

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	953	Press
		~~Mis.~~
Dated	13-7-1918	1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

P. 1237

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

13th July 1869.

No. 74. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, (Sanitary), under date Simla, 16th June 1869, No. 254.

RESOLUTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council wishes to take this opportunity for making some changes in existing arrangements, which will lead to a considerable saving of expense, and, at the same time, add to the efficiency of the office.

2. The Sanitary Department with the Government of India is now constituted as follows:—

	RS.
One Sanitary Commissioner, on.....	2500
One Secretary, on.....	1200
One Statistical Officer, on.....	1200

When the Sanitary Department was first constituted five years ago, it was thought desirable to place a member of the Civil Service at its head. A Military Officer was subsequently appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner. The duties of the office are, however, so closely connected with questions requiring medical knowledge, that it has been found absolutely necessary to have a Medical Officer as Secretary.

3. But whatever reasons there may have been when the Sanitary Department was first established for placing a Civilian or a Military Officer at its head, those reasons do not now exist. Except at Bombay, all the Sanitary Commissioners under the local Governments and Administrations are Medical Officers, and the Governor General in Council thinks that it would tend to facilitate the business of the department if the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should be a Medical Officer also. If the Commissioner were a carefully chosen Medical Officer, he would certainly require no Secretary. The Sanitary Department with the Government of India would then consist of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Statistical Officer only. This will lead to a monthly saving of Rupees 1200, the present pay of the Secretary.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a saving may also be made in the office establishment. But on this point further inquiry will be made before final orders are passed. At present His Excellency in Council only directs that Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, be appointed Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Malleson, and the office of Secretary thus vacated by Dr. Cunningham be abolished. Dr. Cunningham will perform the duties of Secretary and Sanitary Commissioner.

5. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that similar changes might properly be made in Madras and Bombay. In each of those Presidencies there is a Sanitary Commissioner on Rupees 2000 with a Secretary on Rupees 1000 per mensem. The appointment of Secretary might, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be abolished in both cases when opportunity offers. Independently of reductions in office establishments, the total monthly saving thus caused would

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

13th July 1869.

amount to Rupees 3200 per mensem, or £3840 per annum, in the three Presidencies; and this, not only without any loss but with a positive increase of efficiency.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay should be requested to take the subject into consideration and carry out the plan above suggested and initiated by the Governor General in Council when opportunity offers.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and to the Military Department and Financial Department for information.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

(True Extract).

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 75.

ORDER THEREON, 13th July 1869, No. 953.

Communicated to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and to the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract).

Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

12-11-51

PUBLIC.

70

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

dec., dec., dec.

Received July, 1864.

Kenji

Encl.

G. O., 13th July 1869, No. 953.

JULY.
Nos. 74-75.

Communicating Proceedings of the Government of India directing the abolition of the office of Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner who, apparently, exists.

No: 254

Extract from the Proceedings
of the Government of India in
the Home Department (Sanitary)
under date Simla the 16th June 1869.

Resolution.

A vacancy having occurred in
the office of Sanitary Commissioner
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Council wishes to take this oppor-
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in existing arrangements which
will lead to a considerable saving
of expense and at the same time
add to the efficiency of the office.

2. The Sanitary Department with
the Government of India is now
constituted as follows

1 Sanitary Commissioner on Rs: 2,500.

1 Secretary _____ on Rs: 1,200.

1 Statistical Officer on Rs: 1,200.

When the Sanitary Department was
first

X
No more no expense
The Secretary will
be charged with

71

first constituted five years ago, it was thought desirable to place a Member of the Civil Service at its head. A Military Officer was subsequently appointed Sanitary Commissioner. The duties of the office are, however, so closely connected with questions requiring Medical knowledge that it has been found absolutely necessary to have a Medical Officer as Secretary.

3. But whatever reasons there may have been when the Sanitary Department was first established for placing a Civilian or a Military Officer at its head, those reasons do not now exist. Except at Bombay, all the Sanitary Commissioners under the local Governments and Administrations are Medical Officers, and the Governor General in Council thinks that it would tend to facilitate the business of the Department if the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should be a

a Medical Officer also. If the Commissioner were a carefully chosen Medical Officer, he would certainly require no Secretary. The Sanitary Department with the Government of India would then consist of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Statistical Officer only. This will lead to a monthly saving of Rupees 1,200, the present pay of the Secretary.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a saving may also be made in the Office Establishment. But on this point further enquiry will be made before final orders are passed. At present His Excellency in Council only directs that Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, be appointed Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Malleson, and the Office of Secretary, thus vacated by Mr Cunningham, be abolished. Mr Cunningham will perform the duties of Secretary and Sanitary Commissioner

Commissioner.

5. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that similar changes might properly be made in Madras and Bombay. In each of those Presidencies there is a Sanitary Commissioner on Rupees 2,000 with a Secretary on Rupees 1,000 per mensem. The appointment of Secretary might, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council be abolished in both cases when opportunity offers. Independently of reductions in office establishments, the total monthly saving thus caused would amount to Rupees 3,200 per mensem, or £3,840 per annum, in the three Presidencies; and this not only without any loss but with a positive increase of efficiency.

6 The Governments of Madras and Bombay should be requested to take the subject into consideration and carry out the plan above suggested and initiated by the Governor General in Council when opportunity offers.

Ordered

9-
Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and to the Military Department and Financial Department for information.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

True Extract

C. D. Dwyer
Secretary to the Govt of India.

Public 1889 Sept

Extract from report of
Genl. Stone Sept
1889

1889 June

No 1532

7 No 1708

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1889

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No 953 9 13 + 1/2 9 1889
Communicated to the
General, Public Health
and the Sanitary Commission

The Public Health
Sanitary Commission

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Recd 20 July 1869

1. of 1869; Madras.
Public

to Insp. Genl. Secy. to Govt. of Madras.

13 July/3.

G. O. 13 July. 1869, No. 900.

Nos. 74. 75.

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