INDEXED.

Local & Munl. (189.) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1475 M

DATED 24-6-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sanitary Inspectors

Accepting with remarks the views expressed by the Sanitary Commrs. regarding the future admission of students to the Sanitary Inspectors' Class, adding a clause at the end of para. 2(1) of Govt. Gen. 6/4th January 1897, to the effect that the Sanitary Inspector newly employed by Mun: Councils should have undergone a Course of theoretical & practical training in the Sanitary Inspectors' Class, & stating that Govt is not at present prepared to recommend Mun: Councils to insist on [illegible] qualification for the post of Conservancy.

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1475 M., 24th June 1897.

JUNE.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Accepting, with remarks, the view expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner regarding future admissions to the sanitary inspectors' class; adding a clause at the end of paragraph 2 (1) of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, to the effect that sanitary inspectors newly employed by municipal councils should have undergone a course of theoretical and practical training in the sanitary inspectors' class; and stating that Government is not at present prepared to recommend municipal councils to insist in all cases on a technical qualification for the post of conservancy maistri.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the employment of trained sanitary inspectors under local boards and municipal councils and the salaries that should be paid to these officers.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 9th March 1897, No. 593-S.

I have the honour to forward, for favour of orders, the accompanying correspondence with the Principal, Medical College, and myself concerning the nomination of candidates, their fees, &c., for the sanitary inspectors' class. This correspondence will convey to Government sufficiently the points at issue. The publication by Government of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, gets rid of much doubt on the subject, as paragraph 2 (1) of that order lays down distinctly "that no municipal council should newly employ any person as a sanitary inspector on Rs. 20 or upwards, who does not hold a certificate of having passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene," so that I trust I am correct in holding that, in future, no local body has the right to insist that any person in its employ shall receive a nomination to the sanitary inspector's class, on the ground that an appointment is made, as promised, pending passing the examination and the like; or, in other words, if the candidate has not passed the Matriculation examination, that nomination shall be solely at the discretion of the incumbent of this office.

2. The suggestion made by me originally was that a special examination should be undertaken for sanitary inspectors, and that a special certificate should be given. The Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General however pressed that the examination might well be conducted as the Intermediate test of Hygiene. As a fact, this test is suitable and, in any case, the Director of Public Instruction has since this date kindly given me every opportunity of giving the required form to this examination. This examination, if taken alone, has, however, the disadvantage of being available for students prepared by private study, who have not undergone the special course of training in the Medical College. Hence, in conferring certificates to sanitary inspectors, I have given them to only such persons as have passed the Intermediate examination, *and have also undergone the special course of training in the Medical College.* Indeed, I attach the greatest importance to the student not relying solely upon book knowledge, but on being versed in the various duties of a sanitary inspector by undergoing this course. I may state, as an examiner, that those who have appeared for the examination without this training have passed very low in the list and have "got through" by a sufficiency of marks in theory, and a minimum in practice. I would therefore suggest that after the words "of having passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene" in paragraph 2 (1) of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, the words "and of having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the sanitary inspector's class, Medical College, Madras, and otherwise, as Government may from time to time notify," be added.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 (4) of the same order, I would respectfully suggest that conservancy maistries on salaries from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 should be required to pass the Technical Examination in Elementary Hygiene within two years, and that no person be newly appointed in this grade without having passed this examination. The "Elementary" examination is well fitted for the object in view, as it not only demands a small grade of useful knowledge, but is conducted if requisite in any vernacular. The Victoria Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, might be specially commended to the attention of municipal councils as offering facilities for their conservancy maistries receiving the required grade of education.

ENCLOSURES.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. BROWNE, M.D., Principal, Medical College, Madras, to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 26th January 1897, No. 304.

With reference to your notifications regarding sanitary inspector's class on page 583 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1895, and on page 537, dated 6th October 1896, Part I, it is observed that you therein limit your nominations to the class to hospital assistants and those holding certificates not lower than sub-overseer's test. But in the list of nominations received with your letter No. 11-S., dated 4th instant, and subsequently, you have apparently included those who are neither hospital assistants nor men with the sub-overseer's qualification. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me why a departure was made from the terms of the notifications referred to.

2. I have also to draw your attention to paragraph 6 of the notification of 6th October last, which makes only "candidates actually engaged as sanitary inspectors by municipalities or district boards prior to December 10th, 1894," eligible for free admission into the sanitary class. There appears, however, nothing in G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, to show such a limitation was intended by Government, as paragraph 1 of the Government order would seem to exclude all sanitary inspectors, no matter when appointed, from payment of fee. I request, therefore, to be informed of the authority on which your notification is based.

3. I request the favour of a very early reply, as the decision of the fee question will affect certain candidates who have to pay before 29th instant.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, dated Fort St. George, 9th March 1897, No. 592-S.

With reference to your contrast of my notification with facts conveyed in your letter No. 304, dated 26th January 1897, I have the honour to state that, whilst the notification represents what I would have desired to have accomplished, the facts represent what force of circumstances brought about. The moment it was understood in municipalities that the prospects of sanitary inspectors were likely to undergo an improvement, petty clerks and other employés were nominated by municipal councils as sanitary inspectors—the object being to allow them to appear without fee and by being actually sanitary inspectors to avoid nomination by me with reference to general education qualifications. As an instance in point, I may quote the case of Kurnool where, a vacancy having occurred, the municipality was advised by the local District Sanitary Officer to secure a trained man; this was supported by me and the council was informed that men were available; but it preferred to put in the place a person who had passed no examination in general education—the sole qualification being that he had been a certain number of years a municipal clerk in municipal employ. When the request from this council and others in similar case came for nomination, I felt that no reply having been received from Government up to that date on my recommendations as to sanitary inspectors, as has since been the case (*vide* G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897), my position under G.O., No. 1914 M.,

dated 10th December 1894, was not sufficiently strong to forbid the attendance of a sanitary inspector or, what amounted to the same thing, to demand dismissal of a sanitary inspector actually newly employed with the avowed object of sending the man for training after probation. Certain other municipalities forced my hands by sending their sanitary inspectors to Madras, and requiring on their arrival a nomination *as a matter of course*. Here, again, I felt I had not sufficient power under the Government order mentioned to require the sanitary inspectors to return to their towns and thus cause a useless expenditure. My hands having been forced thus far, it was obviously an injustice to give to one man a nomination and deny it to another, possessing exactly the same qualifications—not demanded in my notification. In short, I felt all I could do was to wait till Government passed orders on the subject generally, and not oppose what might eventually have been held to be reasonable demands.

2. As regards your paragraph 2, it is obvious that with the idea of maintaining a reserve, or having the intention of providing an appointment in the next budget and the like, the candidates might be sent *ad libitum* for training by councils, who are by reason of general education unfit for the purpose. It seems but just that candidates of this nature should be required to pay their own charges (not that either Government or councils should pay for them) and this was actually effected last year. It has never seemed to me, in view of the retention of my power of nomination suggested in paragraph 5 of the resolution of the committee appointed to consider the nature of the rules required for the training of sanitary inspectors (embodied in G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894), and more especially having regard to the words "not now in the employ of municipalities and local fund boards, &c.," that it was the intention of Government to permit these bodies to proceed to add new sanitary inspectors to their establishment devoid of the necessary educational qualifications with the hope of ultimately securing my nomination, but what was meant is that sanitary inspectors *then existing* should be permitted to be trained irrespective of any nomination from me. The mere fact that nomination is required from me seems to me to be sufficient reason why the candidate must be in all senses regarded as a private candidate, and should pay his own fees.

3. In the event of your interpretation being correct, it will be necessary that certain candidates who appeared last year, and who were appointed sanitary inspectors by municipal councils subsequent to G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, and who were required by me to pay their fees from their private funds in consequence of their appointments not being anterior to that date, should have these sums refunded by Government.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES INTENDING TO QUALIFY AS "CERTIFICATED SANITARY INSPECTORS," MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

I.—EDUCATION.

The syllabus is that laid down for the Government Technical Intermediate examination in Hygiene. A copy of this can be obtained at a cost of pies 9 on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras. A class is held at the Medical College, Madras, under the Professor of Hygiene, commencing, until further notice, from the 7th January to the 31st March of each year.

2. Instruction of the special nature requisite for sanitary inspectors under municipalities and local fund boards and practical demonstrations are afforded the class by taking members to various parts of Madras town and exhibiting sanitary defects, sanitary appliances, explaining methods of inspection, &c. Every effort is made both in the Medical College and in the demonstrations to make the teaching of as practical a nature as possible, holding in view the duties expected of sanitary inspectors.

3. On a candidate furnishing proof that he has passed the Intermediate examination in Hygiene and has also undergone the course of training as a sanitary inspector in the Medical College, he will be given a special certificate of qualification, irrespective of that granted by the Commissioner for Technical Examinations. This

is signed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and to it is added a certificate by the Sanitary Commissioner stating that the successful candidate has been duly admitted to the permanent register of "Certificated Sanitary Inspectors" maintained in his office.

4. It must be distinctly understood that the certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given under the following conditions only :—

(1) The candidate must, in physique and character, be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(2) The certificate is the property of the Sanitary Commissioner for the time being, and the candidate has no legal right to retain it when called upon to deliver it up.

(3) When a certificated sanitary inspector is in the employment of a local body, his certificate will be retained in the office of the District Medical and Sanitary officer of the district concerned.

(4) The certificate may, *at the option of the Sanitary Commissioner*, be cancelled or withheld for a certain period, should the candidate's conduct to his satisfaction be proved such as to argue inefficiency as a sanitary inspector, or likely to lower the social status of certificated sanitary inspectors generally.

(5) When not in the employment of a public body, the certificate will be held by the sanitary inspector. On his taking employment, he should report himself not only to the public body paying for his services, but also through that body to the District Medical and Sanitary officer sending at the same time his certificate.

(6) The possession of the certificate gives the sanitary inspector the right to be styled *certificated* sanitary inspector, and he should take care at all times to write his designation as certificated sanitary inspector with the object of enabling the public to distinguish between qualified and unqualified men.

II.—NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S CLASS, MEDICAL COLLEGE.

5. If a candidate has passed the Matriculation examination, admission to the class can be procured by applying to the Principal, Medical College, before the 7th January. Hospital assistants, and those holding certificates of having passed examinations of not lower grade than a Sub-Overseer's test, should apply for nomination to the Sanitary Commissioner in the month of December.

6. The fee for attending the class, including practical demonstrations, is Rs. 30. But candidates actually engaged as sanitary inspectors by municipalities or district boards prior to December 10th, 1894, may be admitted free on the recommendation of the local body and nomination by the Sanitary Commissioner. In accordance with G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, full pay and free passage to and from Madras may be allowed by municipalities or district boards to such candidates.

7. The fee for entrance to the examination is Rs. 4. This should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations, through the Principal, Medical College, not later than the 31st January.

III.—EMPLOYMENT.

8. To secure employment candidates should register their names at the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, giving the following information :—

(*a*) Age.
(*b*) Languages known and whether knowledge is colloquial only, or extends to reading and writing.
(*c*) Examinations passed.
(*d*) Where employed and length of service in each capacity.

(*e*) Date of employment in present post.
(*f*) Permanent address.
(*g*) Father's name and profession.

9. Local authorities will be supplied with information as to candidates on application.

IV.—THE MAINTAINING OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

10. Certificated sanitary inspectors should remember that all the three months' course at the Medical College can afford them is an awakening to the importance of certain broad facts in sanitation. Sanitation being a science which is daily making rapid advances, if they wish not to be left in ignorance as time rolls on, they must be prepared by constant study of suitable books to maintain their knowledge. Their text-books (McNally's Hand-book of Hygiene and Grant's Revised Edition of King's Hygiene) should, therefore, be frequently appealed to to refresh their memories during practical work. Considerable information as to current facts of a nature suitable for sanitary inspectors can be obtained by reading the "Sanitary Record," which the undersigned has advised all local bodies to take for the benefit of their sanitary inspectors. Further, some little information may at times be obtained from the Quarterly Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, showing what improvements are being effected and what defects have been ascertained in various parts of the Madras Presidency. As these proceedings are circulated to all local bodies, they can be obtained by sanitary inspectors from the body employing them.

11. In the last month of each official year all certificated sanitary inspectors will be examined by the Medical and Sanitary officer of the district in which they are employed. That officer has been requested to report to the undersigned as to the condition of advance of sanitary inspectors, and if there be reason from such reports to believe that by neglect of taking opportunities for improving knowledge, the inspector has allowed himself to become ignorant of sanitary advance to a culpable extent, the certificate will be withheld till such time as a favourable report is again received of his progress. Local bodies, it is understood, will, in regulating the advance of pay of sanitary inspectors, take into account reports of progress in knowledge received from District Medical and Sanitary officers.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
August 1896. (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Endt. No. 472.

Referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks, which should be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th April 1897. (Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Director of Public Instruction), dated Madras, 17th April 1897, No. 233.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 472, dated 8th April 1897 (herewith returned), calling for my remarks on certain correspondence concerning the nomination of candidates, their fees, &c., for the sanitary inspector's class in the Medical College, I have the honour to state that I concur with the Sanitary Commissioner in his view regarding his position as regards nomination expressed in paragraph 1 of his letter No. 593-S., dated 9th March 1897.

2. I fully agree with what he says in paragraph 2 of the same letter and consider that no one should be allowed to go up for the Intermediate test in Hygiene who has not gone through the practical course of training now instituted at the Medical College.

3. His suggestions in paragraph 3 of his letter regarding the training of conservancy maistries appear to be sound.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 14th May 1897, No. 5301.

In returning the endorsement of Government, No. 472, dated 8th April 1897, I have the honour to state that the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner meet with my general approval. It will be seen from the correspondence read in G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, that, as regards the training of men without his nomination and without payment of the prescribed fees, the Sanitary Commissioner had in view only the sanitary inspectors then in the service of municipal councils, though the above Government order did not make this point clear. The question now to be settled is whether future nominees of municipal councils have or have not a right of admission to the sanitary inspectors' class of the Medical College without the Sanitary Commissioner's further nomination, and to gratuitous instruction during the course. Under G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, no person can be newly appointed by a municipal council to the post of sanitary inspector who has not previously passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene, and if, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the candidate is, as he should reasonably be, also required to have undergone the special course of training in the Medical College prior to appointment, then municipal councils will have no alternative but to fill up the vacancies among sanitary inspectors by duly qualified men, so that there will no longer be any need for their nominating unqualified probationers conditionally on their undergoing the special course in the Medical College and passing the Intermediate test in Hygiene. The only class of municipal employés that require to be sent to the Medical College for training without the Sanitary Commissioner's nomination will then be the unqualified sanitary inspectors in actual service on the date of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of that order, and I beg to submit that these officers be allowed to attend the sanitary inspector's class without payment of fees. The admission into the College of all other persons, not being Matriculates, should, I think, be made subject to the nomination of the Sanitary Commissioner and to the payment of fees, notwithstanding that any of them may have been recommended by a municipal council.

2. I quite approve of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's proposal that conservancy maistries be required to have passed the Elementary test in Hygiene.

3. I beg to point out that paragraph 2 of the Surgeon-General's letter No. 233, dated 17th April 1897, has been written under a misapprehension, the Intermediate test in Hygiene being open to all candidates, whether trained in the sanitary inspectors' class or not.

ORDER—No. 1475 M., dated 24th June 1897.

The view expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 1 of his letter read above, regarding future admissions to the sanitary inspector's class, is accepted; but, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, unqualified sanitary inspectors who were in the actual service of municipalities on the date of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, and are sent up for training by municipal councils will be allowed to attend the class without payment of fees.

2. As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the following clause will be added at the end of paragraph 2 (1) of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897: "and of

having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the sanitary inspectors' class, Medical College, Madras, or otherwise, as Government may from time to time direct."

3. The Government is not prepared at present to recommend municipal councils, as suggested in paragraph 3 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, to insist in all cases on a technical qualification for the post of conservancy maistri; but municipal councils will be well advised to offer higher remuneration to men so qualified.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
" all Presidents of District Boards.
" all Collectors.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Director of Public Instruction.

Erd. W. D'Mos.

Government {1897} of Madras.

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2. The suggestion made by me originally was that a special examination should be undertaken for sanitary inspectors, and that a special certificate should be given. The Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General however pressed that the examination might well be conducted as the Intermediate test of Hygiene. As a fact, this test is suitable and, in any case, the Director of Public Instruction has since this date kindly given me every opportunity of giving the required form to this examination. This examination, if taken alone, has, however, the disadvantage of being available for students prepared by private study, who have not undergone the special course of training in the Medical College. Hence, in conferring certificates to sanitary inspectors, I have given them to only such persons as have passed the Intermediate examination, *and have also undergone the special course of training in the Medical College*. Indeed, I attach the greatest importance to the student not relying solely upon book knowledge, but on being versed in the various duties of a sanitary inspector by undergoing this course. I may state, as an examiner, that those who have appeared for the examination without this training have passed very low in the list and have "got through" by a sufficiency of marks in theory, and a minimum in practice. I would therefore suggest that after the words "of having passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene" in paragraph 2 (1) of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, the words "and of having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the sanitary inspector's class, Medical College, Madras, and otherwise, as Government may from time to time notify," be added.

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2. Instruction of the special nature requisite for sanitary inspectors under municipalities and local fund boards and practical demonstrations are afforded the class by taking members to various parts of Madras town and exhibiting sanitary defects, sanitary appliances, explaining methods of inspection, &c. Every effort is made both in the Medical College and in the demonstrations to make the teaching of as practical a nature as possible, holding in view the duties expected of sanitary inspectors.

3. On a candidate furnishing proof that he has passed the Intermediate examination in Hygiene and has also undergone the course of training as a sanitary inspector in the Medical College, he will be given a special certificate of qualification, irrespective of that granted by the Commissioner for Technical Examinations. This

is signed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and to it is added a certificate by the Sanitary Commissioner stating that the successful candidate has been duly admitted to the permanent register of "Certificated Sanitary Inspectors" maintained in his office.

4. It must be distinctly understood that the certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given under the following conditions only:—

(1) The candidate must, in physique and character, be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(2) The certificate is the property of the Sanitary Commissioner for the time being, and the candidate has no legal right to retain it when called upon to deliver it up.

(3) When a certificated sanitary inspector is in the employment of a local body, his certificate will be retained in the office of the District Medical and Sanitary officer of the district concerned.

(4) The certificate may, *at the option of the Sanitary Commissioner*, be cancelled or withheld for a certain period, should the candidate's conduct to his satisfaction be proved such as to argue inefficiency as a sanitary inspector, or likely to lower the social status of certificated sanitary inspectors generally.

(5) When not in the employment of a public body, the certificate will be held by the sanitary inspector. On his taking employment, he should report himself not only to the public body paying for his services, but also through that body to the District Medical and Sanitary officer sending at the same time his certificate.

(6) The possession of the certificate gives the sanitary inspector the right to be styled *certificated* sanitary inspector, and he should take care at all times to write his designation as certificated sanitary inspector with the object of enabling the public to distinguish between qualified and unqualified men.

II.—Necessary Qualifications for entrance into the Sanitary Inspector's Class, Medical College.

5. If a candidate has passed the Matriculation examination, admission to the class can be procured by applying to the Principal, Medical College, before the 7th January. Hospital assistants, and those holding certificates of having passed examinations of not lower grade than a Sub-Overseer's test, should apply for nomination to the Sanitary Commissioner in the month of December.

6. The fee for attending the class, including practical demonstrations, is Rs. 30. But candidates actually engaged as sanitary inspectors by municipalities or district boards prior to December 10th, 1894, may be admitted free on the recommendation of the local body and nomination by the Sanitary Commissioner. In accordance with G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, full pay and free passage to and from Madras may be allowed by municipalities or district boards to such candidates.

7. The fee for entrance to the examination is Rs. 4. This should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations, through the Principal, Medical College, not later than the 31st January.

III.—Employment.

8. To secure employment candidates should register their names at the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, giving the following information:—

(*a*) Age.
(*b*) Languages known and whether knowledge is colloquial only, or extends to reading and writing.
(*c*) Examinations passed.
(*d*) Where employed and length of service in each capacity.

(*e*) Date of employment in present post.
(*f*) Permanent address.
(*g*) Father's name and profession.

9. Local authorities will be supplied with information as to candidates on application.

IV.—THE MAINTAINING OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

10. Certificated sanitary inspectors should remember that all the three months' course at the Medical College can afford them is an awakening to the importance of certain broad facts in sanitation. Sanitation being a science which is daily making rapid advances, if they wish not to be left in ignorance as time rolls on, they must be prepared by constant study of suitable books to maintain their knowledge. Their text-books (McNally's Hand-book of Hygiene and Grant's Revised Edition of King's Hygiene) should, therefore, be frequently appealed to to refresh their memories during practical work. Considerable information as to current facts of a nature suitable for sanitary inspectors can be obtained by reading the "Sanitary Record," which the undersigned has advised all local bodies to take for the benefit of their sanitary inspectors. Further, some little information may at times be obtained from the Quarterly Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, showing what improvements are being effected and what defects have been ascertained in various parts of the Madras Presidency. As these proceedings are circulated to all local bodies, they can be obtained by sanitary inspectors from the body employing them.

11. In the last month of each official year all certificated sanitary inspectors will be examined by the Medical and Sanitary officer of the district in which they are employed. That officer has been requested to report to the undersigned as to the condition of advance of sanitary inspectors, and if there be reason from such reports to believe that by neglect of taking opportunities for improving knowledge, the inspector has allowed himself to become ignorant of sanitary advance to a culpable extent, the certificate will be withheld till such time as a favourable report is again received of his progress. Local bodies, it is understood, will, in regulating the advance of pay of sanitary inspectors, take into account reports of progress in knowledge received from District Medical and Sanitary officers.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *August* 1896. (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Endt. No. 472.

Referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks, which should be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *8th April* 1897. (Signed) G. S. FORBES, *Secretary to Government.*

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Director of Public Instruction), dated Madras, 17th April 1897, No. 233.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 472, dated 8th April 1897 (herewith returned), calling for my remarks on certain correspondence concerning the nomination of candidates, their fees, &c., for the sanitary inspector's class in the Medical College, I have the honour to state that I concur with the Sanitary Commissioner in his view regarding his position as regards nomination expressed in paragraph 1 of his letter No. 593-S., dated 9th March 1897.

2. I fully agree with what he says in paragraph 2 of the same letter and consider that no one should be allowed to go up for the Intermediate test in Hygiene who has not gone through the practical course of training now instituted at the Medical College.

3. His suggestions in paragraph 3 of his letter regarding the training of conservancy maistries appear to be sound.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 14th May 1897, No. 5301.

In returning the endorsement of Government, No. 472 L. and M., dated 8th April 1897, I have the honour to state that the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner meet with my general approval. It will be seen from the correspondence read in G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, that, as regards the training of men without his nomination and without payment of the prescribed fees, the Sanitary Commissioner had in view only the sanitary inspectors then in the service of municipal councils, though the above Government order did not make this point clear. The question now to be settled is whether future nominees of municipal councils have or have not a right of admission to the sanitary inspector's class of the Medical College without the Sanitary Commissioner's further nomination, and to gratuitous instruction during the course. Under G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, no person can be newly appointed by a municipal council to the post of sanitary inspector who has not previously passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene, and if, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the candidate is, as he should reasonably be, also required to have undergone the special course of training in the Medical College prior to appointment, then municipal councils will have no alternative but to fill up the vacancies among sanitary inspectors by duly qualified men, so that there will no longer be any need for their nominating unqualified probationers conditionally on their undergoing the special course in the Medical College and passing the Intermediate test in Hygiene. The only class of municipal employés that require to be sent to the Medical College for training without the Sanitary Commissioner's nomination will then be the unqualified sanitary inspectors in actual service on the date of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of that order, and I beg to submit that these officers be allowed to attend the sanitary inspector's class without payment of fees. The admission into the College of all other persons, not being Matriculates, should, I think, be made subject to the nomination of the Sanitary Commissioner and to the payment of fees, notwithstanding that any of them may have been recommended by a municipal council.

2. I quite approve of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's proposal that conservancy maistries be required to have passed the Elementary test in Hygiene.

3. I beg to point out that paragraph 2 of the Surgeon-General's letter No. 233, dated 17th April 1897, has been written under a misapprehension, the Intermediate test in Hygiene being open to all candidates, whether trained in the sanitary inspector's class or not.

ORDER—No. 1475 M., dated 24th June 1897.

The view expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 1 of his letter read above, regarding future admissions to the sanitary inspector's class, is accepted; but, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, unqualified sanitary inspectors who were in the actual service of municipalities on the date of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, and are sent up for training by municipal councils will be allowed to attend the class without payment of fees.

2. As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the following clause will be added at the end of paragraph 2 (1) of G.O., No. 4 M., dated 4th January 1897: "and of

having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the sanitary inspector's class, Medical College, Madras, or otherwise, as Government may from time to time direct."

3. The Government is not prepared at present to recommend municipal councils, as suggested in paragraph 3 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, to insist in all cases on a technical qualification for the post of conservancy maistry; but municipal councils will be well advised to offer higher remuneration to men so qualified.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
" all Presidents of District Boards.
" all Collectors.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. W. D'Mons.

Current No. 422 of 1897

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

TO BE RETURNED WITH REPLY.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL 9 APR. 1897 WITH GOVT OF MADRAS.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT * LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT * 9 MAR 1897

No. 472
~~Order~~

From
The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 593/S.

Referred to the Surgeon General for remarks which should be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction.

Secretary to Government

Dated 9th March 1897.
Received 9-3-1897
Registered 9-3-1897
Enclosures Three.
Spare copies

V.R. 6/4/97
for 8t George
9th April 1897

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for favor of orders certain correspondence with the Principal Medical College concerning the nomination of Candidates their fees etc for the Sanitary Inspectors Class.

To
The Surgeon-General

12/5 action

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
fo	392	Mh	5-3-97
fo	4	Mh	4-1-97
fo	1658	Mh	16-10-95
fo	1914	Mh	10-12-94

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Madras Medical College,
26th January 1897.

No. 304

From

Surgeon-Lieut.-col. W. R. Browne, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College,

To

The Sanitary Commissioner
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your notifications re Sanitary Inspectors' class on page 583 of Fort Saint George Gazette dated 17th December 1895 and on page 537 dated 6th October 1896, Part I, it is observed that you therein limit your nominations to the class to Hospital Assistants and those holding certificates not lower than a Sub Overseers Test. But in the list of nominations received with your letter No 11/5 dated 4th instant and subsequently, you have apparently included those who are neither Hospital Assistants nor men with the Sub Overseers qualification.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me why a departure was made from the terms of the notificatio

No. 592/S

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Fort St. George, 9th March 1897.

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE
Principal, Medical College,
Madras.

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to your contrast of my notification with facts conveyed in your letter No. 304 dated 26th January 1897, I have the honor to state that, whilst the notification represents what I would have desired to have accomplished, the facts represent what force of circumstances — brought about. The moment it was understood in Municipalities that the prospects of Sanitary Inspectors were likely to undergo an improve- -ment, petty clerks and other employees were nominated by Municipal Councils as Sanitary Inspectors — the object being to allow them to appear without fee, and by being actually Sanitary Inspectors to avoid nomination by me with reference to general educational qualifications. As an instance in point, I may quote the case of Kurnool where, a vacancy having occurred, the Municip[illegible] was advised by the local District Sanitary [illegible] secure a trained man, this

was re-

referred to.

2. I have also to draw your attention to para 6 of the notification of 6th October last, which makes only "Candidates actually engaged as Sanitary Inspectors by Municipalities or District Boards prior to December 10, 1894" eligible for free admission into the Sanitary class. There appears however nothing in G.O. No. 1914 M. Local and Municipal, dated 10th December 1894 to show such a limitation was intended by the Government, as para 1 of the Government order would seem to exclude all Sanitary Inspectors, no matter when appointed from payment of fee. I request therefore to be informed of the authority on which your notification is based.

3. I request the favor of a very early reply as the decision of the fee question will affect certain candidates who have to pay before 29th instant.

I have &c

(Sd) W.R. Browne M.D.
Principal. Medical college

(True Copy)

W.G. King.
Surgeon Lieut: col.
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras.

Rs. 1 / Mar 1897

was supported by me and the Council was informed that men were available; but it preferred to put in the place a person who had passed no examination in general education — the sole qualification being that he had been a certain number of years a Municipal clerk in Municipal employ. When the request from this Council and others in similar case came for nomination, I felt that no reply having been received from Government up to that date on my recommendations as to Sanitary Inspectors, as has since been the case, (Vide G.O. No. 4 M dated 4th January 1897) my position under G.O. No. 1914 M dated 10th December 1894 was not sufficiently strong to forbid the attendance of a Sanitary Inspector or, what amounted to the same thing, to demand dismissal of a Sanitary Inspector actually newly employed with the avowed object of sending the man for training after probation. Certain other Municipalities — forced my hands by sending their Sanitary Inspectors to Madras, and requiring on their arrival a nomination as a matter of course. Here, again, I felt I had not sufficient power under the G.O mentioned to require the Sanitary Inspectors to return to their towns and thus cause a useless expenditure. My hands having been forced thus far, it was obviously an injustice to give to one man a nomination and deny it to another

possessing

Sanitary Commissioner

possessing exactly the same qualifications — not demanded in my notification. In short, I felt all I could do was to wait till Government passed — orders on the subject generally, and not oppose — what might eventually have been held to be reasonable demands.

2. As regards your para 2, it is obvious that with the idea of maintaining a reserve, or having the intention of providing an appointment in the next Budget and the like, the candidates might be sent ad libitum for training by Councils, who are by reason of general education unfit for the purpose. It seems but just that candidates of this nature should be required to pay their own charges (not that either Government or Councils should pay for them) and this was actually effected last year. It has never seemed to me, in view of the retention of my power of nomination suggested in para 5 of the Resolution of the Committee appointed to consider the nature of the Rules required for the training of Sanitary Inspectors (embodied in G.O. No. 1914 M dated 10th December 1894) and more especially having regard to the words "not now in the employ of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards" that it was the intention of Government to permit these bodies to proceed to add new — Sanitary Inspectors to their establishment devoid of the necessary educational qualifications with

the

the hope of ultimately securing my nomination, but what was meant is that Sanitary Inspectors then existing should be permitted to be trained irrespective of any nomination from me. The mere fact that nomination is required from me, seems to me to be sufficient reason why the candidate must be in all senses regarded as a private candidate, and should pay his own fees.

3. In the event of your interpretation being correct, it will be necessary that certain candidates who appeared last year, and who were appointed Sanitary Inspectors by Municipal Councils subsequent to G. O. No. 1914 M. dated 10th December 1894 and who were required by me to pay their fees from their private funds in consequence of their appointments not being anterior to that date, should have these sums refunded by Government.

I have &c.

(Sd) W. G. King
Surg. Lieut. Col.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

True Copy

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Madras.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES INTENDING TO QUALIFY AS "CERTIFICATED SANITARY INSPECTORS," MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

I.—EDUCATION.

THE syllabus is that laid down for the Government Technical Intermediate Examination in Hygiene. A copy of this can be obtained at a cost of pies 9 on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras. A class is held at the Medical College, Madras, under the Professor of Hygiene, commencing, until further notice, from the 7th January to the 31st March of each year.

2. Instruction of the special nature requisite for Sanitary Inspectors under Municipalities and Local Fund Boards and practical demonstrations are afforded the class by taking members to various parts of Madras Town and exhibiting sanitary defects, sanitary appliances, explaining methods of inspection, &c. Every effort is made both in the Medical College and in the demonstrations to make the teaching of as practical a nature as possible, holding in view the duties expected of Sanitary Inspectors.

3. On a candidate furnishing proof that he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Hygiene and has also undergone the course of training as a Sanitary Inspector in the Medical College, he will be given a special certificate of qualification, irrespective of that granted by the Commissioner for Technical Examinations. This is signed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and to it is added a certificate by the Sanitary Commissioner stating that the successful candidate has been duly admitted to the permanent register of "Certificated Sanitary Inspectors" maintained in his office.

4. It must be distinctly understood that the certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given under the following conditions only:—

(1) The candidate must, in physique and character, be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(2) The certificate is the property of the Sanitary Commissioner for the time being, and the candidate has no legal right to retain it when called upon to deliver it up.

(3) When a Certificated Sanitary Inspector is in the employment of a local body, his certificate will be retained in the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the District concerned.

(4) The certificate may, *at the option of the Sanitary Commissioner*, be cancelled or withheld for a certain period, should the candidate's conduct to his satisfaction be proved such as to argue inefficiency as a Sanitary Inspector, or likely to lower the social status of Certificated Sanitary Inspectors generally.

(5) When not in the employment of a public body, the certificate will be held by the Sanitary Inspector. On his taking employment, he should report himself not only to the public body paying for his services, but also through that body to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer sending at the same time his certificate.

(6) The possession of the certificate gives the Sanitary Inspector the right to be styled *Certificated* Sanitary Inspector, and he should take care at all times to write his designation as Certificated Sanitary Inspector with the object of enabling the public to distinguish between qualified and unqualified men.

II.—NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S CLASS, MEDICAL COLLEGE.

5. If a candidate has passed the Matriculation Examination, admission to the class can be procured by applying to the Principal, Medical College, before the 7th

January. Hospital Assistants, and those holding certificates of having passed examinations of not lower grade than a Sub-Overseer's test, should apply for nomination to the Sanitary Commissioner in the month of December.

6. The fee for attending the class including practical demonstrations, is Rs. 30. But candidates actually engaged as Sanitary Inspectors by Municipalities or District Boards prior to December 10th, 1894, may be admitted free on the recommendation of the Local Body and nomination by the Sanitary Commissioner. In accordance with G.O., No. 1914 M., dated 10th December 1894, full pay and free passage to and from Madras may be allowed by Municipalities or District Boards to such candidates.

7. The fee for entrance to the Examination is Rs. 4. This should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations, through the Principal, Medical College, not later than the 31st January.

III.—EMPLOYMENT.

8. To secure employment candidates should register their names at the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, giving the following information :—

(*a*) Age.

(*b*) Languages known and whether knowledge is colloquial only or extends to reading and writing.

(*c*) Examinations passed.

(*d*) Where employed and length of service in each capacity.

(*e*) Date of appointment in present post.

(*f*) Permanent address.

(*g*) Father's name and profession.

9. Local authorities will be supplied with information as to candidates on application.

IV. THE MAINTAINING OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

10. Certificated Sanitary Inspectors should remember that all the three months' course at the Medical College can afford them is an awakening to the importance of certain broad facts in sanitation. Sanitation being a science which is daily making rapid advances, if they wish not to be left in ignorance as time rolls on, they must be prepared by constant study of suitable books to maintain their knowledge. Their text books (McNally's Hand-book of Hygiene and Grant's Revised Edition of King's Hygiene) should, therefore, be frequently appealed to to refresh their memories during practical work. Considerable information as to current facts of a nature suitable for Sanitary Inspectors can be obtained by reading the "Sanitary Record," which the undersigned has advised all Local Bodies to take for the benefit of their Sanitary Inspectors. Further, some little information may at times be obtained from the Quarterly Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, showing what improvements are being effected and what defects have been ascertained in various parts of the Madras Presidency. As these Proceedings are circulated to all Local Bodies, they can be obtained by Sanitary Inspectors from the Body employing them.

11. In the last month of each official year all Certificated Sanitary Inspectors will be examined by the Medical and Sanitary officer of the District in which they are employed. That officer has been requested to report to the undersigned as to the condition of advance of Sanitary Inspectors, and if there be reason from such reports to believe that by neglect of taking opportunities for improving knowledge, the Inspector has allowed himself to become ignorant of sanitary advance to a culpable extent, the certificate will be withheld till such time as a favourable report is again received of his progress. Local Bodies, it is understood, will, in regulating the advance of pay of Sanitary Inspectors, take into account reports of progress in knowledge received from District Medical and Sanitary officers.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
August 1896.

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

No. 593/S

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Fort St. George, 9th March 1897.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
Rec'd 10 MAR 1897

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE
Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal department,
Fort Saint George.

Enclosure.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for favor of orders the accompanying correspondence with the Principal, Medical college, and myself concerning the nomination of candidates, their fees &c., for the Sanitary Inspectors' class. This correspondence will convey to Government sufficiently the points at issue. The publication by Government of G.O. No 4 dated 4th January 1897 gets rid of much doubt on the subject, as para 20 of that order lays distinctly down, that no municipal council should newly employ any person as a Sanitary Inspector on Rs 20 or upwards, who does not hold a certificate of having passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene, so that I trust I am correct in holding that, in future, no local body has the right to insist that any person in its employ shall receive a nomination to the Sanitary Inspectors class, on the ground that an appointment is made, as promised, pending passing the examination and

Lr. 1475 dt 8 2/96

and the like; or, in other words, if the candidate has not passed the matriculation examination — that nomination shall be solely at the discretion of the incumbent of this office.

2. The suggestion made by me originally was that a special examination should be undertaken for Sanitary Inspectors, and that a special certificate should be given. The Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon General however pressed that the examination might well be conducted as the Intermediate test of Hygiene. As a fact, this test is suitable and, in any case, the Director of Public Instruction has since this date kindly given me every opportunity of giving the required form to this examination. This examination if taken alone has, however, the disadvantage of being available for students prepared by private study, who have not undergone the special course of training in the Medical college. Hence, in conferring certificates to Sanitary Inspectors, I have given them to only such persons as — have passed the Intermediate examination, and have also undergone the special course of training in the Medical college. Indeed, I attach the greatest importance to the — student not relying solely upon book knowledge, but on being versed in the various duties of a Sanitary Inspector by undergoing this course. I may state, as an Examiner, that those who have appeared for the examination — without this training have passed very low in the list and have "got through" by a sufficiency of marks in theory, and a minimum in practice. I would therefore suggest that after the words "of having passed the Intermediate test in Hygiene" in para 20 of G.O. N° 4 in Gaz'd 4 January 1897 the words "and of having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the Sanitary Inspectors class at Medical college madras and otherwise, as Government may from time to time notify" be added.

3. With reference to para 24 of the same order, I would respectfully suggest that Conservancy Maistries on salaries from Rs 12 to 20 should be required to pass the Technical examination in Elementary Hygiene within two years, and that no person be newly appointed in this grade without having passed this examination. The "Elementary" examination is well fitted for the object in view, as it not only demands a small grade of useful knowledge, but is conducted if requisite in any vernacular. The Victoria Technical Institute Tri-chinopoly might be specially commended to the — attention of Municipal Councils, as offering facilities for their conservancy Maistries receiving the required grade of education.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant,

W Lang

Surgeon Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner with Govt

2,000—6-2-96.

Rno 5967/97.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. ~~4462~~

From
Surgeon Major General C. Sibbithorpe
F.R.C.P.I.
Surgeon General with Govt: of Madras

Order

No. 233.

Dated 17th April 97.
Received 19 APR. 1897
Registered
Enclosures 1 (Cir. 1052 to be returned).
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submits remarks in
Concerning the nomination of
Candidates their fees &c.
for the Sanitary Inspector's Class

3.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Through the Director of Public Instruction

[1]

No. 233

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 17th April 1897.

From

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

To

THE ~~HON'BLE THE CHIEF~~ SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your Endorsement No. 472 dated 8th April 1897 (herewith returned) calling for my remarks on certain correspondence concerning the nomination of Candidates, thereafter for the Sanitary Inspectors' Class in the Medical College, I have the honor to state that I concur with the Sanitary Commissioner in his view regarding his position as regards nomination expressed in paragraph one of his letter No. 593/S dated 9th March 1897.

2. I fully agree with what he says in paragraph 2 of the same letter and consider that no one should be allowed to go up for the intermediate test in hygiene who has not gone through the practical course of training now instituted at the Medical College.

2

3.

3. His suggestions in paragraph 3 of his letter regarding the training of Conservancy Maistries appear to be sound.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

C. Sibbald
Surgeon Major General
& Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras.

Local & Municipal

Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1952. Ins

From
The Dir. of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order.

No. 5301

Dated 14 May 1897.
Received 17 MAY 1897
Registered 17.5.97.
Enclosures G.O. No. 1052. In with 3 enclosures rec'd
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Returning the endorsement of Government No 472 L & M dated 6th April 1897 regarding the training of Sanitary Inspectors sent by Municipalities.

DESPATCHED
15 MAY 97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Go	329	L	5-3-97
"	4	L	4-1-97
"	1658	L	16-10-95
"	1914	L	10-12-94

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 14th May 1897.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 1962. 97

No. 5301

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D. Sc., LL.D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,

SIR,

In returning the endorsement of Government, No. 472 L&M, dated 6th April 1897, I have the honour to state that the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner meet with my general approval. It will be seen from the correspondence read in G.O. No 1914-M, dated 10th December 1894, that as regards the training of men without his nomination and without payment of the prescribed fees, the Sanitary Commissioner had in view only the Sanitary Inspectors then in the service of Municipal Councils, though the above G.O. did not make this point clear. The question now to be settled is whether future nominees of Municipal Councils have or have not a right of admission to the Sanitary Inspectors' class of the Medical College without the Sanitary Commissioner's further nomination, and to gratuitous instruction during the course. Under G.O. No 4-M dated 4th January 1897, no person can be newly appointed by a Municipal Council to the post of Sanitary Inspector who has not previously passed the Intermediate Test in Hygiene, and if, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the candidate is, as he should reasonably be, also required to have undergone the special course of training in the Medical College prior to appointment, then Municipal Councils will have no alternative but to fill up the vacancies among Sanitary Inspectors by

duly qualified men, so that there will no longer be any need for their nominating unqualified probationers conditionally on their undergoing the special course in the Medical College and passing the Intermediate Test in Hygiene. The only class of Municipal employes that require to be sent to the Medical College for training without the Sanitary Commissioner's nomination will then be the unqualified Sanitary Inspectors in actual service on the date of G.O. No 4-M, dated 4th January 1897, referred to in paragraph 3 (2) of that order, and I beg to submit that these officers be allowed to attend the Sanitary Inspectors' class without payment of fees. The admission into the College of all other persons, not being Matriculates, should, I think, be made subject to the nomination of the Sanitary Commissioner and to the payment of fees, notwithstanding that any of them may have been recommended by a Municipal Council.

2. I quite approve of Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel King's proposal that Conservancy maistries be required to have passed the elementary Test in Hygiene.

3. I beg to point out that paragraph 3 of the Surgeon General's letter No 233, dated 17th April 1897, has been written under a misapprehension, the Intermediate Test in Hygiene being open to all candidates, whether trained in the Sanitary Inspectors' class or not.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obediant servant,

S Swinnerton

Director of Public Instruction.

Rules for the training of Sanitary Inspectors

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 4th January 1897, No. 417.

Current No. 10521 of 1897, dated 9th March 1897 from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Current No. 1962 M of 1897, dated 14th May 1897 from the Director of Public Instn Madras.

FOR ORDERS.

P.S. Vide his letter on Cur No 1052 herewith.

147 Sw / 97

Swinn PP 21/5/97

In January 1897, the Principal of the Madras Medical College pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner that although in the Notifications dated 17th December 1895 and 6th October 1896, published by him in the Fort Saint George Gazette, regarding admissions etc. to the special class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors, the nominations to the class were limited to hospital assistants and others holding certificates of having passed Examinations of a grade not lower than a Sub Overseer's test, yet among the nominations made by him in January last, were included several persons possessing neither of these qualifications, and enquired why a departure was made from the terms of the Notifications above referred to. He also drew attention to para. 6 of the Notifications of 6th October

last which made only candidates actually engaged as Sanitary Inspectors by Municipalities or District Boards prior to 10th December 1894, eligible for free admission to the Sanitary Inspector's Class and observed that there was nothing in G.O. No 1944, dated 10th December 1894, to show that such a limitation was intended by Government, as para 1 of the Order obviously excluded all Sanitary Inspectors, no matter when appointed, from the payment of fees.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner stated in reply that the terms of the notification represented what he would like to have accomplished, but that he was forced to nominate men of inferior qualifications as several Municipal Councils appointed petty clerks and other persons already in their employ, as Sanitary Inspectors, in order that they may avoid seeking nomination from him with reference to general educational qualifications and that they may be able to undergo the training without the payment of fees. He further observed that as the orders of Government on his recommendations regarding Sanitary Inspectors (G.O No 4 M dated 4th January 1894 since issued) had not been received by him at the time, he felt it would be unjust to refuse nomination in any case and that all he could do was to wait until Government passed orders on the subject. As regards the question of the payment of fees, he stated that in view of the power of nomination given to him and from the nature of the rules regarding the training of Sanitary Inspectors embodied in G.O. No 1914 M dated 10th December 1894, and more especially having regard to the words "not now in the employ of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards etc.," he understood that Sanitary Inspectors then existing should only be permitted to be trained irrespective of any nomination from him and that the mere fact

Vide his letter No 592/S in cur No 1057 (received above)

Vide page 6 of G.O. No 1914 and 10th December 1894 (portion marked with blue chalk)

the others being required to seek
nomination from him was sufficient
to show that the Candidate must be
regarded as a private candidate
and must therefore pay his own fees.

3. With this letter read above, the Sanitary Commissioner forwards to Government Copies of the above correspondence and states that as para 2(1) of G.O. No 4 M dated 4th January 1897, lays down distinctly that no Municipal Council should newly employ any person as a Sanitary Inspector on Rs 20 or upwards who does not hold a certificate of having passed the intermediate test in Hygiene, he considers that for the future, no local body has the right to insist that any person in its employ shall receive a nomination to the Sanitary Inspectors' class on the ground that an appointment is made or promised pending

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See their Letter in Cir No 1962 M (read above)

8/2/1/1977

passing the examination and the like, or in other words, that if the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination, the nomination shall be wholly at the discretion of the Sanitary Commissioner. This view which is concurred in by the Surgeon General and the Director of Public Instruction seems to be correct, but the recommendation made by the latter Officer that the unqualified Sanitary Inspectors in actual service on the date of G.O. No 4 M dated 4th January 1897 who will have to be sent up for training without the Sanitary Commissioner's Nomination, may be allowed to attend the class without payment of fees, may be approved.

4. Dr King says that the Intermediate test of Hygiene which is the examination prescribed for Sanitary Inspectors, is a suitable

one, but that it has the disadvantage of being open to private students who have not undergone the special course of training in the Medical College and that he has given certificates of Sanitary Inspectors only to such persons as have passed the examination and have also undergone the course of training. Having regard, therefore, to the importance of practical training, he suggests that the following words be added to para 2 (1) of G.O. No 4 M dated 4th January 1897:—

"and of having undergone
"such a course of theoretical and
"practical training in the Sanitary
"Inspectors' Class, Medical College
"Madras (and otherwise, as Govern-
"ment may from time to time notify."

The practical training is most important
S.H.

He also suggests that Conservancy maistries employed by Municipalities should be required to pass a technical examination on Salaries from Rs 12 to Rs 20

H.W.
I think we may wait a little before requiring gang maistries & overseers to qualify

by a technical exam.
Such men are not generally of a class who could afford to qualify: & men who will qualify will not ordinarily make active maistries. In any case, we better get all the inspectors qualified before descending the scale
S.H.
17/6/7

pass the Technical Examination in Elementary Hygiene within two years, that no person should be newly appointed to this grade unless he has passed this examination and that the Victoria Technical Institute at Trichinopoly might be specially commended to the attention of the Municipal Councils, as affording facilities for the training of Conservancy maistries.

These suggestions which are supported by the Surgeon General and the Sanitary Commissioner may also be approved, with the addition that if the maistries already in the employ of local boards fail to pass the examination within the prescribed period their salaries should be reduced

reduced. Cf para: 2(2) of G.O.
No 4 M., Dated 4th January 1897.

5. The following draft Order is submitted for approval:—

Order. No 1475 M. dt 24.6.97

The view expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner in para: 1 of his letter read above, regarding future admissions to the Sanitary Inspectors' Class is ~~correct~~ accepted; but as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, the unqualified Sanitary Inspectors now in the actual service of Municipalities on the date of G.O. No 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, and due sent up for training by M.Cs. will be allowed to attend the class without payment of fees.

2. As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, the following clause will be added at the end of para: 2(1) of G.O. No 4 M., dated 4th January 1897:

"and of having undergone such a course of theoretical and practical training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class, Medical College, Madras, or otherwise, as Government may from time to time direct."

3. The suggestions contained in para: 3 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter are approved. In clause 14), para 2, of G.O. No 4 M., dated 4th January 1897, the word "surpassed" will be omitted and the words "ranging from Rs 12 to Rs 20 will be substituted for" not exceeding Rs 15", and the following will be added as clause (5):—

"(5) That no Municipal Council should newly employ any person as a conservancy maistry or overseer who does not hold a certificate of having passed the

3. The Govt is not prepared at present to recommend to M.Cs. to insist in all cases on a technical qualification for the post of conservancy maistries; but Mcls. will be well advised to offer higher remuneration to men so qualified (as suggested in para 3 of the Dir's letter)

8/7/97 19/6/97

11 P

the Technical Examination in Elementary Hygiene and that all such maistries or overseers now employed in municipalities should be required to pass within two years, the test mentioned above, their salaries being reduced in the event of their not so qualifying."

V.R.
12/6/97

Please see marginal Notes & revised draft above

S.H. 17/6/97

Approved.
HW

To.

All Chairmen of Municipal Councils dupd 20/6/97
Presidents of District Boards dupd 19/6/97
Collectors dupd 20/6/97
Surgeon-General
Sanitary Commissioners dupd 19/6/97
The Director of Public Instruction

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Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.
Number of forms required.

Copy sent to Press. 17-7-97
Passed for signature. 17-7-97
Published in print. 19-7-97
20-7-97

Letter dated 4 January 1897. Abstract. Reporting views on the proposals of the Sanitary Commr. regarding the employment of trained Sanitary Inspors under local boards & municipal bodies and the salaries that should be paid to these officers.

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105 Rs

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