no pages were missing from it. The Surgeon-Genl. convinced himself of this fact by personal inspection of the service book: what is more, the entries in the old service book follow each other in such consecutive order as indicated by the dates, that there is no possibility of any pages being abstracted therefrom without leaving a gap in the chronology. The Surgeon-General also convinced himself that there was no such gap. Your Memorialist was not given an opportunity, before his last interview with the Surgeon-General, to compare the old and new service book for the special purpose of detecting gaps: in the old book. Hence when he was asked by the Surgeon-General on a previous occasion what had become of the missing pages he had simply to answer that he knew nothing of the missing pages. Your Memorialist might end his case here, for when the *corpus delicti* is found not to be a fact, the accused is *ipso facto* discharged. The Surgeon-General seemed to say, however, at the interview referred to above, that although he was satisfied that the old service book had not been tampered with, he still thought that the Memorialist's conduct was dishonest. If so, this is a new charge and your Memorialist has not been put on his defence in respect of it. Such being the case, it is impossible for your Memorialist to make any but a very general defence on the supposed charge of dishonesty as the grounds upon which he is still considered dishonest have not been furnished to him.~~
but it does

5. Your Memorialist now proceeds to the third proposition. The proposition

(3) That your Memorialist knew perfectly well that he had been suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions had been made in his service book.

supposes that if the original record was apparently defective the duty of bringing the defect to notice was cast on your Memorialist.

But if the record was complete in itself, as your

Memorialist has shown it to be, what then? was it still incumbent on your Memorialist to point out to his superiors the omission of any reference to his suspensions? Your Memorialist denies that he was obliged to make this disclosure, first, because, the duty of verifying the entries and of signing them in token of verifica-

tion would, the Memorialist knew, be undertaken by the successive heads of offices under whom he had served; secondly, because in accordance with the cardinal principle of British justice, no accused person is bound to come forward to prove his own guilt. An accused person may often entertain an honest doubt as to whether he had committed an offence, which is exactly your Memorialist's case; and further your Memorialist believed that not only had he not merited the suspensions in question but that the suspensions themselves had been cancelled by proper authority. Your Memorialist has stated the grounds for his belief fully in his explanation printed as Appendix C, but he will now summarize those grounds very briefly.

1ST SUSPENSION—DATED 15TH AUGUST 1882.

Grounds why your Memorialist believed that this suspension was cancelled.

(1) Your Memorialist rejoined duty within the period of suspension, i. e., on or about 15th Sept. 1882.

(2) Your Memorialist was during suspension transferred to a new station, i. e., from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore, and the terms of the transfer were not, "from suspension to Cuddalore", but "from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore" (Appendix E).

(3) Your Memorialist lost pay for not more than one month when he was not doing duty and he believed that this month was treated as leave without allowances.

(4) The events took place so long ago as 1882 and your Memorialist could not summon to his recollection any definite facts showing that his suspension had been maintained. The Proceedings of the Surgeon-General, dated 26th June 1885, quoted in Appendix B where the suspension was referred to, were never communicated to your Memorialist.

SECOND SUSPENSION, DATED JUNE 1886.

Grounds upon which Memorialist believed that this suspension was cancelled by the Surgeon-General.

(1) Memorialist was transferred immediately after rejoining duty from suspension, to a new station, Cumbum, on better pay.

(2) An order from the Surgeon-General suspending Memorialist was read out by the Supt., Lying-in-Hospital, (now Maternity Hospital) to your Memorialist. Nevertheless from the fact that the Memorialist's requests were substantially complied with, in that he was *transferred* and on *better pay*, your Memorialist inferred that his suspension had been cancelled.

Such being your Memorialist's belief it was confirmed by the absence of entries regarding his suspensions in the service book which he was called upon to copy, and it did not occur to your Memorialist that he was bound to seek a rectification of that which he considered to be all right.

7. The impressions just recorded by your Memorialist might seem to be highly improbable, and even absurd. Such in fact is the treatment accorded to him in the Surgeon-General's Memo., dated 16th February 1897, where your Memorialist is told that he was reminded of his suspension in a previous order of the Surgeon-General,

dated 26th June 1885. But what will be said if your Memorialist is able to prove that his poor impressions were after all justified and that the Surgeon-General's references ^{to the Surgeon-General's office} are after all unreliable? Your Memorialist has just discovered the existence of an order (Appendix F.), reducing the first of the suspensions (that dated 1882), from two months to one month. While for twelve years your poor Memorialist has been taunted in Mahazurs and official memoranda with the ^{charge of} suspension for two months, there was the whole time in his favor an order of the Surgeon-General, albeit ignored in his office and unknown to your Memorialist, whereby the same suspension was reduced to one month. From the fact that the Surgeon-General reduced the suspension by one-half, it is evident that he absolved your Memorialist ^{from} a good deal of the blame attaching to him, and from the fact that an order so favorable to your Memorialist has been ignored up to date in the Surgeon-General's office it may be inferred whether the entry that would have been made in your Memorialist's Service Book regarding the first suspension, if the Surgeon-General's office had been left to itself, would have been fair to the Memorialist. Your Memorialist leaves it to Your Excellency to decide whether his impressions of what the Surgeon-General thought of his case fifteen years ago are not justified; and how far it would have been wise on his part to have submitted those impressions at this day to the decision of the Surgeon-General's office with its imperfect references.

8. If further proof of your Memorialist's *bona fides* is desired it is to be found in the fact that on 25th Aug. 1896, two months before the service book was given to him to be copied, in other words, two months before his *bona fides* in this particular respect could have been called in question, he recorded a written statement before the Deputy Magistrate, Tirukoilur, in which he stated his belief that his suspension in 1882 had been cancelled. It was with reference to this statement that the Surgeon-General's Proceedings, dated 16th February 1897, (Appendix B.) was passed.

9. Your Memorialist need not take up Your Excellency's time about the fourth and fifth propositions laid down in the Surgeon-General's Proceedings, as these propositions are purely hypothetical and the case to which they might apply is not your Memorialist's case.

10. Your Memorialist has been very harshly treated in the course of his service of sixteen years but this is the unkindest cut of all. How little he has deserved such treatment will be evident from the opinions recorded about him by the present Collector of South Arcot, Mr. Castle Stuart as well as by the present Surgeon-General himself in connection with the Mahazur got up last year by your Memorialist's enemies at Tirukoilur. Your Memorialist believes that these papers, though not communicated to him, are before Government and he confidently hopes that in consideration of his good service in the past and his *bona fides* on the present occasion, the suspension ordered by the Surgeon-General may be cancelled and your Memorialist restored to the service with arrears of pay. He also prays that the suspensions inflicted on him in the past and in part reduced long ago may not now be entered in his service book, but that the said suspensions may be converted into leave without pay; or at least that the question may stand over for consideration along with his pensionary claims at the time of your Memorialist's retirement.

For which act of kindness, your Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray. Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Memorialist.

Appendix A.

[Papers read in Surgeon-General's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1897.]
Reference on Clause No. 3783/3.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
South Arcot.

"The several entries in the new Service Book are apparently in the handwriting of the Apothecary, if so, please call upon him to explain why he made no entries of the suspensions referred.

2. Even if the handwriting is not his, he should be asked to explain why he signed each page of the book without verifying the entries.

3. Return requested."

(By Order)

MADRAS,
7th January 1897.

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M.B., SURGEON-CAPTAIN,
Secy., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
No. 2135.

Copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay for early compliance with reference to the correspondence regarding his Service Book.

CUDDALORE,
13-1-97.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
South Arcot.

16th January 1897.

From

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
Cuddalore.

SIR,

With reference to your office endorsement No. 2135, dated 13-1-97, on the Surgeon-General's Reference on endorsement No. 3783/3, asking me to explain why I have signed each page of the new Service Book, without verifying the entries in the old Service Book, I beg to submit, that the new Service Book, was sent to me from your office, along with the old torn Service Book, under a registered cover, asking me to prepare the new one and sign my name. I have transferred all the entries from the old to the new book and submitted both immediately under a registered cover in the same condition carefully as received from your office. Sir, you are well aware that I have not failed to make any entries that were found in the old Service Book, and I had simply to copy the details of my service from the old Service Book.

I beg to, &c.,

D. J. P.

24.2.97

D. John Pillai
apothecary

No. 429.

Proceedings of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
Read the following papers:—

(1) Letter No. 831, dated 1st December 1896, from the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, reporting, that the Service Book of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai sent to him for verification by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, does not contain the pages bearing the entries regarding the Apothecary's suspension.

(2) Minute No. 193, dated 16th December 1896 and No. D/c, dated 21st January 1897, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, forwarding the Apothecary's explanations. *Order thereon.* It is observed from the above correspondence that a new Service Book having been opened for Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, d. d. Cuddalore, on the plea that the old one was in an unserviceable condition, it was sent by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, to the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, for verification of the period during which the Apothecary was attached to his Hospital.

(3) While verifying the entries in the book with the records in the Hospital, the Superintendent found that the new book contained no entries regarding the Suspensions of the Apothecary and on examining the Old Service Book he discovered that the pages which contained such entries were missing from it.

(4) The matter having been reported to this office the Apothecary was called upon for explanation. He states that he is unable to account for the missing pages and that he only copied in the new Service Book such entries as were to be found in the old one.

(5) The Apothecary's explanation is most unsatisfactory. He knew perfectly well that he was suspended more than once in his service and that the entries of such suspensions were made in his Service Book. So that if he had no connection with the surreptitious removal of the missing pages from the old book, he ought to have reported the fact to his Medical Officer, when in the course of preparing his new book he found that the old one did not contain the missing pages.

(6) His neglect to do so and his attempt to get the new book without the entries of his punishments passed through, point to the fact that the pages from the old book were removed *either by himself or at his instance or with his cognizance.*

(7) The *presumption*, supported as it is by very clear circumstantial evidence is so strong that the Surgeon-General does not consider that the Apothecary can be given the benefit of doubt.

8. Such dishonest conduct on the part of official calls for his summary dismissal, but in the present case, in the absence of direct evidence, the Surgeon-General considers that the ends of justice can be met by a lighter punishment. He accordingly directs the Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai be suspended for three months from his duty, pay and allowances from date of receipt by him of this order.

(True Extract)

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M. B., SURGEON-CAPTAIN,
*Secretary, Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.*

MADRAS,
29th January 1897.

No. 326.

True copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, who will accordingly be suspended for 3 months from this date, agreeably to the Surgeon-General's order.

J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer.

CUDDALORE,
1st February 1897.

Appendix B.
No. 754.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
South Arcot.

With reference to para 1 of Minute I, the Apothecary's statement cannot be accepted as in this Office Proceedings No 3251, dated 26th June 1885, which dealt with another charge of neglect of duty and extortion of fees on his part, it is distinctly stated that "his antecedent history at Trikoilur is also against him * * * on that occasion he was suspended from rank, pay and allowances for two months and removed from independent charge", nor can the Surgeon-General accept his insinuation that he was condemned unheard in 1882 as the Proceedings clearly show that his statement was before the Surgeon-General when orders were passed.

2. The pages containing the several punishments must have been removed from the Apothecary's Service Book before it was seen by you.

3. However in the opinion of the Surgeon-General there is nothing in this appeal to warrant a reconsideration of the case.

4. Return requested.

(By Order)

(Signed) D. SIMPSON, M. B., SURGEON-CAPT.,
Secretary, Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

MADRAS,
16th February 1897.
No. 508.

True copy forwarded to Civil Apothecary John Pillai for information.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer.

CUDDALORE,
18th February 1897.

Appendix C.

CUDDALORE,
5th February 1897.

From

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

To

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER,
Cuddalore.

SIR,

With reference to Proceedings of the Surgeon-General, No. 429, dated 29-1-97, suspending me for 3 months, I humbly beg to submit the following.

With reference to para 4 of the Proceedings "alleging that I knew perfectly well, that I was suspended more than once, in my service, and that the entries of such suspensions were made in my Service Book." I beg to state, that it is true that I was suspended on two occasions, but I was all along under the wrong impression, that my suspensions were cancelled, for the following reasons.

While I was in charge of the Tirukoilore Hospital in the year 1881-82, a wayfarer and pilgrim, met with an accidental death, while going round a Hindu Temple, close to the Hospital on devotional purposes, after dusk, by falling into a well, which had neither platform, nor parapet walls, but it was alleged at the time by my enemies, that he committed suicide, as a patient for want of aid. I was in the meanwhile transferred from Tirukoilore to Kallakurichi. In my absence an enquiry was held, and I was not given the opportunity of defending myself and cross-examining the witnesses on a misrepresentation of facts, I received an order of suspension for *two months* all on a sudden. I at once appealed against the order putting forth therein all the facts of the case, as it happened and before the *lapse of one month*, another order was sent to me transferring me from Kallakurichi to Cuddalore. Further the compounder on whose sole deposition, I was suspended, was in this connexion summarily dismissed from service, by the order of the Surgeon-General.

Under these circumstances, I naturally thought, that the latter order was intended to cancel the former one, and I have also given a written statement to the same effect, in my explanation with reference to an allusion to this occurrence, in the late Tirukoilore Mahazir against me, submitted to your office and the President District Board and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and *that* in a time, when there was no question at all, about the Service Book. This would prove the veracity of my statement.

2. As regards my suspension of one month at the Government Lying-in-Hospital, I beg to state, that while I was doing duty there I was found fault with by the Superintendent for not having diagnosed a skin disease of a newly born infant of about 15 days old, which had already been seen by me, and the Senior Apothecary Mr. S. E. Falconer, the day previous, during the absence of the Superintendent and both of us were not able to diagnose it, on account of the faintness of the eruption, which when I explained to him, he used sharp words calling me "Fool and Idiot" in the presence of nurses and students, who had a hearty laugh over it. Then I humbly remonstrated with him, by saying, that he is my superior, could have scolded me in private, but not in the presence of so many; then he told me orally "you are suspended"—again I began reasoning with him about his order, when he got more and more offended, and would not listen to my reasons. Just at that time, the then Surgeon-General was at Ootacamund, and I called over first at the office of the Surgeon-General at Madras, with the intention of communicating all that I had to say to the Secretary to Surgeon-General (Dr. C. M. Thompson) but he refused me an interview and turned me out saying, that he had heard all about me, through the Superintendent a little while before. Then I had no other alternative but to put everything in writing, and submitted it to the consideration of the Surgeon-General. This petition of mine was returned to me, about the middle of the 2nd week, of my suspension, with an

endorsement that it should be submitted through the proper channel, which I at once did. But about the end of the 3rd week, I was sent for by the Superintendent and he read out to me an order suspending me for one month from the date that he found fault with me. I at once went up to Ooty, and saw the Surgeon-General in person, and poured forth all my grievances to him, who kindly promised to send me an order soon. I accordingly did receive an order two days after my seeing him, transferring me to an independent charge of a Hospital at Bellary, Kistna State Railway, Cumbum. Here too I thought under the above circumstances, the latter order was meant to cancel the former one. Thus you will see, that I was really in the dark, as regards my suspensions.

3. As for my being aware of the entries of my suspension in my Service Register, I beg to state, that I was never put in possession of the Register, but only when it was sent to me by you the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who would be able to say, whether there were entries of that kind, before the same was forwarded to me, for preparing a new one, and nothing struck me about my previous cases, I simply copied the old Book, with what were found, in my new Service Book.

Under the above circumstances, I humbly beg to request, that the Surgeon-General, will be graciously pleased, to reconsider my pitiable case, and cancel the period of my present suspension. For which act of mercy, I shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Apothecary.

Endorsement by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore.

To

THE SECRETARY TO SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Forwarded for favourable consideration of the Surgeon-General. The Civil Apothecary has not at all tampered with the Service Book. It is possible that no entries of suspensions have been entered in the Book.

APPENDIX D.

Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras, 14th July 1882.

Rank.	Name.	From.	To.
*	*	*	*
Civil Apothecary.	D. John Pillai.	Civil Dispensary Trikalore.	Civil Dispensary Kullacoorchy.
*	*	*	*

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,

Secretary to Surgeon-General

with the Government of Madras.

(True Copy.)

(of Extract.)

CUDDALORE,
19-2-97.

}

J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Approved
 8/25/97
 (4)
 have

NOTE FOR THE C.S.

With reference to C.S. note on the printed draft it is submitted that the notes of H.M.S. show that the first intention of Govt. was to "call on the different Govt. servants concerned to show why they should not be punished for their most improper conduct." The persons ^{otherwise} who were to be called on, as also the members of Local Boards & Panchayats. This method dealing with each individual separately.

In his note of 11-4-97 H.M.S. the Govt. proposed "to tell these persons" that they acted most improperly - - - and to censure them re. to these proposals the Hon. H.M.S. agreed.

Under these circumstances it seemed necessary if the cause was to be conveyed to the persons involved that their names should be mentioned. However the notes show that Govt. took a serious view of the matter, and it was only the accidental

* i.e. all those mentioned by H.M.S. including the pensioners, & Oranclings 1/2 regarding whom the Hon. Mr. Bham & the Hon. Mr. Ghouse were not agreed.

Appendix E.

*Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 14th September 1882.*

Rank.	Name.	From.	To
Civil Apothecary.	D. John Pillay.	Civil Dispensary Kullacoorchy.	d. d. under Civil Surgeon, Cuddalore.

(True Extract.)

No. 115.

(True Extract.)

D. JOHN PILLAY.
Apothecary.

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,
Secy. to Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Appendix F.

*Extract from orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 15th September 1882.*

Rank.	Name.	From.	To.
-------	-------	-------	-----

The two months' suspension from rank, pay and allowance of Civil Apothecary D. John Pillay in charge Civil Dispensary, Kullacoorchy, ordered in this Office Proceedings, No. 1266 of the 15th August, is reduced to one month.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. STURMER, SURGEON,
Secretary to Surgeon-General,
with the Government of Madras.

No. 1491.

To the Civil Surgeon, Cuddalore, with reference to his letter No. 552 of the 6th instant.

(True Copy.)

Cuddalore.

19-2-97.

J. C. MARSDEN, SURGEON-MAJOR,

District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TESTIMONIALS.

1. I have much pleasure in stating that during the two months, in which I was acting Superintendent of the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai has performed his work in an efficient manner and entirely to my satisfaction. He has been very kind and attentive to his patients and knows his work.

(Signed) J. HOEY, SURGEON, I. M. S.
3RD P. L.

13-9-90.

Acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,
Madras.

2. Mr. D. John Pillai, Civil Apothecary, served under me for a short time this year and gave me every satisfaction. He was very attentive to his duties and makes himself liked by the people.

TRICHINOPOLY,
30th April 1891.

(Signed) W. J. FOX, BRIGADE SURGEON,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

3. Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai has done very good work, since he has been on Cholera duty at Trichinopoly. He seems to take great interest in his work and has rendered me valuable assistance.

27th February, 1894.

(Signed) H. HYDE, SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
Trichinopoly.

4. My services in connection with the Cholera outbreak at Trichinopoly in 1894 were highly appreciated by the Sanitary Commissioner Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King and brought to the notice of the Government in his Proceedings on the subject to which I beg that reference may be kindly made.

D. John Pillai
24/9/91

discovery that the Apothecary
is not a man to be

depended upon. Such and
these men from being called
upon to show cause why they
should not be punished.

Under these circumstances it
seemed that the cause should
be made more severe by
renewing by name the
individuals concerned. The
part of the draft which
is not strictly "from
order" is now bracketed.
The remainder is taken,
almost verbatim, from
the notes.

AK

25/5/07.

[G.
26]

100-3

Cs Nos 285, 286, 305, 318, 347, 354, 381, 396,
397, 398, 399 of 2016-19 of 1897

SUBJECT.

Charges preferred against S. John Klay, a
late Civil Apothecary, Trunkobilly, and
enquiries into the conduct of certain
officials in connection therewith.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

1. THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

2. THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

I quite agree with the C. in
his opinion of the nature of this
cabal against the Apothecary.
At first I was inclined to think
that the simplest thing to do was
to tell him to prosecute the parties,
but so far as I can make out,
both the D. Kuff & the Salt Duff have
been sharp enough to keep clear

1. the manuscript memorial addressed
2. the printed memorial to the Surgeon General

furnishing by abstaining from
actually signing the memorial,
in which of course, considering
his position in the public
view, they are rather worse,
than left responsible than the
other persons who got up the
meeting. Apparently therefore
they could not be prosecuted
with success - This being
so, I would drop the
idea of prosecuting

The file of papers read above
relates to certain charges regarding the
unpopularity of S. John Klay,
late Civil Apothecary of Trunkobilly,
and to an exhaustive enquiry
into the conduct of several foot
servants, and others who were
instrumental in manufacturing
two memorials against the
Apothecary, with a view to
securing his transfer from the
Station.

2. Attention is invited to the
note from the B.S. to H.E. the former
drawing attention to an article
headed "Unpopular Medical
Officer" at page 6 of the Standard of
the 27th June last, and to the Hon
Mr Bliss' note, d/1.7.96, thereon

as against his producers

1. M.K. J. Varadarajulu Raide, M.A. B.L.
St. Munstiff, Tirukoilur.
2. G. Ramalinga Sanyal M.A.
Kasturba, Rajahmundry College
3. C. Kara Subodhachary Inspector
Police, Tirukoilur
4. V. Maslamoney Auditor
(late) Sub Registrar, Tirukoilur
5. M. Jopala Rao Inspector of
Salt & Akkari & Customs, Kuv
6. M.K. J. Mathurankan Prosecuting
Inspector of Police, Cuddalore
7. V. Narayana Rao, Retired Dis-
-tinct Munstiff
8. A. Annachella Sanyal, Retired
Rev. Inspector
9. A. Nanda mung Naraidu,
Retired Th. S. Officer

From the S.G.'s letter in 10th 1896
 Feb-d/11.8.96 and the correspon-
 -dence in the current file
 it

practically
 ①-1.2 is generated by the Dy Collier para 19
 of his letter flagged. 1.6 went to
 the meeting hall to speak to the
 Dr. Munroff in connection with
 a case sent by him ... & ...
 -maning there only 3 or 4 min.
 (vide para 19.)

With ref to these please see
paras 4 and 5 of this note

it appears that the Surge
Genl received two memos-
rials from those who
took part in the public
meeting, setting forth
various charges against
the Apothecary and
requesting his transfer
from the station.

4. The Collector further re-
marks that the Apothecary
has ample material for both
civil & criminal action
against his traducers.

Justice that ~~the~~ among
the persons implicated are
several pensioners. Now, in
my view, a man does not
clear himself of his obligations
towards the public service by
taking his pension. I think
they also should be called on to
show cause.

As

C

24/1/77

but that, as the Apothecary is a foot servant, he for-
-warded the papers through
the signature for the
orders of foot. He is of
opinion that exemplary
punishment should
be meted out to
the ring leaders of the
conspiracy. It will
be seen that four of these
ring leaders are mentioned
by Mr. Jopala Kumar as having
been present at the meeting
viz. Nos 1, 2, 4 and 5.

5 In para 7 of his letter the
Collector makes specific
recommendations in regard
to the punishments to be
awarded to these as well
as to Nos. 3 and 6, "for
such consideration as they
may be considered to
merit by H. E. the Governor
in Council."

6 The Deputy Collector on
page 41 of his 2nd letter
writes: - "It will be evident
from the report that the D.
Munsiff was the officer
most interested in the
transfer of the Apothecary,
that in his attempts to gain
his object he was supported
by nine out of the eleven
pleaders of his Court notably
by his leading pleader, Mr.

remunera Row, as also
his intimate friend
the Sub-Registrar, Mr. H. H.

* These according to the
Collector are: -

1. Mr. R. J. Varadharajulu Naidoo
& Mr. Munsiff of Trinkorilur
2. Masitamm, Mr. D. S. R. K.
late Sub-Registrar of Trinkorilur
and Vice-President of the Taluk Bd
3. Srinivasa Row Esq. 1st Pleader
of Trinkorilur & member of the
District Bd as also of the
Trinkorilur Taluk Board
4. C. Narasimha Chari Esq. of
Inspector of Police, Trinkorilur
5. Jopala Kumar Esq. Inspector of
Salt & Abkari Revenue
6. Jorunda Udayan Esq. Member
of the Trinkorilur Union Panchayat
7. Sudasina Pillai, a private
Vakil of Trinkorilur

E see portion flagged

to be taken into account
in the proceedings

His proceedings were
punished if

that these two agents aided
by the Police Inspector, Mr.
Narasimha Chari, were in
their turn able to secure
two unscrupulous sub-
-agents in the person of
Jorunda Udayan & Sudasina
Pillai; that these agents and
sub-agents aided by sym-
-pathizers, friends and
persons under their in-
-fluence succeeded in
getting up a mass meeting
headed by the principal
local officials & vakils, &
a memorial signed by
a number of local residents
who had really nothing
to complain of; that but
for the presence & encourage-
-ment of the D. Munsiff
a public meeting of the kind
could not have been
possible, and that at
the time of the Enquiry re-
-garding the memorial,
there were frequent
conferences among the
officials and vakils
at the quarters of the D.
Munsiff, the Sub-Registrar,
the Inspector of Police,
the Salt Inspector and
the leading pleader
Mr. Srinivasa Row &

It is submitted that
these matters are for
consideration in the
Judicial Committee

and found the

8. The Public Dept is con-
-cerned with the apothecary.

The charge of unpopularity
against the apothecary
is dealt with in Section
III of the Deputy Collector's
2nd letter pp. 43 et seq.

E. two pages after

The figures quoted therein
and the notes of visitors
(~~See also the~~)

~~referred to~~

referred to, go to show
that since May 1894,
when the apothecary
took charge of the Medd
institution at Tirukoilur,
it has been gradually
rising in popularity.

The number of patients
(in and out) and
the number of operations
performed have
steadily increased

and the Tahsildar
reports favourably
of John Pillay's
work in the several
villages around
where his services
are evidently appre-
-ciated. The charge
of unpopularity therefore
falls to the ground.

There seems to
be on the two more
points to be noticed

The work performed by the apothecary
and the number of patients
and the number of operations
performed have steadily increased

The Tahsildar reports favourably
of John Pillay's work in the several
villages around where his services
are evidently appreciated.

The charge of unpopularity
therefore falls to the ground.

There seems to be on the two more
points to be noticed

The work performed by the apothecary
and the number of patients
and the number of operations
performed have steadily increased

The Tahsildar reports favourably
of John Pillay's work in the several
villages around where his services
are evidently appreciated.

The charge of unpopularity
therefore falls to the ground.

Thoma & Co (in the other file)

It is no doubt the case that we
cannot go further than concern
in dealing with the public servants
who get up & attended the public
meetings against him. I therefore
agree to H.L.'s proposals

RD

14/4/97

in the correspondence so
far as Public is concerned.

A. The Collector remarks
that the apothecary has
lately, in the ordinary course,
been relieved of his appt.
at Tirukoilur by the reversion
of the permanent incumbent;
and that he considers
that, as this is just what
the conspirators have
been working for, it is
desirable, if not ab-
-solutely necessary,
that he should be
reappointed to Tirukoilur,
where he has done ex-
-cellent work. Such a
course, the Collector is of
opinion, seems expedient
in the public interest to
avoid otherwise the
transfer of the apothecary
at this juncture must
give rise to "deplorable
misconstruction".

With reference to this
the Deputy Collector observes
that there is no other appt.
available for the per-
-manent incumbent
just now; that John
Pillay has been posted
to do duty at Cuddalore
until arrangements
can be made for re-
-transferring him to
Tirukoilur; and that
he (the

the order of food on
the point.

Attention is solicited
in this connection to
Surge Major Marsden's
remarks in his covering
letter to the Surge General
as to the need of a little
wholesome advice
being given to the Apothecary.

* "The Apothecary is of a nervous
disposition & disposed to be too
verbose, & perhaps not
sufficiently alive to the
fact that the District
Commissioner was his official
superior."

B. The next point
relates to the advisability
of the Medical Officer
at Tirukochi being
also the Union Chairman.

Mr. Marsden ^{writes} says
"It seems very evident
that his (i.e. the Apothecary's)
position as Union
Chairman has inter-
fered with his ^{other} duties
and has led to friction.
I think that post should
not be held by the
Medical Officer".

One of the charges
against the Apothecary
was ^{that} he is too free of
power. Remarking
thereon the President of the
Taling Board ^{states} remarks that
the Dt. Medl. Officer
had "once expressed it as
his opinion that the local
Medl. Officer should have
a seat on the Taling
Board, as in the case of
Mr. D'Sylva of Tanjore".
Please

*N Please see G.O. N° 816 Pubd 2.12.95 especially paras 10 and 11 of the Sub Collector's letter recorded there in. The opinion expressed there was that the local Medl. Officer (at that station) should be Chairman of the Union in order to prevent undue Brahmin influence prevailing.

The Surge General says, nothing on this point no doubt because the question will only arise in the event of ~~the~~ apothecary John Pillay's retransfer.

Surge Major Marsden's surmise that the Apothecary's appt. to the chairmanship of the Union has led to friction ~~and is a very serious matter~~ - fears to be a correct one but while no doubt it is only right to do every-thing towards enabling the wheels of the machinery to run as smoothly as possible, a little friction now and then may not be undesirable, and care should be taken to see that they run in the proper direction. The Deputy Collector's letters tend to show that Brahmin in-
fluence was exerted in the wing ~~of the~~

obstacles in the way
of progress in the
Union

The main point to be
decided is whether his
duties as Chairman inter-
fered with the Apothecary's
effective performance
of his work as a medl
officer, and of this the
D.M.S.O. and the Surp
fend are ~~are~~ of course
the best judges. But
as regards the ~~alleged~~ probability
of friction ^{in such cases} the Surp
fend should be submitted
consult the Collector
when necessary.

(The delay in the sub-
mission of the report is
C.W. Explained as due to
the exhaustive nature
of the Enquiry, which the
Collector says (vide the last
current in the file) has
taken up "a vast amount
of valuable time" during
"what appeared to be
likely to be a critical
period")

The Surp
fend who fully
concurs with the Collector
expresses the hope that Govt
will deal with the matter
in such a way as to pro-
tect medl. Subordinates
from similar persecution
in future.

5.13.14
14/10/16
5/12/12

note for the Secretary

Ref- The file sent by the Public Dept for
remarks.

A public meeting was held at Tirucholur in the
South Arcot district for drawing up memorials
against the local apothecary, and a letter soon
after appeared in the Hindu newspaper on
the subject, which drew the attention of H.E.
the Governor. The Private Secretary wrote to
the Chief Secretary D.O. stating that it appeared
to him H.E. improper that the Official conduct of
one public servant should be attacked by other
public servants at an open public meeting.
An enquiry was started and on reports being
received, an Office note has been drawn up in
the P.W. Dept. One of the Officials who
attended the meeting was an Inspector of Salt
and Atkari Rev. named M. Gopal Rao. His
papers are accordingly sent here for remarks.
2. The Apothecary being in the service of the
local Fund Board, the Deputy M.R. ~~at~~
Tirucholur Dn, who is also the President of
the local Taluk Board, held an enquiry and
arrived at the conclusion that a "league" conspiracy
had been organised against him by a few of
the local Officers. In forwarding the Dy
Collector's report, the Collector of South Arcot
states that he made personal enquiries and
found that the same was

1 side sheet flagged

were correct. He adds that the two servants who attacked a Master Official in the open manner should be punished in the interests of the public service. As regards the supervisor of Salt and Akkari Rev, his recommendation is that he should be suspended and reduced.

It is presumed that the Supervisor's explanation should be obtained in person before he is punished.

100
11/2/19

It is inferred from the D. W.'s report that the D. W. took no statement from the report. The result of course he found out too far. I think this D. W. Commissioner the report that the D. W. to take his explanation.

[Signature]
Note for the Secretary, L. N. M. Deputt

The Collector recommends the removal of M. Sreenivasa Rao from the District Board & the Tiru Kailas Taluk Board, and of Govindarudayam from the Tiru Kailas Union Panchayat, under Sec 24(1)(iii) & 126(1)(iii) respectively of the Local Bds Act. Under these sections a member of a Local Board or Panchayat can be removed from it by Govt only if their

NOTE FOR THE

continuance in office is "dangerous to the public peace or order" and the conduct of the two members above mentioned ~~case~~ in the case referred to, cannot, it is submitted, be held to fully make them liable to removal under the sections quoted.

V.R.
18/2/1916

Please summarize the evidence, ^{if any} that these two men acted not ignorantly, but maliciously. If they acted maliciously & knew the charges were false, their conduct might be characterized as 'dangerous to public order', seeing that the conspiracy was to remove a public official doing good work for the people.

[Signature]
18/2/1916

The depositions are not in the file, having been retained in the Surgeon General's Office. There is only the Deputy Collector's report.

V.R.
19/2/1916

I Srinivasa Rao, a member of the District Board and the Tirukkoyilur taluk Board, admits

having drafted the manuscript memorial; but declines to give the names of the persons from whom he got the information contained in the memorial. He took an active part in convening the meeting the outcome of which was the printed memorial and in drafting this, he sat on the committee appointed for the purpose. He would not give out the names of the originators of the meeting and pleads ignorance of the alterations made in the original memorial. He did not care to verify the facts complained of in the memorials and never brought them to the notice of the local boards of which he was a member. His object was to support the District Munsiff who was most interested in the transfer of the apothecary.

2. It is stated both in the manuscript and in the printed memorials that the apothecary was suspended and transferred for neglect of duty some years ago but the apothecary in his explanation states that he was suspended owing to a misconception of facts but restored on appeal. Irinivasa Rao states that he has not seen the records relating to the suspension and that he does not know how the order of suspension was eventually disposed of.

at the apothecary is that he whipped the assistant compounder, but the compounder subsequently drew his complaint to the Deputy Magistrate. Irinivasa Rao says that the compounder claimed of his having been beaten, but that he does not know what was done with his complaint to the Deputy Magistrate.

4. As regards the charge of indifference to the sufferings of patients and of omission to attend in cases of grave urgency at the quarters of some of the leading officials, contained in the printed memorial, Irinivasa Rao says that he has not heard of the complaint either from the Tahsildar or the District Munsiff and that he is unwilling to give the names of the persons from whom he heard of it.

5. As regards the complaint that the apothecary was greedy of powers, Irinivasa Rao says that he heard of it from a friend of his, whose name he is not prepared to give out.

6. Irinivasa Rao says that it is not possible

possible for him to name the persons who complained to him about the unauthorised entry of the apothecary as chairman in private dwelling houses.

7. In regard to the next charge against the apothecary as chairman, of the unauthorised removal of certain lanterns, which is pending before the taluk Board, Srinivasa Rao has embodied in the petition the information obtained by him as a member of that Board, regardless of the interest of the Board.

8. Srinivasa Rao has exaggerated and misrepresented facts regarding the appointment of certain persons as members of the Panchayat on the recommendation of the apothecary as chairman.

9. The complaint regarding the chairman's refusal to carry out the diversion of a watercourse in the Pennar for drinking purposes, is purely imaginary as the work was subsequently carried out by the Tahsildar. Srinivasa Rao bears ignorance of this fact.

10. The Union sweepers and scavenging have not complained against the chairman in the way they are represented to have. On enquiry by the Stationary Submagistrate, the petition on this subject has been found to be pseudonymous and the complaint frivolous.

II. Gorinda Udayan, a member of the Tirukkoyilur Union Panchayat, has signed the manuscript memorial and taken an active part in getting signatures to the printed memorials on various ~~pre-~~ texts, and was a tool in the hands of Maraimony Mudaliyar, the former subRegistrar who was living in the house of one of his relatives and whose object was to bring about the transfer of the apothecary. Gorinda Udayan's object in conspiring against the apothecary appears to be, to work his vengeance on him for having been as chairman of the Panchayat, reported against him to the Board.

...chayat and wilfully neglecting to carry
...the orders of the Panchayat regarding
...their encroachments.

187
5/1/77

P.H.

With regard to these two men, they I don't think that
can be removed only if it is shown that of these men can be
that their conduct is "dangerous removed from office under the
public peace or order". The Act, but the C.M. should be
difficulty is to determine the extent told that they should not
which they were mere tools in re-appointed on vacating.

187

the hands of the S. Munciff &
Sub Registrar. If they mistakenly
at honestly believed that the
substance of the charges against
the Apothecary had some good
foundation, they could scarcely be
held to fall within the clause
to be liable to summary removal.
The accusations against the Apothecary
are certainly reckless.

Note for the Chief Secretary.

The officials concerned in this who come
under Judicial Dept. are:-

- ① Kanadurajala Naik, Dist. Munciff
- ② Masilanonu Mudali, Sub Registrar
- ③ Narasimachari, Inspector of Police

(vide Dist. Dist. Sd. Order dated 18.4.96. Page 16 of the record.)

They seem from the D. Collector's report
to have been the ringleaders of the whole affair
& to be to blame in the order in which
they are placed above.

No. ① can only be dealt with by the
High Court, & Govt. cannot, it is submitted,
do more than bring the case to the Court
notice. Should any suggestion be
be certain to be resented.

No. ② has already been transferred
at the Collector's request for being a tamper
with witnesses at the D. Collector's inquiry.
(p. 162 of the record). Submitted
that this is not enough & that a term
of suspension would be salutary. Before
any punishment is inflicted the C. Sec.
of Regt. may be asked to get his ex-
planation on the charges of getting
up the conspiracy & of tampering with
the witnesses. The Collector has probably
given the T.G. details of the matter & thus

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

finished and to make an example
of those who have no valid defense.
This cannot be done in the case
of the Dist. himself (but he can
be referred to the High Court,
which will no doubt deal with
him suitably).

II. To permit the Apothecary to
sit in compliance with the
request referred to on p 110 of
the file (marked with red tape)
to institute criminal & civil
proceedings against the leaders
of the movement against him and
for Govt to do nothing.

III. To give effect to II and an
action of decisions unfavorable
to the Apothecary's opponents are
obtained to them take steps to
mark departmentally the
displeasure of Govt. as to the
conduct of such of them as
are public servants.
At page 160 of the file (marked
with white tape) the Col. has
given a list of the ringleaders
in this conspiracy. There are
several persons in all towns
of whom including the Dist.
himself are servants of Govt.
Two others are the one a
member of the local Bd.

can be drawn upon the office
on the Dist. report.

As to the Lt. of Police may
initially be asked for his explanation on
definite charge to be drawn up from
the Dist. report.

I have been through the papers
in this case and I do not
think that I have met with
a more lascally piece of intrigue
falsehood and misrepresentation
than they reveal.

There is absolutely no ground for
the accusations and assertions made
with regard to the Apothecary John
Jillay and the whole affair is one
shown to have been the work mainly
of a few officials who had a
personal spite against the Apothecary
most of the people who signed the
memorial appear to have known
nothing and cared still less about
what it contained.

If there was ever a case for making
an example this is one.

There are of this is approved these
courses which can be followed.

I do Govt. to call upon the ringleaders
as are public servants to show
cause why they should not be

and the other a member of the
 & uniform
 bunch. I do not think that
 they as matters at present should
 could be turned out of the
 office which they hold but if they
 are prevented by the Apothecary
 and connected I think that these
 cases would then legitimately come
 under Section 24 (1) & Section
 126 (1) & 2 B D Act.

The 73 man is a private unskilled
 to whom nothing could be
 done by Govt.

The Coll. speaks of him as
 one to be treated as beneath
 contempt. With this view I do
 not agree: it is possible such as
 this who should be made to
 feel the lash and I submit
 that the Apothecary should be
 permitted to prosecute or sue him
 or both as he may see fit. The
 man may have been a fool but
 he was a working one and took
 a pride in his work.

AD
 19/1/97.

The petition recently received on the subject
 which was sent up to me after the
 note was written and submitted. I
 can see nothing calling for remark
 in it. It is part of the game usually
 played in cases of this kind.

AD

[G.]
 25
 1,000-14-12-96.

C. No. 5437/835

Public DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT.

Apothecary John Pillar

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

I agree with the C.S.'s conclusion
 that John Pillar should be called
 out to show cause why he should
 not be dismissed, but this does
 not alter materially my opinion
 as to the wisdom of the Govt.
 servants who should be
 treated against him.

Yes, he should be called on to show cause.
 I said in my note on the case that the
 S.G. was instructed to send him back
 to his station. Of course this must be
 held in abeyance now.

JG
 14/3/97

and as the result of which
 it will be seen somewhat from the
 position of marked with red
 blue ink was removed from independent
 charge.

I would suggest that we should not advance
 matters by calling on him to show cause.

Whilst the note for orders in the subject
 has been still in circulation. C. No 437
 was received. In this the S.G. reported
 that the Apothecary John Pillar had been
 suspended for three months for misconduct
 removing from his service for a certain
 period containing entries of previous suspension.
 In the S.G. report of the case a copy of
 the proceedings in the case called for
 there. When sending there, to the S.G.
 he forwarded two other proceedings in
 which the Officer was punished in respect
 of misconduct. One on each of these occasions
 the Officer was punished. The case was then
 the S.G. Officer I cannot say in a fine. There
 must surely be some ought certainly be
 some record there which would enable
 the Officer to find in a manner by the
 time whether any particular misconduct
 subordinate was punished or not.

[G.]
26
1,090-14-12-96.

C. No.

SUBJECT.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

X Indication of
marked with blue
pencil

at any rate with so severe a punishment
as suspension. Apparently however there
is nothing of the sort or if there is no
one took the trouble to look it up.

The punishment ~~that~~ it is ^{to be} punishment
that been, as the rules require, entered
in the Diligence Service Book. When the
book came to be examined ^{for purpose of inspection} it was found
that the page which ^{must have} ~~must have~~ referred
to them were missing.

The proceedings which Mr. S. Jones now

sent left show that Diligence - a
very unimpeachable letter for they establish

that he was in the best sense than

once punished severely for a ^{delinquent}
performance of his duties and removed

from independent charge to consequence
of complaints against him of neglect

of duty attending from his position etc.

The offence of which he has recently been

found guilty by the High Court. ~~was~~
~~was~~ ~~was~~

one of a most serious character and

there cannot be the slightest doubt

that he was rightly found guilty.

For this he has received the ridiculously

light punishment of suspension for

three months and this though the

Sgt. must have at the time of

awarding it been aware that

some time before he was found guilty.

He has already been punished

by suspension and transfer, and the

Government does not press for

anything more. I would suggest

that the Govt. pass a severe

censure on the conduct of the

High Court. The case will be sufficiently

met. The further action suggested is

not likely to end in a different result.

Request above must be considered
as cancelled by my subsequent note
of 17/3/97 written on C.N. 1036 X
concurred in by the other members
of Govt.

14/4/97

he had been twice before suspended
and removed in another case from
independent charge and warned in
1885 that on the next occasion upon
which he misconducted himself the
Govt would not fail to "throw the
Govt for his delinquency".
But this ~~was not done~~ to remove
a record that there is a record of his
delinquency. He has been punished for 1885 full
work. I sent for his statement before
the High Court and found that in para
20 of his letter he states (then was with
reference to his first suspension) that
"an inquiry was instituted in my absence
and then I was transferred to another
station on public grounds where I
unexpectedly received order of suspension
but on my appeal this was cancelled
and I was restored". The real facts

1,000-14-12-96.

SUBJECT.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

prints

To He has undoubtedly in view to ^{influence} ~~influence~~ influence which would establish his ~~balance~~ balance removed ~~from~~ certain pages from his Series Book a document which he was bound to keep intact.

11 He has ~~transferred~~ on two previous occasions
^{1 removed from independent charge}
 been suspended and on a third removed
 from independent charge ^{only} - all on account
 of misconduct

14. He was when last suspended warned that if he offended again ^{without fault} he would be recommended for dismissal.

20
10/3/97

as well be seen from the S.S.' letter flagged

being that the suspension was reduced from two months to one and that the order of removal from the independent charge held forth.

An utterly deliberate falsehood is

thus clearly established

Looking at the character of John

Still as now freshet - a very unchristianizing

public servant and an audacious

has who is ~~suppose~~ his ~~delusion~~

did not scruple to trumpet with a public

Leonora is very much inclined to

doubt whether the petition presented

against him was so devoid of truth

as his true belief.

Have no doubt that actively

Heads and Horns Roaring That which

is alleged in this improvement or is

~~which was~~
which is I submit to what—

has now come forward quite enough

is woman calling upon John Pilling

↳ Shows cause why he should not be

diminished.

I. He has during the course of the

Surging held into the petition made

against him by certain persons

in *Truncorulus* made a deliberate

False statements re what was an important

C. No. 204

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SUBJECT.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

For has better have a report
on these matters at the same
time that the Apothecary
is called on to show cause. Then,
if the Senior Regt. is satisfied, the
whole case will be before us

BB

13/3/97

Verywell. I do not know what there may be.

From No. 55. I will only say now that I believe

that as a general rule no appeal lies to Court

against a sentence of suspension.

7.44

16.3.97

This is a petition sent direct by the
Apothecary whose case is now in circulation.
It appears to be a very insignificant
production but contains certain ^{rather} statements
upon which it seems desirable that
the S.G. should say, & say what is
likely to have taken place at a personal
interview which the pet. has with the S.G.;
that ^{statement that} his ~~statement~~ ^{was} made in his
series books of any of his suspensions; that
the result of his appeal was never made
known to him or.

BB

12/3/97.

H. M. Seire

Civil Apothecary John R.

FOR ORDERS.

Submitted in
continuation of the papers
now in circulation.

I had forgotten the order in question.
The matter now under consideration
is not however, whether the punishment
ordered by the S. G. should be reduced or
reversed, but whether it should not be
enhanced.

I cannot find in the Service
book any proof that certain pages
have been removed & others substituted.
At the same time, it is very difficult
to believe that from 1881, when the Apothe-
cary entered the service, to 1889 ^{some} ~~one~~
of the officers under whom he served was
so careless & neglectful, as to omit to sign
an officer as Dr. Bramford, as to omit to sign
his Service book. It is also clear that some
hours ~~hours~~ must have been going on, for the
two payments, which I have marked A & B, in
blue pencil & which relate to the apothecary's
service at Cumberland, have evidently been
taken out from somewhere or other.

In para 3 of his petition the Apothe-
cary says that the signature of a public
servant in his service book does not
mean that he is responsible for the entries
in it &c. I differ entirely. A man is
responsible for everything he signs.

The case is by one of the gravest suspicions,
but I can't say that it is.

The punishment inflicted in this case being
suspension. The order of the S. G. is, under
the G.O. quoted by him, final and there is
no appeal. But though this is the case
there seems in this instance reason, as the
suspension ~~reason~~ whether the fact was in this case just
or not must influence the decision in his
case as a whole, why the rule should be
disregarded.

The point whether the petitioner ~~asked~~ for
a fresh Service book or not or whether the
renewal of the Service book was ordered
in 1894 and ~~ordered~~ until 1896 is
of no particular moment.

The question is - were certain entries with
regard to the suspensions of the pub. made
in the Service book; if they were were
they removed and if they were were

[G.]
1,000-14-12-000

C. No.

SUBJECT.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

they removed by the party or with his knowledge. The Service Book has been sent up but I cannot find in it anything going to show that pages have been taken out and others substituted for them: it may have been done but I can on my careful examination find no trace of it. I do not think that the condition of the pages believed to have been substituted is sufficient to warrant the inference drawn by the S.G. The fact of the pages being fastened with a thread goes for nothing, for it is easy enough to detach from an examination of the pages which undoubtedly belong to the book how often of the sketches has been. It has only been ripped the back of the page and the wonder is that the book has kept together as it has. I do not see in the quotation from Major Lt. Col Bramford's letter any statement that he had seen and remembered the entries of suspension: what he said was that the papers on which references were made to his suspension from duty in 1886 when posted to the Infantry hospital were missing. Then he would have found when referring to his books for suspension of the Service Register

proved that the man has no right of any previous fault. If it was, I should have been dismissed. As it is, I think he deserves the 3 months' suspension for not bringing to notice the errors in his service book. The petition should be dismissed - The S.G. should take due notice of the discreditable way in which the service book was been kept.

RS 17/3/97
JG 17/3/97

It does not at all follow from this that Major Lt. Col Bramford saw and remembered any entries in the Service Register. On the other hand it is well known rule that all particulars of the nature of suspension should at once be entered in the Service Register of the Officer concerned and though superior Officers are I know careful at times with regard to the keeping of Service books - I cannot call to mind any instance in which whilst I was the head of a district and again whilst I was in charge of the Senior Dept in the Govt. Office in which an entry of a suspension - much less two - was omitted from a Service Register. There may have been but I cannot call any case to mind. Again the S.G. is correct in saying that the entries from 1884 to 1889 are in the handwriting of the petitioner.

[G.]
[25]

1,000-14 12-00

C. No.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

FOR ORDERS.

The other parts of the same Report they are sent he is not quite right in saying that none of the entries have been signed by a medical superior. The entry against 1883 has been signed by an A. I. Singh in charge. Elsewhere has been in the pages written by the pet. There is note as there should have been the signature of his medical superior. The signature should under the rules be affixed against every entry and therefore this should be done as soon as each entry is made.

There is to my mind no proof that the pages ~~of~~ of the register contained entries with regard to suspension and that they were abstracted into looking at all the circumstances of the case, & the extreme improbability of those punishment (two of suspension and one of transfer) having been omitted. I cannot avoid having the strongest suspicion that there has been tampering to which the pet. was privy or of which he was the actual perpetrator. I think that the pet. in his attempted explanation as to why he withheld all information regarding his punishment has given himself away.

Intendy.

What he says on page 3 of his petition

is absolutely unworthy of credit. I am very much inclined to disbelieve the allegation that the decision on his appeal was not communicated to him ~~except~~ but even if it was not there cannot be the slightest doubt that he took care to inform himself about it. The petitioner's ~~allegation~~ assertion that he believed that the month during which he received no pay was treated as leave without allowances is utterly untrue. If he was completely acquitted why should he not draw pay? The custom always is that where an Officer suspended is afterwards acquitted he gets pay for the time that he was suspended. Why did he accept the alleged situation and never make any claim for the months pay? Is thinking as a proof that he was not punished?

[G.]
26
1,090-14-12-97

C. No. 43/648 + 835 re

SUBJECT.

Apothecary John Pillai

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

FOR ORDERS.

Transmitted to H.E.'s
order.BS
14/4/97Resubmitted to
the Honourable Members
with ref to H.E. the Governor
noted 11-4-97 marked X

13/4/97

13/4/97

of his "transfer to Cumbum or better Bay";
the petitioner has omitted no doubt intentionally
to mention that Cumbum was considered
and always has been the usual settlement
for the whole Presidency and that on account
of its fine climate - it is far more
salubrious than Cuddalore - there was an
special allowance given for the charge.

How far a man transferred from the
lying in Hospital building which is
a private station to Cumbum which
is nearly and by much the reverse can
have honestly made the statement at
the bottom of the petition marked
with a cross in pencil I am
at a loss to conceive.

I consider that the ^{petitioner} has lied and lied

deliberately with regard to the punishments which were inflicted upon him.

There is of the petition begins with
what is proved by further evidence which
there is no possibility to be utterly false
and ends with a remarkably un-
kind request.

AD
10.3.97.

Note for the Under Secy

Govt has agreed

- 1 to dismiss John Pillay's petition and to require the L.G. to take due notice of the discreditable way in which his service book has been kept
- 2 To pass a severe censure on the conduct of the L.G. & the way
3. to censure certain persons (Govt officials & others) for their gross breach of ~~conduct~~ decorum in having joined a public meeting held for the purpose of attacking the official character of a public servant
- and 4. to circulate this latter censure as a warning to others.

The persons to be censured are under Revenue & L.G. & U.

and I can not say
from the papers
before me whether
Public can pass
a censure on
them independently
of these depts. I
think not.

The file will have to be
sent by the other dept to
concerned -

Submit:
that the file may
be sent on to Ota
- command for the
C.S.'s perusal
and that any
further necessary
papers can be
put up there.

44 NK
18/4/97

I don't quite
understand
what H.E. the
governor intends
by "circulating"
the censure. Perhaps
he means that
it should go to
the different
depts.

C.W.
15/4/97

Note

There is nothing urgent
about this - except if it
it has been under
disposal a long while

C.W.
15/4

ORDER—No. 793 Public, dated 1897.

His Excellency the Governor is of opinion that the three months' suspension inflicted on Civil Apothecary Pillai for his failure to bring to notice the omission from his service book relating to his previous punishments was well merited, and his petition used accordingly. A perusal of the later correspondence read above shows in a most unfavourable light, and the Government therefore direct that the signature of a public servant in his service book does not carry responsibility for the entries therein cannot be accepted; a public servant is responsible for everything that he signs. The Surgeon-General should take care of the discreditable way in which the Apothecary's service book has been conducted. / John Pillai's statement

2. With regard to the public servants at Tirukkóvilúr, the Government is surprised to find that among the officers of Government, certain revenue boards, that these persons, who were taking the official character of a public servant, was most improper, and the giving of the severe censure for what, as they must have been aware, was each of decorum. The Revenue and Judicial Departments will be required to such of the officers concerned as are subordinate to them the strictest of their conduct. The opinion of Government should also be made known to the officials named, as well as to Nos. 10 and 11 on the list who are servants, are members, respectively, of the District Board at Tirukkóvilúr Union Panchayat.

- (1) M. B. Ry. T. Varadarajulu, District Munsif, Tirukkóvilúr.
- (2) A. Ramalinga Iyer, M.A., 1st Mundry College.
- (3) C. Narasimhachary, Inspector, Tirukkóvilúr.
- (4) V. Masilamony Mudali, Secy, Tirukkóvilúr.
- (5) M. Gopala Rau, Inspector, Sekari and Customs Revenue.
- (6) M. B. Ry. Mathava Rao, Precinct of Police, Cuddalore.
- (7) Y. Narayana Rao, Retired.
- (8) L. Arunachella Iyer, Retired.
- (9) A. Madamuni Naidu, Retired.
- (10) M. Srinivasa Rao, Member, District Board and the Tirukkóvilúr Taluk Board.
- (11) Govinda Udayan, Member, Tirukkóvilúr Union Panchayat.

3. These proceedings will be sent to all departments of the Secretariat for communication, as a warning, to the public service being warned to abstain from action of the nature mentioned above.

(T.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Local and Municipal Department.
,, the Judicial Department.
,, other Departments of the Secretariat.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete. 80
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

DATE

ST. PAUL

MEANT FOR DESPATCH

via

u/r 4-1-27 V

6-2-30 BTL ✓

18-9-36 I ✓

13-8-07 30/5/41 I ✓

~~20/9/63~~

4086/83