

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1658 M

DATED 16th October 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sanitary Inspectors.

Referring to all District Boards and Municipal Councils, for remarks, proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the employment of trained-----under Local Boards and Municipalities, and the salaries that should be paid to these officers.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
							9

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 1658 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL, 16TH OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 10th September 1895, No. 1568-S.

With reference to G.O., No. 1914 M., Local and Municipal, dated 10th December 1894, I have the honour to inform you that twenty-five municipalities as per list enclosed sent men for training as sanitary inspectors. Eighteen candidates also offered themselves as private students and paid the requisite fee of Rs. 30 for attendance in the class and Rs. 4 for being allowed to appear for examination. Of the last-named candidates, eleven have passed. The general educational tests passed by private candidates are also given in another statement enclosed. Of the total candidates (fifty) who appeared for the examination thirty-eight passed. Their general training was considered by the Examiners to be most satisfactory—a result due to the admirable care with which they were prepared by Surgeon-Captain Robertson.

2. Since the close of the examination, I have had numerous enquiries from private students signifying their willingness to appear for the course of training on my informing them of the date of assembling of the next class.

3. Taking the above facts into consideration and holding in mind the dearth of employment for the large class of educated natives in this Presidency, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that with a very small effort towards fostering the movement it would at all times in future be possible to secure a supply of trained sanitary inspectors sufficient for both the wants of municipalities and district boards.

4. The direction in which this fostering should be arranged for seems to me the guarantee that where a qualified and unqualified man offer themselves for employment, the former should obtain the preference. This could be provided for were Government pleased to require that municipalities and district boards after April 1896 should not newly employ any person as a sanitary inspector unless holding a certificate showing that he has passed the intermediate test in Hygiene after having undergone a course of training in the Medical College, Madras, including both a theoretical and practical course of Hygiene; and further, that any sanitary inspector now employed and not having a total service with the local authority concerned of over five years should be required to pass the necessary examination within two years or, subsequent to that period, be paid at a rate below an assistant sanitary inspector and rank as a conservancy overseer.

5. Seeing that there exists no Medical Registration Act in this country, Government, in requiring local authorities to employ none but medical men who have passed a qualifying examination of a certain stamp, has up to date demanded that the principle which I now advocate in the case of sanitary inspectors should be recognized. Similarly, the same principle has been enforced in regard to compounders and midwives. I mention these facts lest it be considered that I advance any innovation as to practice.

6. In justice to the men at present entertained and with the object of securing a steady demand for such vacancies as occur in future, I think it would be advisable to require that sanitary inspectors be classed for grade and pay as follows:—

- First-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 75, after three years' service Rs. 100 per mensem.
 Second-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 45, after three years' service Rs. 60 per mensem.
 Assistant sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 25, after three years' service Rs. 35 per mensem.

With reference to their rates of pay, it is certain that it would suffice to attract a good class of men, and in this connection I may state that when, in communication with the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, the present syllabus was fixed, it was regarded as tentative; it being hoped that, should Government give further encouragement by offering a guarantee as to preference for employment, there would be no difficulty in raising the standard of both the general and professional tests.

7. It would be reasonable to demand that at least one qualified sanitary inspector (subject to conditions mentioned in paragraph 4 as to former service of present incumbents) should be employed in municipal towns having populations below 20,000, and that for this number two men, and for every 10,000 above this number one man, should be employed in addition. Further, the chief sanitary inspector of any town of between 15,000 and 40,000 inhabitants should be of a grade not less than the second class, and in municipalities having more than this population there should be at least one of the first class.

8. In reference to classing the sanitary inspectors—a matter which has been in part only touched by the results of the examination—I think, until further experience would justify special grade examinations, the best way would be to require that first and second class appointments be opened for competition after examination for physical fitness amongst qualified sanitary inspectors and nomination by this office and the municipal councils concerned.

9. I have said nothing to support the necessity for the above recommendations. It having been now established that trained men can be secured for municipalities, the advisability of their no longer entertaining men who can have none but empirical knowledge of their calling requires no urging.

ORDER—No. 1658 M., Local and Municipal, dated 16th October 1895.

The Sanitary Commissioner's proposals will be referred to all District Boards and Municipal Councils for remarks.

2. It appears to the Government that it is not at present necessary to employ so numerous a staff as that suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner for municipalities, nor to pay it at such high rates as those proposed by him.

(True Extract.)

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 " all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 " the President Municipal Councils, Madras.
 " the Sanitary Commissioner.
 " the Surgeon-General.

for Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

6. In justice to the men at present entertained and with the object of securing a steady demand for such vacancies as occur in future, I think it would be advisable to require that sanitary inspectors be classed for grade and pay as follows:—
 First-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 75, after three years' service Rs. 100 per mensem.
 Second-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 45, after three years' service Rs. 60 per mensem.
 Assistant sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 25, after three years' service Rs. 35 per mensem.

With reference to their rates of pay, it is certain that it would suffice to attract a good class of men, and in this connection I may state that when, in communication with the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, the present syllabus was fixed, it was regarded as tentative; it being hoped that, should Government give further encouragement by offering a guarantee as to preference for employment, there would be no difficulty in raising the standard of both the general and professional tests.

7. It would be reasonable to demand that at least one qualified sanitary inspector (subject to conditions mentioned in paragraph 4 as to former service of present incumbents) should be employed in municipal towns having populations below 20,000, and that for this number two men, and for every 10,000 above this number one man, should be employed in addition. Further, the chief sanitary inspector of any town of between 15,000 and 40,000 inhabitants should be of a grade not less than the second class, and in municipalities having more than this population there should be at least one of the first class.

8. In reference to classing the sanitary inspectors—a matter which has been in part only touched by the results of the examination—I think, until further experience would justify special grade examinations, the best way would be to require that first and second class appointments be opened for competition after examination for physical fitness amongst qualified sanitary inspectors and nomination by this office and the municipal councils concerned.

9. I have said nothing to support the necessity for the above recommendations. It having been now established that trained men can be secured for municipalities, the advisability of their no longer entertaining men who can have none but empirical knowledge of their calling requires no urging.

ORDER—No. 1658 M., Local and Municipal, dated 16th October 1895.

The Sanitary Commissioner's proposals will be referred to all District Boards and Municipal Councils for remarks.

2. It appears to the Government that it is not at present necessary to employ so numerous a staff as that suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner for municipalities, nor to pay it at such high rates as those proposed by him.

(True Extract.)

for Chief Secretary.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 " all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 " the President Municipal Councils, Madras.
 " the Sanitary Commissioner.
 " the Surgeon-General.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 1658 M., 16th October 1895.

OCTOBER.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Referring to all District Boards and Municipal Councils, for remarks, proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the employment of trained — under Local Boards and Municipalities, and the salaries that should be paid to these officers.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No. 2830. M. of 1895, dated

10th September from the Sanitary Commissioner Madras.

Current No. of 189 , dated

from the

FOR ORDERS.

Though the salaries proposed are, at first sight, excessive

There can be no harm in asking Dist. Bd. & Munc. C. their opinion. It seems to me, however, that Dr. King is not only proposing unnecessarily high rates of pay, but wants to employ more men than are needed. Take Trichy or Madras, for instance, with over 80,000 inhabitants each — He would have seven of these trained men in each. Personally I should say that 3 men wd. be an ample supply. Even of the kind are not wanted for the duty of accompanying latrine carts & standing over gangs of sweepers. That kind of detailed work can be given as well done by headmen on Rs 9 to 12. However, let us see what Munc. C. & Dist. Bd. say.

10/10/95

The Sanitary Commissioner's proposals appear to be, in the main, judicious and well-considered, and may, it is submitted, be referred to all District Boards and Municipal Councils for remarks. It would

be useful to have a definite scale of Inspecting staff proportioned to the population of each Municipality. At present some Councils have too few inspectors, others too many, but in reviewing Budgets it is only with hesitation that any orders on such points can be passed without local knowledge.

The proposals amount to the establishment of a regular sanitary inspection department

10/10/95

5/10/95

10. 11/11/11

The Committee on the
Professional Staff of the
University of Chicago
has been asked to consider
the following proposals
for the improvement of the
scale of professional staff pay
in view of the fact that
the present scale is
out of line with the
prevailing rates in other
universities and is
therefore a serious
drawback to the
recruitment and
retention of the
best professional
staff.

2830. 11/11/11

Proposal for the
improvement of the
scale of professional staff pay

There can be no doubt that the
present scale of professional staff pay
is out of line with the prevailing
rates in other universities and is
therefore a serious drawback to the
recruitment and retention of the
best professional staff. The
Committee on the Professional Staff
of the University of Chicago has
been asked to consider the following
proposals for the improvement of the
scale of professional staff pay.

00

10. 11/11/11

The Committee on the
Professional Staff of the
University of Chicago
has been asked to consider
the following proposals
for the improvement of the
scale of professional staff pay
in view of the fact that
the present scale is
out of line with the
prevailing rates in other
universities and is
therefore a serious
drawback to the
recruitment and
retention of the
best professional
staff.

Proposal for the
improvement of the
scale of professional staff pay

Employment of trained Sanitary
Inspectors under Local Boards and
District Municipalities - 00

FOR ORDERS.

No. 1658 M., 16TH OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 10th September 1895, No. 1568-S.

With reference to G.O., No. 1914 M., Local and Municipal, dated 10th December 1894, I have the honour to inform you that twenty-five municipalities as per list enclosed sent men for training as sanitary inspectors. Eighteen candidates also offered themselves as private students and paid the requisite fee of Rs. 30 for attendance in the class and Rs. 4 for being allowed to appear for examination. Of the last-named candidates, eleven have passed. The general educational tests passed by private candidates are also given in another statement enclosed. Of the total candidates (fifty) who appeared for the examination thirty-eight passed. Their general training was considered by the Examiners to be most satisfactory—a result due to the admirable care with which they were prepared by Surgeon-Captain Robertson.

2. Since the close of the examination, I have had numerous enquiries from private students signifying their willingness to appear for the course of training on my informing them of the date of assembling of the next class.

3. Taking the above facts into consideration and holding in mind the dearth of employment for the large class of educated natives in this Presidency, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that with a very small effort towards fostering the movement it would at all times in future be possible to secure a supply of trained sanitary inspectors sufficient for both the wants of municipalities and district boards.

4. The direction in which this fostering should be arranged for seems to me the guarantee that where a qualified and unqualified man offer themselves for employment, the former should obtain the preference. This could be provided for were Government pleased to require that municipalities and district boards after April 1896 should not newly employ any person as a sanitary inspector unless holding a certificate showing that he has passed the intermediate test in Hygiene after having undergone a course of training in the Medical College, Madras, including both a theoretical and practical course of Hygiene; and further, that any sanitary inspector now employed and not having a total service with the local authority concerned of over five years should be required to pass the necessary examination within two years or, subsequent to that period, be paid at a rate below an assistant sanitary inspector and rank as a conservancy overseer.

5. Seeing that there exists no Medical Registration Act in this country, Government, in requiring local authorities to employ none but medical men who have passed a qualifying examination of a certain stamp, has up to date demanded that the principle which I now advocate in the case of sanitary inspectors should be recognized. Similarly, the same principle has been enforced in regard to compounders and midwives. I mention these facts lest it be considered that I advance any innovation as to practice.

C.S.
Order No 1658 M. 16-10-95
The San. Commr's proposals will
be referred to all District Boards &
Municipal Councils for remarks.
2. It appears to the Govt.
that it is not at present necessary
to employ so numerous a staff as
that suggested by the San. Commr. for
Municipalities, nor to pay it at
such high rates as those proposed by
him.
W. King 13/10/95. (from orders.)

To all Pres. of Dist. Bds.
- all Chairmen of Muni. Councils
- Pres. Madras Muni. Comm. 6
- the San. Commr. 3
- the Surg. General 6
Dypt 26/11/95

c. 19/10
21/10

6. In justice to the men at present entertained and with the object of securing a steady demand for such vacancies as occur in future, I think it would be advisable to require that sanitary inspectors be classed for grade and pay as follows:—

- First-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 75, after three years' service Rs. 100 per mensem.
 Second-class sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 45, after three years' service Rs. 60 per mensem.
 Assistant sanitary inspector—On appointment Rs. 25, after three years' service Rs. 35 per mensem.

With reference to their rates of pay, it is certain that it would suffice to attract a good class of men, and in this connection I may state that when, in communication with the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, the present syllabus was fixed, it was regarded as tentative; it being hoped that, should Government give further encouragement by offering a guarantee as to preference for employment, there would be no difficulty in raising the standard of both the general and professional tests.

7. It would be reasonable to demand that at least one qualified sanitary inspector (subject to conditions mentioned in paragraph 4 as to former service of present incumbents) should be employed in municipal towns having populations below 20,000, and that for this number two men, and for every 10,000 above this number one man, should be employed in addition. Further, the chief sanitary inspector of any town of between 15,000 and 40,000 inhabitants should be of a grade not less than the second class, and in municipalities having more than this population there should be at least one of the first class.

8. In reference to classing the sanitary inspectors—a matter which has been in part only touched by the results of the examination—I think, until further experience would justify special grade examinations, the best way would be to require that first and second class appointments be opened for competition after examination for physical fitness amongst qualified sanitary inspectors and nomination by this office and the municipal councils concerned.

9. I have said nothing to support the necessity for the above recommendations. It having been now established that trained men can be secured for municipalities, the advisability of their no longer entertaining men who can have none but empirical knowledge of their calling requires no urging.

ORDER—No. 1658 M., Local and Municipal, dated 16th October 1895.

The Sanitary Commissioner's proposals will be referred to all District Boards and Municipal Councils for remarks.

2. It appears to the Government that it is not at present necessary to employ so numerous a staff as that suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner for municipalities, nor to pay it at such high rates as those proposed by him.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the President Municipal Commission, Madras.
 „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
 „ the Surgeon-General.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 1658 M., 16th October 1895.

OCTOBER.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Referring to all District Boards and Municipal Councils, for remarks, proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the employment of trained — under Local Boards and Municipalities, and the salaries that should be paid to these officers.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

REAN AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAYERS NOT FILED BY BEING WANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL

S.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.