23-4-08
19-3-17
26-12-17
3-5-19 R I
6-11-19 R I
27-9-20 Block II

11-10-05

[L. & M. 2,000-8-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1079-m

DATED 8th July 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Municipal Budget.

Passing orders on explanations of points noticed in the Madras----for 1895-96.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C 2469	295						

No. $\frac{2 \text{ Medical}}{138-149}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Calcutta, the 23rd March 1895.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{8 \text{ Medical}}{624-633}$, dated the 26th September 1888.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{5 \text{ Medical}}{351-361}$, dated the 15th June 1889, and the draft Bill to provide for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition published with it.

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above Resolution.

The Report (1893) of the Leprosy Commission in India appointed at the instance of the National Leprosy Fund in 1890.

The Memorandum on that Report, as prepared by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose by the National Leprosy Fund, and endorsed or annotated by members of the Executive Committee of the Fund.

Home Department Circular letter No. $\frac{11 \text{ Medical}}{561-570}$, dated the 15th September 1893, forwarding, for the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations, the above-mentioned Report and Memorandum, together with a Memorandum by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to that Circular letter.

Home Department letter No. 48 Medical, dated the 7th February 1895, to the Government of Bengal, conveying the approval of the Governor General in Council to the introduction in the local Legislative Council of a draft Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the regulation of the exercise by lepers of certain trades or callings.

RESOLUTION.

THE question whether it would not be possible for the State to take a more direct part in the prevention or treatment of leprosy in India has been for some years under the consideration of the Government of India. In the Resolution, dated the 26th September 1888, the Governor General in Council observed that so far as had been ascertained at the census of 1881 there were 131,618 lepers in British India, that these figures did not in all probability afford a true measure of the disease, and that about 1 per cent. only of the lepers actually known to exist came under organised relief in Institutions maintained by charity or assisted by Government. It was stated that the great majority of lepers preferred to be the objects of local charity and appeared to disapprove of the small amount of restraint to which they were liable in institutions maintained for their treatment. The Governor General in Council was of opinion that the absolute segregation of the sexes and the confinement for life of all affected by leprosy, which His Excellency in Council was then assured was the only effectual measure for stamping out the disease, would not only be repugnant to public opinion but would be impracticable in India. After a careful consideration of the subject the Governor General in Council came to the conclusion that, for the time at all events, the State could not attempt more than the encouragement of the grant of medical and charitable relief to lepers in voluntary hospitals and Leper Asylums. His Excellency in Council expressed the opinion that in such institutions the necessity of strictly segregating the sexes should invariably be kept in view and desired that this condition should be enforced in the case of every institution for the relief of lepers receiving aid from public funds, and that every effort should be made to induce the supporters of institutions of the kind maintained by voluntary contributions to adopt a similar rule.

2. Subsequently, upon a further examination of the question, the Governor General in Council considered that some additional measures might be taken with the object of promoting the establishment of asylums or retreats for lepers and giving legislative sanction to the retention of lepers in such retreats.

His Excellency in Council accordingly directed the preparation of a Bill providing for the detention of lepers at their own request in accordance with the voluntary system adopted in regard to Habitual Drunkards by the Statute 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. 19, and authorising Magistrates to arrest and commit to retreats persons proved to be lepers who might be found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. The Bill contained a provision requiring the segregation of the sexes at retreats and protecting a leper from being sent against his will to a retreat where attendance at any religious observance or at any instruction in religious subjects was obligatory upon the inmates. In inviting the views of the local authorities upon the provisions of the Bill on the 15th June 1889, the Government of India requested the Local Governments and Administrations to state whether, in the opinion of persons qualified to judge, leprosy was on the increase or not.

3. The replies showed that very great uncertainty existed as to the cause and character of the disease of leprosy, and the opinions of those consulted differed very much upon these points. The opinion was expressed by many of the highest medical authorities consulted that the disease is not contagious except by inoculation, and that the part played by inoculation in determining its spread is very small. It then became a matter for the consideration of the Government of India whether it would not be desirable to introduce the Bill in an amended form, on the one hand limiting its application to persons suffering from the disease in an advanced and specially dangerous stage, and on the other hand extending the power of arrest and compulsory detention so as to cover all such dangerous lepers who might after warning persist in coming out and mixing with the public. The conclusion at which the Government of India then arrived was that there was no safe basis even for an enactment of this restricted description. At the time the English National Leprosy Fund, formed under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Father Damien who died of leprosy contracted during his work among the lepers of Hawaii, contemplated the appointment of a Leprosy Commission to visit India, and the Government of India, after communicating their views to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, decided to await the recommendations of the Commission.

4. The Commission, which consisted of five gentlemen of the medical profession, three* selected in England by the National Leprosy Fund in conjunction with the Councils of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and two†—officers of the Indian Medical Service—deputed by the Government of India, commenced its investigations in the winter of 1890-91. The Commissioners unanimously reported their opinion that:—(1) leprosy is a disease *sui generis;* it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking ætiological analogies with the latter; (2) leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission, and for this reason, as well as because of the large extent of sterility among lepers, the disease has a natural tendency to die out; (3) though in a scientific classification of diseases leprosy must be regarded as contagious and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small; (4) leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic or telluric conditions, nor by insanitary surroundings; neither does it peculiarly affect any race or caste; (5) leprosy is indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, or deficient drainage or ventilation, for these by causing a predisposition increase the susceptibility of the individual to the disease; and (6) leprosy in the great majority of cases originates *de novo*, that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report, which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known.

* Beaven N. Rake, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Geo. A. Buckmaster, Esq., M.D.
A. A. Kanthack, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S
† Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, M.B.
Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, D.P.H.

5. The Commissioners observed that "the pr[illegible] a healthy community is a source of danger no gr[illegible]esence of a leper [illegible] of an individual suffering from tuberculosis. B[illegible]eater than the presence [illegible] equal and minimal degree. The amou[illegible]both diseases are contagious in an[illegible]ases is to some extent a measure [illegible] ulceration which exists in both dise[illegible] their con[illegible]ger of contagion." They held that t[illegible]

clusions as to the nature of the disease did not justify any recommendation for absolute segregation, and for the same reasons they found it impossible to advise compulsory partial isolation. They advocated the adoption of a voluntary isolation as extensive as local circumstances would allow, and suggested that, if marriages among lepers were permitted, this plan might be more easily carried out. They stated that they would in no case suggest an Imperial Act, especially directed against lepers as such, for the reason that they considered lepers to be far less dangerous to a community than insane or syphilitic people.

6. The Commissioners made the following recommendations for the regulation of leprosy and lepers in India, which they considered could be effected by means of Municipal bye-laws:—(*a*) that the sale of articles of food and drink by lepers should be prohibited and that they should be prevented from practising prostitution, and from following such occupations, as those of barber and washerman, which concern the food, drink, and clothing of the people generally, quite apart from the dread of a possible infection; (*b*) that the best policy in dealing with the concentration of lepers in towns and cities is to discourage it, and that to this end the Municipal authorities should be empowered to pass bye-laws preventing vagrants suffering from leprosy from begging in or frequenting places of public resort or using public conveyances; (*c*) that asylums should be built near towns where they do not already exist, and that the authorities should have the power of ordering lepers infringing the Municipal regulations either to return to their homes or to enter an asylum; and (*d*) that competent medical authority should always be consulted before action is taken under such bye-laws.

7. The report of the Commission was considered by a Special Committee consisting of two members* nominated by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, two members† nominated by the Royal College of Physicians, and two members‡ nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons. It was also considered at the same time by the members§ of the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund. As the result of this consideration a memorandum was prepared by the members of these two Committees accepting the conclusions of the Commissioners except:—(3) that the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion and inoculation is exceedingly small; and (6) that leprosy in the majority of cases originates *de novo*, that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways, at present imperfectly known. These Committees declared themselves unable to accept the view that segregation in any case of leprosy in India is either impracticable or undesirable, and stated that they would be sorry if the Government of India were encouraged by the report of the Commissioners to refrain from taking the necessary steps in the direction of such segregation of lepers as might be found possible. They stated that their opinions on segregation were in accord with those of Dr. Vandyke Carter, *viz.*, that it should be effected—

* The Honourable Geo. N. Curzon, M.P., then Under-Secretary of State for India (*Chairman*).
Edward Clifford, Esq.
† Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., LL.D.
G. A. Heron, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
‡ Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq., F.R.C.S.

§ Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P. (*Chairman*).
The Bishop of London.
The late Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., F.R.S., *President, Royal College of Physicians.*
Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.
Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.
Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.P.
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P. (*Honorary Treasurer*).
Sir Edward Lawson, Bart. (*Honorary Treasurer*).
Sir Somers Vine, F.R.G.S. F.S.S. (*Honorary Secretary*).

(i) by erecting plain asylums at certain centres, each of which would be a refuge common to several districts, and a place of detention, under due management and supervision;

(ii) by founding Leper Colonies, or village communities, mainly of the affected, who, while allowed more liberty of movement, should yet be prevented from mingling with the peasantry around;

(iii) by requiring the strict isolation in suitable separate lodgment of leprous subjects retained in their homes at express wish of friends; and

(iv) by giving legislative authority to take up the vagrant sick, to remove the sorely diseased who are insufficiently guarded at home, and at times to enforce continued isolation of the infected until medical sanction of liberty be granted.

While reserving these opinions the Committees gave a general approval to the recommendations of the Commissioners enumerated above in paragraph 6, though they did not concur in the opinion that Municipalities would be necessarily or universally the best means of effecting the object of providing for the regulation of lepers and leprosy in India. They wished to go much further than the Commissioners in controlling the action of lepers, and urged that the Government of India should take the necessary steps in the direction of such segregation of lepers as might be found possible. The late Sir Andrew Clark, Sir W. Guyer Hunter, Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Fayrer and Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson dissented from the opinion expressed in the body of the report of the Special Committee on the subject of the contagion of leprosy, believing that the evidence of the spread of leprosy by contagion is not sufficient to justify the compulsory segregation of lepers, and that there is no adequate reason for prohibiting the marriage of the leprous. Sir Dyce Duckworth also expressed a somewhat similar opinion.

The Surgeon General with the Government of India has also stated his concurrence with the finding of the Commissioners upon the issue whether leprosy is contagious or not, and this view has found favour generally among the authorities in this country. The Governor General in Council, while regarding with every respect the opinion of the eminent gentlemen upon the Special Committee and the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund who dissented from the finding of the Leprosy Commissioners regarding the contagious character of the disease, is constrained to accept the conclusion of the Commissioners upon this matter, fortified as it is by the views of the distinguished medical authorities just cited, and by the general opinion of those in India who are qualified to pass judgment on it. His Excellency in Council accordingly feels assured that the extent to which the disease is propagated in India by contagion is small, and, holding this opinion, is unable to approve of the compulsory segregation, either absolute or partial, of lepers except under the special circumstances which are detailed *infra* in paragraph 10.

8. The Local Governments and Administrations were requested to offer their opinions for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners. There is complete unanimity of opinion in favour of the first recommendation that lepers should be prohibited from engaging in certain trades. This recommendation cannot indeed be directly justified on the conclusion of the Commissioners regarding the question of the contagiousness of leprosy, but it appears to the Government of India that, as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab observes, "it is amply justified on the grounds that there is a certain danger in allowing lepers with running sores to engage in those trades, and the people of this country, and indeed, it may be said, of any other country, would be struck with dismay if they discovered that the articles they used or consumed had been handled by such lepers." There is, in fact, the Government of India are advised, danger of septic poisoning from any such running sore or ulcer.

The question arises whether the prohibition in respect of the trades in question should be confined to Municipalities or made of general application. The majority of the Local Governments and Administrations would, for the present at least, proscribe lepers from engaging in trades only in Municipal areas, upon the broad grounds that the enforcement of the prohibition would be impracticable in agricultural villages, and that the members of village communities, who are fully cognizant of the most trifling details connected with the every day life of their fellow residents in a village, are well able to protect themselves. The object is to protect the public from dealing unwittingly with leper tradesmen, and the Governor General in Council [illegible] absence of an indi- adequately secured if the prohibition is confined [illegible] cases are contagious. [illegible] thinks that this can be larger fairs and religious and other gatherings [illegible] to Municipalities and to the of towns. His Excellency in Council has, therefore, decided that, for the

present at all events, the prohibition should not apply except to lepers in and near Municipalities and at the larger fairs and similar gatherings. As the Government of India abstain strictly from regulating prostitution, no bye-law or Act dealing with the prohibition against lepers following certain trades or callings should extend to that of prostitution by leper women.

In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the question of amending the Municipal Acts in the Provinces where they are at present deficient in this respect should now be taken into consideration. In connection with this point it appears to His Excellency in Council that section 55 of Act XV of 1883 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cannot, as urged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, be held to refer to this matter, and that section 85 of Act XVIII of 1889 in the Central Provinces, which the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces considers would enable Municipal Commissioners to prohibit, as a public nuisance, lepers from publicly exposing their sores or from engaging in trade, does not provide for it with sufficient precision.

9. The second recommendation of the Commissioners was directed against the prevalent custom of mendicant lepers to leave their homes and crowd into the large centres of population. The Commissioners held that vagrant and indigent lepers scattered about the country are not a source of serious danger, and their proposal that Municipal authorities should be empowered by bye-laws to prevent vagrants afflicted with leprosy from begging in or frequenting places of public resort or using public conveyances in towns and cities was dictated by the expectation that the effect of such bye-laws in large towns would be an emigration into the surrounding country, and a furtherance of the scheme for establishing experimental leper colonies or farms in rural districts. With the exception of the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Local Governments and Administrations are generally in favour of sending to, and retaining in, asylums vagrant pauper lepers who congregate in towns. It has been forcibly urged to the Government of India that this question, as well as that of prohibiting lepers from engaging in certain trades, has an administrative as well as a medical aspect, and that action such as the Commissioners proposed is justified by the loathsomeness of the disease, by the circumstance that those suffering from it very commonly obtrude their sores upon the public with a view to forcing people to give them money, and by the fact that people in India are commonly struck with horror at the approach of a leper, and are apt to yield to his importunity in order to induce him to move on. In deference to the sentiments of the community generally, the Government of India agree that steps should be taken to prevent mendicant lepers from obtruding their deformities on the public gaze in towns and cities. The experience gained in Bombay, since the establishment of the Leper Asylum at Matoonga, shows that regulations having this object may, if intelligently and energetically carried out, be expected to be productive of great benefit to the leper community as well as to the general public.

The Commissioners recommended that the authorities in towns should be empowered to order a leper infringing the regulations either to return to his home or to enter an asylum. This recommendation is generally accepted except by the Government of Madras which would limit the power of enforcing obedience to the bye-laws to the actual expulsion of lepers from towns and cities, and by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the ground that he is not prepared to recommend compulsory detention in asylums. The view which approves itself to the Government of India and to the majority of the Local Governments and Administrations is that vagrant lepers in Municipalities should be dealt with in much the same way as vagrant lunatics are dealt with under the provisions of Act XXXVI of 1858, *viz.*, that such persons should be brought before a Medical officer and a Magistrate and sent to an asylum by an order of the latter if found to be suffering from the disease and without relatives who can properly care for and treat them. The Governor General in Council considers that, for the present at all events, it will be sufficient to take power to deal with vagrant lepers in this manner in Municipalities and their immediate neighbourhood.

10. The Commissioners recommended that Leper Asylums should be built near towns where they do not already exist, and the memorandum of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, circulated with Home Department letter of the 15th September 1893, contained detailed suggestions for the establishment and location of additional asylums throughout the country. The Surgeon-General was of opinion that requirements would be met if on an average one asylum was provided to each revenue division. A suggestion of the Commissioners, intended to be ancillary in the rural districts to the establishment of asylums in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, was that leper farms in rural tracts where lepers with their wives and families could cultivate the soil might be productive of practical good. They considered that comparatively few children would be born, and proposed that they should, if possible, be removed to orphanages from which they would be discharged as soon as they could support themselves.

This part of the subject appears to the Government of India to need further consideration by the Local Governments and Administrations. The Governor General in Council considers that in each division or some convenient area an asylum, or an asylum and a farm, should be maintained so as to accommodate the lepers who may be found vagrant in the Municipalities in the division or area, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the additional expense which may be necessary for the purpose should be met jointly by the Municipalities and District and Local Boards of the division or area. The Government of India will be glad if the Local Governments and Administrations will take the matter into their consideration at an early date, in order to determine to what extent additional accommodation will be required, how the cost of providing and maintaining such accommodation should be divided among the local bodies, and whether any amendment of the law relating to Municipalities and District and Local Boards is necessary for the establishment of such asylums and farms outside the limits of Municipalities and for the proposed division of the cost. The Government of India are inclined to think that it may not be necessary to legislate, as was proposed in clause 4 of the Bill circulated in 1889, for the voluntary admission of lepers in asylums, but they would have no objection to the adoption of such a provision in any Province in which the Local Government or Administration thinks it would be useful.

11. The fourth recommendation of the Commissioners was that competent medical authority should always be consulted before action in regard to lepers is taken. With this view the Government of India entirely agree. But the Commissioners did not suggest a definition of the terms "leper" and "leprosy" which could be adopted for the purpose of the provisions to be made in the different laws and bye-laws. In the opinion of the Government of India the terms should for this purpose be defined, as in the Bill at present before the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which is alluded to in the preamble of this Resolution, so as only to include cases in which ulceration has actually commenced. The Governor General in Council considers that the public interests do not require that action should be taken against persons attacked with the disease who have not reached that stage. In any case in which it is proposed to enforce the bye-laws against a person who appears to be affected with ulcerous sores, a preliminary to such action will be that he should be examined by a competent medical authority.

12. The enquiry mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Resolution which was instituted into the question whether the disease of leprosy is on the increase or not in this country was taken up by the Leprosy Commissioners. At the time when the report was issued the returns for the census of 1891 had not been fully revised, but they were sufficiently complete to enable the Commissioners to make an elaborate examination of the statistics given in the last three censuses taken in India regarding the distribution of lepers in the country. The conclusions at which they arrived was that the alarm about the increase of leprosy in British India is altogether groundless, that the figures available, though unfortunately consisting of only three sets, pointed strongly to a decrease in the number of these unfortunate people, and in any case to the disease not being on the increase, that the number of lepers had been greatly overstated, 110,000 being perhaps nearest the truth, and th[illegible]ld therefore not be regarded in

the light of a general danger. The final statistics of the Census Commissioner for India showed the number of persons described as lepers at the Census of 1891 to be 126,351, of whom 31,069 were females. Mr. Baines thought it possible that a good deal of the decrease in the numbers of lepers returned in 1891, from tracts in which they were formerly remarkably high, might be nominal, and due to greater accuracy of diagnosis, and the Governor General in Council is inclined to agree with him that it is impossible to say for certain whether the disease of leprosy in this country is on the whole stationary or not. His Excellency in Council, however, sees no reason to dissent from the general conclusion of the Commissioners that leprosy does not prevail in India to such an extent as to constitute a general or universal danger, and that the means by which we must look forward to secure its diminution are improved sanitation and better dietetic conditions.

13. The legislation which is required to carry out the decisions of the Government of India in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of this Resolution will be effected in Local Legislative Councils in the Provinces where they exist and for other Provinces by the Governor General in Council. The Bill cited in the preamble has already been introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should now proceed to legislate, either by means of a separate Bill or by such amendment of the Municipal law as is necessary to bring it into accord with the principles which have been accepted by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive in due course, from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Local Administrations, proposals for effecting the changes in the law which will be required in the Provinces administered by them.

14. The Governor General in Council cannot conclude this Resolution without placing on record his appreciation of the able and exhaustive manner in which the Leprosy Commissioners conducted their enquiry. Two of them, the Governor General in Council regrets, passed away before His Excellency in Council had had an opportunity of publicly acknowledging their labours. Surgeon-Major Barclay died at Simla of typhoid fever while the Commissioners were still engaged in their investigations, and Dr. Beaven Rake at Trinidad in August 1894. Finally, the Government of India desire to express on behalf of the Empire their thanks to the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund for devoting a portion of the subscriptions raised in memory of the late Father Damien to the investigation of the disease of leprosy throughout India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Foreign Department for information.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1452 H. D.—26-3-95.—361—N. C. D.

Letter to the Govt of Fort

GO 1080 dtd 8-7-95

Genl. Dept.
9

G. No. 113

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS,
General Department.

Madras, 13th May 1895.

From

LIEUT.-COL. G. M. J. MOORE, C. I. E.,

President, Municipal Commission.

To The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 608 dtd. dated 22nd April 1895, I have the honor to submit as follows.

Enclosure.

Revised Estimate for 1894-95.

Para 2. The increases under Grant I were explained in Statement II-A pages 14 to 30 and were mostly due to funds not being available to provide for works in the Budget for 1894-95, which when the Actuals of 1893-94 were known were sanctioned to be included in the Revised Estimate.

In most cases it was simply said that the work was sanctioned by the S.C. & is no explanation ✓

The advances recoverable were mostly due to a monthly debit against a defaulting Lighting Contractor who is being sued, which cannot be recovered until the suit is disposed of.

Apparently the work is being carried out by the Municipality & the cost debited to the contractor treated as an advance. ✓

Budget Estimate for 1895-96.

Para 4. In With reference to the increase of Establishment Charges by Rs 20,000 since 1892-93 I would point out that most of the increases have been unavoidable and a scrutiny of the proposed increase of Rs 10,000 in the Budget under review will

will I trust show that the Commissioners have made their recommendations in the interest of the Municipality.

Since 1892-93 the salaries of the Engineer, the Revenue Officer and the Health Officer have been increased by Rs 400 per mensem or Rs 4,800 per annum. this is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and met with no disapproval from Government. The pay of the Supervisors has been increased under the terms of their appointment by Rs 70 per mensem or Rs 840 per Annum. The Foreman of the workshop was transferred from labour to establishment, which increased the establishment charges by Rs 1200 per annum. These items account for Rs 6840 out of the Rs 20,000.

In 1892-93 the Establishment charges for House Conservancy were Rs 342 per mensem against Rs 596 in the current year, accounting for an increase of Rs 3048 per Annum. It cannot be denied that any increase in Conservancy charges must be beneficial.

Rs 9,888 are thus accounted for out of the Rs 20,000 practically leaving the Rs 10,000 referred to above.

This is all beside the point. Govt would not have sanctioned these increases if it had objected to them.

Coming to the items which form the actual increase in the Budget for 1895-96, I would point out that only Rs 1500 per Annum is for increase of Salaries viz:—

Not being anticipated.

Grant I.

√ Head Clerk, P.W.D		Rs 10	per mensem
√ Accountant	do	" 5	do
Grant III			
√ Black Town Dispensary (Menial Servants)		" 4	do
√ Grading of Mortuary Conicopillay		" 24	do
√ Head Clerk, Health Department		" 5	do
Correspondence Clerk	do	" 5	do
Grant II			
√ Ministry - Peoples Park		" 1	do
√ Foreman, Workshop		" 10	do
Grant V			
√ Head Clerk, General Department		" 15	do
√ Superintendent, Revenue Department		" 15	do
Assessor	do	" 20	do
√ Head Accountant	do	" 10	do
Total Rs	125		do

or Rs 1,500 per annum.

With regard to these proposed increases I can add nothing to the remarks made in Statement II B. and trust that Government may reconsider their reductions in the light of the weight the recommendations of the Commissioners deserve, recognizing the fact that these recommendations have been made as a reward for past and an incentive to future good service.

As to the increases in Establishment I can only say that the Extra Clerk in the P.W.D is I consider absolutely necessary to prevent the work falling hopelessly in Arrears. In addition to the remarks in Statement III

I

I would only add that while in 1891-92, 7,151 letters were disposed of, in 1894-95 the number rose to 12,310. As to the Supervisors the increase was considered necessary as the 2 existing ones cannot possibly exercise the close supervision over all the works which is so necessary to prevent loss to the Municipality, so that their appointment although a present loss to the revenue would probably result in an eventual saving.

In the interests of the health of the employes I would strongly deprecate the expenditure on Punkah-pullers being treated as a Hot weather expenditure. Any one who has sat in any of the different Departments in the Municipal Office would bear me out. I have no hesitation in saying it would be an act of actual cruelty. They can be transferred to labour.

Rs 9,000 provided for fuel, oil &c is the same as was provided in the Budget for 1894-95, the revised estimate being reduced to Rs 8,000. But owing to the rise in price in fuel as tendered for this year, it was considered advisable to enter the original amount.

(2) The Budget was submitted, as usual by the Director of Public Instruction.

(3) When the Budget was submitted the information as to Hospital Assistants' Quarters had not been afforded as stated in my letter No: 703, dated 25th February 1895. No quarters are available within 200 yards of the Black Town Dispensary, so that only Rs 8 will have to be provided for the Hospital Assistant of the Royapettah Hospital, who lives within the 200 yards radius. This can be done in the revised estimate.

The increases recommended in the pay of the menial servants attached to the Black Town Dispensary were based upon the fact of increased work, which necessarily follows on increased attendance, the average daily attendance in 1894 being 216.42 against 206.60 in 1893 and 171.26 in 1892.

The alterations in the salaries of the Birth and Death Conicopillays were, as I have already stated, as a reward for past and an incentive to future good service. Their work is most important, all the estimates of the health of the town depending on the accuracy of our statistics.

With regard to the changes in the establishment of the Triplicane Hospital I can only quote the words of the Surgeon 4th District in submitting his Budget through the Surgeon-General- "xxx I have the honor to state that the work of the In-patient Department has increased so much, owing chiefly to the large number of serious cases requiring surgical operation that the services of two more ward attendants (one male and the other female) are absolutely necessary. The accompanying statement will show that the amount of surgical work continues steadily to increase."

Further in a letter, dated 9 May 1895, the

the Surgeon states "x x x There are at present only two male attendants and two female attendants and consequently one male and one female have to come on night duty every alternate 24 hours. It is impossible to expect servants to work every alternate night as well as all day."

The additional Clerk in the Health Department is also absolutely necessary. The additional 5 Sanitary Inspectors have naturally increased the Clerical work in the office independently of the fact that work all around has increased and is increasing to an enormous extent.

The number of watering carts has been increased and 1 Extra peon was considered necessary. I would respectfully submit that it is not on account of some increase in the work of a department that the strength is sought to be raised, but on account of the steady increase that has occurred all round.

Provision was made for uniform for Sanitary Overseers, not in their own interests, but in that of the public, as letters are frequently received from people saying they have never seen a Municipal Overseer. It would, I think, be hard on them, considering their pay, to make them provide themselves with what they do not want.

The clothing to Peons could of course be discontinued, but it would be rather derogatory to the dignity of the Commission to see an army of peons going about clothed, or not clothed, in all sorts of attire with the Municipal Belt and Badge distinguishing them.

(4) The workshop establishment was originally on the permanent staff, but was removed from it in 1885-86 as a temporary measure to check the value of work done by the workshop with the establishment charges added thereto. The workshop having been found to work satisfactorily the Clerks naturally desire to be restored to Establishment, so that their leave and pensionary privileges should not be lost.

(5) I can only refer to what I have said in the conclusion of para 4 (1).

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,
G. M. Moore M.B.C.S.
President, Municl. Commission.

G.O. 685 M. of 95.

Genl. Deptt.
12.

Pr. 1805

1895.

Madras Municipality.

From

The President,

Municipal Commission.

MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort Saint George

G. No. 113

Dated 13th

Despd. 14th May 1895.

Recd. 15 MAY. 95

Enc.

SUBJECT.

Submitting explanations on G.O No 685 M. dated 22nd April 1895 re Revised Estimate for 1894-95 and Budget-Estimate for 1895-96 of the Madras Municipality.

21/5. a22/5

1,000—17-11-93.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 1605 of 1895, dated 13th May 1895 from the President, Municipal Commissioner, Madras.

Order.

Under the Circumstances now stated, the Government will withdraw its objection to the entertainment of the two additional clerks on Rs 25 and Rs 20 in the Public Works and Health Departments respectively, and to the proposed alterations in the salaries of the Birth and Death Certificate Peons.

2. The Peonkal pullers may if necessary, be employed throughout the year; but they should as proposed, be transferred to Labourer.

3. Early steps should be taken to provide quarters for the Hospital assistants attached to the Black Town dispensary.

4. The Government is not satisfied as to the necessity for supplying

approved JG 11/6

× Shown as items 15, 16 & 17 of the statement in the original of this budget G.O.

I don't think this is necessary JG

Yes - they did not like our proposal as I told during the visit. In the Board's opinion every Peonkal-puller used to think that he had a claim to promotion as a peon, but this had been stopped JG

~~Supplying the peons with clothing~~
~~but the Sanitary Peons should be provided with uniforms at~~
~~their own expense, this means~~
~~not being likely to entail any~~
~~serious hardship on them.~~

The Government, while concurring
1/7
22/5/95 with the President that it is well
to Sanitary peons ~~should~~ be provided
with uniforms, cannot agree that it is a
hardship to require even in their position
to provide them at their own expense. As
regards the peons there is no reason why
they should not provide respectable clothing
out of their salaries which are sufficient.
All over the country peons provide their own clothing, except when in attendance
Cgs on high officials, & there seems to be no
26.V. reason why a different rule should prevail
in the Madras Municipalities.

Note. The increases to allowed are those mentioned
in the Chief Secretary's note, dated 3rd April
1895, on page 1 of the original file, & dated
22nd April 1895, No. 685-M.

I think it is very desirable that
these new and lower clothing grades
should be so as to distinguish them from
the old ones.
Cgs

To The President, Municipal Commissioner,
Madras.

Reply to H.'s query dated 14.10.95
re supplemental budgets:-

No supplemental budget was submitted in 1894-95, nor does any appear to have been in the four years previous, though increases as large as that noted in this year found place in the revised estimates. The latter in fact appear to have been looked upon somewhat in the light of supplemental budgets but though the explanations given for increases are throughout always exceedingly meagre. Orders are solicited as to whether a paragraph may be added to the G.O. calling the President's attention to these facts and requesting him to act up to the provisions of the Act in future.

The 'Trail's' comments on the budget orders are submitted for H.'s perusal. They proceed chiefly on assumptions for which there is no basis.

Cgs
26.V.

5/6/95

1605 h

O.D

Explanation of points noticed in the Budget for 1895–96 of the Madras Municipality

H. Misc.

[G./25.]
600—7-5-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

I think not – It is not, in my opinion, reasonable. [illegible]

It is not necessary, but I think it is desirable that the Inspectors + Peons should be distinctively clothed.

I think so too. The servants of the Chief Municipality shd. be properly clothed. I don't see how this is possible out of their meagre salaries. [illegible] 11/6

Yes, and I wd. also allow the following:—
Grant I, 2 Supervisors on Rs 30
" III, increase of pay to 2 [illegible] in the [illegible] Town dispensary

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
6/6/95

I think two clerks whom the President declares to be "absolutely necessary" shd. be allowed.

I agree. I think it is unfortunate that the Commissioners backs shd. have been put up over these items, which are now going to be allowed.

I don't think H. E. in Council comes very well out of this business.

[illegible]
14 June

Perhaps in consideration of what the Resident says the clothing for the peons at any rate may be allowed. The clothing for Inspectors + peons together comes to only Rs. 400 p.a. (vide entry at p 10 of the Budget for 1895–96.) The Commrs. will make a grievance of this item if not passed, and the economy will be a very petty one.

A good case seems to be made out for the Triplicane Dispensary ~~seems to have been made out~~.

If these two items and those mentioned in the note are allowed the President & Commrs. will probably be content for the present.

[illegible]
5/6/95.

1605

Budget for 1895-96 Madras Municipalities

FOR ORDERS.

H. M.

Mr. Secretary
Hon. Mr. Grose
Hon. Mr. Cumming

[G. 24.] 600—8-3-95.

Land M DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 22.IV. 1895, No. 685-M

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. 1605 M of 1895, dated 13.V.95 from the President Municipal Commission Madras.

ORDER. 8.7.95 No. 1079 Munis

I can't agree with the clothing. The Sanit Insps get Rs 80, 70 & 60, which are by no means "meagre salaries" — as the heads of the A.G.'s argument is thus translated, I can't bother the heads of the Chr. of Madras & his subordinates, & of the Chr. of Madras, why not of the other Chrs. & Judges of India & all other officers, many thousands of them, in all? The amt involved is small, no doubt, but the principle involved & its possible consequences are very important. The men have to wear some clothing, anyway. All that they have to do is to get it of the uniform pattern. I can't see the hardship in this.

HS
22/6/95

It seems to me fair that the Municipality should be allowed to decide this question so far as they are concerned.

JG 25/6

Some further explanation than that afforded in Statement II A is, in the opinion of Government, required in the case of large increases of expenditure in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget Estimate, as in this instance where the excess under Grant I amounts to over two lakhs of rupees. This would be best provided for by a supplemental budget under sec 89, which, in case of future increases of this nature the Commissioners will be requested to submit.

2. In view of the facts now stated by the President, the Government will withdraw its objection to the employment of the two additional supervisors on Rs 80 and the two clerks on Rs 25 and Rs 20 in the Public Works and Health Departments, respectively. The proposed changes in the establishment of the Triplicane Hospital, the increase in

the salaries of the Notices attached to the Black Town dispensary, the alterations in the salaries of the birth and death comicopillays and the provision for sanitary inspectors' uniforms and peons' clothing will also now be sanctioned.

3. The punkah pullers away, if necessary, be employed throughout the year but they should, as proposed, be transferred to Labour.

4. Early steps should be taken to provide quarters for the hospital assistants attached to the Black Town dispensary.

CS
14.VI.

(from orders)
19/6/95

To
The President Municipal Commission
Madras
Dis/M. 12/6/95

Note for His E. the Governor

Orders are solicited as regards the alterations in the salaries of the birth and death comicopillays. (see bracket above). The Hon: Mr Bliss appears to have approved them but the Hon: Mr Grose considers them unnecessary. The President seems to think them more or less indispensable and they have long been contemplated - please see C.S.'s note in G.O. no 655 M 22.10.95.

19/6/95

CS
14.VI.

The Commissioners say that they consider it necessary that these men should have a distinctive uniform, & that they are willing to pay for them. I would therefore sanction their proposal.

W
26 June

I have read the
and I.
W

[G. 24.]
600—8-3-95.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. of 189 , dated from

ORDER.