

Public (1899) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 3/5

Dated 13 - 5 - 99

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Informing Civil Apo the carz
D. John Pillai that the post declines to
interfere with the orders passed by the
Surgeon Genl on his case.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.



From Surgeon General G. Sillthorpe
G.B., F.R.C.P.S.
Surgeon General with Govt of
Madras

No. $\frac{6}{76}$

Dated 6th December 1898.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

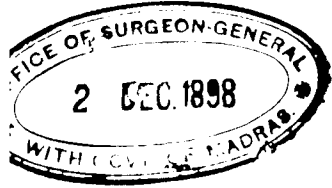
Forwards for favor of
disposal a Memorial from
Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai
appealing against his suspension
for certain reasons.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
			16.12.17.00
			17.12.17.00
			18.12.17.00

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Original.
Guntakal, 30th Nov 1898

To
His Excellency
SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

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

The humble petition of Civil Apothecary
D. JOHN PILLAI, on Plague Duty, Guntakal.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

Your petitioner has been suspended twice within the past 12 months, nearly one month in each instance, by executive Medical Officers who are not empowered to suspend Apothecaries (G.O., Public, No. 1644, dated 14th December 1897) without good and sufficient cause on charges which they failed to substantiate on material points, yet the Surgeon-General has awarded your petitioner too severe and quite undeserved punishment in the two instances and virtually confirmed the unauthorized proceedings of the Medical Officers, thus debarring your petitioner the right of appeal, the only course left to your petitioner for the redress of his grievances.

2. Your petitioner humbly solicits that the Government will, as a special case, be pleased to admit this appeal owing to the exceptionally harsh treatment meted out to your petitioner coupled with heavy pecuniary loss to which your petitioner was put during a period of 1½ years, at Rs. 30 per month, by the stoppage of Presidency allowance sanctioned in G.O., No. 328, Public, dated 2nd May 1890, for the Apothecaries.

3. Your petitioner now begs leave to enter into his pitiable case for the benign consideration of the Government.

4. Your petitioner was employed at Tirukovilore for about two years. In July 1896 certain officials of the place conspired against your petitioner, and held a public meeting attacking the character of your petitioner as a public servant, and submitted memorials to the authorities for the removal of your petitioner from the station. and unfortunately for your petitioner, your petitioner was so transferred from the station by the Surgeon-General, although the President, District Board, South Arcot, and other local authorities desired that your petitioner should not then be removed from the place, and your petitioner was subsequently found fault with for failure to bring to the notice of the authorities the omission of certain entries in

his service register relating to his former suspensions, and he was suspended by the Surgeon-General for three months. Unfortunately for your petitioner, the Surgeon-General submitted to Government both the Mahazar and the Service Book cases together. The Government in their Proceedings, No. 793, Public, dated 25th June 1897, were pleased to censure the officials concerned in the Mahazar case, but also censured your petitioner, and confirmed his suspension in the Service Book case.

5. Your petitioner was then posted to the General Hospital, Madras, in July 1897, where he was employed up to 30th October 1897. During the time your petitioner was employed at the General Hospital, your petitioner, although he did all the duties of a permanent hand, was yet deprived of the Presidency allowance without cause. Your petitioner applied for the allowance thrice when there were two vacancies for the allowance and your petitioner was refused. (Appendix I).

6. On the 1st of November 1897, your petitioner was, without formal inquiry, suspended by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, on three charges (Appendix II) to which a 4th charge was afterwards added (Appendix III). The Senior Medical Officer has ultimately failed to substantiate these four charges and justify the extreme steps taken against your petitioner. By the time the case was laid before the Surgeon-General for investigation, a 5th charge was brought against your petitioner, 17 days after his suspension (Appendix IV). Then the whole case was subsequently inquired into and decided by the Surgeon-General with the result that your petitioner was exonerated from the four charges for which he was suspended by the Senior Medical Officer, but still the suspension was upheld and confirmed on the 5th charge (Appendix V), viz., for writing a letter alleged to be intemperate to the Senior Medical Officer and for submitting a copy of the correspondence connected with his case to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General while under suspension.

7. Your petitioner respectfully appeals to the Government to consider (1) whether the tone of the letter (Appendix VI) which was hurriedly penned while in a state of anxiety caused by suspension is so intemperate as to merit the maximum punishment of nearly one month's suspension awarded, (2) whether your petitioner was not condoned by the letter of unqualified apology (para. 8 of Appendix IV) which your petitioner had submitted to the Senior Medical Officer, as soon as your petitioner's attention was drawn to the point, in case the letter was considered irregular or intemperate, having regard to the fact that your petitioner was working hard in the General Hospital with the sole aim of winning the approbation of his superior officers, and that all on a sudden your petitioner was suspended by the Senior Medical Officer on the allegation made against your petitioner by a ward nurse to the Matron Superintendent in your petitioner's absence regarding the fatal plague case admitted into the Hospital during ^{the night of 6th} October 1897 without either taking your petitioner's explanation or establishing his guilt.

8. Your petitioner respectfully begs Government to consider whether there was any insubordination on the part of your petitioner while under suspension in submitting to the Head of his Department a copy of the petitioner's repre-

sentation made to his immediate superior who had suspended him without authority and had failed to give him timely orders (para. 8 of Appendix IV).

9. Your petitioner was then transferred to the 4th District, Madras, where he was employed from December 1897 to February 1898. Here your petitioner performed all the duties of a permanent Apothecary, and was entitled to the Presidency allowance, still the petitioner was deprived of the allowance, and to make matters worse, the Surgeon, 4th District, was confidentially directed by the Surgeon-General to submit demi-official monthly reports to the Surgeon-General as to whether it would be advisable to retain your petitioner in the service. Here the petitioner would respectfully invite the attention of the Government to the doubtful propriety of confidentially directing that a subordinate be placed under observation and thus prejudicing the officer against your petitioner. Fortunately your petitioner then had to serve under a Senior Officer, Lieut.-Col. Walker, M.D., I.M.S., who took no advantage of the precarious position in which your petitioner had been placed by the Surgeon-General's orders, but submitted several favourable monthly reports on your petitioner to the Surgeon-General.

10. Your petitioner was then transferred from the 4th District to the Surgeon-General's office on Plague duty where your petitioner worked for a period of nearly six months; here also your petitioner was deprived of the Presidency allowance of Rs. 30 to which he was entitled. At last your petitioner having made a representation to the Surgeon-General as to the pecuniary loss he was put to by being deprived of the Presidency allowance for nearly 1½ years, he was sent back to the 4th District on 18th July 1898 where he was allowed to draw the Presidency allowance from that date. Your petitioner worked here under Acting Surgeon, 4th District, up to 11th September 1898, when your petitioner was suspended by the Acting Surgeon on certain charges which he framed four days after he had suspended your petitioner without having taken your petitioner's explanation. In the first instance, irregularly exercising the powers reserved for the Head of the Department.

11. The Surgeon-General on inquiry has exonerated your petitioner from eight charges out of nine brought against your petitioner (Appendix VII). The charge on which your petitioner was punished here with suspension of nearly one month was for "refusing to replace the documents on the table when ordered to do so." Your petitioner begs to inform the Government that he has distinctly stated in the explanation (Appendix VIII) furnished to the Surgeon-General on the point that there was no such intention on the part of your petitioner as to disobey the Medical Officer's order. Your petitioner most respectfully begs to point out that during the interview on the 11th September 1898 between your petitioner and the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, on the subject of your petitioner demurring to receive the purveyor's store-room keys from the Temporary Assistant Surgeon on the 10th September 1898, without explicit orders from the Acting Surgeon, which view the

NOTE.—The petitioner applied by letter twice without effect to the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, for a full copy of the Surgeon-General's Proceedings on his case. Then the petitioner appealed on the 11th October 1898 to the Surgeon-General, who ordered the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, on 12th October 1898 to grant the copy asked for which the petitioner has not been supplied with up to 20th November 1898.

*proof paper
of the letter
p. 17*

Surgeon-General has upheld in his proceedings (para. 3 of Appendix VII), your petitioner reminded the Medical Officer of his verbal orders to the effect that your petitioner should not take orders from the Temporary Assistant Surgeon, and produced two slips of notes that passed between the Assistant Surgeon and your petitioner on the matter for the perusal of the Medical Officer. Thereupon the Medical Officer threw the slips on the table, and denied that he gave the orders alluded to above. Your petitioner then laid bare the fact by telling the Medical Officer the occasion on which he had given such orders to your petitioner in the presence of a Medical student. Upon this the Medical Officer grew angry and said that he suspended your petitioner. At this stage, your petitioner picked up one of the slips which belonged to your petitioner and which had been thrown away by the Medical Officer, thinking it would be of use to your petitioner for his defence. When the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, asked your petitioner to return it, your petitioner begged him to permit your petitioner to take a copy of it and attempted to do so on a side table. Thereupon the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, left his seat, came near your petitioner and said in a threatening tone that your petitioner should get out of the place (Appendix VIII). Under such circumstances your petitioner had no other course left than to quit the place hurriedly with the slip in his hand fearing worse consequences.

12. On receipt of the orders by the Surgeon-General on the case, your petitioner submitted a further explanation on the point to the Surgeon-General (Appendix IX). Withal your petitioner's suspension has not been cancelled.

13. Your petitioner begs Government to consider whether your petitioner had any way been in fault or disobedient to the officer as alleged so as to deserve one month's suspension in the present case.

14. On account of such suspensions on groundless charges, as enumerated in the above two cases, your petitioner begs to inform the Government that your petitioner has become quite dispirited and disheartened. These suspensions which blight your petitioner's prospects, frequently prey upon the mind of your petitioner, and discourage him to a great extent. Your petitioner has always been doing his duties during the past 18 years of his service to the satisfaction of his superiors, such as Doctors Fox, Hyde, King, Lee, Walker, who have appreciated his work, but your petitioner is surprised to have been punished on charges brought against him without substantial cause, and thus mar the zeal of your petitioner in the discharge of his duties.

15. From the foregoing paras. the Government will be pleased to see that, though in one case as many as five charges were brought against your petitioner and in the other nine charges, your petitioner was yet found fault with only on one charge in each case (Appendices V and VII) by the Surgeon-General of the justice of which your humble petitioner is not convinced and against whose decision your petitioner humbly appeals, while your petitioner has been exonerated from all other charges.

16. The Government would further see how unnecessarily your petitioner has been put to extreme pains and anguish of mind by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and Acting Surgeon, 4th District, by framing so many groundless charges, from almost all of which your petitioner has been exonerated by the Surgeon-General.

17. The Government will also be pleased to see how your petitioner has been put to a pecuniary loss of Rs. 543 by stoppage of his Presidency allowance for 1½ years.

18. Under these circumstances your petitioner humbly implores the Government will be pleased to cancel his suspensions passed in Surgeon-General's Proceedings (Appendices V and VII), and order payment of his Presidency allowance withheld for 1½ years amounting to Rs. 543.

19. For which act of kindness your petitioner shall, as in duty bound,
EVER PRAY.

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and humble Servant,

D. John Pillai
Off. Apothecary

APPENDIX I.

30th August 1897.

FROM

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary, General Hospital,

TO

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital, Madras.

SIR,

I beg respectfully to request that you will be pleased to represent the following to the Surgeon-General for his favourable consideration.

I beg to state that I have been deprived of my allowance for nearly one year, and I find it hard to get on without it in Madras, where the living is dear and the house-rent high. There are two vacancies existing at present among the Civil Apothecaries attached to the General Hospital, entitled to the Presidency allowance; as I have been acting for one of them, I claimed the allowance lately, which was disallowed by the acting Senior Medical Officer, on account of the unfavourable remarks passed against me regarding my Service Book, for which I had been already punished by the Surgeon-General.

As I have not been transferred to the General Hospital, as a punishment or to be kept under observation, I humbly beg that the Presidency allowance may be granted to me, from the date of my joining the Institution, considering that I have been performing the duties of the permanent incumbent (Apothecary) who is entitled to the allowance.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Civil Apothecary.

30th August 1897.

FROM

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary, General Hospital,

TO

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital, Madras.

SIR,

In obedience to your endorsement, dated 30th instant, on my application, dated 26th idem, I beg to submit herewith two separate applications, for favour of your kind consideration and early disposal.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Apothecary.

No. 506.

Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai is informed that he cannot be recommended for the allowance.

(Signed) W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,

*Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Senior Medical Officer.*

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Madras, 14th September 1897.)

APPENDIX II.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Senior Medical Officer,
General Hospital, Madras,

To

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI,
Madras.

ORDER.

Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai is suspended from duty from the 31st October 1897 on the following charges:—

(1) For having verbally informed the Senior Medical Officer on the 30th ultimo that no relative was present during the night of the 6th instant with the patient admitted that night with plague.

(2) For having made a false statement in the Morning Report that he visited the wards at 3 A.M., whereas he did not go to the sheds between 11 P.M. and 6-30 A.M. Had he done so, the presence of the relative of the patient must have been noted by him.

(3) For neglect of duty in not having visited the patient, although he knew the patient was seriously ill.

Civil Apothecary John Pillai is directed to furnish, as soon as possible, such written explanation as he may have to offer on the above charges.

(Signed) W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Senior Medical Officer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
 Madras, 1st November 1897.

APPENDIX II(a).

2nd November 1897.

To

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital, Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your verbal order of 31st ultimo suspending me from duty, and a written order to that effect, dated 1st November 1897, calling on me to afford explanation on certain charges, I respectfully beg to explain as follows.

2. On the night of 6th October 1897 about 11-30, Civil Apothecary Masillamony Moodelly and I were on night duty. A patient and two of his people came with an open note from Mr. DeClarmont to Dr. Giffard, the Resident Medical Officer, requesting that the patient be attended to, and concluding "I hope that this is not a plague case." On inquiry we gathered from the patient that he had come lately from Poona, and that he was suffering from fever of four days' standing. Then we examined him and found that his temperature was 102.4, and he had a small blister on the dorsum of his right foot and enlargement of the glands in the right groin, and discovered that he had been given some brandy by his master; suspecting that the patient might be a case of *plague*, we detained the patient in the verandah attached to the Apothecary's room for the examination and orders of the Resident Medical Officer who arrived at about 12 o'clock.

3. Then we showed him the case with the note and drew his attention to the suspicious nature of the case from the history given by the patient and the symptoms. The Resident Medical Officer, after examining the patient, said that *it was not a case of plague*, and ordered the patient to be admitted in the A. shed among the other cases and prescribed no medicines to be given him for the night. This led me to conclude that the case was not one to be taken particular care of till the next

morning. Then I sent the patient to the shed with the usual diet sheet, when no request was preferred to me by the patient or his relatives to remain with him. Had this been the case, I would have issued "a pass" as usual. As, under the hospital standing rules, that no relatives are permitted to remain in the ward without "a pass." Should any be found, as it often occurs, they are either turned out by the Nurse in charge or the Assistant Matron or the Matron Superintendent on their respective rounds. Neither the Nurse in charge brought to my notice that any relative was present with the patient on the said night without "a pass." From this I was led to make the *bond fide* statement that I verbally made to the Senior Medical Officer, on the 30th ultimo, that no relative was present during the night of the 6th ultimo.

4. With regard to para. 2 of the charges, I beg to state that I did visit all the wards and also the sheds, at the stated intervals, as reported in my Morning Report of the said night. If I had failed to make my usual rounds, the matter should have been brought to your notice by the Nurse, in her daily written report for the night, on the following morning, or by the Assistant Matron and the Matron Superintendent, her superiors, then and there, and I would have been called on for an explanation, but this was not done till 25 days afterwards. I must here add that the Nurse in charge of the sheds has charge of both medical and surgical cases in isolated places; it often happens that she is absent either on the surgical or medical side or gone for her tea, during the visit of the Night Apothecary in charge of medical or surgical wards. And I did not notice the presence of the patient's relative on the said night, as my attention was not drawn to the case in question, by the ward attendant in charge, who was present then. Irrespective of my usual rounds, I have been often specially sent for by nurses to attend to urgent cases, nor was I specially sent for in this case by the Nurse in charge.

4a. In this connexion, I beg to bring to your notice that Miss Gersham, the Nurse who was in charge of the A. shed on that night, has voluntarily told me the following fact on the morning of the 31st October 1897 "that she was specially sent for by the Matron Superintendent at about midnight of the 30th ultimo, who drew out a statement herself and made the Nurse sign it, then and there, the gist of which was that why the Nurse failed to report about the plague case to me the Apothecary on duty on 6th ultimo. The Nurse in her defence stated that I had not paid my visits to the sheds that night. This statement, though false, she made to the Matron Superintendent to save herself for the moment, and felt much sorry for it that I may be brought into trouble thereby. Besides she told me that she had informed the Matron that the patient's relative stayed with him for the night, and when I questioned her as to why she did not bring to my notice about it, she said that she allowed it, on her own responsibility, out of sympathy for the relative who was the son of the patient.

5. With regard to para. 3 of the charge of neglect of duty, I beg to state that I did not think the case in question a serious one, as I was disabused in my mind by the Resident Medical Officer's diagnosis of its seriousness, and I thought it was unnecessary particularly to see the patient again at 3 A.M. in my rounds, as I saw and examined the patient only about two hours ago in the Apothecary's room. Nor was I sent for by the Nurse in charge to see the case before his death, and when she was questioned by me, immediately after the death when I happened to go there on the 7th ultimo morning, she informed me and the Ward Apothecary, Mr. Koman, that the patient was all right when she last took his temperature at 5 A.M., and took all his nourishment till 10 minutes before his death, and was conscious and looked well, and that she did not find anything urgent to send for me. This I had informed the Resident Medical Officer, immediately after his death, and to Senior Medical Officer in the *post mortem* room.

6. Further I beg to state that the real nature of the case was not diagnosed as plague, till after a *post mortem* examination was held the next morning, and when I went to report the death to the Resident Medical Officer, before the *post mortem* examination, he asked me how I was going to return it in the Morning Report to which I said "Fever and Lymphangites," and I have returned it accordingly in the Morning Report referred to.

In conclusion, I beg to request you will kindly take into consideration that I have diligently performed my duties for the past four months in the hospital under yourself and other

officers who have not found fault with me. Nor was I ever reported by any other Nurse for failing to go my rounds while on night duty, and this Nurse has not reported against me on the proper date, till I surmise she was forced to give such a statement 25 days after the due time upon which he present charges appear to have been brought against me.

Under the foregoing circumstances, you will be pleased to cancel the suspension and restore me to my position.

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

APPENDIX III.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
*Senior Medical Officer,
General Hospital, Madras,*

TO

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI,
Under Suspension, Madras.

MEMO.

He is directed to send in, as soon as possible, any reply he may have to offer on the following report:—

"I beg to report that on the night of the 28th, after the Duty Apothecary had been his rounds at 2 A.M., Patient No. 13, Pottinger Ward M₂, a bad diarrhoea case, complained that he had had several very scanty motions, also of pain in the abdomen. I sent down for Mr. John Pillai at 2-30 A.M., who refused to come up, and sent for the Prescription Book. I then sent twice for him and each time he sent for the Book. Eventually came up at 3-30 A.M., and was very rude both to the patient and myself."—(Sd.) E. Mackenzie.

(Signed) W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
*Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Senior Medical Officer.*

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Madras, 2nd November 1897. }

3rd November 1897.

TO

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 2nd November 1897, directing me to send in my reply on the report of Nurse D. Mackenzie against me, I beg to state as follows.

2. The Nurse herself admits that she sent for me after I had been on my rounds at 2 A.M. in her ward, but which round did not come to an end till about 3 A.M. on the 28th ultimo. Just then a ward cooly requested me that I was wanted by a patient in the Pottinger Ward, where I had been shortly before myself and previously at 10 P.M. with the Resident Medical Officer. No report was made by the Nurse as to the bad case of diarrhoea on either of these two visits, even though she was on each occasion interrogated, whether any case required to be attended to. I then sent the ward cooly back to ascertain from the Nurse the cot number of the patient who wanted me, so as to enable me to refer to the Special Ward Book kept at the Duty Apothecary's room. The Nurse sent word by him that No. 13, Pottinger 2, required my attendance, and when I referred to the Special Ward Book left in the Apothecary's room, I could not find any instructions regarding that

case No. 13 referred to by the Nurse. Immediately I sent word to bring the Ward Prescription Book for necessary reference, as to the prescription, &c., ordered for the patient, so that if any hypodermic injections were ordered, I might once for all take with me, from the Apothecary's room, and thus save time. Else I would have to come back for the same. This time she sent a note, asking me to please come up stating that the case was one of diarrhoea and the patient had scanty motions and also complained of pain in the abdomen, and that she could not send the Ward Book. I at once went up to the ward and asked the Nurse what was the matter. The Nurse, who so urgently wanted me, did not stir from her seat, but told me to go to the patient, and herself took no more trouble about the case. When I went to the patient he told me that he had 13 motions since 10 P.M. Then I went back to the Nurse and asked her if she had seen his motions and whether they were kept, and why she failed to bring it to my notice or the Resident Medical Officer at 10 o'clock or in my second round at 2 A.M. even though she was asked to do so on each round. To which she replied that she did not see the motions herself, but she only heard the patient complaining about it. Then I asked the patient where he had passed the stool, he pointed to the commode kept by his side in which he said that he passed all his motions, which I took outside and examined and found to be too scanty, for so many motions as alleged by the patient.

3. Finding that the Nurse would not leave her seat and come up to the patient to answer my queries and myself had to walk to and fro, I ordered the Nurse to take his temperature, which she took and it was normal, and after examining the pulse, &c., it took me about 20 minutes to be done with this patient, when I prescribed for the patient, it was 3-30 A.M. according to the Nurse's own time-piece, which the Nurse has reported to be the time (3-30 A.M.), that I eventually came up to see the patient, which is very misleading and not true.

4. I was not rude either to the patient or to the Nurse as alleged; except, perhaps, the patient mistook my remark about his stools being "too scanty," and that he should use only "the bed-pan" and not get up and go to the commode each time he wanted to make stool and exhaust himself, which he stoutly refused to do (as is the case with some of the whimsical Eurasian patients known to you, sir), all this while the Nurse was laughing and speaking to another Nurse rather than coming to my help.

5. On leaving the ward, I told the Nurse that her failure to bring the case in time to my notice on my two previous rounds would be brought to the notice of the Resident Medical Officer. This remark I had to make to the Nurse, as under the hospital standing rules, both the Duty Apothecaries cannot be absent from the duty room, at the same time seeing that I had been away from the duty room for nearly 1½ hours, and that the other Apothecary might be similarly called away. I have not been rude to the Nurse as alleged. She has evidently reported me to screen herself from blame. I have verbally represented the matter to the Resident Medical Officer the next morning, and have also explained to him how the Duty Apothecaries are needlessly troubled by the nurses in the manner above described.

I request you will be pleased to consider the matter of this report against an Apothecary by a Ward Nurse who is expected to carry out the orders of the Duty Apothecary in the absence of the Medical Officers and render me justice.

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

APPENDIX IV.

No. 3718.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Senior Medical Officer,
General Hospital, Madras,

TO

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI,
No. 4, Sandusa Street, Periamett,
New Town, Madras.

MEMO.

Apothecary D. John Pillai is directed to send any further explanation he may wish to offer with reference to Minute III of Exhibit B, forwarded for perusal and early return.

He is also directed to furnish an explanation for sending his letter, dated the 4th November 1897, direct to the Surgeon-General's Office in contravention to the Departmental Circular, No. 34 of 1886, when his petition was before the Senior Medical Officer, and being dealt with by that officer.

(Signed) W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Senior Medical Officer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Madras, 17th November 1897.

18th November 1897.

FROM

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI,
Under Suspension,

TO

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital, Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your Reference No. 3718, dated 17th November 1897, I beg to submit that in the remarks of the Matron Superintendent it is admitted that the Nurse was seated when I went up to her ward, and that she did not look at the stools passed by the patient before she so urgently sent for me shortly after my rounds at 2 A.M., when neither in this round, nor in the previous one at about 10 P.M. did she bring to my notice that the diarrhoea case had had several scanty motions and pain in the abdomen, as stated in her original report; if the case was so bad as reported by her, she would have naturally taken her seat near the diarrhoea case ("which became suddenly worse," as marked in pencil probably by the Senior Medical Officer, in the margin of my explanation), rather than near the pneumonia case which was not worse as alleged by the Nurse, as this was not the only bad case in the ward. I leave it to my superiors to see if the case could have gone so bad, in so short an interval.

5. While I retract nothing from my original explanation, dated 3rd November 1897, I beg to submit she may not have reported me, if I had not told her that I was going to report her to the Resident Medical Officer. I append below the remarks orally made by the then Acting Resident Medical Officer, Dr. F. C. Pereira, after seeing it, which will absolve me from blame—

"Civil Apothecary John Pillai, I have read your explanation on the Nurse's report to the Senior Medical Officer, and find that though I have no reason to disbelieve your statement, of what happened on the night of 28th ultimo, as you told me next morning, I think you were very unwise in threatening the Nurse with reporting her, else she might not have taken the initiative and reported you."

6. I further beg to state that, under the General Hospital Standing Orders, matters like this are inquired into and disposed of by the Resident Medical Officer, who is in charge of the hospital generally in the absence of the other Medical Officers. Unfortunately for me, matters have taken a serious turn in that the Resident Medical Officer, my immediate superior, was not at all called upon to inquire into and report about the case, while the Senior Medical Officer has been pleased to receive reports against me from a Nurse and call upon me for explanation fully five days after the due date and three days after my suspension, and the Matron Superintendent has been allowed to come to the rescue of the Nurse, a probationer, to whom she has granted a certificate of good character and consider her reliable, on her unsubstantiated report against me, an Apothecary, without a formal inquiry at least by the Resident Medical Officer, his (my) immediate superior.

7. Apart from this explanation, I beg to submit that the Apothecary on duty is supposed to be the Medical Officer in sub-charge for the time being, and as such the Nurses are practically under his orders, but I beg to submit that this position is not at all realized by the Eurasian Nurses, especially in respect of native Apothecaries, who are newly posted and not permanently attached to the institution, whom they evidently take a pleasure in worrying as much as they can possibly afford to do. Moreover it is only fair to submit that an Apothecary's version is as much entitled to acceptance as a Nurse's, if not more on account of his superior position.

8. In conclusion, I beg to submit that I being suspended by you from the hospital and under no other Medical Officer, and having received no orders from you for several days after my suspension, though I attended your office every morning, and that on the 4th morning the hospital writer having informed me that the Senior Medical Officer directed him to tell me "you are not wanted here," I had no other alternative than to place my pitiable case before the head of my department. This coupled with the anxiety of mind caused by my suspension has been my sole excuse for the procedure adopted by me, both in writing to you and sending the true copy of the correspondence relating to my suspension to the Secretary to Surgeon-General, and, if in doing so, I have transgressed the rules of the service, I beg to express my deep regret for it and my unqualified apology to you, in case my letter to you is considered in any way irregular or intemperate.

8a. As the papers relating to the plague case have not been attached to this correspondence, I hope that my explanation has been accepted.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,
Civil Apothecary.

APPENDIX V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Read the following papers:—

1. Letter No. 3579, dated 6th November 1897, from the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, reporting that he had suspended Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai—

- (a) For having informed the Senior Medical Officer on the 30th October 1897 that no relative was present during the night of 6th October 1897 with the patient admitted that night with plague;
- (b) For having made a false statement in the Morning Report that he visited the wards at 3 A.M.;
- (c) For neglect of duty in not having visited the patient, although he knew the patient was seriously ill;

(d) For not at once going and seeing a patient while on duty on the night of the 28th October when sent for by the Nurse in charge of the case;

(e) For writing an intemperate letter to the Senior Medical Officer.

2. The Apothecary's explanation submitted with the Senior Medical Officer's letter No. 3718, dated 19th November 1897.

Order thereon, No. 6216, dated 23rd November 1897.

After perusal of the whole file of correspondence, the Surgeon-General is of opinion that charge (a) has not been proved against the Apothecary, the Nurse in charge of the case is to blame for allowing a relative to be present with the patient, although no pass had been given by the Apothecary.

2. Charge (b), viz., that he made a false statement also remains unproved. It is, however, probable that the Apothecary's visit to the wards was very perfunctory.

3. Charge (c) is practically disposed of by para. 2.

4. As regards charge (d) the Apothecary is to blame for not going and seeing the patient, but the conduct of the Nurse as disclosed by the correspondence is, in the Surgeon-General's opinion, more blameworthy; she was either ignorant of the condition, or deliberately omitted to report the same to the Apothecary when he went his round at 2 A.M. Further, even when the Apothecary, she had sent for, arrived, she, according to her own admission, had failed to make herself acquainted with the condition of the stools. This reflects seriously on her as a Nurse. Her conduct should be seriously noticed by the Senior Medical Officer.

5. Charge (e) is by far the most serious—not only did the Apothecary write an intemperate letter to the Senior Medical Officer, but he also sent a copy of it direct to this office in contravention of departmental orders. He pleads the existence of extenuating circumstances in his defence, but, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, they were not such as to exculpate him.

6. The Surgeon-General accordingly directs that Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai be suspended from duty, pay and allowances from 31st October to the date of receipt by him of this order.

7. He will be removed from the General Hospital and posted to do duty under the Surgeon,

4th District, Madras.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. ELLIOT, M.B.,
Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

APPENDIX VI.

3rd November 1897.

To

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
General Hospital, Madras.

SIR,

I beg to submit that since joining this institution four months ago, I have been trying my humble best to please the several officers under whom I was ordered for duty from time to time. Owing to scarcity of hands of late, as also the arduous duties devolving on Apothecaries attached to the Hospital, almost all the hands have fallen ill and reported sick at one time or other, even though I did not escape becoming ill, being a man of delicate health, still, as I was bent upon pleasing my officers, I have stuck up to the post to the last without reporting sick even once.

You were not pleased to grant me even the local Presidency allowance for my labours, notwithstanding my repeated applications to you for the same, which you were pleased to grant to my juniors in service, while there have been two vacancies existing ever since I joined the hospital, nor have you been pleased to forward my representations to the Surgeon-General in regard to the allowance due to me and my grievances.

2. With all this, I was ungrudgingly doing my duty, till you were pleased to suspend me on the 31st ultimo, on the allegations made against me by a Nurse to the Matron Superintendent in my absence, regarding the late fatal plague case in the hospital, without either taking my explanation or establishing my guilt.

3. Under these circumstances, I humbly request that you will be graciously pleased to place the correspondence connected with my suspension before the Surgeon-General and get me transferred to any Tamil District in independent charge (as I have been without any allowance for over one year), as it is impossible for me to continue to serve you with safety any longer with credit to myself and usefulness to the patients in the General Hospital who seem, unfortunately for me, to be quite unjustly prejudiced against me, while I have been so harshly dealt with, without the least consideration due to my position and rank as an Apothecary of 17 years service compared to that of a Hospital Nurse on whose allegations I have been summarily dealt with.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Civil Apothecary.

APPENDIX VII.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Read the following papers :—

1. Letter No. 1 (confidential), dated 15th September 1898, from the Acting Surgeon, 4th District, Madras, reporting that he has suspended Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai on certain charges, and recommending his dismissal from the service.

2. Apothecary John Pillai's explanation, dated 20th September, also the Medical Officer's remarks thereon.

Order thereon, No. 5407, dated 6th October 1898.

1. Disobedience of the Medical Officer's verbal order that he should on no account leave the Royapettah Hospital while on duty. He twice went to the Isolation Hospital while on duty, though, after the first occasion, he was ordered not to repeat the same.

After reading the Apothecary's explanation the Surgeon-General gives him the benefit of the doubt.

2. Telling the Medical Officer a lie when he said he remained at the Hospital on the 7th September till late in the afternoon. He afterwards admitted that he left at 11-30 A.M., when proof was produced before him to that effect.

After reading the Apothecary's account the Surgeon-General is satisfied that the lie is not proved, and that the Apothecary appears to have been under a misapprehension.

3. Refusing, on the morning of the 8th September, to take charge of the purveyor's store-room keys thus putting the hospital to inconvenience and showing an obstructive spirit.

The Surgeon-General considers that the purveyor's store keys should not be handed over to any one else as the person thus taking them becomes responsible. Definite written orders should

have been given the Apothecary, and his relation with the temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon should have been laid down.

4. Refusing to remain in hospital (though present there at the time) when, on 7th September, an urgent summons came from the Police for the duty subordinate to attend a *post-mortem* and inquest at Mylapore.

The Apothecary is in fault here. Though he was hard worked all day he should have remained in hospital.

5. Insolent behaviour to the Medical Officer on 11th September, in that he pointing finger and out-stretching arm said "I take my solemn oath you told me I was to take no orders from the Assistant Surgeon." While reading the Apothecary's explanation, the Surgeon-General observes that the temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon is allowed to live 3 miles away from the hospital. This should be stopped at once, and he be ordered to live in the district, and as near the hospital as possible.

The Apothecary flurried by the Medical Officer, and in excitement, evidently made use of the language objected to.

6. Telling a lie on occasion No. 5, it was untrue—that he was told anything of the sort. The Surgeon-General is not quite satisfied that the Apothecary wished to tell a lie.

7. Insolence in snatching a document from the Medical Officer's table in a rude fashion on 11th September.

8. Refusing to replace the documents on the table when ordered to do so.

The conduct of the Apothecary was most insubordinate in this respect.

9. Failing to return two confidential documents sent to him for his remarks.

The Apothecary says that they were not asked to be returned.

With reference to charge 8, the Apothecary will be suspended from the date he was relieved of his duties by the Medical Officer until receipt by him of this order when he should rejoin. In the course of his explanation the Apothecary says that without the slightest provocation, he (the Medical Officer) called me "Fool," "Idiot" in the presence of subordinates and menial servants. The Medical Officer does not completely deny this allegation. In the opinion of the Surgeon-General, Medical subordinates cannot command the respect of hospital servants, and of their junior officers, if they are so treated before them.

Early arrangements will be made for the transfer of the Apothecary elsewhere.

(By Order).

(Signed) C. DONOVAN, CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

No. 522.

Forwarded to Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai for information.

2. Report yourself for duty to this hospital at once.

(Signed) F. J. CRAWFORD, M.D., CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Acting Surgeon, 4th District.

MADRAS, }
9th October 1898. }

APPENDIX VIII.

Extract from the explanation, dated 20th September 1898, submitted by Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

I beg respectfully to submit my explanation.

On the morning of 11th September 1898, I was sent for by the Medical Officer to his office, when I appeared before him and wished him. Then the Medical Officer asked me "Don't you know

that Assistant Surgeon Kistnasawmy Iyer is living three miles away." I said I don't know, he said I fine you Rs. 5 for refusing to receive the purveyor's store-room keys. To which I replied 'very well, sir,' upon that he grew angry and said I fine you Rs. 5 more for telling "very well, sir." Then I took out of my pocket and showed him the two slips of paper passed between me and the Assistant Surgeon concerning the purveyor's store-room keys on the evening of the previous day, and told him that in obedience to his recent verbal orders that I should take no orders from the Assistant Surgeon, and that nobody else except the Medical Officer himself was to issue orders to me. Then he threw the slips on the table saying that he won't look into them, and that he gave no such orders. Then I reminded him of the occasion when he gave such orders in the presence of a medical student during one of his evening visits to the hospital when I was on duty, and that I was prepared to take an oath to that effect. Then he got angry and said "I suspend you." Thereupon I picked up one of the slips thrown away by the Medical Officer, thinking it might be of use to me for my defence and, when he asked me to return it, I said respectfully that I would take a copy of it, and return it to him and attempted to do so on a side table, but the Medical Officer left his seat and came to me in a threatening manner and told me to get out. Then I was obliged to leave the place, with the slip in my hand, which I now submit in original. I beg to state that I did not snatch, but only picked up one of the slips from the table thrown away by the Medical Officer.

I beg to conclude that for nearly six months last year I worked in this same hospital under Dr. Walker, under whose strictest and most impartial supervision, I earned a good name and gave him every satisfaction, and he has reported me very favourably to the Surgeon-General. Ultimately I joined the Surgeon-General's Office where, after my good service of six months, I was posted to this hospital permanently, and during the short time I was under Dr. Donovan, I have gained his good opinion and was not once reported for obstructing work. Since the arrival of Dr. Crawford, the present Medical Officer, had also good opinion of me by acceding to my proposal and introducing for the first time Receipt and Issue book of stock articles, ingredients statement, wine and spirit monthly account in the purveyor's department, and made favourable mention of me to the Surgeon-General during his last visit to the hospital, but from the date he abused me as "Fool," "Idiot" and my confidentially expressing my feelings on the matter to him (*vide* Enclosure 4), he appears to have been displeased with me, and when I found that he was watching me, I noted down all his orders and sayings to me as stated in para. 10 of his letter No. 1, so that I may not be found disobeying his orders for my own safety. If subordinates carried any report against me in my absence, I regret he believed them, and I was not given the full chance of explaining myself either orally or in writing. I was not even allowed to speak and explain myself and was often discharged from his presence 'shut up,' 'get out,' &c. All these I bore patiently, knowing that I have already suffered much, and the slightest slip on my part, would lead me to trouble, I was always too careful, and I have endeavoured my best to do my work conscientiously.

15. In the present instance, if the report made against me by the Assistant Surgeon was referred to me in original and my explanation taken, the matter would not have ended in my suspension and thus given no room for such a lengthy correspondence, and I now leave the case in the hands of the Surgeon-General.

20th September 1898.

(Enclosure 4 to Explanation, dated 20th September 1898, submitted to Secretary to the Surgeon-General.)

'CONFIDENTIAL.'

23rd August 1898.

To

THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
Royapettah Hospital.

SIR,

As per your verbal orders asking me to check the purveyor's monthly accounts for July 1898, I checked them yesterday and submitted the result to you for orders, and suggested that the accounts cannot be accurately checked without the balance statement of the articles purchased, expended, &c., as this is done in all hospitals, where articles are purchased and stored.

As this was the first time I was ordered to check the accounts, I brought the defect to your notice. If you had not approved my suggestion, you could have thrown it out, but unfortunately for me, you asked me what necessity there was for keeping a balance statement of stationery, &c., and whether I knew what the purveyor did with the stationery purchased by him in the previous month. I replied 'I don't know.' Then you grew angry and called me "Fool," "Idiot" in the presence of the other subordinates, purveyor and the menial servants, &c. I very much grieve to say, this sudden abuse was not deserved by me, without any provocation on my part, for bringing a defect to your notice, and though I felt it very keenly at the time, yet I kept silent, and thought it best to bring the matter to your notice subsequently. I respectfully appeal to you, my superior officer, that some consideration is due to me, as your subordinate of 18 years' service, and that I may not be called names hereafter in the presence of the brother subordinates, juniors and servants.

As a result of this treatment, I may bring to your notice that the purveyor, about whose rude behaviour I reported to you on 8th September 1898, has since grown worse and treats me with contempt, that I find it impossible to check his accounts. I respectfully request you to permit me to have nothing to do with the man, who was fined for being rude to yourself and unmanageable the other day.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Civil Apothecary.

This letter was returned to me by the Medical Officer after perusal in person, stating that "if a subordinate writes to me thus I will fine him 10 rupees."

23rd September 1898.

(Enclosure 3 to Explanation, dated 20th September 1898, submitted to Secretary to the Surgeon-General.)

'CONFIDENTIAL.'

8th September 1898.

To

THE MEDICAL OFFICER,

Royapettah Hospital.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum, dated 8th September 1898, enclosed in a confidential cover, I beg to explain as follows:—

As per your orders yesterday, I was, after finishing the out-patients, engaged with the old purveyor delivering charge of stores, cash accounts, &c., to his successor, who is new to the work, and to whom I had to explain each and every thing as per your orders. This necessarily kept me in the hospital till late in the afternoon, when I went for my meals, and was back again at the hospital at 3 P.M.

While I was engaged in the purveyor's store room, Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hoosain came to me about 4 P.M. to that room, and asked me to relieve him, as he had to attend a *post-mortem* examination, when I told him that I had been busy all day in hospital, though off duty, and that I could remain till 5 P.M. in the hospital, as I had to go to the Isolation Hospital also, after I was done with the purveyor's, and wanted him to arrange with somebody else to relieve him; a little while after, the Hospital Assistant told me that he had written to the Police, asking the body to be sent to the Hospital for *post-mortem*, and thus there was no need of my staying at the hospital as requested by the Hospital Assistant.

I further beg to bring to your notice that the Hospital Assistant could have attended the *post-mortem* examination by leaving the Assistant Surgeon in his place who visits the patients in the afternoon, or one of the other two Hospital Assistants who are required to live within 200 yards

of the hospital to attend to emergent calls like this, for which they are paid house-rent. I may also bring to your notice that Mr. Bradbury, Police Inspector, informed me this morning that the intimation for the *post-mortem* examination was sent to hospital about 1 P.M., and finding no subordinate turning up for the inquest till late in the evening, the case was disposed of with the help of a Military Hospital Assistant.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Hospital Assistant should have reported such matters to you for orders and got one of the subordinates directed to attend to the work. But he has not done so, and he seems to have delayed from about 1 till 4 P.M., when he met me at the purveyor's room, where I was (though off duty) then engaged on extra duty assigned to me for the day and had not finished my visit to the Isolation shed.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Civil Apothecary.

MEMO. BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

It has to-day been reported to me that a summons was issued to the medical subordinate on duty (at the time Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hoosain) to attend a *post-mortem* examination at Mylapore. This occurred at 2.45 P.M. At 4.15 Civil Apothecary John Pillai came to the hospital and was asked by the subordinate on duty to remain in the hospital while he went to perform the *post-mortem* examination. Civil Apothecary John Pillai refused, saying he would but remain half an hour; as it was impossible for the medical subordinate on duty to proceed to Mylapore and do a *post-mortem* in that time, the medical subordinate considered it his duty to stay in hospital. The result being that this very necessary examination was not done. This is a serious matter and requires an explanation from Civil Apothecary John Pillai.

(Signed) F. J. CRAWFORD, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon, 4th District.

ROYAPETTAH,
8th September 1898.

'CONFIDENTIAL.'

9th September 1898.

To

THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
4th District.

SIR,

I respectfully request you to refer to my explanation, dated 8th September 1898, from which you will be pleased to see—

- (1) That I have not admitted that I refused to take charge of the hospital from Hospital Assistant.
- (2) All I told him was that, although I was off duty, I was engaged almost the whole day on a special work assigned to me by the Medical Officer, and that I could stay in the hospital till 5 P.M., after which I had to go to the Isolation Hospital at Kistnampett.
- (3) That the three Hospital Assistants attached to hospital are paid house-rent to live near the hospital specially to attend to such emergent calls, and they are to leave their addresses at home or with the duty subordinate when they go out.
- (4) If the Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hoosain had failed to secure the attendance of the other two Hospital Assistants, he should have reported the matter to you and got me orders either to relieve him at the hospital or to give up my visit to the Isolation

Hospital for the day, as no one else was deputed by the Medical Officer for that work.

- (5) As an instance of my ready willingness to work even on my off-duty days, the same Hospital Assistant when on duty on a certain night told me that you desired me to wait at the hospital for an emergent operation case (obstruction of the bowels), I have readily complied with and stayed at the hospital late, till no longer wanted.
- (6) Whereas the Hospital Assistant instead of writing to and getting orders from the Medical Officer, he has taken upon himself of writing to the Police to send up the body to hospital, and thus there was no need of any one relieving him.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Civil Apothecary.

APPENDIX IX.

FROM

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI,
Under orders to Guntakul on Plague duty,

TO

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

SIR,

With reference to Surgeon-General's Proceedings, No. 5407, dated 6th October 1898, while thanking the Surgeon-General for his decision in my favour in eight charges out of the nine brought against me by the Medical Officer, Royapettah, I respectfully beg to submit the following further explanation with reference to charge 8, viz., "refusing to replace the documents on the table when ordered to do so, on which I was suspended from the date of relief from my duties by the Medical Officer until receipt of the above order," and humbly solicit a review of the suspension order.

2. The Surgeon-General will be pleased to consider that I have already in my explanation, dated 20th September 1898, prominently brought to his notice the fact that the two written statements of the Assistant Surgeon and the Hospital Assistant, appended to the Medical Officer's Confidential letter, No. 1, dated 15th September 1898, were taken by the Medical Officer after he had suspended me, on 11th September 1898, and my explanation was not taken by the Medical Officer till they were returned to me for explanation by your office, on 18th September 1898; thus I was placed at a great disadvantage.

3. To make my case serious, the Medical Officer again called on the Assistant Surgeon to put in another statement as to what took place during the interview between the Medical Officer and myself on the 11th September 1898 after he had received my explanation, dated 20th September 1898, which statement I had not the chance of seeing at all and meeting it, and if it had been referred to me at the first instance along with the Medical Officer's first report, dated 15th September 1898, I would have requested the Surgeon-General to disallow the evidence, as it was the Assistant Surgeon who preferred the complaint against me, as such my opponent, and at his instance the present case sprang up.

4. I beg to add that the documents reported to have been snatched by me was only one of the two slips of paper which I had in my possession, and took out of my pocket and gave the Medical Officer to see, which he threw away on the table saying that he would not look into them. I never scratched as reported, but only picked up what was thrown away; the paper referred to was my own property, which I had preserved for my safety. When I found that the Medical Officer did not

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care to see what those slips contained and do me justice, but began the interview by saying "I fine you Rs. 5, and so on, and ended it by suspending me," thus exercising on me the powers reserved to the head of my department (S.O. No. 28 of 1898), and ultimately recommended my dismissal, and I had no other course left me except picking up one of them, which was the sole means of saving me from blame, in refusing to receive the purveyor's keys, from the Assistant Surgeon, and attempted to take a copy of it on a side-table, with the object of returning it as desired by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer grew still more enraged and came up to me leaving his seat and ordered me to get out. If I had not taken a copy of it, as I had intended, or not preserved and produced the slip, as Enclosure No. 1, to my explanation, dated 20th September 1898, it would have been lost and the case would have ended quite unfavourable to me, and that I would be deprived of the only means I had to justify my action of refusing to receive the purveyor's keys without the express orders of the Medical Officer.

5. Under the circumstances, I humbly assure the Surgeon-General that *it was nothing but sole anxiety for my safety on my part and not the least intent to disobey my superior officer* that induced me to pick up the slip thrown away.

6. As will be evident from the manner in which how patiently I have borne the abusive language used towards me by the Medical Officer in the presence of the hospital staff on 22nd August 1898 (*vide* Enclosure No. 4 to my explanation, dated 20th September 1898).

My transfer from *this permanent appointment* at Royapettah Hospital to *Plague duty at Guntakul* is *itself a punishment* for me, but coupled with the *suspension* which amounts to a month, entailing a loss of my full month's pay and allowance, makes my condition more miserable, in this time of scarcity and blight my future prospects.

Begging that the Surgeon-General will take a favourable view of my case, as I have now laid clearly the whole facts before him, and kindly cancel the suspension,

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. JOHN PILLAI,

Civil Apothecary.

ROYAPETTAH, }
13th October 1898. }

No. 5650.

TO

CIVIL APOTHECARY D. JOHN PILLAI.

The Surgeon-General sees no reason to re-open the case.

2. To be returned.

(By order)

(Signed) C. DONOVAN, CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,

Secretary to the Surgeon-General

with the Government of Madras.

MADRAS, }
14th October 1898. }

TESTIMONIALS.

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.

13th September 1890.

(Signed) F. ROEY, Surgeon, I.M.S., & P.L.,
Acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,
Madras.

II.

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.

III.

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-LIEUT.-COLONEL,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
Trichinopoly.

IV.

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.

V.

My services in connection with the cholera outbreak at Cuddalore in 1897 were appreciated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, who regretted to lose my services on my transfer to Madras in June 1897 (Transfer Return).

VI.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon, 4th District, Madras, has submitted several favourable reports about me to the Surgeon-General, appreciated my services, recommended me for the Presidency allowance, and requested the Surgeon-General on his visit to the Royapettah Hospital to retain me in that hospital on my transfer to the Surgeon-General's Office on Plague duty in February 1898, where I worked for nearly six months up to 17th July 1898 to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Surgeon-General (Transfer Return).

Proceedings of the Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras
Read the following paper in 1898
(1) Letter No 1 Confidential dated 18th March 1898
from the Acting Surgeon-General, Madras, in
reporting that both in regard to his Civil Apothecary
D. John Pillai on certain charges and recommending
his dismissal from the service.
(2) Letter from John Pillai's explanation
to the Surgeon-General dated 18th March 1898
in which he states that the charges are unfounded
and that he is ready to prove the same.
After the above No 5407 dated 6th April 1898
the Surgeon-General has been charged
with the following officers:
Hyde, Discharge of the Medical Officer's duties
and that he should come around leave the
Royapettah Hospital while on duty. He then
went to the Isolation Hospital while on duty.
He then returned to the Royapettah Hospital
to repeat the same.
After reading the Apothecary's explanation
the Surgeon-General gives him the benefit of the
doubt.

(2) Telling the Medical Officer a lie when he said he remained at the hospital on the 7th September till late in the afternoon. He afterwards admitted that he left at 11.30 A.M. when proof was produced before him to that effect.

After perusing the Apothecary's account the Surgeon General is satisfied that the lie is not proved and that the Apothecary appears to have been under a misapprehension.

(3) Refusing on the morning of the 8th September to take charge of the Purveyors store-room keys, thus putting the Hospital to inconvenience and showing an obstructive spirit.

The Surgeon General considers that the Purveyors store-keys should not be handed over to any one else as the person thus taking them becomes responsible. Definite written orders should have been given the Apothecary and his relation with the Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon... should have been laid down.

(4) Refusing to remain in hospital (though present there at the time) when on September 7th an urgent summons came from the Police for the duty subordinate to attend a Post-mortem ~~and~~ inspect at Obaylapore.

The

The Apothecary is in fault here. though he was hard worked all day, he should have remained in hospital.

(5) Insolent behaviour to the Medical Officer on September 11th in that he pointing finger and outstretching arm said "I take my solemn oath you told me I was to take no orders from the Assistant Surgeon."

The Apothecary, flurried by the Medical Officer and in excitement evidently made use of the language objected to. While reading the Apothecary's explanation, the Surgeon General observes that the Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon is allowed to live 3 miles away from the Hospital. This should be stopped at once and he be ordered to live in the District and as near the hospital as possible.

(6) Telling a lie on occasion etc. it was untrue that he was told anything of the sort.

The Surgeon General is not quite satisfied that the Apothecary wished to tell a lie.

(7) Indulgence in snatching a document from the Medical Officer's table in a rude fashion on September 11th.

(8) Refusing to replace the document on the table when ordered to do so.

The conduct of the Apothecary, was most insubordinate in this respect.

(9) Failing to return two confidential documents sent to him for his remarks.

The Apothecary, says that they were not asked to be returned.

2. With reference to charge 8 the Apothecary will be suspended from the date he was relieved of his duties by the Medical Officer until receipt by him of this order when he should rejoin.

3. In the course of his explanation the Apothecary says that "without the slightest provocation he (the Medical Officer) called me 'Fool,' 'Idiot,' in the presence of subordinates and menial servants." The Medical Officer does not completely deny this allegation. In the opinion of the Surgeon General, Medical Subordinates cannot command the respect of hospital servants and of their juniors if they are so treated before them.

4. Early arrangements will be made for the transfer of the Apothecary elsewhere.

(By Order)

Edw. C. Donovan, Captain I. M. S.

Secy. Surgeon General with Govt

(True Copy)

C. Sibthorpe Surgeon General

Surgeon General with Govt of Madras

No. $\frac{6}{76}$

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 6 December 1898.

From

SURGEON-~~Major~~-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Memorial from Civil Apothecary D. John Pillai, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment, appealing against his suspension by me.

2. The suspension being only for a period of one month he has, under G. O. No. 1644 Public, dated 14th December 1898, no right of appeal to Government, but as the Memorial is addressed to His Excellency I forward it for disposal.

3. The Memorialist introduces a lot of extraneous matter in the appeal which has no bearing on the case. It will however show Government that he has always been a troublesome and unreliable subordinate.

4. I send a copy of my Proceedings in the case against which he appeals, from which it will be seen that it was dealt with by me with much consideration and forbearance. His rude and impertinent attitude towards his Medical

Medical Officer and his failure to attend the
Post mortem duty - charges which have been
proved against him - demanded severe notice
(and the punishment of one month's suspension
awarded by me was by no means heavy -
In fact the Apothecary ought to be
thankful that he did not sufficiently
meet his deserts.

I have the honor to be
Sir -

Your most obedient servant

C. Fortescue Surgeon General
Surgeon General with Govt of Madras.

F
5

Public Dept

Memorandum No 17
of 2-1-99

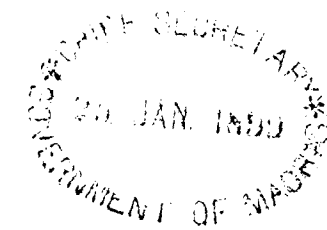
With reference to
his letter no 96 dated
6 Dec 1898, the Surgeon
Genl is requested to
report the exact period
during which Civil
Apothecary D. John Pillai
was under suspension
on each of the two
occasions in Octr-Novr
1897 and Sept-Octr
1898.

Cm AK
2/1/99

In the Surgeon Genl

Public (1899) Department.

CURRENT No.



Order

From Surgeon General
to Sir John C. Moore
Surgeon General
and in Chief of Medical
No. 102

Dated 24th January 99

Received } 25-1-1899
Registered }

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Regarding the exact period during which civil assembly D. John Pillai was under suspension on the two occasions referred to.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No.

102.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, *24 January* 1899.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.L.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I With reference to Memorandum
 No. 17, Public, dated the 2nd instant, I
 have the honor to give below the exact
 period during which Civil Apothecary
 A. John Pillai was under suspension
 on the occasions referred to as ascertained
 from his service book.

From 1st November 1897 to 23rd November 1897
 both days inclusive

" 12th September 1898 to 5th October 1898
 both days inclusive

C. Sibthorpe
 Surgeon-General

C. 1-2-99
Ru 2-99

G.
586 A
500-D-8-DS.

C. No. 3858

SUBJECT.

Petition from
Civil appt. D. John Pilleri

FOR ORDERS.

Civil appt. D. John Pilleri
for reasons on these points
prejudicially affecting him.
(1) Against his suspension by
the Surgeon General from the 21st
Oct 1917 to the date of the
receipt by him of the S. G.'s
order of 23.11.17, for having
written an intemperate letter
to the Senior Med. Officer
Gen. Hospital, & for having
sent a copy of it direct
to the Surgeon Genl's office.
(2) Against his suspension
by the Surgeon Genl from 11.9.18
to the date of the receipt by
him of the S. G.'s order of 6.10.18
for insolence in Swatkins.

a document from the Table
of the Surgeon 4th Dist, and
refusing to replace the paper
on the table when ordered
to do so.

(3) Against the deprivation
of Presiding allowance at
Rs 30 per mensem while
serving at Madras for
1 1/2 years, amounting in all
to Rs. 543.

2. The petitioner does
deserve to justify his
complaint in the two cases
which led to his suspension.

3. The Surgeon Genl in
forwarding the petition,
observes that the suspension
being for a period of only
one month, right of
appeal to Govt. is barred
under G.O. no 1644 Public
of 14.12.97, but that as
the memorial is addressed
to Govt., he sends it on
for disposal.

4. The Surgeon Genl
remarks only on the
second case of suspension

in Sept. 1908, but says nothing
about the suspension of
Oct. 1907, however, the
apothecary has no right
of appeal against suspension,
not amounting to a month, his
petition on this point
may be rejected.

5. The first suspension
took place prior to the
issue of G.O. no 1644 Public
of 14.12.97, but before the
date of that order, the
S.G. had power to suspend
Civil Apothecaries without
right of appeal to Govt.,
vide G.O. no 788 Public of
23.10.94.

6. The Surgeon Genl does
not remark on the
petitioner's appeal against
the deprivation of Presy.
allowance. Orders are
requested whether a report
on the point should be
called for.

7. The Surgeon Genl says
that the apothecary has

Full particulars of the case
sent to the Govt. for disposal
11/3/19
11/3/19

always, however, a troublesome
& unreliable character.

In this connection, attention
is invited to G.O. No 993
Public of 25.6.97.

8. There is an improvement
in the last form of the
S. G's letter, where he
speaks of the petitioner's
"failure to attend the
post mortem duty".

An copy of official books
printed as oppositions to
the petition shows that
the apothecary, having
been off duty on the
afternoon of 7th Sept last,
refused to remain at
the Mayapattin Hospital
when asked to do so
by the Hospital asst.
on duty, the letter
having been asked by
the Police to attend
a post mortem & inquest
at Mayapattin.

9. The Surgeon Genl
appears to think that

when a petition is
addressed to Govt by
one of his subordinates,
he is bound to send
it on, even in cases
in which an appeal
does not lie to Govt.
He must perhaps be
told that he is empowered
to withhold
transmission of petition
in such cases, otherwise
the object of delegating
powers, viz to curtail
cases which he
defers.

As clear as
the appeal against his
order of discharge is
banned. The man has been
specially informed
in each case the offer of
which he has been found
guilty, insubordination,
had its origin in his summon.
The charges brought against
him which have not been
established. There seems here

Cl

Ans 385-8

NOTE FOR THE Under Secretary

Please use the

Chief Sec's pencil notes in the margin of the note for orders.

(1) The term "full powers" occurs in para I (g) of the Surgeon Gen's letter printed with G.O. no 788 Public Order 23.10.94. It apparently means that the Surgeon Gen was to have full discretion (no limitations were mentioned) to fine suspend & dismiss civil apothecaries & shops etc., the right of appeal to Govt being allowed only in cases of dismissal^{xx}

xx The S.G.'s powers have since been clearly defined (under G.O. 1644 d 14/12/97, Reg A)

(2) The order regarding the grant of Privileges allow to civil apothecaries is G.O. no 328 Public Order 2.5.90. The Surgeon Gen showed that the allow would be required eventually for 18 civil apothecaries - at

to be no sufficient reason for departing from the regular procedure & requiring to admit his appeal.

With regard to the Apothecary's claim for Privileges allowance, then it is understood, is a letter which should be left entirely to the S.G.'s discretion.

12/2/97

It is necessary to know the exact time during which this Apothecary was under suspension. In fact, cases the S.G.'s order is to avoid that it might in fact cover two months. Ask the S.G. or the S.G. or to the time the suspension lasted.

14/12/97

CS

In both cases, the S.G. reports (in current no 288) that the period of suspension was less than one month.

26.1.99 11/11/99

only eleven were eligible for it. The G.O. did not make it optional with the S.G. to grant the allowance, nor was the grant made dependent on good conduct. Civil apothecaries serving at the Pres. tower, to a limit of ¹⁶ were eligible for it, the Govt. having included two

attached to the Lancaster Asylum. The question is John Pillai's case is whether he came within the limit of 16, while serving at Madras. If he did, the Supt. Genl. should apparently give reasons for withholding the allowance from him.

(3) The C. petition rules do not expressly empower heads of Dept. to withhold transmission of appeals addressed to Govt. in cases in which no appeal lies to Govt. The A. & V. petition rules give the G. & P. local Govts. power

The letter of D. D. D. to the G.O. 320 Public d 2/5/90 (Part B) shows that the charge allowance was asked for in order to induce good men, possessed of special qualifications, to accept service at the Govt. Hospital. It is inferred from the history of John Pillai that his case hardly accords with this description, and it seems unnecessary to rule that the allowance must always be paid, for this apothecaries taken away from independent charge as a punishment must have the same advantage as specially selected men.

Ax
15/12/90

to withhold petitions addressed to the G. & P. & the Secy. of State in certain cases. The object of prohibiting appeals from Govt. servants to the higher authorities in certain specified cases is to continue the correspondence. This object would be defeated if heads of Dept. are to send on petitions addressed to Govt. even in cases in which no appeal lies to Govt.

The C. petition rules empower heads of Dept. to withhold the transmission of appeals in such cases.

(4) Please see remarks under (2).

Cap.
14/12/90

Ax

15/12/90 As in fact the Supt. Genl. was for less than a month in both cases. The appeal must be rejected whether this man is entitled to

change allowance or not depends
on the appl. law by him. It
appears from Dr. Hild's letter on
the 2nd of 4. 2nd May 99. that
that the timing of allowance was
not fixed in 16 absolutely but
with reference to the timing of
"civil appl. as made for reasons"
of the Apothecary Society. Thus
as I understood the matter of the
scale of rate of the Hospital provides
for 2 apothecaries and the larger
case? part 2 then there there
will not fit the allowance only
2 will. & it is for the 1. 4 1-
fit which two are to fit it. The
3rd then is a superannuation &
then not fit the allowance though
all the other allowances were
unappropriated. If however this
man were not a superannuation
but fitted one of the two parts
same? in Apothecaries on the 11th of
I do not think the 1. 4. 1-?

withhold the allowance. Mr.
J. G. to report on the facts as
they do not appear from the
papers.
36.1.99

These facts do not appear
to have been obtained.
Mr 2.2.99

NOTE FOR THE H.C.

With reference to the
explanation called for I
beg to submit that this file
came to me at a late hour
on the 30th when the circulation
was rather heavy. The notes
in the file were very long and
the C.S.'s instructions were at
the very end; and finding that
the circulation instruction
"H.C." was not struck off
I sent the file on without
going through the notes. I
regret very much the mistake
& regret that I may be
excused.

PKG
4.2.99

to the
The above is the
Circulation Clerk's ex-
planation

E. J. G.
4/2/99
Submitted to the Chief
Sect. the morning of 4th

Under Song.

unfortunately the paper was not sent to me after the C. S. notice on it, & before it was sent in care, & I had no opportunity of stopping it. I have taken steps to insure that all our Public & Quaker papers which may be noted on by the C. S. shall be seen by me before they go further.

C₂
6.2.25

C.S. Submitted. The
acc. clerk shared of
Carran have looked at
his end of the notes to see
if there was anything to
ship acc. He probably
looked for marginal notes
by the C.S. and finding
any which called for further
information concluded that the
file should acc. He has been
warned to be more careful.

Dr. 6/2/99

Sam. May.

Dr. 6/295

Public opinion

Numero :- $\frac{N^{\circ} 429}{410-277}$

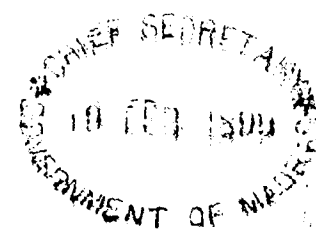
with reference to
letter from the Surgeon General
no $\frac{C}{76}$ dated 6 Dec 1898,
~~the Surgeon General~~
it is observed
~~the Surgeon General~~
~~that~~ that the Surgeon
General's report on the
petition of Civil apothecary
D. John Pillai makes
no ~~admission~~ allusion
to the latter's appeal
against ~~the~~ ^{his} deprivation
of ~~his~~ Presidential allowance
for the ~~the~~ period he
was attached to Govt.
hospitals at Madras.
G.O. no 328 Public Health
2 May 1899, ^{appears to} does not ~~not~~
^{intend} ~~completely~~ his refusal of
~~allow the Surgeon General~~
~~the option of~~
~~to~~ ⁱⁿ ~~refusing~~ the allowance
to any Civil apothecary
who ^{is} ~~is~~ within the
sanctioned scale of establishment
of the hospital to which
he may be attached.

The Surgeon General is requested
to report on the facts,
& to state the reasons
for refusing the allowance
to apothecary John Pillai.

C₂ 11/2/99
10.2.99 11/2/99

Public (1899) Department.

CURRENT No.



From

Surgeon General C. S. S. S. S.
C. S. S. S. S.
Surgeon General with the Govt.
of Madras.

No. 172

Order Endowment - N^o 529
20/2/99
Civil Apothecary John
Pillai's petition is re-
forwarded
to the Surgeon
General for perusal
and return.

km C₂ 11/2/99
10.2.99 11/2/99

Dated 10th February 1899
Received 19. 2. 99
Registered 20. 2. 99
Enclosures
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

(Reg. thing to forward
to 2 Apothecary John
Pillai's petition for
reference and for re filing
the memorandum No. 429
dated 10th February 1899)

John Surgeon General
11/2/99

To
The Surgeon General (G. S.)
with reference in C₂ 3858

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
		<i>Memo 129 Pub.</i>	<i>10-2-99</i>
		<i>papers</i>	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[1]

No. *172.*

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, the 10th February 1899.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.L.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. 489,
dated the 10th February 1899, I have the honor to re-
quest the favor of your forwarding Civil Apothecary John
Miller's petition as I have no copy of the same in my
office and a reference to it is necessary to enable me to
reply to your memorandum.

I shall return it with my reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-General,

Surgeon-General with the Government

of Madras.

CS

C 6399
R 7:57

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

From
Surgeon General C. J. Thorpe
C.B. F.R.C.P. I,
Surgeon General with the Govt.
of Madras.

Orders, with reference to the
no. 5 at page 4.

2. The Surgeon General has
to the disposal of the apothecary's
claim to Presidency allowance.
The petitioner's appeal against
the two periods of suspension
imposed on him by the
Surgeon General, is barred, both
periods having been less than
a month. Submitted that
the whole petition may now
be rejected.

Dated 27 February.
Received 28. 2. 99
Registered 1. 3. 99
Enclosures 1
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Returning the petition of Civil
Apothecary John Pillai and stating
that he was not entitled to
any Presidency allowance as
he was posted to do duty as
an extra assistant.

Cu

27.2.99

H.W. 100

5/2/99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[1]

No. 195.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, the 27th Februray 1899.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., 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 memorandum No.429, Public, dated the 10th February 1899, I have the honor to state that Civil Apothecary John Pillai was in both instances posted to do duty as an extra subordinate and to be kept under observation. As such he was not entitled to any Presidency allowance.

2. His petition received with your memorandum No. 529 dated 30th February 1899, is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Sibthorpe.

Surgeon-General,

Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

C. No. 3838 From the Surgeon General No. C/76, dated 6-12-1898.
" 288 " " " 102 " 24-1-1899.
" 5249 " " " 172 " 18-2-1899.
" 6555 " " " 195 " 27-2-1899.
order no 315 D/13-3-99
mis

The petitioner will
be informed that the
Govt. declines to interfere
with the orders passed
by the Surgeon General on
his case.

(Promoted)

C₂
9-3-99 10/3/99 11/3/99

To the Surgeon General (290)