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Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1198 m

DATED 26th July 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording with remarks, Sanitary Commissioner's ---- on the Chidambaram Municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Order

Recording with remarks, Sanitary Commissioners on the Clondalkin Municipality

BACK PAPER, No.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 1909 Min type

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORD., &C., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

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26/July/1898.

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TH JUNE 1895, No. M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. G. RAMASWAMY AIYER Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Head Assistant Collector and Collector of South Arcot), dated 31st May 1895, No. 83.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes duly answered in the half-margin provided for the purpose. The notes and the reply were placed before the council at their meeting held on the 29th instant and the reply was approved by them. Copy of their Proceedings is herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CHIDAMBARAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 6th and 7th December 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 .. { Males 9,079
Females 9,561
Total .. 18,640

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—(*a*) The sub-soil water-level being close to the surface on the sandy soil of the site, the dwellings are usually very damp. In using section 180, the council should lose no opportunity of pointing out to persons making new buildings the desirability of making "damp-proof" courses in the walls. The basements should be raised at least three feet high; they should be filled with good gravel, and be then completely covered with concrete plastered with cement, or slabs upon concrete cement-pointed. It is impossible for a high standard of health to be enjoyed by people residing in damp houses.	The suggestions will be attended to as far as practicable.
(*b*) There are a considerable number of ruined houses throughout the town. These afford shelter for nuisance, harbour vermin, and prevent due perflation of the inhabited parts. Action should be taken under section 184 to have these either removed or placed in a correct state of repair.	The suggestions will be strictly attended to.

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2. *Roads.*—The roads are in excessively bad order, with few exceptions. I understand this is not so much from want of supervision as to the expense of transporting the laterite used for metal a distance of 25 miles. Under these circumstances it would be well for the municipality to consider the question of using wood paving or brick roads. It would certainly be worth their while to have the comparative cost ascertained, when put side by side with the relative length of life of the laterite. Possibly, however, suitable stone metal can be obtained nearer than 25 miles distant. The unsatisfactory state of the roads and the great expenditure incurred should determine the municipality to sift the subject thoroughly.

3. *Surface Drainage.*—The surface drainage of Lubbie street requires urgent attention. The backyards are overgrown with vegetation ; also much rubbish and filth are here deposited. I understand that this part of the town suffers because a cultivator bunds the outlet of a channel, thus interrupting the egress of drainage from this part. The municipality should ascertain, in the interest of the residents, whether the man has a right to so act. If he has, an endeavour should be made to compensate him for any losses he may sustain, or, if not, legal action should be taken against him.

4. *Water-supply.*—There is practically no source of water-supply in the whole town of Chidambaram that is above suspicion, and, indeed, the fact that a very gross degree of contamination with human fœcal matter occurs in most instances is patent.

(*a*) *Aya Kolam.*—This is said to be reserved for drinking purposes; it receives its supply through irrigated fields from a tank ten miles distant. In its course, it passes several villages. In drawing water persons walk into the tank.

(*b*) *Tachen Kolam.*—This is supposed to be retained for bathing and washing only, but as persons were found taking water home, these need not be accepted as the only uses to which this source is put.

(*c*) *Elamanaickkanur Tank.*—This is a large, well-built, masonry tank that has for many years past been used solely for washing and bathing purposes. The temple authorities have, at a cost reported to be Rs. 60,000—possibly exaggerated—placed

Chairmean's Rmarks.

A sub-committee will be appointed to consider the question.

The matter will be sifted thoroughly and proper arrangements made.

People will be prevented as far as possible from walking into the tank.

It is not probable that the temple authorities will incur any extra expense in carrying out the proposals, which will cost a large sum, but the council will try its best in the matter.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

this tank in repair. The intention is to receive water from the Veeranam tank. As the bottom of the tank is not lined, nor are the walls impervious, the masonry being heavy blocks open-jointed, the contents must represent largely sub-soil water from a thickly-inhabited portion of the town. It is lamentable that none of the many educated men in Chidambaram rose to the occasion and attempted to persuade the temple authorities to devote the money to the making of a water-supply more in accordance with modern thought and observed facts. The outlay is one, of course, over which the municipality has no control, but still I should imagine, as the intention of the temple authorities is solely that of the public good—as it happens under misguided ideas—that it would be within the functions of the municipality, as a public body, to represent that, in the further progress of the work, it would be advisable to arrange for receipt of the Veeranam tank water through pipes instead of an open channel, and that it should be submitted to filtration before discharge into the reservoir itself. If the temple authorities then consider the old type of tank permitting of direct entrance of persons drawing water must be retained, they might perhaps see their way to at least making a small cistern or well for delivery of the filtered water to such persons of the public as would prefer using the water before it is discharged into the mass in the tank.

(*d*) *Anandeswaram Covil Tank.*—There is a well situated close to the tank bund. It is, however, full of rubbish. It should be carefully cleaned out. It is more likely to yield good water than the tank itself.

This will be cleansed.

(*e*) Near the *Nagacheruvu* a latrine upon the standard plan has been erected. There being no roof, the flooring is in a filthy state after rainfall; for the same reason, the cistern for receipt of washings and urine overflow on the surrounding ground. A roofing of corrugated iron should be added to the existing structure. The night-soil is covered with sand. This is a mistake, dry mould should be employed. Open baskets are used for removal; iron tarred buckets with close fitting lids should be obtained for this purpose.

The suggestions will be attended to.

(*f*) Close to this latrine two toties have erected huts and dwell on the spot.

Inspection Notes.

I am, however, informed that the inhabitants have petitioned the Chairman to cause these persons to be removed, as they object to toties living so close to the tank. This seems to me most unreasonable, and I trust the Chairman will not yield on this point. It is impossible that toties can be more offensive to Hindu susceptibilities than matter they are employed to remove; yet there is evidently not a strong enough public opinion amongst the Hindu residents in the neighbourhood to prevent the area close to the latrine from being an easement ground—used to an extent that was extremely disgusting, notwithstanding the presence of toties who were attempting at the time of my visit to clean up the space. Indeed the latrine is much less employed than the surrounding ground. If there is cause for a latrine being on this spot—and as to this there can be no doubt —so also should toties be placed there to clean it; it is the best system that can be employed to station these useful human beings side by side with the latrine they are destined to keep clean.

(*g*) Within the temple compound are the wells which are said to yield the best water in this town. This is, doubtless, due to the fact that the paved condition of a large part of the ground and the great cleanliness observed permit the sub-soil to be less burdened with filth than elsewhere. More care should, however, be taken to preserve these wells from contamination. The chief well is so arranged that people stand directly over it to draw water; the basement is broken and leaking. It would be an admirable piece of charity on the part of the temple authorities to arrange that one or more new wells should be sunk here, and that by joined pipes they be drawn upon by either a small kerosine oil steam-engine or by bullock power, so that the water could be delivered into an elevated cistern provided with taps, whence the people could draw water. Seeing the very great importance of these wells to the public, the municipality might offer to share the expenditure upon a scheme of this sort, which would secure the wells from direct contamination.

(*h*) *Peria Kolam.*—This is an important drinking-water source. The water is brought to it from a distant tank by means of an open channel. On tracing this up, I found that fœcal matter, figs,

Chairman's Remarks.

No such petition is pending before the council.

The council will exert in the matter.

This channel being used for irrigation purposes, no pipes can be introduced in it without being damaged by the people that make use of the channel for irriga-

Inspection Notes.

and prickly-pear were distributed along it. Indeed, with what seems extraordinary want of forethought, the municipality has placed close to the edge of this channel a new corrugated-iron latrine on the standard plan. This should be removed at once as well as the night-soil trolly stand which is in the neighbourhood. The municipality would find it a cheap enough matter to run the water to the tank through glazed stoneware pipes, instead of an open channel, and thus avoid causes of contamination while passing near inhabited areas.

(*i*) Taking into consideration the small population of Chidambaram and the distance from any good source of supply, the best course to pursue in attempting to secure good water would be to sink deep wells lined, so that the upper sub-soil water stratum should not enter; this could be effected either by actually excavating wells, or by boring, or both combined.

(*j*) To protect their tanks the municipality would do well to introduce impervious platforms at the corners of the tanks having surfaces sloping towards an iron cistern that would accommodate, pending removal by hand, the drippings from pots and the consequent washings of feet of persons drawing water. I enclose a diagram illustrating this method of protecting tanks.

5. *General Conservancy.*—(*a*) As might be expected from the above details, fœcal matter was to be found in all directions; wherever an open space near houses existed there was also fœcal matter.

(*b*) *Rubbish disposal.*—There are 218 dust-bins of brick; nearly all of these are in a bad state of repair.

(*c*) *Night-soil removal.*—On paper, the municipality would appear to possess three night-soil carts; but, in reality, they possess simply six conservancy *buckets*; two of these are reserved for removal of sewage. The four night-soil buckets are removed from the town by means of a lorry of the type used in the Madras Municipality, but, as the roads are sandy, the progress of this lumbersome affair is slow, so that but one trip daily out of the town is made; that is to say, of a daily total of 939 cubic feet of urine and fœcal matter 10 cubic feet are removed, presuming that on each occasion the buckets are full to the brim. The mere fact

Chairman's Remarks.

tion purposes. The latrine stands at a distance from the channel and was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 300. A toty will be posted on the spot to attend to its cleanliness. The channel is already contaminated by fœcal matters. The council will do its best by growing aloe fences on both sides of the channel to prevent fœcal matters finding their way into the channel. The night-soil trolly stand will be removed elsewhere.

Some wells already sunk in different parts of the town have proved a failure in that they have not yielded drinking-water. The council has no means of knowing the quality of the sub-stratum water and will be very glad if any cheap means can be suggested for ascertaining the fact.

If the expenditure for putting up impervious platforms is not great, the council would like to experiment in one case.

These dust-bins are being gradually replaced by metal ones and therefore they were not repaired.

There are altogether eight buckets, two of which are fitted on wheels and drawn by hand from house to house and used for private scavenging. The other six buckets are placed in different parts of the town to receive mostly the street droppings. These buckets are removed regularly in evenings to the night-soil depôt on the lorry. As most of the people resort to fields outside the town for the purposes of nature and only about 200 houses are benefitted by the private scavenging service, the staff seems sufficient and will be increased when necessity arises. In addition to the above noted number of tubs, there are two sewage

Inspection Notes.

that no less than eight toties are required for street cleansing tells its own tale, though what they can do with the fœcal matter they remove from sight is a mystery! I advise that twelve more latrines and five night-soil carts (200 gallons Bombay pattern) be obtained as quickly as possible.

(*d*) *Night-soil and Rubbish Depôts.*—Rubbish depôts are arranged on four sides of the town. That at Nagacheru is far too close to houses—50 yards. It certainly should be abolished and a more distant site be selected. The eastern rubbish depôt is situated close to a public road. Moreover, the site is so depressed below the general surface that the whole of the rubbish was under water, producing decomposition.

The night-soil depôt is kept on incorrect principles. Instead of using deep square pits, trenches 18 inches broad and 18 inches deep, and of any length convenient, should be employed.

(*e*) *Urinal.*—The town possesses one urinal. The type is rough, but the leading features are good. The wooden platform should be replaced by a glazed stoneware platform, obtainable at Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 10. This could always be retained in a cleanly condition. The zinc bucket should be replaced by one of much greater dimensions containing an absorbent material, such as dry-earth or saw-dust.

6. (*a*) *Meat Market.*—This is a platform covered with a sloping roof. The flooring is of brick. Filthy boards are used on which the meat is exposed for sale. The floor should be plastered with Portland cement, and along the base of the platform a small egg-shaped drain should be run to receive the washings from this flooring. Polished steel hooks should be used by the butchers for suspending the meat.

(*b*) *Municipal Vegetable Market.*—This is a mere cadjan shed on the side of the road. The room at disposal is far from sufficient. Considering that the sum of Rs. 477 (from both markets) was obtained from this source during the last year, the municipality might reasonably be expected to erect some better form of market than this.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—The platform is of uncovered brick pointed with tar. This

Chairman's Remarks.

carts for removing cesspool contents.

Rubbish is being auctioned annually to the contractors, who fix sites for the deposit of the rubbish to suit their own convenience and that of the municipal staff; so the sites change annually and the council will see that the sites are as far away from dwelling-houses as can be arranged. The night-soil depôts are being maintained as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

A bucket of a larger size will be supplied with the absorbent matter. As the Railway fare for a stoneware platform from Calcutta is likely to be large, the council will endeavour to get one from Madras if possible.

Attention will be paid to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

It is under contemplation to erect a tiled roof vegetable market on a larger scale than the one in use.

The platform is being now and again tarred; the suggestions of the Sanitary

Inspection Notes.

surface should be rendered impervious, either by the use of asphalte or Portland cement. A conservancy pan mounted on wheels should be held in readiness for receiving the gut contents.

8. *Graveyards.*—All Hindu burial grounds are outside municipal limits.

9. *Vaccination.*—The register was kept in correct order. Five hundred and thirty cases had been verified by the civil apothecary. Of 52 cases examined, only 36 were found protected; of the unprotected cases 14 had suffered from small-pox. This shows that vaccination has in past years been neglected. Special efforts by a house-to-house search should be undertaken to secure vaccination of children below ten years of age.

The following shows that up to date of inspection prompt vaccination of children that have attained six months of age, has been greatly neglected:—

Total births during preceding 6 months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of 6 months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Successfully	Unsuccessfully for the 1st time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
311	15	..	..	..	..	56	21	..	4·8

Chairman's Remarks.

Commissioner will receive the attention of the council.

Owing to misinterpretation of Dr. King's circular, the figure 15 was given by the vaccinator under a misconception and includes children of and under six months of age vaccinated within the six months immediately preceding the date for which the return was called for. So also 311, the number of births for the immediately preceding six months, is not the required figure. The correct figures for the preceding six months' births, *i.e.*, of children from 12 to 6 months of age, and who alone come under the compulsory clauses of the Act, should be—Births, 267; total vaccinated 417, successful 399; under one year 213, successful 207; giving a percentage of 156·55 on "total vaccinated" and 79·77 under one year of age.

With reference to the number of unprotected children seen by the Sanitary Commissioner during his inspection it is to be observed that most of them were outsiders on their way to the Nagore festival.

10. *Registration.*—The following table shows the result of registration:—

Years.	Births registered during the year — ratio per mille of the population as per census of 1891.	Deaths from all causes—ratio per mille of the population as per census of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.	Ratio of total deaths of children between one and five years of age per mille of the population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
1892	25·2	24·6	7·0	1·1	29·3	10·0	2·4	50·4	185·8	26·4
1893	29·9	31·2	18·5	3·3	23·2	12·4	0·9	41·7	234·0	36·1
1894	28·3	31·8	16·4	0·7	34·7	5·9	1·1	41·2	207·9	24·5

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Only seven prosecutions for failure to register were made during the year. The "Vaccination column" was not maintained, although it had been duly opened in the register. The registrar threw the blame on the vaccinator, who admitted that for several months he had not supplied the registrar with a statement of results, notwithstanding his request. Measures should be taken to prevent this in future. It is to be expected in this connection that G.O., dated 19th October 1894, No. 1502 M., Local and Municipal, will be carefully attended to.	This is being attended to.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20*th March* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram passed at their meeting held on Wednesday, the 29th May 1895.

* * * * *

III.—Read Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes with the Chairman's draft reply to the points noticed therein.

Resolution.—The draft reply is approved.

* * * * *

Submitted through the Collector of South Arcot.

2. I fully endorse the remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner on the unsatisfactory state of the town of Chidambaram. What is primarily needed is an improved water-supply, increased vigilance on the part of municipal servants in the prevention of nuisances, and increased provision for the removal and proper disposal of fœcal matter.

3. The Government would, I venture to remark, do well to impress upon the council the necessity for a strict adherence to the lines laid down by the Sanitary Commissioner in any improvements it may propose to carry out in the future.

VRIDDACHALAM,
5*th June* 1895.

(Signed) A. R. CUMMING,
Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

Forwarded.

2. Improved water-supply is what is chiefly wanted for Chidambaram. M.R.Ry. Muthu Chettiar Avargal, who takes considerable interest in the local temple, lately informed me that he would contribute largely to a proper water-scheme if the municipality would contribute the balance. The question will not be allowed to drop.

PORTO NOVO,
11*th June* 1895.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Acting Collector.

Exd. A. Raitt.

R/P.S. 26/7/95 No. 1198 M

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Chairman's replies to para 4(h)(i) & (j) of his inspection notes and that of the municipal council to the remarks of the Divisional Officer and the Collector in their endorsements.

3. The suggestion made by Dr King regarding the provision of additional latrines & night soil carts ~~should receive the early consideration of the Council.~~ The Chairman and the Council should refer the steps the Council proposes to take in the matter and the

V.R. 23/7/95 M. Ry. 7/95

To, The Chairman M.C. Chidambaram.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Engineer
" Commissioner

Editors' Table. Desp. 9/8/95

26TH JULY 1895, No. 1198 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Inspection Notes.

and prickly-pear were distributed along it. Indeed, with what seems extraordinary want of forethought, the municipality has placed close to the edge of this channel a new corrugated-iron latrine on the standard plan. This should be removed at once as well as the night-soil trolly stand which is in the neighbourhood. The municipality would find it a cheap enough matter to run the water to the tank through glazed stoneware pipes, instead of an open channel, and thus avoid causes of contamination while passing near inhabited areas.

(*i*) Taking into consideration the small population of Chidambaram and the distance from any good source of supply, the best course to pursue in attempting to secure good water would be to sink deep wells lined so that the upper sub-soil water stratum should not enter; this could be effected either by actually excavating wells, or by boring, or both combined.

(*j*) To protect their tanks the municipality would do well to introduce impervious platforms at the corners of the tanks having surfaces sloping towards an iron cistern that would accommodate, pending removal by hand, the drippings from pots and the consequent washings of feet of persons drawing water. I enclose a diagram illustrating this method of protecting tanks.

5. *General Conservancy.*—(*a*) As might be expected from the above details, fœcal matter was to be found in all directions; wherever an open space near houses existed, there was fœcal matter also.

(*b*) *Rubbish disposal.*—There are 218 dust-bins of brick; nearly all of these are in a bad state of repair.

(*c*) *Night-soil removal.*—On paper, the municipality would appear to possess three night-soil carts; but, in reality, they possess simply six conservancy *buckets*; two of these are reserved for removal of sewage. The four night-soil buckets are removed from the town by means of a lorry of the type used in the Madras Municipality, but, as the roads are sandy, the progress of this lumbersome affair is slow, so that but one trip daily out of the town is made; that is to say, of a daily total of 939 cubic feet of urine and fœcal matter 10 cubic feet are removed, presuming that on each occasion the buckets are full to the brim. The mere fact

Chairman's Remarks.

tion purposes. The latrine stands at a distance from the channel and was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 300. A toty will be posted on the spot to attend to its cleanliness. The channel is already contaminated by fœcal matters. The council will do its best by growing aloe fences on both sides of the channel to prevent fœcal matters finding their way into the channel. The night-soil trolly stand will be removed elsewhere.

Some wells already sunk in different parts of the town have proved a failure in that they have not yielded drinking-water. The council has no means of knowing the quality of the sub-stratum water and will be very glad if any cheap means can be suggested for ascertaining the fact.

If the expenditure for putting up impervious platforms is not great, the council would like to experiment in one case.

These dust-bins are being gradually replaced by metal ones and therefore they were not repaired.

There are altogether eight buckets, two of which are fitted on wheels and drawn by hand from house to house and used for private scavenging. The other six buckets are placed in different parts of the town to receive mostly the street droppings. These buckets are removed regularly in evenings to the night-soil depôt on the lorry. As most of the people resort to fields outside the town for the purposes of nature and only about 200 houses are benefitted by the private scavenging service, the staff seems sufficient and will be increased when necessity arises. In addition to the above noted number of tubs, there are two sewage

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that no less than eight toties are required for street cleansing tells its own tale, though what they can do with the fœcal matter they remove from sight is a mystery! I advise that twelve more latrines and five night-soil carts (200 gallons Bombay pattern) be obtained as quickly as possible.	carts for removing cesspool contents.
(*d*) *Night-soil and Rubbish Depôts.*—Rubbish depôts are arranged on four sides of the town. That at Nagacheru is far too close to houses—50 yards. It certainly should be abolished and a more distant site be selected. The eastern rubbish depôt is situated close to a public road. Moreover, the site is so depressed below the general surface that the whole of the rubbish was under water, producing decomposition.	Rubbish is being auctioned annually to the contractors, who fix sites for the deposit of the rubbish to suit their own convenience and that of the municipal staff; so the sites change annually and the council will see that the sites are as far away from dwelling-houses as can be arranged. The night-soil depôts are being maintained as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.
The night-soil depôt is kept on incorrect principles. Instead of using deep square pits, trenches 18 inches broad and 18 inches deep, and of any length convenient, should be employed.	
(*e*) *Urinal.*—The town possesses one urinal. The type is rough, but the leading features are good. The wooden platform should be replaced by a glazed stoneware platform, obtainable at Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 10. This could always be retained in a cleanly condition. The zinc bucket should be replaced by one of much greater dimensions containing an absorbent material, such as dry-earth or saw-dust.	A bucket of a larger size will be supplied with the absorbent matter. As the Railway fare for a stoneware platform from Calcutta is likely to be large, the council will endeavour to get one from Madras if possible.
6. (*a*) *Meat Market.*—This is a platform covered with a sloping roof. The flooring is of brick. Filthy boards are used on which the meat is exposed for sale. The floor should be plastered with Portland cement, and along the base of the platform a small egg-shaped drain should be run to receive the washings from this flooring. Polished steel hooks should be used by the butchers for suspending the meat.	Attention will be paid to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.
(*b*) *Municipal VegetableMarket.*—This is a mere cadjan shed on the side of the road. The room at disposal is far from sufficient. Considering that the sum of Rs. 477 (from both markets) was obtained from this source during the last year, the municipality might reasonably be expected to erect some better form of market than this.	It is under contemplation to erect a tiled roof vegetable market on a larger scale than the one in use.
7. *Slaughter-house.*—The platform is of uncovered brick pointed with tar. This	The platform is being now and again tarred; the suggestions of the Sanitary

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
surface should be rendered impervious, either by the use of asphalte or Portland cement. A conservancy pan mounted on wheels should be held in readiness for receiving the gut contents.	Commissioner will receive the attention of the council.
8. *Graveyards.*—All Hindu burial grounds are outside municipal limits.	
9. *Vaccination.*—The register was kept in correct order. Five hundred and thirty cases had been verified by the civil apothecary. Of 52 cases examined, only 36 were found protected; of the unprotected cases 14 had suffered from small-pox. This shows that vaccination has in past years been neglected. Special efforts by a house-to-house search should be undertaken to secure vaccination of children below ten years of age.	Owing to misinterpretation of Dr. King's circular, the figure 15 was given by the vaccinator under a misconception and includes children of and under six months of age vaccinated within the six months immediately preceding the date for which the return was called for. So also 311, the number of births for the immediately preceding six months, is not the required figure. The correct figures for the preceding six months' births, *i.e.*, of children from 12 to 6 months of age, and who alone come under the compulsory clauses of the Act, should be—Births, 267; total vaccinated 417, successful 399; under one year 213, successful 207; giving a percentage of 156·55 on "total vaccinated" and 79·77 under one year of age.
The following shows that up to date of inspection prompt vaccination of children that have attained six months of age, has been greatly neglected:—	

Total births during preceding 6 months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of 6 months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Successfully	Unsuccessfully for the 1st time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
311	15	..	..	..	..	56	21	..	4·8

With reference to the number of unprotected children seen by the Sanitary Commissioner during his inspection it is to be observed that most of them were outsiders on their way to the Nagore festival.

10. *Registration.*—The following table shows the result of registration:—

Years.	Births registered during the year — ratio per mille of the population as per census of 1891.	Deaths from all causes—ratio per mille of the population as per census of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.	Ratio of total deaths of children between one and five years of age per mille of the population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
1892	25·2	24·6	7·0	1·1	29·3	10·0	2·4	50·4	185·8	26·4
1893	29·9	31·2	18·5	3·3	23·2	12·4	0·9	41·7	234·0	36·1
1894	28·3	31·8	16·4	0·7	34·7	5·9	1·1	41·2	207·9	24·5

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Only seven prosecutions for failure to register were made during the year. The "Vaccination column" was not maintained, although it had been duly opened in the register. The registrar threw the blame on the vaccinator, who admitted that for several months he had not supplied the registrar with a statement of results, notwithstanding his request. Measures should be taken to prevent this in future. It is to be expected in this connection that G.O., dated 19th October 1894, No. 1502 M., Local and Municipal, will be carefully attended to.	This is being attended to.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20*th March* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram passed at their meeting held on Wednesday, the 29th May 1895.

* * * * *

III.—Read Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes with the Chairman's draft reply to the points noticed therein.

Resolution.—The draft reply is approved.

* * * * *

Submitted through the Collector of South Arcot.

2. I fully endorse the remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner on the unsatisfactory state of the town of Chidambaram. What is primarily needed is an improved water-supply, increased vigilance on the part of municipal servants in the prevention of nuisances, and increased provision for the removal and proper disposal of fœcal matter.

3. The Government would, I venture to remark, do well to impress upon the council the necessity for a strict adherence to the lines laid down by the Sanitary Commissioner in any improvements it may propose to carry out in the future.

VRIDDACHALAM,
5*th June* 1895.

(Signed) A. R. CUMMING,
Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

Forwarded.

2. Improved water-supply is what is chiefly wanted for Chidambaram. M.R.Ry. Muthu Chettiar Avargal, who takes considerable interest in the local temple, lately informed me that he would contribute largely to a proper water-scheme if the municipality would contribute the balance. The question will not be allowed to drop.

PORTO NOVO,
11*th June* 1895.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Acting Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th July 1895, No. 1198 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Chairman's replies to paragraph 4 (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of his inspection notes, and that of the municipal council to the remarks of the Divisional Officer and the Collector in their endorsements.

3. The Chairman should report the steps the council proposes to take to carry out the suggestion made by Dr. King regarding the provision of additional latrines and night-soil carts.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th July 1895, No. 1198 M.

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Inspection Notes.

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