L. & M.
100—10-8-96.]

Local &, Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1236 m

DATED 1st August 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording with remark, Sanitary Commissioner's ----- on the Cuddalore 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.

1 August 1236

JULY 1895, No. M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. C. S. SRINIVASA RAO Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of South Arcot), dated Cuddalore, 17th June 1895, No. 175.

I have the honour to forward, with my remarks opposite each paragraph thereof, the Sanitary Commissioner's notes on the result of his recent inspection of this municipality.

2. I also enclose copy of a resolution passed by the council at their meeting held on the 5th instant for taking the said notes into consideration.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CUDDALORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 7th, 8th and 9th December 1894.

Population as per census of 1891	Males	23,197
	Females	24,158
	Total ..	47,355

Inspection Notes.

1. *Dwellings*—(*a*) *Chundi Pillay's Hut Land.*—This is situated near the travellers' bungalow. The huts are irregularly built, showing that no control was given by the council under section 180 during their erection. No latrine has been provided by the owner. This should be enforced under section 207. There is much rank vegetation in this locality that should be cleared.

(*b*) A similarly irregularly built collection of huts is found in Sunkara Naick's street. In certain parts of the town, the sub-soil water level is only between two or three feet from the surface. Under these circumstances, the dwellings are damp. Under section 180, before passing plans for buildings, the municipality should endeavour to impress the owners with the necessity of making the floorings impervious and protecting the walls from ascending damp by means of "damp proof" courses.

Chairman's Remarks.

These remarks will be kept in view and when next the owners of the huts in that locality apply for permission to renew their thatch covering, the opportunity will be taken of requiring them to build the huts in a regular line. Notice under section 207 of the Act has been served on the occupants of the huts to provide themselves with a latrine for use by the residents. The rank vegetation referred to has been cleared away.

The above remarks equally apply to huts in Sunkara Naick's street. Owners of houses situated in localities where the sub-soil water level is only between two or three feet from the street or road surface will be required, when they next apply for permission to repair or alter them, to make the floorings of their habitations impervious and thus protect the walls from ascending damp as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Inspection Notes.

(*c*) Practically, nothing has been done by the municipality for the fisher village. One main road at least should be given, and, as the people urge, lights might well be afforded. The conservancy question might be easily settled by placing permanent marks, beyond which no persons should defœcate on the beach, separate places being provided for the females. At present, defœcation evidently proceeds close to the entrance of the village.

2. *Drainage.*—(*a*) The surface water outlet of Manchakkuppam, of Gadilam and of New Town is interrupted by a bund which was erected during the making of the Gadilam bridge. The result is the accumulation of this water to form an extensive tank. It would apparently be a simple and inexpensive matter to arrange that the surface water should drain as formerly direct into the Gadilam and, as the sub-soil must be injuriously affected by this unnecessary accumulation, I advise the municipality to take action upon the matter without delay.

(*b*) The effect of the building of the bridge over the Gadilam has been to divert the course of the river to such an extent that, on each successive flood, Pudupolliem is more and more encroached upon by erosion of the bank. This is a matter that should receive full attention of the municipality, who should make any representation desirable to the authorities now in charge of the bridge. If the erosion proceed at the same rate, in future years, it will be a serious matter for the inhabitants of Pudupolliem. The Engineering authorities could doubtless devise measures for the correct training of the river.

(*c*) Near the first ward police station are certain old drains built in the days of the village kotwal. These might be converted from their square section to an egg-shape by the use of cement concrete. Although during the flow of the irrigation channel the sewage is got rid of, during its cessation the sewage stagnates in the channel bed. It would be an easy matter here to convert a patch of land into a sewage garden, under the management of the municipality. They could doubtless not only thus get rid of their sewage more safely, but might secure some profit. For this purpose, certain of the drains that at

Chairman's Remarks.

The fisher village is provided with five lights and the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations for increasing their number and providing the village with a road will be given effect to as funds are available for the purpose. The simple defœcatory arrangement suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner will be carried out. From experience I am able to state that open latrines of the kind recommended are appreciated and find favour with villagers in preference to covered enclosures.

Before taking steps in this matter, the Executive Engineer will be requested to favour the council with his opinion as to the advisability of altering the course of the present drainage channel which was cut by Mr. C. J. Peters, the Special Engineer who was deputed by Government to construct the girder bridge across the Gadilam.

A copy of these remarks will be communicated to the Executive Engineer for an expression of his views as to the measures that should be adopted by the council to divert the course of the stream of the Gadilam in order to protect the towns of Pudupolliem and Manchakkuppam from inundation should unusual floods like those of 1864 and 1884 occur again. I may, however, here observe, for the information of Government, that the question of protecting the left bank of the Gadilam was once considered by officers of the Public Works Department and disposed of by them (*Vide* G.O., dated 12th May 1886, No. 1205 W.)

Nothing has been provided in the budget for the current year for repair of drains. But opportunity will be taken, when the Sanitary Engineer next visits this town, to ask him to favour the council with an estimate for extending and improving the drains referred to in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. From paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Sanitary Engineer's report embodied in G.O., dated 9th December 1891, Mis. No. 2174 M., it would appear that the question of improving the drainage of this town is being considered by him.

Inspection Notes.

present stop short of a correct outlet should be suitably extended that a single system might be formed.

3. *Water-supply.* — This town having already received attention at the hands of the Sanitary Engineer's Department in reference to water-supply and drainage, I do not propose to do more than draw attention to matters that can be attended to, pending the execution of the schemes referred to.

(*a*) *Sidasatta Rao Reddi Choultry Street Well.*—This was made by the municipality. The basement should be provided with a drain.

(*b*) The same is the case with the Sumadi street well, round which there is much soakage.

(*c*) *Shorkulpett.*— The basements of wells here have drains; but, instead of the drippings being conveyed to an impervious cistern to be emptied daily, or to a safe distance from the well, they are allowed to sink close to it—the drains notwithstanding.

(*d*) *Court-house Wells.*—These are much used by the people. They are provided with basements, but no drains. These should be made, and the spilt water should be duly removed to a distant spot, or be removed from an impervious cistern daily. Near this is a tank, said to be reserved for the caste men attending the cutcherry. It is open to contamination by surface drainage from the road. A bund should be built round it to prevent this. It would be still better for the cutcherry people not to rely upon this exposed water, but to use a "tube well" sunk at the side of the tank. There is a large open space forming a *maidan* in the neighbourhood. Dr. Robertson advised the sinking of a "deep" well here. I think the place well chosen and the adoption of the scheme desirable. I understand the plan has been prepared by the Public Works Department. It should, however—being sanitary work—be sent to the Sanitary Board for approval before being undertaken.

(*e*) *Robertson's Water-supply Tank.*— Instead of letting the people wash direct in the attached bathing tank, it would be advisable that bathing platforms with small shelters be provided. This source

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

Drains will be provided to these wells.

These are private wells and the owners thereof will be served with notices under section 153 of the Act requiring them to adopt measures for the emptying of drippings at some distance from the wells.

The suggestion of providing these wells with drains and substituting a tube well for the tank near the Collector's cutcherry has received the attention of the council. As regards the wells proposed to be sunk on the *maidan*, I may observe that a plan and estimate were prepared and forwarded to the Sanitary Engineer for an expression of his views and that this officer in reply has furnished the council with a copy of a plan of a well designed on sanitary principles, and recommended that it may be adopted. The plan was recently received and will be duly considered by the council at their next meeting.

The bathing tank is at present divided by a screen of wood work, one portion being allotted for females and the other for males. It is doubtful whether people would care to resort to platforms with

Inspection Notes.

is evidently greatly in favour. The delivery is placed at some disadvantage with reference to the level of the filter bed, and the supply and the distribution cistern. In consultation with the Sanitary Board, it might be possible for the municipality to greatly extend the benefits of this source, pending the bringing of the water into the town, under the project contemplated by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. By using pipes that would be of use for the major scheme ultimately, and by the employment of either a two-bullock noria or small kerosine engine, it would be possible for the municipality to send the filtered water to certain points nearer the homes of the people.

(*f*) *Apoo Moodeliar Street Well, Pudupettium.*—This well is much used by the public; but next to it is an unpaved cow-shed, which must permit of soakage of the soil. This being one of the spots where sweet water is obtainable, it would be advisable for the municipality to sink a new well correctly protected in a locality free from danger of direct soakage.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) For the whole town containing a population of 47,355, only 25 latrines have been provided. Of these, 13 are masonry structures and the remainder mere tatty enclosures. This certainly represents a very backward state of affairs in so large a municipality. There is urgent necessity for more latrines. The standard patterns by the Sanitary Engineer with corrugated iron roofs should be those chosen.

(*b*) In the matter of night-soil carts, and consequently in the power of removal of night-soil from the town, the municipality is also in a very undesirable position. Transport of 11·4 tons of fœcal matter is attempted in five carts, aided by four hand-carts of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet each used for taking away night-soil from the streets and lanes! Sixteen carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern

Chairman's Remarks.

places provided for them for bathing purposes, preferring as they do to wash in the tank itself. The Sanitary Engineer will be addressed with a view to his devising a scheme for improving the present water supply for distribution to the streets in Old Town. In this connection I may mention that Colonel Smart when Executive Engineer of the district had a series of levels taken with a view to effecting an improvement in the present scheme, but abandoned the project as impracticable by gravitation. (*Vide* my remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 38 of my report on the administration of the municipality for 1890–91, reviewed in G.O., dated 16th September 1891, No. 1510 M., Local and Municipal). For the further information of Government I beg to invite their attention to the report of the Sanitary Engineer, who visited this town in October 1891, contained in G.O., dated 9th December 1891, Mis. No. 2174 M., in which he explains the difficulty of improving on the present scheme.

The owner of this cow-shed has been required to remove it to a place at some distance from the well referred to. The suggestion of sinking a public well in this locality will receive due attention.

The council are alive to the fact that the existing latrines are insufficient for the requirements of the town and have therefore year after year, whenever funds were available, had temporary bamboo mat latrines set up in localities most in need of them. Provision has, however, been made in the budget for 1895–96 for setting up two more latrines on the standard plan, circulated with G.O., dated 5th April 1893, No. 462 M.

The council have sanctioned Rs. 270 for the purchase of three Richardson and Cruddas' night-soil carts, and I am in communication with firms at Bombay for procuring them.

Inspection Notes.

for night-soil should be obtained by the municipality without delay, if any pretence at sanitation is to be observed.

(*c*) *Male Latrine near Seven Wells Street.*—Petty repairs are required for the seats; the square section of the drain should be altered to the egg-shape; all surfaces exposed to contact with the night-soil or urine, including the foot-rests, and the walls up to 5 feet in height, should be cement-plastered. With these small and inexpensive alterations, this latrine would serve requirements well for some time to come.

(*d*) Practically the same remarks apply to the neighbouring female latrine.

(*e*) The huts used by the Salt Department, apparently, have not been provided with latrines. Notice should be given under section 207. The surroundings of these huts are filthy with human excreta.

(*f*) The banks of the Oopanar and Gadilam are much resorted to for purposes of nature. This ought to be put a stop to by the police, whose station is quite close. Trench latrines should be made for the people near these spots, and the contents be regularly removed. This would cost little. If the trenches were worked well, they would no doubt meet the people's idea of cleanliness.

(*g*) Private latrines are few and far between. I found one, owned by a representative educated man, so arranged that the night-soil should pass direct from a drain (which he utilized for the purpose) upon a public road outside. Such cases should be dealt with by the council under section 222.

(*h*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—I found the night-soil is buried in pits 6 feet deep. This method is dangerous; such pits would form most uninviting man traps. Care should be taken in future to distribute the excreta in trenches 18 inches deep and the same breadth, with a length as may be convenient in regard to the land at disposal. There is a municipal garden close to this night-soil depôt. The Inspector in charge assured me that the night-soil had been tried as a manure, but had failed to give good results. Some error in his method must have occurred.

Chairman's Remarks.

The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be borne in mind, and the suggested alterations made in the latrines referred to in this paragraph when they are again required to be repaired.

The Sanitary Commissioner is correct in his surmise. A notice has accordingly been sent to the Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue in charge of the Gundalam salt pans, where the lines for the Salt peons are located, drawing his attention to the omission and to the filthy condition of their surroundings in view to his adopting measures in remedy thereof.

The Superintendent of Police will be addressed on this subject, and experimental latrines on the trench system provided on the banks of the Gadilam and Oopanar. There are already two leaf latrines near the latter place, one for males and one for females, and if people could only be induced to resort to them more freely than they now do, the necessity for providing latrines for them on the banks of the Oopanar will not arise.

Notice under section 222 of the Act will be served on the owners of this and other houses the drains in which flow into the streets, requiring them to put a stop to so objectionable a practice.

The excreta will be buried in trenches as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner and the poudrette manufactured according to the instructions contained in the circular quoted in this paragraph, and printed in page 147 of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for the second quarter of 1894.

Inspection Notes.

I would advise the municipality making poudrette for its own use, on the method stated in the accompanying circular describing the mode pursued in Poona.

(*i*) *Private Scavengering.*—Of a total of 8,422 occupied houses, only 140 are attended to under the private scavengering system. This is very far from satisfactory, and I would advise the municipality to do their utmost to cause this system to be adopted more generally (*vide* G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894).

5. *Slaughter-house.* — This is in good order. Water is brought in a barrel from the well outside. It would be better for the council to sanction a pump and cistern, with pipes distributing water to the slaughter-house by means of taps. In this manner it would be possible to prevent the transmission of disease from a single carcase by foul washings mingling with clean water. There is a cistern which, however, is neither provided with a plug nor tap. The cistern for receipt of washings from the slaughter-house should be provided with a cover, as it overflows during rainfall.

6. *Markets*—(*a*) *The Market near the Jumma Musjid.*—This is far too small for requirements, and is very badly ventilated.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council have been unremitting in their endeavours to extend the private scavengering scheme in parts of the town into which it has not yet been introduced, but their efforts have failed their object from the insuperable difficulty experienced of securing the number of toties essentially necessary for working the system on a larger scale. The class of toties that take to this work in Cuddalore are very limited in number and many of them already find more congenial employment in private houses and public latrines. Failing in my attempts in this direction, I wrote to the Chairmen of several neighbouring municipalities to engage the services of toties who may be found willing to come here for this duty, but without success. I shall, however, not relax my efforts to extend the operation of the agency through the town, and I only hope that the main difficulty so long experienced as to securing the services of the requisite number of toties for the work may eventually be got over. It may not be out of place here to observe, for the information of Government, so great is the demand for, and so limited the supply of, this class of menials, that the Railway and Union Boards in the district sought my assistance in procuring the services of such men, but were told that I could not help them out of a difficulty which I experienced as greatly as themselves.

The suggestions in this paragraph will be given effect to on the occasions of usual annual repairs being carried out to the slaughter-house. A cover has been provided to the cistern constructed outside the slaughter-house for receiving the washings, &c.

The Sanitary Engineer will be asked to favour the council with his advice as to the steps which should be taken for

Inspection Notes.

At the time of my inspection, it was crowded in a manner that could neither be conducive to wholesomeness of food products nor the buyer's health. The municipality should either build a new market, or ask the Sanitary Board to devise the necessary modifications of that existing. The vegetable bazaar is conducted in a badly ventilated and dirty alley. The income from a good market would be such as to well justify the required outlay.

(*b*) *Tiruppáppúliyúr Private Market.*—This is said to be the place that Europeans get their meat from. It is simply a cadjan verandah. The butchers' stalls are open to the objection that dirty boxes are used to display the meat for sale. These should be abolished, and the butchers should be required to hang their meat upon polished steel hooks, and, if it be necessary to lay it down, this should be accomplished upon stone with a smooth and impervious surface that can be readily kept clean, such as polished Cuddapah slabs, or glazed stoneware.

7. *Bandy Stand.*—Half an anna is demanded of each cartman. In return, no form of shelter is afforded by the municipality. This, I think, should be attended to.

7. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) There is a graveyard here containing well-preserved European tombstones, dating as far back as 1684. It is not retained in correct order, the whole place being overgrown with weeds. It would be advisable that this be placed under the care of the district authorities, as in the case of the Fort St. David Churchyard.

(*b*) At Manchakkuppam is a Muhammadan graveyard within 50 yards of a thickly-populated bazaar. This should be closed.

(*c*) The Jumma Musjid, in the heart of the town, is surrounded by a graveyard still in use. The Muhammadans should be required to bury in a more suitable spot.

(*d*) The Hindu burial grounds are outside municipal limits, with the exception of that of the Lingayets, which is not near habitations.

Chairman's Remarks.

improving the existing fish-market to suit it to the requirements of the people of Old Town, Cuddalore. The question of erecting vegetable markets is under the consideration of the council and the work will be taken in hand as soon as the more pressing demand for funds for erecting a permanent bridge across the Oopanar, which work is likely to cost Rs. 27,000, is met.

The butchers have been warned to keep their meat for sale on clean blocks and to hang it upon polished steel hooks and thus put an end to the present unsightly practice of suspending the meat on dirty strings.

A shed to shelter cattle and cart-drivers will be put up in the cart-stand as suggested.

The cemetery alluded to was closed against interments in 1876. It is in charge of the S.P.G. Missionary of this station. He will be written to and asked to have the place cleaned of the weeds and otherwise kept tidy.

Steps will be taken to close the cemetery as soon as another is provided in a more suitable locality for the Muhammadans of Manchakkuppam.

The trustees of this mosque will be served with a notice requiring them not to make any more interments immediately round the mosque and restricting them to the spacious land lying to the west of the building. This place is rarely used, interments in it being confined to cases of Muhammadans of the more respectable and wealthier classes.

Noted.

Inspection Notes.

8. *Offensive Trades.*—If the list supplied me of licenses granted under section 188 be correct, it would appear that no care is taken under this important section beyond collecting fees for brick-kilns. The municipality should carefully enforce sanitary supervision in *all* the places given in the list, and should regard this supervision as far more important than the fees collected on this behalf.

9. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) There is a good deal of want of system in matters connected with the conduct of vaccination. The vaccinator is required to go to the neighbouring villages and procure his own calves. This is a waste of labour, irrespective of the fact that as only a cooly is left in charge of vaccinated animals, the chances are against care during incubation.

(*b*) Again, instead of the man being supplied with a copy of the birth register from the municipal office, he is expected to go to the office, search the register, and make a copy for himself.

(*c*) At Bandipolliem, no depôt has been provided; the people being expected to assemble below the trees. A suitable building should be erected here.

(*d*) The floor of the shed in which the calves are retained after inoculation has merely a sand floor. This should be replaced by a well-made flooring plastered with Portland cement; stalls no larger than will permit of the animal lying down comfortably should be made, and each should be provided with very small fish bone pattern drains leading to a single drain as per diagram.

(*e*) The vaccinator is made to proceed to the houses of the people to verify results. This is contrary to the directions given in G.O., No. 1502, dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal. Possibly as one cause of this, I found that verifications by the Assistant Surgeon were exceedingly small. His attention should be directed to the desirability of his checking the results secured by vaccinators.

Chairman's Remarks.

The remarks in this paragraph are noted for careful attention and effect being given to the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

I shall, in consultation with the District Surgeon, come to some arrangement for conducting vaccine operations in the town in a more satisfactory manner and for relieving the vaccinator from the necessity of proceeding to villages to procure calves for vaccination purposes.

Arrangements have been made to supply the vaccinator with copies of birth statistics from the birth register kept in the office, and thus dispensing with his attendance at the office to take copies of entries himself.

The District Surgeon will be consulted as to the site most suitable for erecting a vaccine depôt in the village of Bandipolliem, the most straggling division in the municipality.

I am in communication with the District Surgeon on the subject of providing the New Town hospital with a vaccination depôt at a cost of Rs. 800—the amount provided for it in the budget for 1895–96. This sum will be utilized only after the plan and estimate for the building are approved by competent authority. When addressing the Sanitary Engineer for a plan and estimate for the new building, he will be furnished, for his information and guidance, with a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks as to how the stalls for calves should be constructed, &c.

The practice of the vaccinator visiting the houses of people to verify vaccination results has been stopped. The attention of the Assistant Surgeon will, through the District Surgeon, be drawn to the remarks relative to the small number of cases verified by him (Assistant Surgeon). He will be further requested to check all the results secured by the vaccinator.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The following are the results secured according to the last six-monthly report:—

Total births during preceding six 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.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
387	125	..	..	..	7	46	38	97	32·29

10. *Registration.*—(*a*) The time of the registrar is not devoted solely to registration duties as it should be. He apparently but rarely goes round the town in order to check occurrences, being employed on ordinary clerk's duties in the Head office. He has but one assistant registrar.

The services of the registrar are sometimes utilized in helping the office when work is heavy—(*Vide* G.O., dated 6th March 1893, No. 310 M., Local and Municipal, paragraph 5 (Grant V). Arrangement has, however, now been made to relieve him of this work so as to enable him to devote more time to his proper work as registrar and to move about the town more frequently than he does at present.

(*b*) In consideration of the scattered nature of the town, registration offices should be opened in at least two more localities.

The suggestion for increasing the number of registrars will be considered when the budget for 1896–97 comes before the council for discussion and provision made for the employment of the additional hands recommended.

(*c*) The following exhibits the results of registration:—

Steps will be taken to render the registration of vital statistics more reliable than at present. To this end prosecution will be instituted under the penal section of the Act of a few instances of failures to register domestic occurrences within the time prescribed in the Act.

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants between one and five years of age to population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
1892	32·5	18·5	9·9	3·7	22·2	8·1	..	56·1	120·0	15·1
1893	29·5	18·8	7·3	4·8	21·2	8·4	..	58·3	150·3	22·0
1894	29·4	20·7	10·7	2·8	17·7	9·7	..	59·1	240·7	23·6

These figures cannot be regarded as trustworthy.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Cuddalore, passed at a meeting held on the 5th June 1895.

* * * * *

Read—inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of the town in December last and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolution—The Chairman's draft replies to the notes are approved.

2. Resolved that the notes with the said replies be forwarded to Government.

* * * * *

Forwarded.

2. If the council carries out its promises, some much-needed reforms will be effected.

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

18*th June* 1895.

Cuddalore Municipality Notes

Dis. 1950 of 95

28

N
Ps order dt 1-8-95 No 1236

Recorded.

2. The municipal Council's attention will be drawn to the Collector's remark in para. 2 of his endorsement.

1/8
26/7/95 HC 30.7.95

To
The Chairman Mpl. Cuddalore
. Collector of South Arcot.
. Sanitary Commissioner
. Engineer
. Editors' Table.

Dispd. 12/8/95

1st August 1895, No. 1236 M., Local and Municipal.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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From M.R.Ry. C. S. SRINIVASA RAO Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of South Arcot), dated Cuddalore, 17th June 1895, No. 175.

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Enclosures.

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Cuddalore Municipality.

Inspected 7th, 8th and 9th December 1894.

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1. *Dwellings*—(*a*) *Chundi Pillay's Hut Land.*—This is situated near the travellers' bungalow. The huts are irregularly built, showing that no control was exercised by the council under section 180 during their erection. No latrine has been provided by the owner. This should be enforced under section 207. There is much rank vegetation in this locality that should be cleared.

(*b*) A similarly irregularly built collection of huts is found in Sankara Naick's street. In certain parts of the town, the sub-soil water level is only between two or three feet from the surface. Under these circumstances, the dwellings are damp. Under section 180, before passing plans for buildings, the municipality should endeavour to impress the owners with the necessity of making the floorings impervious and protecting the walls from ascending damp by means of "damp proof" courses.

Chairman's Remarks.

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Inspection Notes.

(*c*) Practically, nothing has been done by the municipality for the fisher village. One main road at least should be given, and, as the people urge, lights might well be afforded. The conservancy question might be easily settled by placing permanent marks beyond which no persons should defœcate on the beach, separate places being provided for the females. At present, defœcation evidently proceeds close to the entrance of the village.

2. *Drainage.*—(*a*) The surface water outlet of Manjakuppam, of Gadilam and of New Town is interrupted by a bund which was erected during the making of the Gadilam bridge. The result is the accumulation of this water to form an extensive tank. It would apparently be a simple and inexpensive matter to arrange that the surface water should drain as formerly direct into the Gadilam and, as the sub-soil must be injuriously affected by this unnecessary accumulation, I advise the municipality to take action upon the matter without delay.

(*b*) The effect of the building of the bridge over the Gadilam has been to divert the course of the river to such an extent that, on each successive flood, Pudupálaiyam is more and more encroached upon by erosion of the bank. This is a matter that should receive full attention of the municipality, which should make any representation desirable to the authorities now in charge of the bridge. If the erosion proceed at the same rate, in future years, it will be a serious matter for the inhabitants of Pudupálaiyam. The Engineering authorities could doubtless devise measures for the correct draining of the river.

(*c*) Near the first ward police station are certain old drains built in the days of the village kotwal. These might be converted from their square section to an egg-shape by the use of cement concrete. Although during the flow of the irrigation channel the sewage is got rid of, during its cessation the sewage stagnates in the channel bed. It would be an easy matter here to convert a patch of land into a sewage garden, under the management of the municipality. They could doubtless not only thus get rid of their sewage more safely, but might secure some profit. For this purpose, certain of the drains that at

Chairman's Remarks.

The fisher village is provided with five lights and the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations for increasing this number and providing the village with a road will be given effect to as funds are available for the purpose. The simple defœcatory arrangement suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner will be carried out. From experience I am able to state that open latrines of the kind recommended are appreciated and find favour with villagers in preference to covered enclosures.

Before taking steps in this matter, the Executive Engineer will be requested to favour the council with his opinion as to the advisability of altering the course of the present drainage channel which was cut by Mr. C. J. Peters, the Special Engineer who was deputed by Government to construct the girder bridge across the Gadilam.

A copy of these remarks will be communicated to the Executive Engineer for an expression of his views as to the measures that should be adopted by the council to divert the course of the stream of the Gadilam in order to protect the towns of Pudupálaiyam and Manjakuppam from inundation should unusual floods like those of 1864 and 1884 occur again. I may, however, here observe, for the information of Government, that the question of protecting the left bank of the Gadilam was once considered by officers of the Public Works Department and disposed of by them (*Vide* G.O., dated 12th May 1886, No. 1205 W.)

Nothing has been provided in the budget for the current year for repair of drains. But opportunity will be taken, when the Sanitary Engineer next visits this town, to ask him to favour the council with an estimate for extending and improving the drains referred to in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. From paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Sanitary Engineer's report embodied in G.O., dated 9th December 1891, Mis. No. 2174 M., it would appear that the question of improving the drainage of this town is being considered by him.

Inspection Notes.

present stop short of a correct outlet should be suitably extended that a single system might be formed.

3. *Water-supply.* — This town having already received attention at the hands of the Sanitary Engineer's Department in reference to water-supply and drainage, I do not propose to do more than draw attention to matters that can be attended to, pending the execution of the schemes referred to.

(*a*) *Sadasiva Rao Reddi Choultry Street Well.*—This was made by the municipality. The basement should be provided with a drain.

(*b*) The same is the case with the Sunnadi street well, round which there is much soakage.

(*c*) *Shorkulpett.*— The basements of wells here have drains; but, instead of the drippings being conveyed to an impervious cistern to be emptied daily, or to a safe distance from the well, they are allowed to sink close to it—the drains notwithstanding.

(*d*) *Court-house Wells.*—These are much used by the people. They are provided with basements, but no drains. These should be made, and the spilt water should be duly removed to a distant spot, or be removed from an impervious cistern daily. Near this is a tank, said to be reserved for the caste men attending the cutcherry. It is open to contamination by surface drainage from the road. A bund should be built round it to prevent this. It would be still better for the cutcherry people not to rely upon this exposed water, but to use a "tube well" sunk at the side of the tank. There is a large open space forming a *maidan* in the neighbourhood. Dr. Robertson advised the sinking of a "deep" well here. I think the place well chosen and the adoption of the scheme desirable. I understand the plan has been prepared by the Public Works Department. It should, however—being a sanitary work—be sent to the Sanitary Board for approval before being undertaken.

(*e*) *Robertson's Water-supply Tank.*— Instead of letting the people wash direct in the attached bathing tank, it would be advisable that bathing platforms with small shelters be provided. This source

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

Drains will be provided to these wells.

These are private wells and the owners thereof will be served with notices under section 153 of the Act requiring them to adopt measures for the emptying of drippings at some distance from the wells.

The suggestion of providing these wells with drains and substituting a tube well for the tank near the Collector's cutcherry has received the attention of the council. As regards the wells proposed to be sunk on the *maidan*, I may observe that a plan and estimate were prepared and forwarded to the Sanitary Engineer for an expression of his views and that this officer in reply has furnished the council with a copy of a plan of a well designed on sanitary principles, and recommended that it may be adopted. The plan was recently received and will be duly considered by the council at their next meeting.

The bathing tank is at present divided by a screen of wood work, one portion being allotted for females and the other for males. It is doubtful whether people would care to resort to platforms with

Inspection Notes.

is evidently greatly in favour. The delivery is placed at some disadvantage with reference to the level of the filter bed, and the supply and the distribution cistern. In consultation with the Sanitary Board, it might be possible for the municipality to greatly extend the benefits of this source, pending the bringing of the water into the town, under the project contemplated by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. By using pipes that would be of use for the major scheme ultimately, and by the employment of either a two-bullock noria or small kerosine engine, it would be possible for the municipality to send the filtered water to certain points nearer the homes of the people.

(*f*) *Appu Mudaliyar Street Well, Pudupálaiyam.*—This well is much used by the public; but next to it is an unpaved cow-shed, which must permit of soakage of the soil. This being one of the spots where sweet water is obtainable, it would be advisable for the municipality to sink a new well correctly protected in a locality free from danger of direct soakage.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) For the whole town containing a population of 47,355, only 25 latrines have been provided. Of these, 13 are masonry structures and the remainder mere tatty enclosures. This certainly represents a very backward state of affairs in so large a municipality. There is urgent necessity for more latrines. The standard patterns by the Sanitary Engineer with corrugated iron roofs should be those chosen.

(*b*) In the matter of night-soil carts, and consequently in the power of removal of night-soil from the town, the municipality is also in a very undesirable position. Transport of 11·4 tons of fœcal matter is attempted in five carts, aided by four hand-carts of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet each used for taking away night-soil from the streets and lanes! Sixteen carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern

Chairman's Remarks.

places provided for them for bathing purposes, preferring as they do to wash in the tank itself. The Sanitary Engineer will be addressed with a view to his devising a scheme for improving the present water supply for distribution to the streets in Old Town. In this connection I may mention that Colonel Smart when Executive Engineer of the district had a series of levels taken with a view to effecting an improvement in the present scheme, but abandoned the project as impracticable by gravitation. (*Vide* my remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 38 of my report on the administration of the municipality for 1890–91, reviewed in G.O., dated 16th September 1891, No. 1510 M., Local and Municipal). For the further information of Government I beg to invite their attention to the report of the Sanitary Engineer, who visited this town in October 1891, contained in G.O., dated 9th December 1891, Mis. No. 2174 M., in which he explains the difficulty of improving on the present scheme.

The owner of this cow-shed has been required to remove it to a place at some distance from the well referred to. The suggestion of sinking a public well in this locality will receive due attention.

The council are alive to the fact that the existing latrines are insufficient for the requirements of the town and have therefore year after year, whenever funds were available, had temporary bamboo mat latrines set up in localities most in need of them. Provision has, however, been made in the budget for 1895–96 for setting up two more latrines on the standard plan, circulated with G.O., dated 5th April 1893, No. 462 M.

The council have sanctioned Rs. 270 for the purchase of three Richardson and Cruddas' night-soil carts, and I am in communication with firms at Bombay for procuring them.

Inspection Notes.

for night-soil should be obtained by the municipality without delay, if any pretence at sanitation is to be observed.

(*c*) *Male Latrine near Seven Wells Street.*—Petty repairs are required for the seats; the square section of the drain should be altered to the egg-shape; all surfaces exposed to contact with the night-soil or urine, including the foot-rests, and the walls up to 5 feet in height, should be cement-plastered. With these small and inexpensive alterations, this latrine would serve requirements well for some time to come.

(*d*) Practically the same remarks apply to the neighbouring female latrine.

(*e*) The huts used by the Salt Department, apparently, have not been provided with latrines. Notice should be given under section 207. The surroundings of these huts are filthy with human excreta.

(*f*) The banks of the Oopanar and Gadilam are much resorted to for purposes of nature. This ought to be put a stop to by the police, whose station is quite close. Trench latrines should be made for the people near these spots, and the contents be regularly removed. This would cost little. If the trenches were worked well, they would no doubt meet the people's idea of cleanliness.

(*g*) Private latrines are few and far between. I found one, owned by a representative educated man, so arranged that the night-soil should pass direct from a drain (which he utilized for the purpose) upon a public road outside. Such cases should be dealt with by the council under section 222.

(*h*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—I found the night-soil is buried in pits 6 feet deep. This method is dangerous; such pits would form most uninviting man traps. Care should be taken in future to distribute the excreta in trenches 18 inches deep and the same breadth, with a length as may be convenient in regard to the land at disposal. There is a municipal garden close to this night-soil depôt. The Inspector in charge assured me that the night-soil had been tried as a manure, but had failed to give good results. Some error in his method must have occurred.

Chairman's Remarks.

The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be borne in mind, and the suggested alterations made in the latrines referred to in this paragraph when they are again required to be repaired.

The Sanitary Commissioner is correct in his surmise. A notice has accordingly been sent to the Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue in charge of the Gundalam salt pans, where the lines for the Salt peons are located, drawing his attention to the omission and to the filthy condition of their surroundings in view to his adopting measures in remedy thereof.

The Superintendent of Police will be addressed on this subject, and experimental latrines on the trench system provided on the banks of the Gadilam and Oopanar. There are already two leaf latrines near the latter place, one for males and one for females, and if people could only be induced to resort to them more freely than they now do, the necessity for providing latrines for them on the banks of the Oopanar will not arise.

Notice under section 222 of the Act will be served on the owners of this and other houses the drains in which flow into the streets, requiring them to put a stop to so objectionable a practice.

The excreta will be buried in trenches as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner and the poudrette manufactured according to the instructions contained in the circular quoted in this paragraph, and printed in page 147 of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for the second quarter of 1894.

Inspection Notes.

I would advise the municipality making poudrette for its own use, on the method stated in the accompanying circular describing the mode pursued in Poona.

(*i*) *Private Scavengering.*—Of a total of 8,422 occupied houses, only 140 are attended to under the private scavengering system. This is very far from satisfactory, and I would advise the municipality to do their utmost to cause this system to be adopted more generally (*vide* G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894).

5. *Slaughter-house.* — This is in good order. Water is brought in a barrel from the well outside. It would be better for the council to sanction a pump and cistern, with pipes distributing water to the slaughter-house by means of taps. In this manner it would be possible to prevent the transmission of disease from a single carcass by foul washings mingling with clean water. There is a cistern which, however, is neither provided with a plug nor tap. The cistern for receipt of washings from the slaughter-house should be provided with a cover, as it overflows during rainfall.

6. *Markets*—(*a*) *The Market near the Jumma Musjid.*—This is far too small for requirements, and is very badly ventilated.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council have been unremitting in their endeavours to extend the private scavengering scheme in parts of the town into which it has not yet been introduced, but their efforts have failed their object from the insuperable difficulty experienced of securing the number of toties essentially necessary for working the system on a larger scale. The class of toties that take to this work in Cuddalore are very limited in number and many of them already find more congenial employment in private houses and public latrines. Failing in my attempts in this direction, I wrote to the Chairmen of several neighbouring municipalities to engage the services of toties who may be found willing to come here for this duty, but without success. I shall, however, not relax my efforts to extend the operation of the agency through the town, and I only hope that the main difficulty so long experienced as to securing the services of the requisite number of toties for the work may eventually be got over. It may not be out of place here to observe, for the information of Government, so great is the demand for, and so limited the supply of, this class of menials, that the Railway and Union Boards in the district sought my assistance in procuring the services of such men, but were told that I could not help them out of a difficulty which I experienced as greatly as themselves.

The suggestions in this paragraph will be given effect to on the occasions of usual annual repairs being carried out to the slaughter-house. A cover has been provided to the cistern constructed outside the slaughter-house for receiving the washings, &c.

The Sanitary Engineer will be asked to favour the council with his advice as to the steps which should be taken for

Inspection Notes.

At the time of my inspection, it was crowded in a manner that could neither be conducive to wholesomeness of food products nor to the buyers' health. The municipality should either build a new market, or ask the Sanitary Board to devise the necessary modifications of that existing. The vegetable bazaar is conducted in a badly ventilated and dirty alley. The income from a good market would be such as to well justify the required outlay.

(*b*) *Tiruppápúliyúr Private Market.*—This is said to be the place that Europeans get their meat from. It is simply a cadjan verandah. The butchers' stalls are open to the objection that dirty boxes are used to display the meat for sale. These should be abolished, and the butchers should be required to hang their meat upon polished steel hooks, and, if it be necessary to lay it down, this should be accomplished upon stone with a smooth and impervious surface that can be readily kept clean, such as polished Cuddapah slabs, or glazed stoneware.

7. *Bandy Stand.*—Half an anna is demanded of each cartman. In return, no form of shelter is afforded by the municipality. This, I think, should be attended to.

7. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) There is a graveyard here containing well-preserved European tombstones, dating as far back as 1684. It is not retained in correct order, the whole place being overgrown with weeds. It would be advisable that this be placed under the care of the district authorities, as in the case of the Fort St. David Churchyard.

(*b*) At Manjakuppam is a Muhammadan graveyard within 50 yards of a thickly-populated bazaar. This should be closed.

(*c*) The Jumma Musjid, in the heart of the town, is surrounded by a graveyard still in use. The Muhammadans should be required to bury in a more suitable spot.

(*d*) The Hindu burial grounds are outside municipal limits, with the exception of that of the Lingáyats, which is not near habitations.

Chairman's Remarks.

improving the existing fish-market to suit it to the requirements of the people of Old Town, Cuddalore. The question of erecting vegetable markets is under the consideration of the council and the work will be taken in hand as soon as the more pressing demand for funds for erecting a permanent bridge across the Oopanar, which work is likely to cost Rs. 27,000, is met.

The butchers have been warned to keep their meat for sale on clean blocks and to hang it upon polished steel hooks and thus put an end to the present unsightly practice of suspending the meat on dirty strings.

A shed to shelter cattle and cart-drivers will be put up in the cart-stand as suggested.

The cemetery alluded to was closed against interments in 1876. It is in charge of the S.P.G. Missionary of this station. He will be written to and asked to have the place cleaned of the weeds and otherwise kept tidy.

Steps will be taken to close the cemetery as soon as another is provided in a more suitable locality for the Muhammadans of Manjakuppam.

The trustees of this mosque will be served with a notice requiring them not to make any more interments immediately round the mosque and restricting them to the spacious land lying to the west of the building. This place is rarely used, interments in it being confined to cases of Muhammadans of the more respectable and wealthier classes.

Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
8. *Offensive Trades.*—If the list supplied me of licenses granted under section 188 be correct, it would appear that no care is taken under this important section beyond collecting fees for brick-kilns. The municipality should carefully enforce sanitary supervision in *all* the places given in the list, and should regard this supervision as far more important than the fees collected on this behalf.	The remarks in this paragraph are noted for careful attention and effect is being given to the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.
9. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) There is a good deal of want of system in matters connected with the conduct of vaccination. The vaccinator is required to go to the neighbouring villages and procure his own calves. This is a waste of labour, irrespective of the fact that as only a cooly is left in charge of vaccinated animals, the chances are against care during incubation.	I shall, in consultation with the District Surgeon, come to some arrangement for conducting vaccine operations in the town in a more satisfactory manner and for relieving the vaccinator of the necessity of proceeding to villages to procure calves for vaccination purposes.
(*b*) Again, instead of the man being supplied with a copy of the birth register from the municipal office, he is expected to go to the office, search the register, and make a copy for himself.	Arrangements have been made to supply the vaccinator with copies of birth statistics from the birth register kept in the office, and thus dispensing with his attendance at the office to take copies of entries himself.
(*c*) At Bandipálaiyam, no depôt has been provided; the people being expected to assemble below the trees. A suitable building should be erected here.	The District Surgeon will be consulted as to the site most suitable for erecting a vaccine depôt in the village of Bandipálaiyam, the most straggling division in the municipality.
(*d*) The shed in which the calves are retained after inoculation has merely a sand floor. This should be replaced by a well-made flooring plastered with Portland cement; stalls no larger than will permit of the animal lying down comfortably should be made, and each should be provided with very small fish bone pattern drains leading to a single drain as per diagram.	I am in communication with the District Surgeon on the subject of providing the New Town hospital with a vaccination depôt at a cost of Rs. 800—the amount provided for it in the budget for 1895–96. This sum will be utilized only after the plan and estimate for the building are approved by competent authority. When addressing the Sanitary Engineer for a plan and estimate for the new building, he will be furnished, for his information and guidance, with a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks as to how the stalls for calves should be constructed, &c.
(*e*) The vaccinator is made to proceed to the houses of the people to verify results. This is contrary to the directions given in G.O., No. 1502, dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal. Possibly as one cause of this, I found that verifications by the Assistant Surgeon were exceedingly small. His attention should be directed to the desirability of his checking the results secured by vaccinators.	The practice of the vaccinator visiting the houses of people to verify vaccination results has been stopped. The attention of the Assistant Surgeon will, through the District Surgeon, be drawn to the remarks relative to the small number of cases verified by him (Assistant Surgeon). He will be further requested to check all the results secured by the vaccinator.

Inspection Notes.

The following are the results secured according to the last six-monthly report:—

Total births during preceding six 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.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
387	125	..	..	..	7	46	38	97	32·29

Chairman's Remarks.

10. *Registration.*—(*a*) The time of the registrar is not devoted solely to registration duties as it should be. He apparently but rarely goes round the town in order to check occurrences, being employed on ordinary clerk's duties in the Head office. He has but one assistant registrar.

The services of the registrar are some times utilized in helping the office when work is heavy—(*Vide* G.O., dated 6th March 1893, No. 310 M., Local and Municipal, paragraph 5 (Grant V). Arrangement has, however, now been made to relieve him of this work so as to enable him to devote more time to his proper work as registrar and to move about the town more frequently than he does at present.

(*b*) In consideration of the scattered nature of the town, registration offices should be opened in at least two more localities.

The suggestion for increasing the number of registrars will be considered when the budget for 1896–97 comes before the council for discussion and provision made for the employment of the additional hands recommended.

(*c*) The following exhibits the results of registration:—

Steps will be taken to render the registration of vital statistics more reliable than at present. To this end prosecutions will be instituted under the penal section of the Act of a few instances of failures to register domestic occurrences within the time prescribed in the Act.

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants between one and five years of age to population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
1892	32·5	18·5	9·9	3·7	22·2	8·1	..	56·1	120·0	15·1
1893	29·5	18·8	7·3	4·8	21·2	8·4	..	58·3	150·3	22·0
1894	29·4	20·7	10·7	2·8	17·7	9·7	..	59·1	240·7	23·6

These figures cannot be regarded as trustworthy.

Fort St. George,
4*th March* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Cuddalore, passed at a meeting held on the 5th June 1895.

* * * * *

Read—inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of the town in December last and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolution—The Chairman's draft replies to the notes are approved.

2. Resolved that the notes with the said replies be forwarded to Government.

* * * * *

Forwarded.

2. If the council carries out its promises, some much-needed reforms will be effected.

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

18*th June* 1895.

Order—dated 1st August 1895, No. 1236 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The Municipal Council's attention will be drawn to the Collector's remark in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 1st August 1895, No. 1236 M.

AUGUST.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Cuddalore Municipality.

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18 , No.

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G.O., DATED 18-2
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Despatched in print. 14/8/28

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Recording with regret
Sanitary Commissioner
on the Canal
Municipality

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