[J/55]
1,000—86-7-06

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 60

DATED 11th Jan. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

INSPECTION NOTES

Communicating to the Inspector-General of Police Proceedings, Local and Municipal Department, recording, with remarks, Sanitary Com--missioner's -- on the Trichinopoly municipality, in view to the issue of the necessary instructions to the subordinate police officers at Trichinopoly to assist the municipal council in preventing certain nuisances.

A.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

50
W/

Order
mis 11 January 95 no 10

Communicated to the Dy
of Police who will issue the necessary
instructions to the Subordinate Police
Officers at Trichinopoly.
8
10 Jan

Issued

Recd. 9th January 1895 *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd Dec. 1894. No. 2021 M.

To
The Dy. of Police. (circ) 17 JAN 95

DESPATCHED
17 JAN 95
H.S.

9R 10/1

DECEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Trichinopoly Municipality.

9R 9/1
WS 10/1

50

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly (through the Collector), dated Fort St. George, 15th September 1894, No. 1715-S.

I have the honour to forward herewith my inspection notes on your town for submission to Government, in accordance with G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M.,* Local and Municipal.

* Copy enclosed for information.

2. I should be obliged by your kindly letting me know when you purpose placing the notes before a meeting of your council.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 1894.

Population as per census of { 1881 84,449
1891 90,609

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Trichinopoly is situated upon red gravel, covering gneissic rock. Having regard to the surrounding alluvial land resulting from the action of the Cauvery, the site represents a narrow peninsula. The whole of the neighbourhood capable of being commanded by the canal, known as the Wyacondan channel, is constantly under irrigation. The consequence is that the sub-soil water level is artificially raised; so that, although in the higher parts of the town site, in the gravel, 5 and 6 feet may be dug before moist earth is met with, in the surrounding alluvial soil, water is constantly present at from 2 to 3 feet below the surface. In short, the whole sub-soil surrounding the town site is water-logged.	
2. *Dwellings.*—These are of the mud and brick type usually found in the South; but so crowded are they upon the site that, in a large proportion, the usual back-yard of native houses is not to be found.	Dwellings are indeed over-crowded and the streets excessively narrow and ill-ventilated. All available space has been built upon, and, as mentioned by me in paragraph 1 of my letter, No. 36, dated

Inspection Notes.

The streets are frequently excessively narrow and ill-ventilated, more especially in the fort proper and its immediate surroundings. No attempt seems at any time to have been made to reduce the evils of overcrowding. In this particular, Trichinopoly is greatly behind other municipalities. It is essential that some definite line of action be determined upon by the council and rigidly adhered to in regard to this matter. Lands should be bought and placed at the disposal of the inhabitants for house-sites at reasonable rates. Beyond the East and West boulevards, every scrap of ground within the town has been built upon. This reservation of the strip of ground intervening between the wet cultivation and dwellings is a wise procedure; but, as the stereotyped phrase would have it, its function as a "lung" of the town is out of the question, so closely packed are the dwellings from the first row onwards into the interior of the town. The only land available—and this is, unfortunately, distant from the business part of the town—is either in the direction of the Tanjore road, or between the 1st Pioneer Lines and the Golden Rock. There can exist no doubt as to the urgency for the purchase of land for the increasing population. An investment of this sort need not be regarded as money sunk without the chance of its being recouped, whilst profit may be possible. Land having been secured, the municipality should then raise houses at frequent intervals and, in this manner, do their best to widen existing roads and to make new ones, and thus secure the desired perflation of the town site.

Chairman's Remarks.

8th November 1892, embodied in G.O., No. 61 M., dated 17th January 1893, the accommodation available has not had any accretions at all. In the interests of proper sanitation it is undoubtedly very desirable that the dwelling portion of the town should be extended. The direction proposed—to wit, towards the Tanjore road and the Golden Rock—is, as admitted by the Sanitary Commissioner himself, unfortunately distant from the business part of the town. It would be very difficult—not to say impossible—to persuade people to go and reside on these frontiers of municipal limits and especially in the neighbourhood of Kulla villages. If any extension is possible—I mean in the sense that people would gladly welcome the same—it is along the sides of the Worriore and Tennur roads where now we see paddy and other cultivation. These fields are very high-priced and the surroundings are so damp. The municipality cannot in its present financial straits afford to go in as a house-building company. This should be left to private agency and to the law of supply and demand. Meanwhile, while I am about it, I beg leave to bring to the notice of Government that there is a pretty large expanse of dry ground available for the purpose in the 2nd Ward. The same is on high level opposite the Puthur parade ground and once was occupied by the VI Regiment. One-half of this forms inam land and the other is the property of Government. The land is very near the Wyacondan and the Virupatchipuram drinking-water channel. The Collector may be advised to sell off this land for building purposes.

N.B.—Resolution of council on this point is as follows:—

"The council agree with Dr. King that the extension in the direction of the Golden Rock is the most desirable and healthy and they would acquire sites there and ask people to use them and when funds are available."

I shall make enquiries about this piece of land. I think it belongs to the Military.

(Intld.) J. A.

---

3. In Wodda street, near the church, many houses were found without roofs, and they are reported to have been in this state for over a year. Notice to rebuild or remove these entirely should be served on the parties concerned. Near the

The houses in Wodda street were in the occupation of the servants of European officers and gentlemen when Trichinopoly was a cantonment station and a thriving town. Since they left, these houses have fallen into desuetude and are crumbling to

Inspection Notes.

racquet court and in parts of the cantonment, much croton and prickly-pear are found; near the St. John's Church a drain is evidently used as latrine. An European resident complained of the nuisance so brought about.

4. *Roads.*—Of a total of 37 miles of road maintained, 34 miles are macadamized. There has probably been very little addition to the amount of road within the town thus maintained during the last twenty years—the larger proportion of road being in connection with the cantonment. It is very advisable that the making of metalled roads be extended. Many of the most crowded parts of the town are not better off in this respect than any country village innocent of municipal institutions.

5. The practice of filling in depressions with rubbish should be at once discontinued.

6. On the Chucklers' lane (Keelatheruvu) being opened up by a trench for the laying of the pipes for the water-works, I found that this consisted solely of rubbish, with the exception of about four inches of the upper layer. A councillor informed me that Rs. 250 had been sanctioned for this work. If this be the case, the work fulfilled seems to me of so poor a character that it would be advisable for the Chairman to make enquiry as to the mode of expenditure in this case.

Chairman's Remarks.

decay. They are in a most unfrequented part of the town. The ownership of some of these is the subject of litigation in courts and I am not able to know who the owners are of the rest. Steps will be taken to remove or repair them.

Notices are being issued to the owners of the abandoned racquet court premises and of other bungalows in the cantonment for the removal of noxious vegetation; 121 notices were served to this effect in 1893–94 and now and again at intervals. Similar notices have issued and compliance enforced. Since receipt of the inspection notes I have served nine notices, having gone and made local inspection with the District Medical Officer.

4. All the roads within the municipality are metalled. It is only the streets—excepting two or three—that are not. The advice of the Sanitary Commissioner to have metalling extended to these also will be borne in mind. This year I shall have the defect remedied in the case of four or five streets, and year after year the other streets will come in for their turn.

5. I am not aware that the filling in of depressions with rubbish obtains here as a practice. Some time ago a councillor that wanted to raise the level of a certain spot in order to divert storm water in another direction used some heaps of rubbish for the purpose. When I found it out in the course of my inspections I made a note of it and immediately wrote off to the councillor to stop the work, warning of the danger he was creating. For fear there may be a repetition of this occurrence in other wards, I am this day issuing circulars to all ward inspectors. The suggestions will be borne in mind and followed out.

6. The Chucklers' lane has indeed been raised by deposits of burnt rubbish. The material used is, I know, not of a very desirable character, but my excuse is I could not help it. The Chucklers' lane was the outlet for all the storm water of the ward and had become deepened and scooped out by several and successive flows. This was also the lane through which the night-soil carts of the ward had to go, and what with the poor half-starved bullocks yoked to them, capsizing of the

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

carts had become the order of the day, with the result that the contents got spread for some yards around to the greatest discomfort of the people. The raising of the lane therefore became a necessity; a drain with sides of undressed stone in chunam running the entire length of the lane was also constructed. The lane so raised is 570 feet × 12 feet and the depth and width of the drain is 3 × 2 feet. So much of clean earth for this purpose could not easily have been available and the cost would have been prohibitive. The work was done under the personal supervision of a respectable councillor—a merchant and the father of the present Tahsildar of Kulitalai; Rs. 250 expended over this work is not much. It rather shows that the utmost economy and closest supervision has been exercised.

N.B.—Council's resolution on this point is as follows:—

"The council is satisfied that the expenditure has been properly incurred. Mr. Soosia Pillai dissenting."

7. The neighbourhood of Wudda road would be much improved and be of some value to the municipality if the rock which projects at this point were cut down. This could easily be arranged by allowing persons to remove the stone, or it might be used for metal by the municipality.

7. I do not know what the precise locality is which the Sanitary Commissioner refers to by the "neighbourhood of Wudda road." Is it the Wudda street mentioned in paragraph 3 or is it the Wudda street in Varaganeri? The rocks in the neighbourhood of the latter have long been an eyesore. They formed the "Wrukkanamalai nuisance" upon which successive Sanitary Commissioners used to hang the condemnation of this municipality. After a good deal of correspondence on the subject between the Government, the Collector and myself, free licenses have been granted for quarrying away these rocks without resorting to blasting—for *that* would be dangerous to the neighbourhood—and in a short time I expect that this long-standing nuisance would have become a thing of the past.

N.B.—Council's resolution on this point is as follows:—

"The council is satisfied with the measures taken to abate the nuisance."

8. Looking from the clock tower beyond the main market, there is at disposal of the municipality a large oval space. This is kept in a most untidy condition. The whole of this should either be macadamized or be converted into gardens. This large space neatly laid out,

8. The open space between the clock tower and the hospital is now in the enjoyment of the water-works department, who have put up cadjan sheds for storing pipes, &c.; hence its untidiness.

The cadjan shed by the clock tower does indeed mar the general appearance

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

with an improved market in the centre, would prove a most attractive recreation ground for the people.

The municipality should take the greatest care to prevent encroachment upon this area. I was not a little surprised to find near the Prince's triumphal arch an ugly cadjan hut, used as a shop for the selling of ropes. I advise this should be removed at once. It is inexpedient that any building whatsoever should occupy this clear space; and if the council do not accept this opinion, it would at least seem most desirable that common huts should not be allowed to disfigure one of the most important sites in Trichinopoly. Near this spot I found a house, built by an abkári contractor, which a councillor pointed out to me as having been built so as to effect a fifteen feet encroachment. This he had represented to the council, but no steps have been taken in the matter. It would be advisable for the Chairman to enquire as to the cause of delay in his office on the subject.

of the place and it has been my anxious desire to have the same removed and to have the open space converted into a park for public recreation purposes. With this view I addressed myself to two or three Collectors, who informed me that they would move in the matter when the water-works would come into working order. As this would be consummated in the immediate future, I am to-day addressing our present Collector with a view to his acquiring the site of the cadjan hut. Encroachment by an abkári contractor is very conspicuous on the Tanjore road and notice was issued by me directing him to remove the encroachment; he appealed to the council against my order and the council confirmed my original order and have sanctioned that he be prosecuted. On securing a conviction, further steps will be taken for dismantling.

9. In the Rock Fort, a portion of the road should receive protection, namely, the part of the temple property known as Northern Kalingarayan; either a wall or substantial fence should be made here. Persons passing in the dark might well slip over the unprotected declivity and be killed.

9. The recommendation has been referred to the overseer for report with estimate.

10. *Drainage.*—Several of the most important defects of drainage will be incidentally described under "Water-supply." A very marked sanitary error is the inefficient method pursued in regard to the drainage of the bazaar near the lines of the 1st Pioneers. The Commanding Officer of that regiment drew my attention to the fact that he had repeatedly made representations to the municipality on the subject, without result. It would seem that, whilst the regiment is responsible up to a certain point for the cleanliness of the feeder drains, the main drain and outlet are in the hands of the municipality. The discharge is into earth-cut channels, which lead to the Wycondan. Complete discharge, however, cannot occur in this direction, except during the wet season. Throughout the hot weather, the whole of the sewage stagnates within the drains and undergoes inspissation. The stench from this source is very distinct, and lakhs of mosquitoes breeding on the sewage form a source of nuisance,

10. The matter is no longer in our hands. We were twice called upon to extend the Pioneer drain and twice we did it at a cost of over Rs. 1,000 to the council. This, however, did not rid us of the difficulty and we stated we would manage a farm with the sewage accumulating provided Government would purchase the land and place it in our possession. The Collector informs me that notifications have been put up under the Land Acquisition Act and that the matter will be disposed of shortly.

N.B.—The Divisional officer present in the meeting tells me that the land has since been acquired and handed over to the Military authorities.

Inspection Notes.

and, as regards elephantiasis, on transfer of these to drinking-water, a source of danger. It is very obvious what ought to be done with this sewage, namely, to effect its discharge upon the neighbouring land. It is no use attempting to get ryots to take it; they plead the usual objection to sewage farming in all countries, that during rainy weather the sewage is not required and would be to their disadvantage. This recommendation to form a sewage farm here was made by the Sanitary Commissioner in G.O., No. 2008 M., dated 16th November 1891, and the Commanding Officer understood that land was to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. There seems, however, to have been much unlooked-for delay on the subject, and I consider it essential, both on account of the health of the troops and of the preservation of the purity of the Wycondan channel, that early action should be taken. It would be desirable, in consideration of the fact that storm water would sweep the fields on its way to the Wycondan, that the sewage should not be distributed on the broad irrigation systems, but be used for sub-irrigation or be passed through a sewage filter; either of these methods would demand much less land than under the broad irrigation system.

11. The majority of the sewage of Trichinopoly, however, never leaves the site,—soakage in pervious drains at the side of houses being one method of disposal, and that by direct introduction in the subsoil by means of pervious cesspools being another.

12. As regards the former mode, very bad instances are found in the main bazaar. In certain towns the gutters of bazaars are chiefly utilized for the receipt of storm water; but in Trichinopoly, where so much crowding on the site exists, the bazaars are largely used as dwelling-houses with the result that there is much sewage to dispose of. In one instance, in the bazaar an inhabitant complained to me that the sewage, which certainly was most offensive, had not been removed for months: he alleged that whilst formerly two drain-cleaners were allowed for the street in question, these had been withdrawn in spite of his protest to the municipality. The frequency with which structures are formed so as to cover the drains greatly impedes their correct cleansing. Vigorous action should be taken by

Chairman's Remarks.

11. A four-wheeled cart with four air-tight receptacles has been in use for the last one year cleaning out the sewage from the Big Bazaar drains. At the time of inspection by the Sanitary Commissioner the Big Bazaar road like many others remained cut up by the water-works authorities, and was rendered impassable for the sewage cart. The road has since been restored to its proper condition and the cart is working as usual. The work, however, is not being done satisfactorily. The drain is uneven and broken and there is no free flow at all, much earth from the road falls into it and the drain is in fact but an elongated cesspool. It therefore appeared to me necessary to have the drain rebuilt and repaired, and with the 1,000 rupees sanctioned I propose doing the east side drain with cement. The estimate is now with the Sanitary Engineer undergoing scrutiny. I hope to have the work done before the end of the year and the other drain will be taken on hand during the next. The coverings over the drains also constitute another inconvenience to the proper clearing of the same. Notices have

Inspection Notes.

the municipality to prevent further extension of this baneful system. Steps should be taken to remove permanent structures sufficiently to render the cleansing a matter of no difficulty, whilst persons further disregarding sections 211 and 214 should be instantly proceeded against.

13. The most seriously insanitary feature as to the disposal of sewage in this town is, however, undoubtedly, the frequency of the existence of cesspools. In the narrow streets, these cesspools, which are simply lined with brick or rubble masonry, occupy space in the case of each house four feet broad and seven or eight feet deep. Throughout the quarter where they chiefly exist, the influence upon the sub-soil is most marked. In trenches cut for the water-pipes, a line of moisture was distinctly seen two feet from the ground surface. Emptying of these cesspools is practically unknown; for the simple reason that soakage is so perfect that no inconvenience is felt. Considering that the drinking-water tanks of the town are supplied by pervious masonry conduits *below*, in most cases, the level of these cesspools, there can be little doubt that much sewage filtered through the intervening soil reaches these conduits, and thence the tanks—a result the more easily secured as the conduits can rarely be under pressure. It is evident that the giving of a water-supply scheme to Trichinopoly has been proceeded with none too soon. Near Silk weavers' street, where the sub-soil has recently been disturbed and where the influence of the cesspools in contributing moisture to the soil is very marked, it is stated that fever of a virulent type has been prevalent, and the period of this increase and the opening of the trenches for the pipes coincides; but the information obtainable was very indefinite. A vydien practising in the neighbourhood, however, confirmed the statement of the people in respect to the sudden appearance of a fever of a more virulent type than usual. Not only is the sub-soil in this neighbourhood saturated with moisture from cesspools, but an examination of the trenches showed that much deposit of filth has occurred in this neighbourhood in byegone days. At intervals, partially changed patches of organic matter could be discerned.

14. Lists showing the positions of the cesspools should be carefully prepared, and their abolition be insisted upon,

Chairman's Remarks.

been without exception served on the respective parties to remove the said coverings. These notices however remain uncomplied with. Prosecutions are being sanctioned and the parties will be taken before the local Magistracy.

13 & 14. Directions have been issued to the ward inspectors to submit lists of all cesspits in their respective wards, with a view to their being built and plastered with cement. I suppose that this step is to be taken only with regard to such cesspools as are in the neighbourhood of underground drinking-water sluices, and as such likely by percolation to contaminate the supply.

Inspection Notes.

unless rendered water-tight by being built and plastered with cement and backed with clay; they should also be ventilated, by running a pipe in front of the house above the roof level. Pending the drawing up of a drainage scheme, short drains might be made to discharge into public cesspools or to cultivated land in certain of the more crowded localities.

15. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply of the town is derived from tanks fed by special masonry conduits led from the Wyacondan irrigation channel, and by two branches from it known as the Kotta channel and the East channel. The water is at all times laden with silt, which, whilst valuable for cultivation purposes, is out of place in the human stomach. Examination of the main channel shows that graveyards have been made at frequent intervals along the banks. Many of the graves are fresh, and others, of but recent date, contain corpses of those who died in the last cholera epidemic. The latter result was doubtless greatly contributed to by the fact that the graveyards near the Cauvery were unapproachable during the flood; other more reasonable places should, however, have been appointed temporarily. There are certain drinking ghâts on the channel; but I found that bathing and washing of clothing also were allowed to proceed. At the Yada street bridge—although to a much less extent than on that occasion—I found, as I did when inspecting the town with regard to the cholera epidemic of 1893, fœcal matter on the line of surface drainage leading into the channel. This point is above the East branch channel, for supply of drinking-water tanks. Lower down the Wyacondan and above the origin of the East channel, the drainage outlet of Chucklers' street, Irudapooram, and the washings from an open latrine, pass into the main channel during rain. A little lower down a temporary latrine has been lately erected at Varaganeijust, at the edge of the East channel. During rainfall, washings from the neighbouring street, as well as of this latrine, must pass direct into this channel. Irrespective of this it stands to reason that to place a latrine on the banks of a stream is to invite ablution to be performed in it. Nor does this exhaust the various forms of defilement to which the drinking-water supply is subjected before reaching the tanks of the

Chairman's Remarks.

15. Water-supply is indeed of a most objectionable quality. We draw it from the Wyacondan, which branches off from the Cauvery some eighteen miles higher up. It is an irrigation channel and runs through several villages and hamlets which have established their burial and burning grounds on its bank. During its long course, it also receives much surface drainage from the adjacent places. Within the municipal limits three sub-channels branch off conveying water to our drinking-water tanks. Being also irrigation channels there is much of matter held in solution in their waters, and being on a lower level than the town itself all storm water flows naturally into these channels. The total length of these channels will be about four miles. In submitting these facts, I beg that I may not be understood as saying that because the water is so bad and is *so bound to be*, no efforts need be made to conserve it properly. It is a *laissez-faire* sentiment and no one would approve of it. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the matter of watching the entire length of these channels is one of extreme difficulty and involving much outlay of money. Besides the abnormally large number of watchmen that will be required to be posted at intervals along the routes, there is the regrettable circumstance that under the Act the watchers have no power of arresting offenders. The only manner in which, it seems to me, any satisfactory results can be achieved is by the police co-operating with the municipality. To this effect I addressed the Superintendent of Police last year, but I do not find that anything came of it. I have again addressed the present Police Superintendent in the matter and two constables have accordingly been deputed for this purpose. If Government would so direct we are even prepared to pay for the exclusive services of two constables for this purpose. *N.B.*—The council's resolution: "The council resolve that three toties will be appointed to keep the channel sides clean and also to watch."

Inspection Notes.

town. The whole course of the Kotta channel (or west branch from the Wyacondan for supplying of the town drinking-water tanks) I found to be defiled with masses of fœcal matter—a condition which was also found by me on my last inspection.

16. Proceeding from the Wyacondan towards the 1st Pioneers' lines, there are found surface-water drains which are elongated latrines so well used as to make it difficult to pick one's way. Passing from the Pioneers' lines and from the neighbouring bazaar is an open sewer, which is more particularly alluded to in a paragraph under "Drainage" The flushings from this drain, together with the fœcal matter referred to, must enter the channel on very moderate rainfall occurring. Near the Daranallur tank is a huge rubbish depôt, 4,900 feet square, and a latrine. The surface washings from both of these must pass into the drinking channel at this point; and doubtless, when the channel attains a slight increase in breadth, overflow into the adjoining drinking-water tank must also take place, notwithstanding the existence of a small masonry wall erected, apparently, with the object of preventing this. At another point, there is a lane leading to the Daranallur channel which is much defiled with fœcal matter, and has rubbish deposited upon it.

17. The Samani tank and Virugi tank are in a dangerous condition from collapse of their walls. These require repair in the interest of surrounding buildings.

Chairman's Remarks.

Estimates will be prepared for carrying out the suggestion of Dr. King with regard to the removal of latrines from the neighbourhood of channels.

16. The flushings from the Pioneer drain are indeed liable to run into the Wyacondan on a moderate rainfall. The water from the fields near also enters the channel at that place. When the sewage farm near the Pioneer lines is started, the former inconvenience will disappear. The huge rubbish depôt near the Daranallur tank will soon be transferred to some site on the Tanjore road beyond the toll-gate. I have inspected sites for the purpose with the Tahsildar and will acquire a suitable one for our requirements. Meanwhile all rubbish from here, too, is being taken to Preston Battery.

The Birangi tank wall collapsed two years ago. In our budget for 1892–93, we provided a sum of Rs. 3,000 for rebuilding this retaining wall. The Collector in forwarding observed that in view of the water-works becoming an accomplished fact in the near future, the usefulness of the tank would be very much lessened and that therefore no money need be expended on this work. The wall in question is on an unfrequented side and no accident to human lives need be apprehended. It may therefore be left to its fate.

This, however, is not the case with the west wall of the Shanian tank. This is on the road side and should be rebuilt. This collapsed in November 1893 during a heavy downpour of rain. Trenches for water-pipe laying had been dug just at its base and left uncovered. These became filled with water and contributed the immediate cause for the collapse. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,350 has been prepared for rebuilding this wall and has been sanctioned by the council. As it was the action of the water-works people

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

that brought about the collapse, it is but just and proper that the cost of the re-building should be borne from the funds sanctioned for that purpose.

18. The inhabitants near Furhad Bagh tank complained greatly of the deficiency of water, owing to the conduit having been blocked for a whole year.

18. I had been more than twice attempting to open out the conduit leading water into the Furhad Bagh tank. I could not however succeed, as water from other tanks kept running into the conduit rendering silt removal a very difficult, not to say dangerous, task. The conduit has since been opened out and water has been let into the tank.

19. The Kurveya tank has a watchman; but, on the occasion of my visit, he was not present, having been granted leave without supplying a substitute—not an advisable arrangement.

20. At the Tanjore tank, Worriore, at eight minutes past nine, no watchman was present.

21. On the Tanjore road, close to the drinking channel, there is evidently a favourite place for defœcation, the ground being littered with deposits.

21. I have written to the police to keep an eye on the site on the Tanjore road, with a view to prevent nuisances being committed.

The surroundings of Gori kulam remain unchanged, as described in my report embodied in G.O., No. 613 M., dated 12th May 1894, and, so long as this is so, "history may repeat itself." The exercise of a very small amount of ingenuity would prevent the defilement of the drinking channel here with sewage, and I think the municipality should no longer delay action.

The surroundings near the Gori kulam are not capable of being easily changed. There is a large stagnant pool of water in a garden in the neighbourhood, and in time of rain a good quantity of storm water from lanes and streets in the neighbourhood flows into this pool and swells the contents considerably. The conduit leading into the Anaikulam is very near and is said to be contaminated by the overflow. I issued a notice calling on the owner of the garden to close up the tank. He proposed to do it with sweepings, which I disallowed. As the work of filling up with clean earth would cost a lot of money, the owner turned round on the municipality and sent a counter notice asking us not to allow storm water to flow into his garden. This would mean the changing of the levels and natural inclines of all the lanes and the streets in the neighbourhood—not an easy matter at all. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be to cover up the conduit and render the sides impercolable by plastering with cement. This is the view also of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer whom I took round for inspecting the site and for suggesting remedy. I have asked the Sanitary Commissioner if this would not meet the required ends, and on hearing from that officer will carry out his advice.

22. It is unnecessary for me to enter into details as to what is necessary in regard to the condition of affairs above described. In the first place, correct conservancy of the soil within the watershed of the channels is essential, and I do not think, *with respect to night-soil at least*, this ought to be considered a difficult matter. The whole area is by no means great, and it should be perfectly possible to maintain watchfulness sufficient to prevent the very gross grades of defilement mentioned. I have heard it urged as an excuse for the filthy state of the neighbourhood of the water channel that it would require an unreasonably large number of men * to be constantly on the watch, and that even then, considering the chances of defilement of the channel higher up, the town would be little better off. I do not agree with these *laissez-faire* sentiments; I

* Only one man, on Rs. 3, is at present entertained to watch the Kotta channel.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

believe, although there are undoubtedly great difficulties to be contended against, it is the duty of the municipality to do their utmost to minimize the evils pointed out. Having, therefore, secured this end, by the exercise of sanitary discipline enforced by watchers, aided by the police acting under the Towns Nuisances Act, there would remain the difficulty as to the ground surface having a natural slope towards the channels. Here, also, a little patient investigation and a very little expense would enable the main difficulties to be got over. Many of these surfaces could be cut off by small catch-drains leading the water into adjoining fields or irrigation channels; where this is not possible, the surface water from roads recognized as carrying an unusual amount of drainage could be sent below the drinking-water channels by means of under-syphons. Even where the latter measures might prove too expensive, it could be arranged to receive the drainage in the first place in a catchpit where, at least, the more solid matters and perhaps much of the first washings, that are most to be dreaded, could be intercepted and naturally filtered. Undoubtedly, however, *the insisting upon freedom of contamination by night-soil is the great desideratum*, and, as a matter of course, latrines so placed in the proximity of channels as to permit surface washings to enter them should be abolished. If latrines be necessary in the neighbourhood of channels, they must be of the roofed-in type—not permitting of surface washings bearing away night-soil. Rubbish heaps such as found at Daranallur within the direct catchment area of the neighbouring drinking-water channel, I need hardly observe, ought to be removed at once.

23. In connection with the possible appearance of cholera during the ensuing cold season, I took the opportunity, before leaving the town, of impressing upon the Chairman the desirability of his effecting the changes above mentioned before that period. I also attempted to point out the vast difference there existed between *contamination with simple organic matter* and *that having specific disease-bearing properties*, the object being that he should be able to place before the council the fact that, granting even after taking the steps I have enumerated organic matter may reach the channels, this does not invalidate the necessity for their attempting their utmost, by the appointment of a

Inspection Notes.

suitable staff and the use of correct apparatus, to segregate the *cholera fœcal matter*. It might be urged that, in view of the approaching completion of the new water-works, the trouble and expenditure necessary in conserving the present supply is unnecessary. With this view of the subject I cannot agree; so far as funds at heir disposal will permit, I consider an earnest attempt to protect the present water-supply, which may have to be relied upon for a year to come, should be made.

24. In Worriore and Puttur, as it is not the intention of the municipality to introduce water under the scheme now in progress, it is most desirable that each water-supply source be carefully examined. Where wells are relied upon, parapet walls and impervious basements with drains should be provided. Where tanks approached by steps are used, platforms with impervious floors leading to foul water impervious reservoirs (to be emptied by hand) in the bank should be arranged for. If care be not taken as to the protection of water-supply of these localities, they will always form weak points in the sanitary armour of the town, after the completion of the water-supply for the more favoured portions. It is, of course, most desirable that these places should share the benefits to be derived from the scheme, along with the rest of the town. It is hoped the council will hold this fact in mind, and will do their best to secure the necessary funds for the extension of the scheme.

25. The water-supply scheme to which I have referred above is at present in progress, under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer. This apparently contemplates the pumping of water from the sub-stream in the sandy bed of the river Cauvery. No information, however, has been furnished to this office as to the nature of the proposal, the quantity of water to be supplied, or its quality.

My inspection of the areas in which pipes are being laid showed that much more care is requisite as to methods followed. On this subject, I communicated on the 15th July the following letter to the Sanitary Engineer, the Municipal Chairman and the Collector:—

"I have the honour to advise your early attention to the sanitary aspects of pipe-laying in Trichinopoly. Many of the pipes have been allowed to lay upon the ground till practically gorged with filth. Certain of them I have

Chairman's Remarks.

24. There are no wells in Worriore whose water is used for drinking purposes. A few tanks and Kodamuratte rivulet are the available sources of supply. The Gulam Alikhan tank is the most important of all. One of its sides has come down and much contaminated matter from that side is carried into the tank when it rains. This wall should be put up, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,250 has been sanctioned by the council. No funds are available and the work will be done during the next year if Government sanctions.

This probably cannot be for some time to come.

(Intld.) J. A.

---

25. & 26. The cesspools referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner as contaminating the water-pipes are mostly in the Big Bazaar road, which has been recently relaid at much cost. I do not believe it is desirable to dig up the entire length again in order to ascertain if they have been filled up with fresh earth, especially after what the engineer says that they have been so filled up. I have, however, issued notices to close up these cesspools. The sewage will hereafter flow into the Big Bazaar drain, which will soon be repaired for the purpose (*vide* my reply to paragraph 12.)

In view of the concluding remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner, it would be as well for the Chairman to ascertain if the Assistant Sanitary Engineer *himself* saw that each cesspool was filled with clean earth, and if not, to test it on the

Inspection Notes.

myself seen so placed that drain water from cholera-infected houses passed through them. Their careful cleansing before use would therefore be advisable. In the trenches, a considerable amount of town sweepings has been deposited, accidentally or purposely, either by the townspeople or the conservancy staff. Certain of the trenches have been so closed as to leave in the roads very distinct depressions throughout. These are, however, trivial matters compared with the fact that in narrow streets, such as Silk-weavers' street, pipes have been laid side by side with pervious cesspools, and, in many cases, *direct through* them. I need hardly point out to you that even with a constant supply, such a system is not without danger, whilst in the case of a more or less intermittent supply, which Trichinopoly is likely to possess, disaster might result.

"2. In my opinion, the trenches in which pipes have been placed near cesspools should be at once re-opened, and steps should be taken to fill these in with clean earth. It might be argued that on the making of a drainage system the risk would disappear; but, I think not, it being very unlikely that any system of drainage would, for a series of years, be completed so thoroughly as to effect a junction with each house. On abolition of the cesspools each householder should, as a temporary expedient, be compelled to build small impervious reservoirs for receipt of sullage water to be emptied daily, or, what would be better and could probably be afforded by the people concerned, *small* open drains calculated for conveyance of sullage water only might be built. I would further advise with regard to the cesspool question—the greater part of the fort being served by this mode—that where narrow streets have to be dealt with, they be avoided, as far as possible, until a complete sewerage system has been introduced."

26. In replying to this letter, the Sanitary Engineer informs me that the cesspools "were filled in with clean earth." I made very careful enquiries on the subject, and was informed that, up to the time of my visit, the cesspools were not so filled, but, after passing through of the pipes, were repaired and used for the former purpose, whilst others were passed by resting the pipes on the brick work or in close juxtaposition. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer has much work to do, and it is possible in his absence any orders given by him were neglected. The matter, however, is of such importance that the municipality should satisfy itself that *each* cesspool passed by a pipe has been absolutely abolished by filling with clean earth, and I should be glad to see it noted, in connection with this report, that this has been definitely ascertained.

Chairman's Remarks.

spot. I shall ask the Assistant Engineer when I see him. I asked him some time ago and he said it had been done, but I forgot to ask him if he himself saw it.

(Intld.) J. A.

Inspection Notes.

27. *Conservancy — Night-soil Conservancy.*—There are 41 latrines, each having a male and female compartment. These are, with one exception, solely of the "open space" pattern. They are supposed to be worked on the dry-earth system; but any attempt in this direction is a mere farce. In the Rock Fort, latrines are placed in an undesirable locality, having regard to the fact that they are merely of the "open space" pattern. Storm water passing through these must carry with it fœcal matter throughout the streets, within the line of surface drainage. If no spot can be found where the latrine can be situated without this risk, an improved form, furnished with a corrugated iron roof, should be provided, so as to prevent surface washings defiling the locality.

A new latrine placed near Chintamani is an insanitary pattern. It is apparently a compromise between one of the standard pattern of corrugated iron latrines issued by the Sanitary Engineer, and the inventive genius of the municipal subordinate employed to supervise its erection. It is very offensive, and should be remodelled according to the standard type, Portland cement being employed at parts where it has been thought sufficient to use lime plaster. The holes made for the escape of urine from surfaces where the fœcal deposit is received especially should be opened without delay.

In Yada street a townsman has, with charitable intentions, enclosed a space of about two acres and set it aside for an easement ground for women. When rain occurs, necessarily the surface washings from this huge latrine are borne into the neighbouring street. Under section 207 the owner should either be called upon to close the place, or make a form of latrine that can be approved by the municipality, so arranged, by the use of roofing, that in the wet weather it shall not form a danger to the neighbourhood. Scavengering in this latrine seems to be effected by pigs and donkeys. Steps should be taken to compel the owner to carry out his charitable intentions in accordance with sanitary requirements.

27. In time, as a sequel to the water-supply scheme, Trichinopoly must necessarily embark upon a drainage scheme. It is essential that, in view of the very

Chairman's Remarks.

27. *Night-soil Conservancy.*—Natives as a rule take more to the open latrines than to the roofed ones, of the standard pattern. The latter does not possess enough of accommodating space, and however well cleaned emit a disgusting odour. Nor need it be very much apprehended that in the rainy season, on there being a fall, the fœcal matter will contaminate our water-supply. The water-supply scheme, which in five or six months is expected to be finished, minimises this evil most considerably. Covered latrines will be supplied to the Rock Fort. The suggestions made with regard to the Chintamani and the Yada street latrines will be carried out. The Yadhavas have agreed to appoint toties themselves so that they may keep it as a latrine for caste people. In case they fail to do so, the council resolves to entertain some three toties for the purpose. The number of night-soil carts is indeed insufficient. The night-soil is even placed over the tops of carts and taken, the space inside being already exhausted. This is very undesirable. Two additional night-soil carts will be supplied during this year.

N.B.—The council resolves to give four.

The rates offered by this municipality are very low. I believe a lower does not obtain in any other, and cattle of better physique cannot be procured. And if the

Inspection Notes.

inefficient form of latrines now employed, they be replaced; but what form should be used must now depend upon the determination as to what method of sewerage for the town is to be adopted. Pending a knowledge of this fact, it would be useless for me to trouble the council with any recommendation as to changes of a *radical* nature. In the meantime, whilst working the present system, it is evident that much room for improvement exists in respect of plant.

29. Twenty-eight carts affording an approximate capacity of 270 cubic feet are employed to remove the excreta of 92,815 people. ["Estimated population" up to August 1894.] These carts do not fulfil more than two trips daily, and therefore afford a transport capacity of 540 cubic feet for the removal of fœces *plus* urine to the extent of 4,489 cubic feet: or, if fœces be alone estimated, of 765 cubic feet. This latter measurement allows for sex and age, but does not take into account earth used in latrines. Hence, even if the carts performed three trips daily (which they do not) and neither earth nor urine be allowed for, an increase of night-soil carts is required.

30. The animals supplied by the contractor are of very poor physique. The drivers supplied with these are in many instances mere children.

31. The pattern of night-soil cart is not uniform. The new pattern made by a local firm, which permits the escape of the fœcal matter on lifting a door hung in a vertical position, does not subserve sanitary requirements; in that leakage occurring during transit leads to defilement of the road. The form is with regard to ease of cleansing very good; but it should be so modified as to have an exactly adjustable flap, such as might be secured by a good screw effecting pressure upon an India rubber valve. But a far more satisfactory form of cart is that used in Bombay and sold by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. I would advise the municipality to purchase this form in future. Instead of being fitted with the valves usually supplied by the manufacturers which consists either of a screw or lever arranged for making an air-tight cover, the simple method adopted lately in Bombay which originated with Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer, should be used. This consists of a lid to the upper

Chairman's Remarks.

bullocks perform the required number of trips to the depôt, all that we care for is satisfied, and their bad physique is more a question for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Steps are being taken to effect a radical change in this direction by introducing carts after the Madras pattern (now it is all wicker work) which of course should be drawn by bullocks of better physique.

29. I have written to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay for an illustrated price list of their carts. If the prices are not prohibitive, I shall introduce them in future. I am however doubtful if a cart with complicated machinery will stand all the rough and unskilful work which the contractor's servants put them to while filling, driving and emptying them.

Inspection Notes.

hole dipping into an air trap, where a mixture of tar and kerosine oil takes the place of water. The result is perfect in preventing evil odours.

32. The night-soil is removed to a depôt on the Tanjore road at a safe distance from habitations. It has evidently been the intention of the municipality to work the trench system, but this is badly effected. In a well-maintained depôt there should be no odour; here, however, the stench was overpowering. This is due to the fact that long before trench contents have undergone the requisite change, they are dug up for sale. Evidently also trenches imperfectly relieved of the contents become the places for deposits. It is satisfactory to find that there is a steady demand in the neighbourhood for night-soil—last year Rs. 1,550 having been realized. Under these circumstances, I do not think the municipality could do better than attempt to dispose of rubbish and fœcal matter on the simple principle employed at Poona. An account of this mode which I lately personally witnessed, and as to which I have no doubt as to the excellence of the result secured, I enclose (to follow) for information of the municipality.

33. I found at the night-soil depôt a peon whose business it may at some time have been to keep a tally of the number of carts arriving. I found, however, he had no record with him. From his pocket he produced certain little squares of paper, on which he said it was arranged he should give a memorandum to the contractor as to the number of carts; but he confessed that, as a matter of fact, he had issued none, although carts had been met by me on the way back. It is undesirable that the work of the night-soil depôt should be thus loosely supervised. There should be rough shelter provided for the man in charge, who should be held responsible that a report of the work accomplished be sent to the Chairman. In this register should be entered the date of the opening and closing of the night-soil trenches; these should bear numbers and dates accordingly to enable them to be identified, the time of arrival and number of trips of each cart should be duly noted.

34. *Rubbish conservancy.*—Three hundred and twenty-two dust-bins are in use; of these, 110 are corrugated iron and 212 square brick enclosures. Here, as in nearly every town, the people make a

Chairman's Remarks.

32. I have reiterated my orders that no pit should be reopened before one year from the date of closing. The contractor has been warned against doing this, and the overseer whom I had asked to make fortnightly inspections has been again directed to pay more attention to this matter.

The account of how they dispose of the rubbish fœcal matter in Poona, which the Sanitary Commissioner promised to send, has not yet arrived. When it comes, I shall give due attention to the same.

33. A shed has already been provided for the peon in charge of the depôt and he will be supplied with a register after the manner suggested.

N.B.—"The Council resolves that an inspector on Rs. 10 will be appointed for the night-soil depôt in place of the peon on Rs. 6 now doing the work."

34. I share the regret of the Sanitary Commissioner that the land round the dust-bins is itself covered over with rubbish. I have been steadily trying to put this down by circulars and tom-toming. The

Inspection Notes.

virtue of failing to approach near enough to throw the rubbish into the dust-bin, lest their neighbours should note their neglect of caste principles. The dust-bins therefore serve simply as a land-mark showing where the rubbish cart is to halt. As a result, much unnecessary contamination of soil occurs. The municipality might try the experiment in one ward of inducing the people to purchase from the municipality small and light iron rubbish receptacles, which each house-holder should fill and place before the door at a specified time in the morning, when the cartmen would be required to throw the contents into rubbish carts appointed for removal; the carts should pass through the streets accompanied by a warning bell. Into such a neglected condition certain of the dust-bins in this town have passed, that on two occasions during my inspection it was found necessary to excavate these *moveable* dust-bins from the midst of the earth and filth which had gradually accumulated so as to bury hem.

Taking into consideration the very small profit made by the municipality from the sale of rubbish and night-soil, the total proceeds averaging only Rs. 3,466 during the last three years against an annual expenditure of about Rs. 27,000 and the great value of the land in the neighbourhood suitable for "dumping" and the fact that the acquisition of new sites for rubbish depôts is imperative, I consider that the best course to be pursued is to incinerate the whole after allowing for a certain amount in making poudrette. The ashes would serve well for mixing with the poudrette described, and would render it more readily saleable, by aiding its dry and odourless condition. For this purpose I believe the "Perfectus" incinerator invented by Mr. Warner, and now used successfully at Nottingham and several other English towns, would be the best form to use. The cost of this in England is £500 for each cell employed. For the Trichinopoly municipality three cells would be required; but it must be remembered that labour in erection would be cheaper in this country than in England. Garlick's incinerator as used in Bombay costs Rs. 9,000 per cell.

35. If this municipality cannot afford this incinerator, which I think would remove most of the difficulties in the matter of rubbish disposal, it would

Chairman's Remarks.

latest circular of mine is to this effect. But all this has not produced the desired result. No prosecutions are possible in the absence of direct evidence that the particular party deposited the rubbish. For this the party should be caught red-handed in the act. This, however, very rarely takes place.

I have asked the Sanitary Commissioner to give me more particulars as to the small and light iron receptacles which he recommends every house-holder using. I shall get some of them and attempt to introduce into the municipality. I have, however, my own doubts as to the success of the scheme. Some moveable dust-bins are indeed buried in the ground in order to give them fixity. Some of them were purchased during the time of my predecessor and are not sufficiently broad bottomed. They are knocked down by donkeys and are rolled about by children. If any use is to be made of these dust-bins, they should only be buried to a certain height. The dust-bins which have since been purchased being broader are not buried. The District Medical Officer suggests that the old dust-bins may be given fixity by placing three stones round them. I shall follow out the suggestion.

34 and 35. I am humbly of opinion that this municipality cannot afford to go in for the highly priced incinerators. Besides it should be borne in mind that we have not one depôt, but several. If all the rubbish had to be carted to only one depôt, the cost of carting would rise abnormally high. The rubbish will not also fetch ready sales.

N.B.—Council's resolution on the point.—The matter will receive our best consideration when funds are available.

Inspection Notes.

probably be advisable in the less easily reached parts of the town, such as Warriore and the Cantonment, to use several of the Silchar incinerators* and thus effect economy in carts employed. But for disposal of the major amount it would be essential to purchase land not less than 400 yards from the last habitation in the town.

* Cost about Rs. 450; Agent, Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., Bombay.

36. The Puttur rubbish depôt is within forty feet of habitations, and therefore in an objectionable situation. There are "cinerators" of the old type here; but they are evidently not worked.

37. Concerning the depôt at Daranallur, I have already explained as to its unsuitability in discussing "water-supply."

38. At Chintamani depôt, the rubbish is so liable to be scattered by the winds as to be a source of grave nuisance both to passengers and to residents in the neighbourhood within 200 yards of it.

39. The Warriore rubbish depôt is also in an unsuitable locality. It is within a hollow which, when filled with rain water, must permit of overflow towards the neighbouring Pullar huts.

40. In the vicinity of Yada street conservancy particularly is badly conducted, there being rubbish and fœces in a number of private premises. Rubbish here also is being deposited in depressions. This should be stopped. This neighbourhood should be taken care of in the interests of the inhabitants and of the First Pioneers.

6. Markets.

41. *The Main Meat Market.*—This is a very rough structure. The stalls are of brick with country tile roofs. The flooring of the stalls is formed of lime concrete. It is broken in parts and has a strong ammoniacal odour. Walls have been white-washed, but now look dirty. The usual type of old boxes and dirty blocks used by butchers everywhere

Chairman's Remarks.

36. I shall go out with the Tahsildar who lives in Puttur and select a proper site for the rubbish depôt there. I have since done it and it will be acquired after the opinion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is taken.

37. The Daranallur rubbish depôt will soon be shifted. In company with the Tahsildar I have already chosen a site. We shall soon acquire and use the same as a depôt.

38. Orders have already been issued to discontinue using the Chintamani depôt. Rubbish there is now being deposited in a low ground behind Preston Battery. This site is not objected to by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

A still more unobjectionable site has, I think, been since decided on outside Municipal limits.

(Intld.) J. A.

---

39. When selecting a site for Puttur I shall also select one at Warriore.

40. I have since inspected the locality mentioned, in the company of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who has been kind enough to promise to go out with me three days in the week, pointing out defects and suggesting remedies. The insanitary conditions complained of have been ordered to be remedied.

41 to 50. Estimates are being prepared for carrying out the several works and improvements which the Sanitary Commissioner recommends in connection with our markets—meat, beef and vegetable. I am afraid that to carry out in their entirety the suggestions contained it would cost a mint of money which the municipality in its largely indebted condition cannot afford.

Inspection Notes.

in Southern India are used by the butchers for exposing meat for sale. This place might be much improved at a little expenditure. I would advise the wall to be provided with a dados four feet high formed of the white glazed tiles made by the School of Arts, and above this height the wall should be plastered with cement, which, in turn, should be painted with white silicate paint. The flooring should also be plastered with cement, or be laid with smoothly cut granite stone cement pointed. Polished steel hooks should be supplied for the butchers to hang meat upon. Polished Cuddapah slabs, which can be obtained in Madras at As. 11 per square foot, would be also useful in lieu of old boxes. With a correctly formed drain and a plentiful supply of water from the new water-works this would, after these small alterations, make a good market. The enclosed space, which is at present gravelled, should be either paved with rubble stone, or be macadamized. At present there is a well in use; this should be abolished on the new water-supply being procurable. The drainage from this market should be run into an impervious cess-pool correctly covered and ventilated by a pipe attached to the wall.

42. Within 137 feet of one side of this market is a huge open latrine. At the back of it, within ten yards, is a very coarse type of covered latrine, which is so badly constructed as to be a decided nuisance. The air surrounding places where meat is sold should be scrupulously clean, otherwise decomposition will set in rapidly and the meat may thus become highly poisonous. Both these latrines should be abolished, and within a reasonable distance, if it be necessary for the stall holders, a small latrine should be kept locked, the key to be retained with the peon in charge.

Immediately outside the meat market is an untidy cadjan building used by fish sellers. The conditions are necessarily not good. It ought to be within the means of the municipality to provide a small corrugated iron building for this purpose.

43. *The Main Vegetable Market.*—The dirt, dust and flies in this market remind one of a very dirty Egyptian bazaar. There is a man specially deputed to look after this place—a market superintendent — but he seems to understand his duties

Chairman's Remarks.

Of course the minor repairs—gravelling, cadjan-shed providing, &c.—will be done.

Inspection Notes.

very imperfectly. In all directions were old vegetable matters and piles of sweepings thrust below stalls. The accumulated sweepings had, in many cases, become so incorporated with the soil that irregularities of surface were found which were exaggerated by the passage between the stalls being in bad repair.

44. *The Cantonment or Marsapett Market.*—This is a very poorly built structure. The stalls for butchers are brick paved and plastered with cowdung. The usual insanitary boxes and dirty wooden blocks are present. The open space within the market is neither paved nor macadamized. There are no drains.

45. Improvements of the nature mentioned in connection with the main meat market should be adopted here.

46. This market seemed very indifferently supplied with sellers. The councillor in charge of the ward expressed the opinion that this is due to the contractor charging rents that are practically prohibitive, with the result that the selling is confined to a limited number. Much of the space in the market is taken up by the contractor for forming a private stable; he also utilizes the interior for other private purposes. If the contract has been so worded as to permit the contractor to charge rates not approved by the municipality, and leaves him the option of utilizing a portion for his private purposes, I would advise that any future contract be so made as to prevent such an undesirable result.

47. *Beef Market.*—The structural defects mentioned in the above description of the Marsarpett market are here present. The alterations suggested for the main market meat bazaar should be effected here also. The butchers complain, with good cause, as to the absence of any shade from the sun which strikes straight into their stalls. In making the improvements suggested, a Mangalore-tiled roofed verandah might be made. In the meantime it would be but reasonable to supply a cadjan pandal. Women were found here selling flaps of meat and fragments of sorts on filthy wet boards saturated with organic matter. The use of stone slabs, or at least Portland cement surfaces, should be compulsory.

48. *Warriore Meat and Vegetable Market.*—The stalls here have terraced roofs; but the flooring is only of gravel.

Chairman's Remarks.

Inspection Notes.

There are no drains. In reference to the meat stalls, the alterations suggested for the main meat market should be adopted here as well as for the Chinna (?) market, which is in the neighbourhood.

49 The vegetable stalls should be paved with concrete and plastered with Portland cement; or, smoothly cut gneiss stones which are cheap in Trichinopoly, might be employed with advantage if pointed with cement. In the corner of this market is an open latrine with a plain asphalte surface. The reservoir is much out of repair, and a very marked ammoniacal odour from saturation of urine emanates from it. It would be advisable to abolish this latrine and put on the outside a small latrine of the nature above suggested in connection with the main meat market. This should be reserved for stall-holders.

50. At *Lutchmanputti* there is a collection of butchers' stalls of a very poor class. The place in which they are situated is crowded and ill-conserved. I do not know if there is any real necessity with regard to public convenience to retain a so-called "market" at this spot; but, if so, certainly the existing stalls are unfit for their purpose; they should be abolished. If really required, there is vacant land behind, which, if improved, could be rendered available for a small market.

7. Slaughter-houses.

51. *Cantonment Cattle Slaughter-house.*—This is a brick building provided with a tiled roof. The supporting pillars of the roof are in the centre of the floor, and are square in form. The depression fulfilling the function of a drain is on one side of the pillars. As these occupy much space, necessarily the matters are intercepted on their way to the drain. The flooring is of rough unpointed rubble stone; the surface is very irregular. Windows 20 inches square are provided for ventilation in addition to the door! The whole flooring was very dirty and horribly offensive. Outside the slaughter-house there is a reservoir intended for the receipt of the washings, &c. The surface of this was broken and irregular, and had been imperfectly emptied of contents caused by the previous day's work.

Chairman's Remarks.

51. The Sanitary Engineer has been written to for designs of slaughter-houses. Necessary alterations will be made in the existing ones to make them agree with the designs. Orders have been issued interdicting the use of water from the condemned well.

Inspection Notes.

52. *Cantonment Sheep Slaughter-house.*—Within a short distance of the cattle slaughter-house just described is that for sheep. The pattern of these is practically the same, except that the flooring being of cement; in this instance it has been possible to retain it in a more cleanly condition. Its state, however, was very unsatisfactory. It also is provided with a square masonry reservoir, which had not been emptied of its contents resulting from the previous day's work, although apparently orders on the subject provide that this should be accomplished directly the work of slaughtering is completed. The contents were very fœtid and offensive; time 7–30 A.M. Two large open space latrines are within 150 and 75 feet, respectively, of these slaughter-houses. The contiguity of slaughter-houses and latrines should not be allowed, either the latrines or the slaughter-houses should be removed. The slaughter-houses are on very bad designs, and so unsuitable for their purpose that probably their removal would be the better course. If retained, the walls should be razed to within four feet six inches of the ground; a corrugated iron roof should be adjusted, and an air space be left between the roof and the walls completely round the building. Plans for correct new buildings could be obtained from the Sanitary Board. In the meantime, the municipality should take care to absolutely interdict the use of the present water-supply, which is derived from a neighbouring graveyard. The well is not only surrounded by graves, but the sides are actually formed of them.

53. *Puttur Slaughter-house.*—This is within five yards of the Puttur rubbish depôt and sixty feet of a public open space latrine. I need hardly observe that if the slaughter-house is to be retained, the rubbish depôt and the latrine should be abolished. The slaughter-house has a suitable asphalte flooring, which, however, requires repair. The space of ground enclosed in the centre should be either paved with granite or, at least, be rendered firm by macadam. The well from which the water-supply is drawn has an incomplete parapet. This should be made complete, and a force pump with a small cistern—from which pipes should be led into the interior of the slaughter-house—should be arranged for, so as to secure freedom from contamination of water. This course is necessary, in view of

Chairman's Remarks.

53 As it is proposed to remove the rubbish site from its present objectionable locality, the slaughter-house may be allowed to remain where it now is. The improvements suggested with regard to the same will be effected.

Inspection Notes.

the fact that the new water-supply will not be extended in this direction. Advantage should be taken of the necessity for repairing the flooring, to see that the drain is altered from a square to an egg or saucer shape.

54. *East Boulevard Slaughter-house.*—The space intended for slaughtering is not covered, so that the butchers must be placed under difficulties during rainy weather. The small shed in the centre (the object of which I could not ascertain) certainly would not serve the purpose of giving the required shelter. The flooring of the slaughter space is fairly well formed, but the cement is at places cracked. This should be looked to, as neglect will rapidly make the whole break down. I would advise the addition of a corrugated iron roofing, and also the addition of a special room for gutting, so as to prevent this process being conducted indiscriminately on the floor. The new water-supply should be introduced here, and the existing well be permanently closed. The washings from this slaughter-house is taken by a lengthy drain to a cistern in a neighbouring field whence, after accumulation, it is *supposed* to be discharged upon the surface. The cistern had, however, its side knocked out, so that it simply forms a continuation of the drain. If built up and provided with one of Doulton stoneware automatic flush syphons, the washings might be discharged satisfactorily—(Price £1–10–0). Outside the slaughter-house is a walled enclosure containing a vast collection of gut contents. This should be at once abolished. No gut contents should be kept in the neighbourhood of a slaughter-house—the air in the vicinity of which should be kept as pure as possible.

8. Cart-stand.

55. The compound of the old district jail is utilized for the purpose of a cart-stand. About 200 bandies halt here daily. When last seen in December 1893, the place was excessively foul both from human and animal excreta. More care seems now evident, and a staff of sweepers and toties has been appointed. But, whilst the rubbish and cowdung are now collected, the place is practically—as in the period of which I speak—a manure depôt. No less than 106,000 cubic feet of cowdung mixed with manure are stored here by

Chairman's Remarks.

54. There being enough of space inside and enough shelter, I think the municipality need not put itself to the expense of a corrugated roofing and a special room for gutting. The cistern in which the washings accumulate will be repaired. With this it is hoped we shall manage to pull on without the patent automatic flush syphon, which also I believe is liable to be broken without any possibility of our repairing it. The gut contents in the enclosure adjoining are the property of the contractor and he is selling them for manure. I shall select another place for their depositing.

—

He often leaves the gut contents for a great many days unremoved, and it emits a most disgusting odour as I have often found.

(Intld.) J.A.

—

55. The manure collecting within the cart-stand is the property of the contractor who in consideration also of this source of income pays to the municipality the large sum of Rs. 4,750 in the year as against Rs. 2,700 realised from the last contractor. A quantity of the cowdung is sold then and there for purposes of being used in houses instead of fuel and the balance is stored in the cart-stand itself for being sold as manure to gardeners. There is no available space in the neighbourhood where it could be stored with less inconvenience.

Inspection Notes.

the contractor. This place is only divided by a wall from the hospital compound, and a mass of decomposing matter of this description cannot be otherwise than adverse to the progress of patients. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde remonstrated with the municipality on this condition of affairs. Neither for man nor beast is it advisable that these huge collections of excreta—some it may be from diseased animals—should be allowed to contaminate the air, the soil and the tank used for drinking within the premises by sub-soil soakage. I trust the municipality will give early effect to my advice to no longer permit of the storage of manure on this site.

56. If bandymen are not only compelled to retain their bandies at a certain spot within municipal limits, but also pay for the privilege of being so compelled, it seems but just that the municipality should take care to see that in return a reasonable amount of comfort is afforded. This cart-stand is far too small for the accommodation of so many bandies with comfort; but, disregarding this question, which is one of degree only, I certainly consider that sufficient well built and cleanly kept sheds should be maintained for accommodation of the bullocks and for the men.

9. Graveyards.

57. The question of graveyards for the Muhammadan community has been duly reported upon to Government in a separate communication, and I presume any orders Government may issue thereon will be communicated to the municipality, and I therefore refrain from entering into the subject.

58. *Hindu Burial and Burning Ground.*—The site selected for burning of corpses is sufficiently suitable, except with respect to the fact that it is apt to be cut off from the main road during floods. It should be provided with a small corrugated iron shelter under which parties assembling for burning of corpses can be sheltered during rain as well as the corpse during incineration. The site for burial of the corpses is however utterly unsuitable, namely, the banks of the Cauvery. When I inspected the locality a very slight fresh down the river was sufficient to flood the place and render the burial of corpses a matter of plunging them in mud and

Chairman's Remarks.

I see no way out of this necessary nuisance beyond insisting upon the contractor removing the hoards there once in seven days.

If care is taken that he does remove it once a week, I dare say it will do, but the contractor often leaves it there for many weeks unremoved.

(Intld.) J.A.

---

56. There are already two sheds within the cart-stand costing Rs. 100 for the accommodation of the Hindus and Musulmans, respectively. The cartmen, however, do not require all the comfort and convenience of these sheds. They prefer to remain inside their carts and underneath them with a view to securing their things and cattle from being stolen.

57. Out of the three sites selected by the Sanitary Commissioner as being suited for purposes of a Muhammadan burial-ground, council has given its vote for the vacant moat land on the East Boulevard. On receipt of Government's decision in the case the same will be placed at the disposal of the Muhammadan community.

58. The corrugated iron shelter is indeed a desirable addition to the Hindu burning-ground. Provision will be made for the structure funds permitting in the next year.

With regard to the burial-ground condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner and advised to be removed further away from the Cauvery, I shall have a site selected by the said officer himself the next time he comes to inspect this municipality.

Probably this will not be for another twelve or eighteen months.

(Intld.) J.A.

Inspection Notes.

water, at the depth of probably two to three feet: a burial party dug down to 1 foot 6 inches in my presence, but at this small depth came upon a skull. In the midst of heavy floods bodies must be washed out of the loose soil. Another more suitable site further removed from the river should be selected.

59. *Registration* in this town is undoubtedly very defective. Taking the rates of increase observed between the two censuses the population should now amount to 92,815; but according to registered results amounts to 88,438 or a decrease of 2,171 since the census. This result is the natural sequence of the very imperfect arrangements made. There are nominally five registrars, but these perform all the duties of Sanitary Inspectors, making the total Sanitary Inspectors in the proportion of about one per eight thousand of population. These men are required to see to sanitation, issue notices, collect money under certain heads, and attend to registration, municipal prosecution, &c. For the latter purpose no special officer is appointed. It is absurd to expect anything approaching correct results under such conditions. In my opinion it would be desirable to at once absolve these men from the duties of registration, excepting so far as attempting to report facts in their diaries that may come to their notice incidentally during the performance of their duties as Sanitary Inspectors.

Chairman's Remarks.

59. Registration in this town is undoubtedly very defective. So it has been to my sorrow. I have been lessening the territorial jurisdiction of these registrars in order that they should be freed from the necessity of perambulating through a large number of streets. I have been issuing circulars to them that the first thing they should do in the mornings is to ascertain at the muster ground from the municipal scavengers and sweepers if any case of death or birth had occurred within their knowledge. I have been ordering them to institute more prosecutions for non-registration, and I have been also on the advice of Collector Mr. Welsh offering rewards for information. Notwithstanding all the above, it is indeed a pity that the work of registration remains as unsatisfactory as ever. It seems therefore very desirable that something should be done on the lines suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph No. 60 of his notes. Two registrars on Rs. 30 and four assistants on Rs. 15 each is, according to this officer, the least staff that can be expected to secure good results. The total expenditure according to this scheme would be Rs. 120 per mensem. It seems to me that any high paid and high qualified agency is not necessary for this work. It is enough if the proposed registrar knows to read and write so as to maintain a register and is of active habits and capable of going his rounds through the ward morning and evening. People to do this kind of work with middle school and matriculation qualifications are available for Rs. 9 or 10. I would propose that for a year or two until the inhabitants have been brought to a sufficient sense of obedience as to section 247 of the Act, there be appointed seven assistant registrars on a pay of Rs. 10 per mensem whose duty it would be to collect information, to keep a register and submit returns to the office.

A registrar on Rs. 15 may also be appointed to supervise their work, to maintain the death and birth register in the office, to furnish the vaccinators with

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

lists of births and to submit the returns to the Sanitary Commissioner. This staff of one registrar on Rs. 15 and seven assistants Rs. 10 each, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 85 per mensem, would just answer the purpose. I beg to request that in view of the importance of the work Government will be pleased to sanction the extra expenditure involved.

60. Two registrars on Rs. 30 and four assistant registrars on Rs. 15 is the least staff that can be expected to secure good results, until the inhabitants have been brought to a sufficient sense of obedience as to section 247 of Act No. IV of 1884. During 1893 only four cases were prosecuted for failing to report births or deaths amongst this large population. The suggested registrars should have offices provided for them in convenient parts of the town, and in various public parts of the town large notice boards referring the public to the compulsory clause concerning registration should be erected.

The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to put up large notice boards will be attended to and six boards will be so put up in central places.

61. The following shows the results of registration secured during the last four years :—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1891	23·7	29·3	17·1	3·8	19·9	11·4	0·6	47·2	267·9
1892	20·7	25·3	13·0	5·9	26·6	13·7	1·3	39·5	165·2
1893	24·9	35·9	36·8	3·9	20·8	9·9	0·8	27·8	223·5
1894	17·3	28·8	20·1	2·6	25·9	12·1	1·0	38·9	139·0

No reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of the above figures, but the heavy share of the total mortality taken by deaths from cholera, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa sufficiently exemplify the exceedingly poor class of sanitary supervision and bad hygienic condition that exist in this the largest mofussil municipality in the Presidency.

62. *Vaccination* is conducted with fresh lymph. The following statement shows that a very large proportion of cases escape vaccination, even after the expiry of six months subsequent to the period at which compulsion can be employed :—

62. This department is under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Surgeon. The house-to-house visitation with a view to insisting on proper protection will be undertaken and already

Total births between 1st July and 31st December 1893.	Number vaccinated		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
1,123	672	2	..	..	47	115	87	* 200	59·83

* This is a very unsatisfactory item.

Inspection Notes.

It is evident that far more care on this point is required. Notwithstanding my having addressed a circular letter to the Chairman on this subject, I find that Trichinopoly has not adopted the suggestion of adding a column to the birth register, so that the date of disposal as to vaccination can readily be ascertained. In this, Trichinopoly forms no exception to the prevailing custom in municipalities ; it is the rule to supply the vaccinators with the list of births and to take no further action as to tracing results except by demanding a *minimum* of work which may or may not bear a relation to the birth-rate. In my opinion it is not enough, for example, that the municipality should rely upon the checking of results by the local superintendent of vaccination ; month by month they should compare the list of names sent in by the vaccinators with those in their registers, and trace action *in each* case.

63. The flooring of the calf depôt is unsuitable. Portland cement should be employed, and fish-bone pattern drains with a moderate fall should be made on the surface.

64. The registers and instruments of the vaccinators were found in good order.

65. In certain parts of the town the infant population was found better protected than in others, the higher castes being much less well protected than the lower. What, however, struck me as especially characteristic of the state of vaccination was the large numbers of children between five and ten years of age that were not protected. Much work lies before the vaccinators in this direction, and I advise the question be taken up seriously by an examination of the children being made from house-to-house and insisting upon protection being effected.

Chairman's Remarks.

orders have been issued to the vaccinators to send in lists of such unprotected cases. The additional column will be opened in the birth register so as to enable the tracing of action in each case. This work will be rendered very easy and can be done more satisfactorily if the additional registrar asked for in the previous paragraph is sanctioned. The present registrar has also to do a portion of profession-tax collection and has to maintain private scavenging registers. The latter work has increased considerably since the wide extension of the private scavenging system in the municipality.

63. The suggestions made with regard to improving the condition of the calf depôt will receive my early attention.

Inspection Notes.

Of a total of fifty children, of five to ten years of age, whose state was examined and noted, twenty-eight were found protected, fourteen unprotected and eight had small-pox—a very unsatisfactory result.

66. *Sanitary Administration.*—Two of the food inspectors lately appointed by the municipality on a salary of Rs. 10 were seen during my inspection. One man thought it consistent with his duty to commence inspection of the meat market at 8 A.M. Neither seem to have received any special training, and the appointment when held by such persons cannot but be regarded as a waste of money. Of course, if they be regarded as slaughter-house superintendents charged with seeing that the slaughter-houses are kept clean, they no doubt fulfil important though minor functions. The title is certainly a misnomer.

67. In the matter of sanitary supervision, it can readily be conceived that a town with so large a population sanitary inspectors, whose pay varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 and consequently possessing not a high class of education, when charged with the heterogeneous duties referred to under registration, cannot fulfil the duty required of them. Not only is it essential that they be relieved of registration duties, but that their work be supervised and directed to their correct purposes. It is hopeless to expect that the important duties in connection with sanitation can receive the attention requisite from the hands of an unpaid Chairman, unless there be either a paid Secretary to the Municipal Council or Chief Sanitary Inspector, possessed of a good class of education, armed with as great power as a Chairman can legally delegate The latter course, I believe, is the method likely, for the money devoted to it, to produce the better results, and I therefore recommend that an active man possessed of the L.M.S. qualification, on a salary rising from Rs. 75 to 150 and Rs. 15 horse allowance per mensem, be engaged as Chief Sanitary Inspector.

68. On questioning the councillors as to various points in the matter of expenditure, with the object of ascertaining how far funds are devoted by this municipality to this purpose, I was surprised to find the scanty knowledge

Chairman's Remarks.

66. The chief work of the food inspectors is to supervise operations in the slaughter-house Wards 1, 2 and 3 are under the charge of an Eurasian and the other four wards are looked after by an energetic Mussalman. Lists of places where food is sold is given to them and they also go and see that no bad food is sold there. The Mussalman inspector brought to me for inspection in two or three cases food which he considered bad. The District Medical Officer, however, reported it was not unwholesome and the parties were let off with a warning. He has also been prosecuting in some cases for exposing meat so as to be a nuisance and for slaughtering in unlicensed places.

67. The appointment of a Health Officer to supervise the work of the sanitary inspectors is becoming an imperious necessity considering the circumstance that most of the ward councillors and the so-called sanitary inspectors are without any special training or qualification. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who is also a member of the council, has personal knowledge of the needs of the municipality, and he agrees with me in thinking that there ought to be a qualified Health Officer for this important municipality. An energetic Hospital Assistant on Rs. 40 or 45 with horse allowance of Rs. 15 will do for the place. Government is earnestly solicited to accord a favorable consideration to this request.

The Chairman discussed this matter with the District Medical Officer and myself and we all agreed as to the need for such an officer.

(Intld) J. A.

---

68. I beg to thank the Sanitary Commissioner for the wholesome advice which he is pleased to tender to me in this his concluding paragraph. To the charge I am doing a good deal in the name of the council without taking my colleagues into

Inspection Notes.

displayed as to what is actually being accomplished in the name of the council. This, I think, is undesirable; the principle that should be followed is that the councillors should regard themselves individually and collectively responsible for results. To encourage this, every means should be taken by the Chairman to make the councillors share his labours and responsibilities. I am, however, led to believe that under section 38 of Act No. IV of 1884 rulings as to the passing of estimates and expenditures are so interpreted that whilst abstracts of expenditure are placed before the council at their meetings, details are not so. For example, in the making of roads it must always be advisable that details of full measurements be placed before the Public Works Department Committee, and *then before the full Council.* It may frequently happen that on discussion the experience of councillors as to price of materials, necessity for work on special roads, &c., may be of advantage. Of course, the ruling to which I have drawn notice must be of advantage in emergencies; but I understand that its use as to all expenditure is habitual. I recommend the council to reconsider the advisability of the work being distributed amongst so many petty committees as at present.

(Sd.) W. G. KING, Surg.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
14*th September* 1894.

Chairman's Remarks.

my confidence, I must in justice to myself enter a plea of not guilty. Not a single bit of paper is disposed of by me without being first referred to the ward councillors and to the respective sub-committees concerned. Of these we have one for Public Works, one for House and Land Tax, one for Profession-tax, one for the Hospital and a fifth one for Education. Papers concerning these several departments are first referred to these committees and then with their reports are placed before the council and disposed of. There are indeed occasions when these disclose very funny instances of ignorance.

If a councillor or two choose to remain in such blissful ignorance, the fault, it is respectfully submitted, is not mine.

The above remarks were "approved" by the council at their meeting held on the 1st November 1894.

(Signed) S. T. RUNGASWAMI,
Chairman.

Trichinopoly,
12*th November* 1894.

Endorsement on C. No. 5149 R.

Forwarded to the Chairman, through the Head Quarter Deputy Collector, who is requested to send it on without any delay.

2. As to the sewage farm for the Pioneers, notification under the Land Acquisition Act has been published and the matter will be disposed of shortly.

3. *Paragraphs* 25 *and* 26.—The Chairman has in a separate reference been requested to report what action the council proposes to take after receiving reply from the Sanitary Engineer.

4. *Paragraph* 2.—A separate reference is being sent to the Chairman as regards overcrowding.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

19*th September* 1894.

Endorsement on C. No. 5149 Rev.

Forwarded to Government.

2. This was received in a cover without any letter or endorsement, and was possibly sent to me by mistake. However, I have made some remarks here and there before sending it on.

3. Since the inspection of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer has carefully gone over most of the town with the Chairman, and I hope that as a result, considerable improvements may soon be effected.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

22nd November 1894.

ORDER—dated 22nd December 1894, No. 2021 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The result of the Collector's enquiries regarding the piece of land opposite the Puthur parade ground, and the action which the Municipal Council finally resolves to take on paragraphs 9 and 26 of the inspection notes should be reported.

(2) In the Municipal Council's resolution on paragraph 6, the instructions issued in G.O., dated 2nd December 1889, No. 2820 L., regarding the style of prefix to be adopted in official correspondence in referring to native gentlemen have not been followed.

(3) The improvements suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in regard to cess-pools in paragraphs 13 and 14 of his notes should not be restricted to those in the neighbourhood of drinking-water conduits.

(4) The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn in the Judicial Department to the concluding portion of the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 15 of the inspection notes, and he will be requested to issue instructions to his subordinates at Trichinopoly to assist the Municipal Council in preventing the nuisances referred to. The Municipal Council's request that the services of two constables should be lent to it, cannot be approved.

(5) The selection of a suitable site for the Hindu burning and burial ground should not be deferred until the Sanitary Commissioner next visits the place.

(6) The Municipal Council's proposal to entertain a health officer for the municipality should be embodied in the budget for the next year.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to endeavour to condense future notes of inspection of municipalities.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.
„ Collector of Trichinopoly.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Sanitary Engineer.
„ Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. G. A. Lewis.

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only