

6-3-06 ✓

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1237 *m*

DATED 1st August 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, Sanitary Commissioner's ----- on
the Gudiyattam 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]

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 1. 8-95

No. 1237m

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

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

07 18

OF 18

ENCLOSURES

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

NUMBER OF COPIES } Order complete. 70
REQUIRED. } Letter only.
} Order complete with Letter.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st August 1895, No. 1237 M.

AUGUST.

Inspection Notes.

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

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

outskirts. This system being absolutely unsafe, should be abolished. The municipality should select a night-soil depôt, and arrange for auctions from this place. The competition for night-soil and rubbish is keen, the value of this form of manure being well acknowledged in the neighbourhood.

(d) *Night-soil removal.*—For the removal of 180 cubic feet which a population of 19,000 would produce without allowing for urine and earth mixed, the municipality have only six mounted conservancy buckets, three of which, however, at the time of my visit were out of repair. At least seven single bullock night-soil carts of the Crowley pattern, or five of the Richardson and Cruddas (200 gallon) pattern should be bought by the municipality as quickly as feasible.

(e) *Private Scavenging.*—Only 120 houses are attended to under this system. I advise the municipality to do their best to encourage its working. The majority of houses are so formed with back-yards that it could be worked without caste difficulty. Much saving of money that would otherwise be spent upon public latrines would result.

7. *Markets.*—(a) The council is erecting a market by yearly instalments. The plan followed is that of a covered platform of the character of a 10-feet verandah. The flooring is of gravel, the basement granite without pointing, and a wall of exposed brick. The flooring certainly should be made impervious by the use of cuddapah slabs pointed with portland cement; the wall should also be cement plastered, at least up to 5 feet from the ground. Whilst if it cannot be afforded to use cement above this point, lime plaster may be allowed, if it be regularly whitewashed.

(b) *Weekly market.*—The surface is very irregular and untidy; it should be macadamized, and drains should be provided.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—The pavement is in good order. Arrangements should be made for "gutting" to be conducted over a special pan mounted on wheels. The drains are square, thus permitting interruption to flow; they should be altered to the egg-shape form, and be lined with cement. Dogs should not be permitted to

There are now eight carts working. As funds permit, single bullock carts, as per pattern suggested, will be bought.

As explained in reply to question 5 and as reported in this office letter No. 64, dated 18th February 1895, under the new arrangements, there are at present 62 houses enlisted for private scavenging, and the council hope that the number will be raised in the next quarter.

The suggestion will be attended to in future.

Possible arrangements will be made to keep it as recommended.

Inspection Notes.

enter; they are liable to conduct parasites which are, by transmission, dangerous to man. There is a well within the slaughter-house and one outside. It would be advisable to shut that inside, relying on that outside only, and fit it with a pump delivering water into a cistern provided with taps, instead of allowing dipping into the wells direct as at present. The drainage from the slaughter-house meanders towards the river bank. This should be stopped. The delivery should be into an impervious cess-pool, which should be emptied carefully daily, and the contents be launched upon a small cultivated plot round the slaughter-house. The surroundings might thus be made ornamental, and would return some small profit if vegetables were cultivated.

9. *Grave yards (a)*—A grave yard is situated on the banks of the river to the south of the slaughter-house. It is retained in a most repulsive condition, the whole surroundings being strewn with human bones and in an unwholesome state from human fecal matter and overgrowth of prickly-pear. I regard it as essential that this grave yard, which is the town burial ground, should be included within municipal limits, and for this purpose I would advise that application be made to Government to extend the boundaries on both sides of the river to the south for a distance of 2,000 yards * (*vide* also paragraph 1).

(b) The vettians are not licensed. This should be attended to; it would tend to make greater care be taken towards improving the state of the grave yard, as these men would be held responsible.

10. *Offensive trades*.—Only five licenses have been issued for storing skins, although this is the chief industry. The councillors should see that these skins are not placed upon the ground, as I found on inspection of certain houses. A cement surface with a drain and cistern capable of being washed out should be arranged within a building not used for a dwelling.

11. *Vaccination*.—The vaccinator was on leave at date of my inspection; the following are the results secured according to the last six-monthly report:—

* The question of closing this grave yard is now under correspondence with this office and the municipality. This need not affect the matter of extending the limits, so that for this and other sanitary purposes the banks and river-bed may be within municipal control.—W.G.K.

Chairman's Report.

This will be avoided.

It has been of late closed.

Will be arranged as suggested.

Will be attended to as far as possible.

Under correspondence; awaiting reply.

A new suggestion; but attempts will be made as far as possible.

This will be a difficult attempt. Notices will be issued to the parties concerned.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Report.

Total births registered during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time, because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
244	287	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Of 36 children examined haphazard in the streets, 16 were found protected and 20 unprotected; of the latter 14 had suffered from small-pox. There are a large number of children below ten years of age, upon whose vaccination the municipality should at once insist. For this purpose, a house-to-house inspection should be carried out. There has been very little energy displayed in this municipality in the matter of vaccination in years past; the present office holders must exert themselves to overtake arrears.

12. *Registration*.—The vaccination column in the register of births has been neglected up to July last. The following are the results of registration:—

An extract of this note has been sent to the hospital assistant with a request that he should take more interest and pay more attention towards the progress of vaccination.

Cases reported by the vaccinator have been duly entered in the register.

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 diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.			
1892	32.7	29.5	19.3	2.1	28.0	16.7	0.7	33.2	263.0	37.4	
1893	33.4	34.7	37.2	0.6	25.7	7.9	1.0	27.6	224.9	61.0	
1894	22.7	18.5	9.7	0.9	48.5	8.4	0.3	32.2	151.7	38.4	

The above figures show that registration has retrograded, having evidently been carelessly supervised. I trust the municipality will pay more attention to this important matter in future.

As explained in this office letter No. 102, dated 14th March 1895, the registration has fallen down.

Other arrangements have been made towards the improvement of the statistics.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

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

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, passed at their meeting held on the 27th April 1895.

Adjourned subject.

Read replies of Chairman to the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Notes for 1894.

As to the extension of municipal limits the council resolve to refer the subject to a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, M.R.Ry. Vadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Hanumantha Rao Garu and Nari Jadiappa Mudaliyar Avargal, for favour of report, after consultation with the hospital assistant about the necessary information required to include the villages within the municipal limits.

As to the closing of latrine, well and tank at Puthupet, the council resolve to refer this subject also to a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, M.R.Ry. Vadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Hanumantha Rao Garu, Nari Jadiappa Mudaliyar Avargal and Sheik Imam Sahib, for the selection of another suitable site, after consultation with the hospital assistant, as the present one has been of great use to the public.

The draft, as amended by the council, is approved and will be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner.

GUDIYATTAM,
29th April 1895.

(Signed) M. SUBRAYALU CHETTY,
Chairman.

Returned to the Chairman, Gudiyattam Municipal Council, for submission through the Divisional officer.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

Submitted.

26th June 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

ORDER—dated 1st August 1895, No. 1237 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) The action which the municipal council finally resolves to take on the proposals to extend the municipal limits and to close the latrine, well and tank at Puthupet should be reported to Government.

(2) Steps should be taken to improve the condition of the town roads.

(3) The attention of the Sanitary Engineer will be drawn to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 5 (b) of the inspection notes.

(4) The defects noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner in the slaughter-house should be remedied without delay.

(5) The fact that an extract from the inspection notes has been sent to the hospital assistant does not relieve the Chairman from the duty of supervising the work of the vaccinator. The Government looks to the municipal council to see that vaccination is properly carried on in the municipality.

(6) The letters referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraphs 6 (e) and 12 of the inspection notes have not been received in the Government office. Copies should be submitted.

(7) The report promised by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 5 (a) will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.

„ Sanitary Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raith.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. M. SUBRAYALU CHETTI Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of North Arcot), dated Gudiyattam, 27th May 1895, No. 250.

With reference to Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 972-S., dated 24th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith replies to the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Notes for 1894.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

GUDIYATTAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 1st and 2nd December 1894.

Population as per census of 1891	Males	..	..	..	..	9,226
	Females	..	..	..	..	9,521
Total ..						18,747

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Site.—Whilst asking for an extension to the south as advised in paragraph 9 of this report, the municipality should also, I think, request permission to include the Kulloor, Chadegeri and Muttum villages and the Railway station. Unless the approaches to the municipality, especially the railway route, be included in municipal limits, the council will always experience difficulty in arranging as to cholera preventive measures.

2. *Dwellings.*—(a) The dwellings are of the usual type found in an agricultural village. There are large numbers of ruined houses throughout the town, which afford shelter for persons committing nuisance. The municipality should bestir themselves on this point, and require either their removal or repair (section 184).

(b) Cullappah Mudaliyar and others at Camalpet have made an excavation, now filled with stagnant water and rubbish. This should be filled in by the owners.

The Council have referred the subject to a sub-committee in their meeting held on 27th April 1895 for favour of report (copy enclosed).

Particular attention will be paid and notices under section 184 will be issued towards their improvement.

Notice has been issued and it has been filled up.

Inspection Notes.

3. *Roads.*—(a) The roads are in very bad order. Croton hedges are frequent; this should be discouraged by the municipality, and where it leads to the overgrowth of rank vegetation, as it must do, action must be taken under sections 176 and 186.

(b) *Nellinpet Paracherry.*—There is no semblance of roads in this Paracherry. The surface drainage and sewage are at present directed towards the well near which it soaks into the soil. The drains should be made so as to secure diversion of the surface drainage.

(c) In the main bazaar, the shops are built over the side drains, pandals are placed at irregular intervals, materially contracting the size of the street. The metal found heaped on the side of the road ready for use was of a very inferior description, much of it being too large and flat. In reply to my queries on this point, it was stated that the material had not yet been "passed." Money spent on such material would be simply wasted.

4. *Drainage.*—A large number of inhabitants have cess-pools on their premises, into which defecation takes place. The municipality should take a complete census of these, and have them abolished without delay, doing their utmost to introduce private scavenging subsequently. Seeing that these cess-pools are side by side with wells, which are largely used for domestic purposes, the municipality must expect diseases, such as cholera, to carry off the inhabitants, for whose sanitary safety they are responsible. Section 214 (2) provides the municipality with the full power requisite, and with the undeniable fact before them of the extreme danger of such a condition of affairs continuing, I trust early action will be taken in this matter.

5. *Water-supply.*—(a) The chief source of water-supply is from the river. Acting upon recommendations given in former years, the municipality has put aside a portion of the river bed for the use of dhobies, for bathing and for drinking purposes. No distinct boundary mark has, however, been put up. This should now be done. Suitable boundary posts with flags should be erected, a watchman should be appointed to see that the ruling

Chairman's Remarks.

Fresh notices will be given again.

There being no other course to divert the course of the drain, the council have resolved to ask the owner of the private land near it to allow the drain water to pass into his garden.

The slab stones in the main bazaar of Thaliyatam and the pandals that were over the side drains have of late been removed.

The metal pointed out at the time of inspection to the chairman at Dharnampet was rejected, and good quality supplied.

Under instructions given in person at the time of inspection, notices were sent in October 1894 throughout the town to close cess-pits. Objections from the inhabitants were received to the effect that they want six months' time to close cess-pits and to form latrines. The council, in their meeting held on 23rd December 1894, granted time up to 31st March 1895 and sanctioned prosecution in about four cases. The council hope to see that all or many of the cess-pits are closed at an early date, which will necessarily improve the private scavenging system.

As suggested in person, four ring wells were provided for in the budget for drinking and three springs for bathing purposes in the bed of the river; but they have created a great inconvenience and dissatisfaction to the public under caste prejudice, and the trial has proved a failure. The council intend to have the usual recourse to the formation of springs.

Inspection Notes.

is carefully adhered to, and the Police should act in concert with him. A further source used by the people till last year was Robinson's tank. There was reason to consider that this source had become contaminated with choleraic matter during the epidemic of 1893, which carried off no less than 254 souls or 13.5 per mille of the inhabitants. Very rightly the local hospital assistant objected to its further use. The inhabitants, since the subsidence of the disease have, however, agitated with a view to obtaining the consent of the municipality to its being again used by them. The question was therefore referred to me on my inspection. I have no hesitation in saying that the source should be absolutely forbidden for any domestic purpose. In tracing the channel, supplying it outside as well as inside municipal limits, there was ample evidence to show that it partook largely of the nature of a well-used latrine. The tank was doubtless a convenience to people living in its neighbourhood. To meet wants, pending the opening of a correct water scheme by the Sanitary Engineering Department, the municipality could not do better than sink tube wells in the neighbourhood of the tank. They will not thus secure a supply that can be considered unexceptionable; but there will at least be a fair grade of sanitary protection, in that contamination need not be direct as at present. Full information on the subject of tube wells will be obtained in G.O., No. 2708 L., dated 21st October 1890, Local and Municipal. The price of the sinking apparatus is about Rs. 486, having once bought this apparatus the wells sunk with it would not cost more than Rs. 80—100 each.

(b) In consideration of the proximity of the river which has a rich sub-stream, it seems to me that a cheap water-supply could be devised by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. The municipality could probably not afford to pay for a scheme permitting of complete distribution within the town; but an arrangement that would permit of water being pumped through a single small main delivering into elevated cisterns provided with taps situated at important points would, if not fulfilling the requirements of an engineering "Major work," be of considerable sanitary value to the people.

Chairman's Remarks.

The tank has been abandoned for the present and the services of the watchmen has also been dispensed with in the budget. This will continue to be so till the Sanitary Engineer approves of the estimate for improving the condition of the tank, asked for in his letter No. 382, dated 15th February 1895, which is under preparation.

The Government will be addressed on the subject to accord their sanction for incurring the expenditure, as no provision was made in the budget.

The council think that the course suggested will not work well in a town like this.

Inspection Notes.

(c) In the main bazaar, there is a pot well side by side with the main drain, which is still utilized for inferior domestic purposes; it should be closed, long soakage from the drain must have rendered the sub-soil dangerous.

6. *Conservancy.*—(a) There are only four latrines for males, and seven for females in the town. This provision is far too small. The municipality should, without delay, endeavour to supply seven more. If money is not forthcoming for iron latrines, temporary latrines of bamboo matting should be erected. The toties should be increased from 11 to 22.

(b) At Pudupet the walls of a public latrine are formed in part by a dwelling house. The enclosed space borders upon a tank, and is within the drainage cone of a well used for drinking and for domestic purposes. Cholera attacked this section of the town very severely; it certainly but required that a single cholera stool should be passed within this latrine, and be washed by rainfall hither and thither to bring about this result. This latrine ought to be abolished without delay. The well and the tank should be filled in with clean material.

(c) Permission to kill the numerous stray pigs in the town should be obtained from the District Magistrate (section 230).

(d) *Rubbish Conservancy.*—The arrangement by which rubbish is removed cannot possibly be expected to work well. Several persons contract to remove the rubbish from time to time, but no stipulation seems to be made, or at least enforced, as to the time within which this shall be done, or the localities where storage shall be permitted. The consequence is that a large store of rubbish was found with 75 yards of houses. The municipality should arrange to have a proper rubbish depot, and to sell its rubbish by auction from time to time.

(e) *Night-soil Conservancy.*—The night-soil is removed by contract by the head toti engaged by the municipality. He pays the municipality Rs. 100 per annum for the privilege; but no care is taken to see that he stores the faecal matter in a safe place, or removes it with sufficient celerity; it is evidently placed at various convenient points on the town

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be closed.

Want of place within the municipal limits is greatly felt. Hence no provision is made for more latrines. Attempts will, however, be made to acquire small pieces of land here and there for latrines. As far as funds permitted, provision has been made for one additional toti in the budget and the number will be increased in the next year as funds could permit.

The council have referred this subject to a sub-committee for a selection of another suitable site, as the present one has been of great use to the public.

After the opinion of the sub-committee is obtained, the council will consider about the advisability of closing the tank and well.

Permission of the District Magistrate has been obtained to kill stray pigs and dogs, and they are now being destroyed as is done hitherto.

The measure suggested was tried in the beginning with loss. Consequently the present system was adopted and the council think it is more profitable.

The rubbish is taken away by the contractors to their fields for manure then and there.

They will be strictly directed not to store the rubbish close to houses, though in fields.

The present contract extends till the end of May 1895, when better arrangements as suggested will be made. The contractor is warned not to store the night-soil in the town.

Sent to the Hospital Assistant does not relieve the Chairman from the duty of supervising the work of the Vaccinator. The Government looks to the Municipal Council to see that vaccination is properly carried on in the municipality.

(6) The letters referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paras. 6(c) and 12 of the inspection notes, have not been received in the Government offices. Copies should be submitted.

(7) The report promised by the Chairman in his remarks on para. 9(a), will be awaited.

128
25/7/95

Mr. 30 7/5

Inspection notes.
Judiyattam Municipality

2088

C.S.N.
P.S.

To the Chairman, M.C. Judiyattam.
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Sanitary Engineer
Editors' Table. Dated 14/8/95

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No. 2088 of 1895, dated 27th May from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Pudukottam.
Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. 1. 8. 95 No. 1237m

Recorded with the following
Remarks:—

(1) The action which the Municipal Council finally resolves to take on the proposals to extend the Municipal limits and to close the latrine, well and tank at Pudukkottam should be reported to Government.

(2) Steps should be taken to improve the condition of the town roads.

(3) The attention of the Sanitary Engineer will be drawn to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks in para. 56 of the inspection notes.

(4) The defects noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner in the slaughterhouse should be remedied without delay.

(5) The fact that an extract from the inspection notes has

CA 2088 m

Pudukottam Municipal Council

Retd. 17 ✓

Retd. 7/2
20/7

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12. Registration. — The vaccination column in the register of births has been neglected up to July last. The following are the results of registration :—

Cases reported by the vaccinator have been duly entered in the register.

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(d) *Night-soil removal.*—For the removal of 180 cubic feet which a population of 19,000 would produce without allowing for urine and earth mixed, the municipality have only six mounted conservancy buckets, 3 of which, however, at the time of my visit were out of repair. At least seven single bullock night-soil carts of the Crowley pattern, or five of the Richardson and Cruddas (200 gallon) pattern should be bought by the municipality as quickly as feasible.

(e) *Private Scavenging.*—Only 120 houses are attended to under this system. I advise the municipality to do their best to encourage its working. The majority of houses are so formed with back-yards, that it could be worked without caste difficulty. Much saving of money that would otherwise be spent upon public latrines would result.

7. *Markets (a).*—The council is erecting a market by yearly instalments. The plan followed is that of a covered platform of the character of a 10-feet verandah. The flooring is of gravel, the basement granite without pointing, and a wall of exposed brick. The flooring certainly should be made impervious by the use of cuddapah slabs pointed with portland cement; the wall should also be cement plastered, at least up to 5 feet from the ground. Whilst if it cannot be afforded to use cement above this point, lime plaster may be allowed, if it be regularly whitewashed.

(b) *Weekly market.*—The surface is very irregular and untidy; it should be macadamized, and drains should be provided.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—The pavement is in good order. Arrangements should be made for "gutting" to be conducted over a special pan mounted on wheels. The drains are square, thus permitting interruption to flow; they should be altered to the egg-shape form, and be lined with cement. Dogs should not be permitted to

There are now eight carts working. As funds permit, single bullock carts, as per pattern suggested, will be bought.

As explained in reply to question 5 and as reported in this office letter No. 64, dated 18th February 1895, under the new arrangements, there are at present 62 houses enlisted for private scavenging, and the council hope that the number will be raised in the next quarter.

The suggestion will be attended to in future.

Possible arrangements will be made to keep it as recommended.

For the sake of the

Auto Keas...

Inspection Notes.

(c) In the main bazaar, there is a pot well side by side with the main drain, which is still utilized for inferior domestic purposes; it should be closed, long soakage from the drain must have rendered the sub-soil dangerous.

6. *Conservancy (a).*—There are only four latrines for males, and seven for females in the town. This provision is far too small. The municipality should, without delay, endeavour to supply seven more. If money is not forthcoming for iron latrines, temporary latrines of bamboo matting should be erected. The toties should be increased from 11 to 22.

(b) At Pudupet the walls of a public latrine are formed in part by a dwelling house. The enclosed space borders upon a tank, and is within the drainage cone of a well used for drinking and for domestic purposes. Cholera attacked this section of the town very severely; it certainly but required that a single cholera stool should be passed within this latrine, and be washed by rainfall hither and thither to bring about this result. This latrine ought to be abolished without delay. The well and the tank should be filled in with clean material.

(c) Permission to kill the numerous stray pigs in the town should be obtained from the District Magistrate (section 230).

(d) *Rubbish — Conservancy.*—The arrangement by which rubbish is removed cannot possibly be expected to work well. Several persons contract to remove the rubbish from time to time, but no stipulation seems to be made, or at least enforced, as to the time within which this shall be done, or the localities where storage shall be permitted. The consequence is that a large store of rubbish was found with 75 yards of houses. The municipality should arrange to have a proper rubbish depôt, and to sell its rubbish by auction from time to time.

(e) *Night-soil — Conservancy.*—The night-soil is removed by contract by the head toty engaged by the municipality. He pays the municipality Rs. 100 per annum for the privilege; but no care is taken to see that he stores the fecal matter in a safe place, or removes it with sufficient celerity; it is evidently placed at various convenient points on the town

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be closed. ✓

Want of place within the municipal limits is greatly felt. Hence no provision is made for more latrines. Attempts will, however, be made to acquire small pieces of land here and there for latrines. As far as funds permitted, provision has been made for one additional toty in the budget and the number will be increased in the next year as funds could permit.

The council have referred this subject to a sub-committee for a selection of another suitable site, as the present one has been of great use to the public.

After the opinion of the sub-committee is obtained, the council will consider about the advisability of closing the tank and well.

Permission of the District Magistrate has been obtained to kill stray pigs and dogs, and they are now being destroyed as is done hithertofore.

The measure suggested was tried in the beginning with loss. Consequently the present system was adopted and the council think it is more profitable.

The rubbish is taken away by the contractors to their fields for manure then and there.

They will be strictly directed not to store the rubbish close to houses, though in fields.

The present contract extends till the end of May 1895, when better arrangements as suggested will be made. The contractor is warned not to store the night-soil in the town.

Inspection Notes.

should act in concert with him. A further source used by the people till last year was Robinson's tank. There was reason to consider that this source had become contaminated with choleraic matter during the epidemic of 1893, which carried off no less than 254 souls or 13.5 per mille of the inhabitants. Very rightly the local hospital assistant objected to its further use. The inhabitants, since the subsidence of the disease have, however, agitated with a view to obtaining the consent of the municipality to its being again used by them. The question was therefore referred to me on my inspection. I have no hesitation in saying that the source should be absolutely forbidden for any domestic purpose. In tracing the channel, supplying it outside as well as inside municipal limits, there was ample evidence to show that it partook largely of the nature of a well-used latrine. The tank was doubtless a convenience to people living in its neighbourhood. To meet wants, pending the opening of a correct water scheme by the Sanitary Engineering Department, the municipality could not do better than sink tube wells in the neighbourhood of the tank. They will not thus secure a supply that can be considered unexceptionable; but there will at least be a fair grade of sanitary protection, in that contamination need not be direct as at present. Full information on the subject of tube wells will be obtained in G.O., No. 2708 L., dated 21st October 1890, Local and Municipal. The price of the sinking apparatus is about Rs. 486, having once bought this apparatus the wells sunk with it would not cost more than Rs. 80—100 each.

(b) In consideration of the proximity of the river which has a rich sub-stream, it seems to me that a cheap water-supply could be devised by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. The municipality could probably not afford to pay for a scheme permitting of complete distribution within the town; but an arrangement that would permit of water being pumped through a single small main delivering into elevated cisterns provided with taps situated at important points would, if not fulfilling the requirements of an engineering "Major work," be of considerable sanitary value to the people.

Chairman's Remarks.

The tank has been abandoned for the present and the services of the watchmen has also been dispensed with in the budget. This will continue to be so till the Sanitary Engineer approves of the estimate for improving the condition of the tank, asked for in his letter No. 382, dated 15th February 1895, which is under preparation.

The Government will be addressed on the subject to accord their sanction for incurring the expenditure, as no provision was made in the budget.

The council think that the course suggested will not work well in a town like this.

Inspection Notes.

3. *Roads*.—(a) The roads are in very bad order. Croton hedges are frequent; this should be discouraged by the municipality, and where it leads to the overgrowth of rank vegetation, as it must do, action must be taken under sections 176 and 186.

Nellinpet Paracherry.—(b) There is no semblance of roads in this Paracherry. The surface drainage and sewage are at present directed towards the well near which it soaks into the soil. The drains should be made so as to secure diversion of the surface drainage.

(c) In the main bazaar, the shops are built over the side drains, pandals are placed at irregular intervals, materially contracting the size of the street. The metal found heaped on the side of the road ready for use was of a very inferior description, much of it being too large and flat. In reply to my queries on this point, it was stated that the material had not yet been "passed." Money spent on such material would be simply wasted.

4. *Drainage*.—A large number of inhabitants have cess-pools on their premises, into which defecation takes place. The municipality should take a complete census of these, and have them abolished without delay, doing their utmost to introduce private scavenging subsequently. Seeing that these cess-pools are side by side with wells, which are largely used for domestic purposes, the municipality must expect diseases, such as cholera, to carry off the inhabitants, for whose sanitary safety they are responsible. Section 214 (2) provides the municipality with the full power requisite, and with the undeniable fact before them of the extreme danger of such a condition of affairs continuing, I trust early action will be taken in this matter.

5. *Water-supply*.—(a) The chief source of water-supply is from the river. Acting upon recommendations given in former years, the municipality has put aside a portion of the river bed for the use of dhobies, for bathing and for drinking purposes. No distinct boundary mark has, however, been put up. This should now be done. Suitable boundary posts with flags should be erected, a watchman should be appointed to see that the ruling is carefully adhered to, and the Police

Chairman's Remarks.

Fresh notices will be given again.

There being no other course to divert the course of the drain, the council have resolved to ask the owner of the private land near it to allow the drain water to pass into his garden.

The slab stones in the main bazaar of Thaliyatam and the pandals that were over the side drains have of late been removed.

The metal pointed out at the time of inspection to the chairman at Dhernampet was rejected, and good quality supplied.

Under instructions given in person at the time of inspection, notices were sent in October 1894 throughout the town to close cess-pits. Objections from the inhabitants were received to the effect that they want six months' time to close cess-pits and to form latrines. The council, in their meeting held on 23rd December 1894, granted time up to 31st March 1895 and sanctioned prosecution in about four cases. The council hope to see that all or many of the cess-pits are closed at an early date, which will necessarily improve the private scavenging system.

As suggested in person, four ring wells were provided in the budget for drinking and three springs for bathing purposes in the bed of the river; but they have created a great inconvenience and dissatisfaction to the public under caste prejudice, and the trial has proved a failure. The council intend to have the usual recourse to the formation of springs.

700 1st August 1237
JULY 1895, No. M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

4
READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. M. SUBRAYALU CHETTY Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of North Arcot), dated Gudiyattam, 27th May 1895, No. 250.

With reference to Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 972-S., dated 24th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith replies to the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes for 1894.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

GUDIYATTAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 1st and 2nd December 1894.

Population as per census of 1891	Males	..	..	..	..	9,226
	Females	..	..	..	..	9,521
Total ..						18,747

Inspection Notes.

Site.—Whilst asking for an extension to the south as advised in paragraph 9 of this report, the municipality should also, I think, request permission to include the Kulloor, Chadegeri and Muttum villages and the Railway station. Unless the approaches to the municipality, especially the railway route, be included in municipal limits, the council will always experience difficulty in arranging as to cholera preventive measures.

2. Dwellings.—(a) The dwellings are of the usual type found in an agricultural village. There are large numbers of ruined houses throughout the town, which afford shelter for persons committing nuisance. The municipality should bestir themselves on this point, and require either their removal or repair (section 184).

(b) Cullappah Mudaliar and others at Camalpet have made an excavation, now filled with stagnant water and rubbish. This should be filled in by the owners.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Council have referred the subject to a sub-committee in their meeting held on 27th April 1895 for favour of report (copy enclosed).

Particular attention will be paid and notices under section 184 will be issued towards their improvement.

Notice has been issued and it has been filled up.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 139

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER BY GOVERNMENT

REMARKS BY GOVT.

PAIDERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESTRUCTION IN ORIGINAL.

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

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
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