



# BACK PAPERS.

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# FURTHER PAPERS.

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[ 7 ]

INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT. |            |
| G.O., DATED               | 17-2-96    |
| No.                       | 2834 284 m |

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Training of Sanitary Inspectors  
 Replying to Govt. of India's  
 letter No. 634 dated 9th Sept.  
 1895 regarding the  
 & requesting sanction for  
 the grant of a honorarium  
 of Rs 600 to the Professor  
 of Hygiene for lecturing  
 to the Sanitary Inspectors'  
 class.

Ed  
 ally

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED  
189, No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

Cm 1052 of 189

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

- A — Copy in full.
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Copied by

Examined by

No. 2030  
8

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE

Chief Secretary to Government,  
Local and Municipal Departments,  
Fort Saint George.

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to G. O. No 1739 M, dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 1895, I have the honor to state that apparently the Government of India has not been supplied with a copy of the syllabus ultimately decided upon as being suitable for Sanitary Inspectors of this Presidency. In G. O. No 1914 M, dated 10<sup>th</sup> December 1894, the nature of the syllabus (notwithstanding the suggestions therein put forth) was left an undecided factor. This has now been arranged by the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Instruction and myself in consultation. To enable a comparison to be made between that intended for Hospital Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors, I enclose copies of the respective syllabuses. It will be seen, as indeed it is intended, that the course advised for Sanitary Inspectors is of a far more practical character than that for a Hospital Assistant. In illustration, I would especially

especially point to paras 7, 9, 10 and the para describing the method of examination. This however represents a course for which persons other than those trained in the Medical College may make their appearance. When the candidate is desirous of obtaining a certificate as a Sanitary Inspector, he is required to show that he has also attended a course of practical instruction in Hygiene. In default of the necessary time in the mornings at disposal of the Professor of Hygiene, I did my best during intervals of my inspection work to meet this requirement, by personally taking the class to witness the various sanitary and insanitary conditions in the town of Madras, and, on the spot, explained their bearings on public health with special reference to the functions of Sanitary Inspectors. Thus, such matters as sewage farming, night-soil and rubbish disposal, sewers of towns and dwellings, water-supply, slaughter-houses, latrines, &c., disinfection, and organization of staffs during epidemics were duly discussed, and practically illustrated.

2. It seems to me that in this question of practical knowledge must lie the difference between the instruction given to the Hospital Assistant and the Sanitary Inspector. The Hospital Assistant requires an education in Hygiene that will enable him

him to understand the bearing of insanitary conditions upon the health of individuals; while the Sanitary Inspector has to deal with the broad question of the health of populations. To enable the Hospital Assistant to accomplish his duty it would by no means be necessary for him to know the cubic capacity of a night-soil cart, the number of miles per day a bullock can perform dragging a rubbish cart, or how many coolies can dig a trench of a certain size. Neither would it matter much to him what materials should be used in the structure of a public latrine, or what mechanical details to adopt for flushing a drain. Nor would it be necessary for him to have anything approaching the knowledge of Sanitary Law that would be essential for the Sanitary Inspector. So long as the Sanitary Inspector is to be an Executive Officer and a superior class of Medical Officer is responsible for the sanitary administration of Towns, I hold that the training at present given to Hospital Assistants is not of the type requisite for Sanitary Inspectors. Indeed, where Hospital Assistants have been appointed by Municipalities, I have consistently required that they should also be sent to the Madras Medical College notwithstanding their previous experience.

3. Regarded as a mere foundation for the training of the native I allude to, however, when the

as the next medical grade is considered, namely, Civil Apothecaries, it is evident that their special education would be of utility; but, this I regard as being so not so much because their training has been medical, as because their general education is good. As equally well showing a fit foundation for the practical curriculum of a Sanitary Inspector, I would look to the Overseer of the D. P. W. From either of these classes, would I select executive Sanitary Inspectors of the First class, after undergoing the special course indicated. I advised in my letter N<sup>o</sup> 1568 dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 1895, that this class should receive pay from Rs 75 to Rs 100 by increments. For second class Sanitary Inspectors, on pay of from Rs 45 to Rs 60, I would be content with either Hospital Assistants or men having a general educational standard not below the Matriculation test, whilst for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors on Rs 25 to Rs 35 I would select from Candidates passing low on the lists of the same examination.

But, if the question of providing the Presidency with Sanitary Inspectors were seriously entered into, I believe that the correct course would be to require a special curriculum involving a certain knowledge of Engineering & enough of medicine to diagnose common diseases and comprehend physiology, plus a complete practical

practical and theoretical course in hygiene.

5. Under the above circumstances, I would ask that the course intended for Sanitary Inspectors be not changed, and that they be trained in a special class as heretofore. The country is flooded with educated men who can find no employment, and it would seem most fitting that these should have the opportunity of being employed in a manner congenial to many who would not care to face a course of medicine as a preliminary. I may state that the movement in favour of educating Sanitary Inspectors in this Presidency is regarded with so much favour by the public, that hardly a day passes that I do not receive demands for permission to join the class or for information on the subject.

6. Finally, as to the subject of Hospital Assistants, I would strongly deprecate the use of men who would at one moment be expected to look after sanitary details and the next medically attend to patients - say, in a cholera epidemic - where such a class of aid would most generously be regarded as useful. In my experience, such a division of duties can only end in failure. Lastly, unless a Hospital Assistant were allowed private practice, it would not pay him to accept the post of either 2<sup>d</sup> class Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Sanitary Inspector, otherwise than as a mere temporary post whilst looking out for employment.

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

W. H. King

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,  
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Local & Municipal Dept.  
CURRENT No. 3536M

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

From J. G. King  
SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LAING,  
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To THE Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Local & Municipal

No. 2030

Dated 13th 11 NOV. 1895  
Despatched 14th 1895  
Received

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Submitting, with reference to G.O.  
No. 1739 G.O. No. 10. 1895,  
his remarks, regarding Sanitary  
Inspectors.

To lie over pending receipt of the report  
called for from the Surgeon-General.

1.11  
20/11/95  
W.H.D.  
26/11/95

1739 G.O. No. 10. 1895  
1658 G.O. No. 10. 1895  
1122-23 G.O. No. 10. 1895  
1914 G.O. No. 10. 1895

No. 562  
Encl.  
From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL G. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.J.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,  
Madras,

To THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 1739 G.O. No. 10. 1895, dated 24th  
October 1895 forwarding a letter from the Govern-  
ment of India containing the following pro-  
posals regarding the training of English speak-  
ing Sanitary Inspectors:-

(a) To place the Inspectors in a class with  
the Hospital Assistants.

(b) To substitute trained medical subordinates  
for the present Sanitary Inspectors.

I have the honour to submit the following  
remarks:-

2. With regard to proposal (a) the Sanitary  
Commissioner has kindly furnished me with  
a copy of his letter No. 1995 dated 11th November  
1895 to you on this subject and I concur with  
him on the importance of making the training  
for Sanitary Inspectors more practical than  
is necessary for Hospital Assistants, the  
majority

Circ 3536/95  
The number is  
2030 dated 13-11-95  
and not 1995 of 11.11.95

majority of whom become Medical Practitioners for which their training in the College and hospitals is meant to fit them. It would, however, I consider, be a good plan to allow Hospital Assistants who showed a predilection for Sanitary work to go through the more practical course for Sanitary Inspectors and fit themselves for these special duties.

3. At present the course of training in Hygiene in the Medical College for Hospital Assistants is carried on by the Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene under the supervision of the Professor. It extends over six months from October to March and has been carried on with the view of teaching them the more general facts about Hygiene. The course for Sanitary Inspectors goes on from January to April and is as already stated a more practical course. It was, in 1894, carried on by the Professor of Hygiene assisted by the Sanitary Commissioner.

4. The number of Hospital Assistants who were taught in 1894 & 5 in Hygiene was 77 and of Sanitary Inspectors was 54 which would make a total of 131 or far too large a class for any teacher. The question of reducing the size of the class of Hospital Assistants (77) to a more workable number is now before Government in the Educational Department.

under disposal

5. The pupils for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate not having received any special medical training to enable them to understand medical terms require quite a different class of teaching from the Hospital Assistant class.

6. The Professor of Hygiene with his laboratory, teaching duties for the University degrees, the Military Assistant Surgeons, and the female Civil apothecaries in the College and his hospital duties with charge of over 80 beds has his hands very full but I am convinced that he has time to carry on the training of Sanitary Inspectors from January to April.

7. For the above reasons I consider the existing system is the most desirable and that it would be a mistake to make the course of training for Hospital Assistants and for Sanitary Inspectors identical and to attempt to train them all in one class.

8. I am moreover convinced that if Government insists on all men who are appointed Sanitary Inspectors by Local Bodies say after 1896, holding the Certificates of this examination and course of training, this class will largely pay for itself out of the school fees of

of voluntary pupils-

9. As regards proposal (b) I have ~ already suggested that Hospital Assistants who showed ~ a preference for Sanitary work should be permitted to qualify as Sanitary Inspectors and thus become ~ eligible for the above appointments.

10. As regards the employment of other medical subordinates as Sanitary Inspectors, I consider it would be a waste of power. The Civil Apothecary class has been practically done away with and their place will be taken in future by medical men holding a qualification not less than the L. M. & S. of an Indian University. The course of training these men go through is a good one for their professional duties and fully deals with the facts and ~ theories regarding Hygiene. Such medical men would be utterly thrown away as Sanitary Inspectors. Those of them who ~ elected to take up Sanitary work should be required to hold the degree in Sanitary Science of the Madras University which requires a year's theoretical and practical training in the subjects dealt with by them as Health Officers and they should be paid as such leaving the subordinate duties to the Sanitary Inspectors. Their practical

practical trainings above alluded to will fit them to see that the Sanitary Inspectors perform their duties properly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. B. Thorne

Surgeon-Major-General

Surgeon-General

with the Govt. of Madras.

*Copy*

Local & Munl (1895) DEPARTMENT.

3814 M

From  
SURGN.-MAJOR-GEN. C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,  
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,  
Madras,

To  
The Honble the Chief Secy.  
to Govt. Local & Munl Departt.

No. 562

ENCLOSURES.

Dated 17<sup>th</sup> } December 1895.  
Received

No.

CHIEF SECRETARY  
19 DEC. 1895  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting his remarks  
on the question of the train-  
ing of Sanitary Inspectors  
in a class with the Hospital  
Assistants &c.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 1895, No. 1739 M. Misc.,  
Current No. 3536 M. of 1895, dated 13<sup>th</sup> November from the Sanitary Comm.  
Current No. 3814 M of 1895, dated 17<sup>th</sup> December from the Surgeon-General

FOR ORDERS.

In the Government Order read  
above the two alternative proposals  
of the Government of India regarding  
the training of Sanitary Inspectors  
viz. (a) to place the Inspectors in a class  
with Hospital Assistants or (b) to sub-  
stitute trained medical subordinates  
for the present Sanitary Inspectors  
were referred to the Sanitary Com-  
missioner & the Surgeon-General for  
remarks & the letters read above are  
their replies.

2. Both these officers are  
against any change in the existing  
system. The objections taken by them  
to the first proposal are (1) that the  
Inspectors have to be given a more  
practical training than is necessary  
as will be seen from the syllabus forwarded by the Sanitary Comm.  
for Hospital Assistants (2) that as  
the Inspectors have not received any  
medical training they would require  
a

A different kind of teaching from  
that given to Hospital Assistants &  
(2) that a class containing both  
<sup>kind</sup> of pupils would be unwieldy.  
The total of both classes in 94-95 being 131  
The Surgeon-General says that the  
Professor of Hygiene can find time to  
lecture to the Sanitary Inspectors' <sup>class</sup>  
class from January to April, & that  
if Government insists on all Sanitary  
Inspectors appointed by local  
bodies after 1896 holding a certi-  
ficate of having passed the examina-  
tion prescribed for them, the class  
would pay for itself out of the fees of  
voluntary pupils. The Sanitary  
Commissioner also says that the  
class is very popular.

As regards the second pro-  
posal both the Sanitary Commis-  
sioner & the Surgeon-General  
are of opinion that without  
special training for the work,  
no medical subordinates should not  
be appointed Sanitary Inspectors.  
The Sanitary Commissioner  
however thinks it would be in-  
advisable that Hospital Assistants  
should be appointed Sanitary  
Inspectors, for if they are not al-  
lowed private practice, they are  
not

X rather to early a date  
by 1897 which will  
give ample time.

We must wait until India  
supplies. If we cannot carry on  
our existing system of teaching Sanitary  
Inspectors, we shall not be able to  
lay down any rule requiring the passing  
of an exam. as a qualification  
for the appt. - If on the other hand,  
we can carry on our teaching system,  
I think we might rule that all men  
appt. San. Insps. on or after July 1,  
1897, shall. on salaries of or over  
Rs 20 (?) p.m. shall have passed  
the exam -

MS

not likely to stick to their posts &  
further they would be frequently called upon  
to do medical work which would  
interfere with their duties as Sanitary  
Inspectors. The Surgeon-General  
says it would be waste of power to  
appoint medical subordinates of  
a higher grade than Hospital  
Assistants as Sanitary Inspectors  
and suggests that they may be  
appointed Health Officers on their  
qualifying for the L.S.Sc. Degree  
of the Madras University.

However he thinks that, if  
V.R. 21/1/96 Hosp: Assts show preference  
for sanitary work, they should  
be allowed to undergo training & take  
up posts as sanitary inspectors,  
when qualified. Since they would  
naturally look for more pay than  
a man who had not undergone their  
medical training, which however  
~~does not~~ is not a necessary qualification  
for a sanitary inspector. The Govt.  
of India may be told that their  
proposal (a) to place the Inspectors  
in a class with Hospital Assts.  
is impracticable, inasmuch as  
the course of instruction is not the  
same for the two classes, & also  
that a joint class would be much

MS

too unworkable for one man to teach.  
 especially as the San. Comm. propose  
 to give practical training whenever  
 it is feasible. Proposal (b) to  
 substitute trained medical subordinates  
 for the present San. Inspectors is feasible  
 but not advisable, as most of the  
 municipalities are not yet in a  
 sufficiently <sup>favorable</sup> ~~conducive~~ circumstances  
 to incur the extra expense involved,  
 for Hosp. Anls. wd. require extra pay  
 to compensate them for the loss of  
 private practice, <sup>as</sup> if they were  
 to be allowed to practise privately  
 their efficiency as San. Inspectors  
 would be impaired.

Who? That is the further objection  
 to (b) that if one is to  
 22.1.96 wait until the supply of  
 med. subordinates is sufficient to  
 provide sanitary insp. one will have  
 to wait for an indefinite time as  
 the supply is now not equal to  
 the existing demand.

The scheme propounded by the G. & J. appears  
 to be unworkable all through. It is  
 theoretically pretty enough but it will  
 not stand the test of practice.

28/1/96.

This goes to the root of the matter.  
 We have not the med. subordinates  
 of any grade, to spare.

29/1/96

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 1895, No. 1739 M. Mis.

Current No. 3536 of 1895, dated 13<sup>th</sup> November from the Sanitary Commissioner.

Current No. 3214 of 1895, dated 17<sup>th</sup> December from the Surgeon-General.

Order.

The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

Letter

To

The Secretary to Government of India,  
Home Deptt.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 634 dated 9<sup>th</sup> September 1895, I am directed to state that the proposal of the Government of India to place the Sanitary Inspectors in a class with Hospital Assistants is <sup>hardly</sup> impracticable, inasmuch as the course of instruction is not the same for the two classes, and a joint class would be much too unwieldy for one man to teach, especially as the Sanitary Commissioner proposes to give practical

\* that for Sanitary Inspectors being of a more practical nature than for Hospital Assistants,

FOR ORDERS.

3536 + 3214 M.

<sup>instruction in Hygiene</sup>  
practical training whenever it  
is feasible. 2. In regard to the al-  
ternative proposal to substitute  
trained medical subordinates  
for the present sanitary Inspectors,  
there is the objection that at present  
there are not medical subordinates  
of any grade who could be spared  
for appointment as Sanitary In-  
spectors, and Municipalities  
<sup>therefore</sup> would have to wait for an in-  
definite time before their de-  
mands <sup>could</sup> be met. The pro-  
posal is further ~~not~~ <sup>but very few</sup> advisable,  
as ~~most~~ of the municipalities  
are not yet in sufficiently good  
circumstances to incur the extra  
expenses involved, seeing that  
hospital assistants would re-  
quire extra pay to compensate  
them for giving up <sup>their</sup> private prac-  
tice, which they must be re-  
quired to do, if their efficiency  
as Sanitary Inspectors is not  
to be impaired.

3. Copies of two letters  
received on this subject from  
the Surgeon-General and  
the

the Sanitary Commissioner are  
also enclosed.

(From orders).

lowd  
5.11.96

3.2.96.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 1895, No. 1739 M. Misc.

Current No. 3536 M of 1895, dated 13<sup>th</sup> November from the Sanitary Commissioner.  
Current No. 3814 M of 1895, dated 17<sup>th</sup> December from the - Surgeon-General.

Order. No. 283 misc 8/17.2.96

The following letter will be address  
-ed to the Government of India:—

TO  
The Surgeon-General.  
,, Sanitary Commissioner.  
Sept 18/2/96

Letter No. 284 misc 8/17.2.96  
To  
The Secretary to Government  
of India,  
Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your  
letter No. 634, dated 9<sup>th</sup> September '95 in para. 2 of which  
it is suggested:—

- (a) to place Sanitary Inspectors sent to the Medical College for training in a class with Hospital Assistants, or
- (b) to substitute trained Medical Subordinates for the present Sanitary Inspectors.

2. As regards the first of these alternatives, I am to say that not only is the course of <sup>study</sup> ~~teaching~~ which Sanitary Inspectors have to undergo different in many respects, especially practical instruction, from that followed by Hospital Assistants, but putting them with Hospital Assistants would result in a much larger

Sept  
Please send also copies  
of letters referred to in the letter  
Sept 11/192

3536 + 3814

(From order)

CS  
misc

larger class (the Surgeon-General calculates that taking existing figures it would be 131) than any one teacher could possibly manage.

3. With respect to the second alternative mentioned by you, I am to observe that, even if the finances of Municipalities would admit of the heavy outlay, in the way not only of salary but also of compensation for loss of practice, which the proposal would involve, the material for giving effect to it is <sup>not</sup> and will not for <sup>a very</sup> considerable time to come be available, as the supply of Medical Subordinates, especially those of the higher grades, is insufficient to fully meet ordinary demands, and Municipalities would therefore have to wait for an indefinite period to obtain Sanitary Inspectors drawn from the subordinate Medical service.

His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that under the circumstances mentioned the Government of India will be pleased to accord sanction to the proposal conveyed in my letter

No. 1123 M. Misc. dated 15<sup>th</sup> July 1895.

5. I am to enclose for perusal letters from the Surgeon-General with Government and the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject referred to above.

I have &c.

(From order) 15/2/96.

Dec/12 18/2/96

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Examined \_\_\_\_\_  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_ } 189

AIN G.O., No. \_\_\_\_\_  
189 , DATED \_\_\_\_\_

NT No. \_\_\_\_\_

LOSURES TO C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

DER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .

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