[L. & M.
9,000-8-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1513 M

DATED 19th September 1895

[**Despatch Abstract.**]

Establishment.

Sanctioning, with remark, the proposition statement and the required allotment of funds for the entertainment of four peons on Rs.7 each in the Trichinoploy Municipal Council.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[7]

INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

Local and Municipal Dept.

G.O., dated 19-9-95.
No. 1513M

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Establishment

Sanctioning with the remark the proposition statt. & the required allotment of funds for the entertainment of 4 peons on Rs. 7 each in the Trichinopoly Munl. Council.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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BACK PAPER, No. of 189

FURTHER PAPER, No. Cur 3823 L/95 of 189

These old Gentlemen
on Rs. 3 p.m. don't
seem likely to be
much good: apparently
a stuffed scarecrow
would be just as
useful & would not
cost Rs. 3 p. mensem
I see they are [illegible]
of no first Provisions
we have already
turned out more

Copied by Vll –
Examined by

No. 24

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' OFFICE,
TRICHINOPOLY, 29th July, 1895.

FROM,
M.R.Ry.
S. T. Rungaswami Aiyaravl. B.A., B.L. Raobahadur,
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

Loca[illegible] Municipal
C[illegible]T No. 2446 M

TO,
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

~~Through the Collector of Trichinopoly.~~

SIR,

With reference to para 4 of G.O. $\frac{1094\ M.\ Mis}{10-7-95}$ I have the honor to state that the twenty-five watchmen on Rs. 3 are all castemen, 10 of them being Muhammadans and the rest non-Brahmin Hindus. They all watch 24 drinking water Tanks and a feeding channel; these men are at their posts during 10 hours of the day, preventing pollution of the water by people and cattle.

2. Regarding the sanction under which watchmen were first employed, I regret I am not able to supply

definite

definite information. They seem to have been entertained for the first time in 1886-87 under G.O. $\frac{451\text{ M}}{14\text{-}5\text{-}86}$.

Vide para: 18 of the Covering letter, but no details have been furnished in statt III D.

I have entertained additional tank-watchers in 1891-92 and 1892-93 under G.O's $\frac{1249\text{ M. Mis}}{8\text{-}8\text{-}91}$ and $\frac{324\text{ M}}{10\text{-}3\text{-}93}$.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

M. Rungaswami
Chairman.

Local & [illegible]ipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2446 M

From, M. R. Ry.
S. T. Rungaswami Aiyar avl. B.A., B.L.
Rao Bahadur,
CHAIRMAN
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

To,
The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Local and Municipal
Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Through the

Dated 29th
Despatched 30th July, 1895.
Received 31 JUL. 95

No. 24.

ENCLOSURE.

SUBJECT.

Informing of what caste the 25 Tank watchmen on Rs. 3 are.

(with an order)

G.O. 14/5/86 No 451 Mun. [illegible]

1094 Mun. 10-7-95
273 L 21-2-95
1249 Mun. 8-8-91
324 L 10-6-93
451 Mun. 14-5-86

Reference $\frac{1168}{21/8/95}$

The Chairman is requested to state the necessity for paying a salary of Rs 7 per mensem to the four peons whom it is now proposed to employ for watching the drinking water channels, while the twentyfive men who watch the drinking water tanks &c in the town are paid only Rs 3 each per mensem.

V.R.
14/8/95

Copy to desp.
$\frac{VR}{17/8}$

To,
The Chairman, M.C., Trichinopoly
Despd. 21/8/95

Record office 2/8
2/8.
a/7/8/95

No. 31.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' OFFICE,
TRICHINOPOLY, 31st August, 1895.

FROM, M. R. Ry.
S. T. Rungaswami Aiyar avl. B.A., B.L.
Rao Bahadur,
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

Local & M[illegible]
CURRENT No. 2744 M

To,
The Hon. The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Through the Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to your Official Memorandum No. 1168 dated 21st August 1895, I have the honor to state that the Salary of Rs 7 per mensem proposed for the four peons who are to watch the drinking water Channels is not too high, as these men will be employed in watching the channels during the whole day – patrolling along their banks at the rate of a mile for each man, – preventing pollution of the water by men and cattle, and arresting the offenders. The 3-Rupee men who are now employed for watching the tanks are all very old men and have no perambulating work. These sit and dose on the stone steps of the

tanks

tanks which are approached by a narrow flight of steps, and their presence is found sufficient for the protection of the tanks. As these old men are already in receipt of pensions from Government, the extra Rs. 3 we offer is found to be a sufficient inducement for them to be sitting on a step of the tanks for a few hours every morning and evening when people resort to them for taking water.

2. The pay of these men was fixed by the Sanitary Commissioner and when the question of appointing these watchmen was referred again to the Council for reconsideration, by Government, the Council thought that the pay proposed was by no means high.

3. I beg to add that the services of these 4 special watchmen will be dispensed with, when the town is supplied with pipe-water from the new works at the Cauvery

Cauvery — which will be about January 1896.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obednt. Servan

M. Rungaswami

Chairman

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2744 M

From,
PR ~~The~~ The CHAIRMAN
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

To,
The Hon. The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Local and Municipal
Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Through the

Dated 31st August
Despatched 2nd September 1895.
Received = 3 SEP 95
No. 31
ENCLOSURE.
SUBJECT.

four watchmen for drinking water channels: Informing the reasons for paying each of the ~~—~~ Rs. 7 per mensem.

(with an order)

---

memo 1168/95 HC

PR

Again G.O. $\frac{1094M}{6-7-95}$ + 2446 + 2744M

C.S.
Misc

Order 19-9-95 No. 1513 mun

The entertainment of four peons on Rs 7 each per mensem and the allotment of Rs 140 required to meet their pay for five months from 1st October 1895 are sanctioned

V.R. 10/9/95
14.9.95
14/9/95

2. The Chairman will be requested to report how many of the watchmen on Rs. 3 are Govt. pensioners, & whether sanction for their employment in Munl. service has been obtained.

14.9.95
18/9/95

To
The Chairman M.C. Trichinopoly
a/17/9/95 Desp 23/9/95
6/8.

When given for copying ______
When copied ______
When examined ______
When signed ______
189 .

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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When copied
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When signed } 189 .

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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F/16-3,000—14-7-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2901 M

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) d/ 27: August 1895 No. 4303 Mis: on letter from the Ag: Collector of Trichinopoly d/ 19: August 1895 Ref on C. No. 3657 (d) Rev: of 1894.

I have the honor to report that in June 1894, the Chairman Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, requested the acquisition of 10 cents of land in Chintamani Village, Trichinopoly Taluk, for the construction of a latrine. The land was accordingly acquired under Act I of 1894 and made over to the Municipality in July 1895, the cost of acquisition having been borne by the Municipal Council.

2. The Municipality cannot derive any income from the land. I therefore request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Government for exempting the land from all demand on account of Land Revenue under Board's Standing Order 12A. I enclose a Schedule of the land.

Resolution:

Submitted for the sanction of Government.

Order

Order thereon 6: September 1895 No. 3622.

The Exemption of the land from payment of assessment is sanctioned.

(True Extract)

Secretary to Government.

To

The Board of Revenue (L.R.)

with 2 Enclosures returned.

Copy — o — Local & Municipal Deptt:—

F/21—5,000—4-3-1893.

114 kk 22-1-95

Govt. of {~~1893~~} Madras.

REVENUE.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2901 M

To
The Local & Municipal Depts

Dated
Recd. 20 SEP 95

Encl.

Mis./R. G.O., 6 Sept ~~1893~~, No. 3622

SUBJECT.

Exempting from payment of assessment S. No 81 B. in Chintamani village made over to the Trichinopoly ~~Taluk Board~~ municipality for Enclosing latrine.

---

n/mis Order 26-9-95. No 1564 mis
Communicated to the
Municipal Council Trichinopoly.

N.R. 3/7/95 Wm 95

[illegible] Trichinopoly

---

ain Order of Government, dated
189 . No , Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

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Back Paper, No. of 189

Further Paper, No. of 189

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Examined by

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INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

Local and Municipal Dept.

G.O., dated 26 — 9 — 95

No. 1564. M.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tax.

Communicating to the Municipal council Trichinopoly, G. O. Revenue Depart. exempting from payment of assessment — S. No. 81. B., in Chintamani Village, made over to the Trichinopoly Municipality for erecting a Latrine.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

parts at the time of my inspection was only 2½ feet below the surface level. In certain areas, digging with the heel is sufficient to start a spring of water. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the houses are damp and that the inhabitants suffer from diseases incident to such conditions.

(2) The typical house is of the square built pattern found in the Southern parts. This interrupts perflation, and hence special care is requisite as to obtaining free air space in the immediate surroundings. A very bad instance of crowding on the soil is found in the part chiefly inhabited by "Palkars." It is most desirable that this quarter should be freely opened up by purchase of houses and subsequent razing. Again, in the North division, a very large number of the houses are arranged in a complete square, and as the premises extend back from the street to a most extraordinary extent, the necessity for opening the place at intervals by roads is apparent, not only from a sanitary point of view but also with respect to public convenience.

The only difficulty in the way of opening roads in crowded localities is the want of funds at the disposal of the council. The prices are prohibitory and it will be some time before the council will be able to do this.

(3) Near the Railway Station is a collection of houses inhabited by bandy-drivers, who ply an excellent trade in connection with the Railway and are evidently well off. The bandies and bullocks of these persons are placed at every nook and corner. It would be advisable for the municipality to erect cattle-sheds in this locality and afford the requisite shelter on payment. The investment would probably pay, and would undoubtedly improve the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood.

Endeavours will be made by the council to buy up or acquire a portion of land in these parts to be used as a common cart and cattle shed.

(4) The civil apothecary drew my special attention to the building of numerous huts along the Jail road. These hutting grounds belong to private individuals. They should be compelled under section 207 to erect suitable latrines, which have not been provided. But the building of huts of this character in this neighbourhood, I think, should be discouraged by every legal method at the disposal of the council. Persons of the class inhabiting these have insanitary habits that threaten the safety of other tax-payers who have every desire to possess air uncontaminated with filth.

The increase of huts in this part of the town will be prevented.

(5) *Roads.*—There is special difficulty in maintaining roads in this locality, as all metal has to be imported by rail from Tanjore. They are frequently without drains and are poorly "sectioned" with the natural result that they rapidly wear and are, except where recently laid, irregular. I would suggest as an experimental measure that the municipality should attempt the laying down of a small portion of a so-called "stone-tramway" (after H. Law, M.I.C.E.), of which I show a diagram. This might, although the prime cost be heavy, prove in the end an economical measure by preserving the road from wear and tear in the most important part, namely, the centre.

The experiment itself is likely to be very costly. However, endeavours will be made to give effect to the recommendation at an early date. The heaviness of the initial outlay on better road material has deterred the council from ever making an experiment in this direction.

2. *Drainage.*—(1) Considering the flatness of the site and the existence of the rivers on both sides above the level of the town, care as to surface and sub-soil drainage would seem requisite. A scheme has accordingly been put in force at an expenditure of about Rs. 1,10,000. So far as this has yet been developed, there is exhibited solely an excavation in the soil six miles long and having an average width of 20 feet. The heaviest item in expenditure as to cost has apparently been in the matter of compensation for land taken up. It is, of course, possible that, should the municipality be able to afford to connect the various low-lying parts of the town with this drain, the more rapid flowing off of storm-water than at present feasible may be accomplished. Further, it is evident that the action of the drain has been advantageous in lowering the sub-soil water level *in the immediate neighbourhood.* It may be said therefore that, at present, the scheme is represented by a solitary drain benefiting the very small portion of the town in immediate proximity to it. Apparently, the conception as to necessity for this work seems to have been formed upon opinions gained in 1884 by the then Collector of the district upon inspecting the town during a flood caused by the bursting of one of the protecting banks of the Arasilár; but failing the bursting of the bank again—against which doubtless precautions have been taken—there is not likely to be further urgency in the matter. The channel having, however, been formed, it is to be hoped that its full benefits may be secured. In working this out, it should be held in mind that, being an open channel, the relief to the sub-soil now exhibited will shortly become less as the exposed sides

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

become hardened or overgrown with vegetation; and I therefore trust that in any further development of the scheme the Sanitary Engineer's Department will be instructed to enter fully into the question of sub-soil drainage, of which not a single instance exists in this Presidency. In the meantime, some decided efforts should be made to obtain possession of certain portions of land that, being yet unremoved, ensure the water in the channel being backed up and thus, as a result of influence upon the sub-soil, cause the channel in those areas to have an evil, instead of a favourable, effect.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government will be addressed on the matter of still further developing the drainage scheme.

(2) *Sewerage.*—There is no system for the removal of the sewage of the town, nor does the drainage scheme, which has cost Rs. 88,496 up to date, contemplate amelioration in this connection. Under these circumstances, sewage finds its way either into the several drainage and drinking-water channels or is disposed of by soakage on the spot.

As a result of frequent communications to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, a special officer has been deputed by that department to investigate a scheme for the proper disposal of sewage in which the most ill-favoured localities of the town have been included. It is hoped that the Solaiappa Mudaly street and the Puttuwol streets, which have been so often remarked upon as extremely insanitary, will cease to be regarded as such ere long.

(3) A very bad attempt at sewerage was in former years made in connection with the Sholapa Moodeliar agraharam. An open masonry drain runs for about half a mile at the back of the houses for the collection of the very considerable quantity of sullage; but no arrangement has been made for the disposal of the discharge. The stench and nuisance in the neighbourhood is, consequently, very great. At a little distance from the outlet is a vegetable and fruit garden. If the owner cannot be persuaded to utilize the sewage, the ground should be bought up under the Land Acquisition Act and be maintained by the municipality for the disposal of sewage by irrigation. This investment would doubtless pay in the long run. The civil apothecary informs me that he has had three cases of true typhoid fever in the person of natives under treatment in this locality. Arrangements are also urgently necessary for the flushing of this drain. Possibly, some one of the inhabitants near the head of the drain might be persuaded to allow the municipality to place the suction pipe of a pump in the wells of their backyard, whence water could be drawn by working the pump outside the house, without intruding upon the house-holder's privacy. Failing this arrangement, a tube well should be sunk with the pump delivering direct over the head of the drain.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

(4) Connected with the late Tahsildar's house, it was noticed that a cesspool has been made on the opposite side of the street. In its present condition it is an indubitable nuisance. It should either be removed *in toto* or be so completely altered as to render it sanitarily correct.

The Tahsildar's house will cease to be a nuisance when the scheme is complete.

(5) From an inspection of the area inhabited by "Palkars," and speaking without the advantage of knowing the levels, I should think it feasible to unite the whole so as to form a small drainage scheme, as a temporary measure, which shall provide for the treatment of the sewage upon the neighbouring land, instead of permitting its soakage in the midst of habitations. I would accordingly advise, in view of the extremely crowded and filthy character of this portion of the town and the importance as to health of the town in connection with the protection of the milk supply, that the matter be carefully investigated accordingly.

(6) *Cesspools.*—There are numerous cesspools within the town which are supposed to be cleansed at intervals by the owners. Such as seen were of inefficient pattern permitting of soil soakage. The council should apply for correct plans of cesspools from the Sanitary Board, and insist upon this being followed under section 214.

Application will be made to the Sanitary Board for correct plans of cesspools.

3. *Water-supply.*—As the Chairman reports that a scheme for the water-supply of the town is "under preparation under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer," it is unnecessary for me to enter into the question of water-supply of this town beyond pointing out such minor details as require urgent attention.

(1) *Vethapollium Covil Well.*—This has neither drain nor basement. I advise that these additions be made. The well is much used.

Has been repaired as desired.

(2) *Well near the Railway Station.*—The stone parapet of this well is so broad that it is impossible for persons to draw water from it when standing on the ground level: in consequence they stand upon the parapet. The coping should be altered so as not to exceed 9 inches to 1 foot.

Will be attended to.

(3) *Chattram Well.*—This affords much of the total supply of the neighbourhood. The chattram is under private control. The surroundings were exceedingly filthy from human excrement. There are two wells at the side. I would

The proprietor of the chattram will be requested to carry out the necessary improvements.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
advise the sinking of an additional well here,—a tube-well being the cheapest and most efficient for the purpose.	
(4) *Khader Khan Tank.*—The same course should be adopted as in the preceding case as to sinking of wells at the site.	
(5) *Silk Weavers' Street.*—The well used by the Brahmins in the neighbourhood is private property. Its proximity to the latrine of the owner renders this source dangerous. Possibly the council could arrive at an arrangement with the owner for removal of the latrine from its present site under section 156 (2).	Will be attended to.
(6) *The Arasilár River.*—This necessarily affords an important source of supply for the people. There is no restriction as to bathing and washing in this river. The effect upon the public health seems to have been demonstrated by the fact that the first portion of the town attacked with cholera was supplied from this source, and the civil apothecary tells me that he believes that fully two hundred of the persons attacked partook of this water. Not only is the river contaminated in this manner but also by the washings from the banks of human fœces, which were very much in evidence. The prevention of nuisance on the bank is certainly within the powers of the council if properly supported by the police, and this certainly ought to be accomplished. I would advise the council to reserve a certain portion of the river for drinking purposes. The upper portion should be reserved at each ghât. It is true this will still allow of those using the reaches below to suffer; but, the same arrangement being made at each place, those who wish to obtain drinking water would at least do so with the minimum amount of impurity added, so far as is feasible at the particular spot. A very cheap method of supplying filtered water here would be to excavate a trench on the banks of the river, line it with clay and place at the bottom country tile pipes leading to a small reservoir. The trench should be filled in with gravel, and the river water be conducted on to it by a small channel. This rough method of filtration is now successfully adopted by certain London water companies, as a preliminary treatment of river water. Certainly, the question of expenditure ought not to prevent this simple, and, as it has been clearly proved, effectual, method from being adopted.	Here as in other matters, the council has to struggle against prejudices. No amount of demonstration will induce the population to use filtered water in preference to the water of a running stream however impure. While the advice offered is unquestionably sound, enforcement of the observance of it in practice is found to be difficult. With the spread of education among the masses, these things can be successfully carried out.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(7) *The Ayee Kolam* is the tank which is supposed to be conserved for drinking purposes. The channel which supplies it —the Oolur—is a combined sewer, latrine and water-channel. Near its origin it is subject to the usual conditions incident to passing through an irrigated tract of country. On nearing the town it receives the surface drainage of the backyards of houses, which are retained in a filthy condition. In the town itself, the channel passes at the back of the bazaar. Here it receives the drainage from the houses and from the road at right angles to it, which is allowed to enter it by a hole specially made for this purpose. A provision to effect the same purpose is seen at Kanbeswar Tirumanjanay street, where a drain enters the channel direct. Doubtless, when the water is admitted periodically by the municipal council to the Ayee Kolam, care is taken to see that the channel is cleaned up for the occasion; but I need not say that this measure will not secure safety from the insanitary conditions noted. The Ayee Kolam is further contaminated by persons' feet when drawing water. If the water level of the tank does not recede excessively during the hot season, a platform as per diagram would secure protection from this description of defilement. If, however, the water sinks too greatly to admit of this, wells should be sunk at the sides of the tank, or, better, tube wells be driven.	The Ayee Kolam has been closed and no one is allowed either to bathe in it or take water out of it now.
(8) *The Pothamari Tank.*—This possesses no special supply-channel. An inlet from an irrigation channel is made for the temporary purpose, when fresh water is let into it. The water is very highly impure and emits so disagreeable an odour as to be a serious source of nuisance to the inhabitants. I have already advised the Chairman, in a demi-official correspondence, to attempt the use of the precipitation method of purification, and have supplied him with the necessary formula. The question of effecting this is one of rupees. Even when carried out, it is not likely the measure would be otherwise than of temporary benefit. Provision should be made to completely exhaust by the use of the steam pump possessed by the municipality the whole tank, and remove the silt from the bottom. After this, washing of clothing on the spot should be prohibited. If provision for washing must be made in the neighbourhood, platforms supplied with water by	The council is periodically pumping out the water of this tank to render it less noxious. It is the property of one of the temples in the town and I understand that a rich Nattukottai Chetti has undertaken to put it in order. The council will see that the instructions here given are strictly observed.

tube wells sunk at the side of the tank would secure what is desired, the water after use being directed, by a small channel or glazed stoneware pipe or country earthen pipe surrounded by concrete, towards the new main drainage channel. In any case, I would advise that an exit channel be made for this tank in the direction noted; possibly the levels are such as to permit of the tank being thus emptied in great part. After the tank has been cleansed thoroughly, care should be taken to admit water to it through stoneware pipes, instead of over the street drains as at present. So long as in course of conveyance to the tank the water is allowed to take up decomposing nitrogenous matter, so long will the micro-organisms which manufacture this frightful odour thrive and cause the tank to be a nuisance. By compassing their death by withdrawal of their food only can this be accomplished. Hence also the rationale of the precipitation method I have suggested.

(9) *The Papa Tank in Kottayur.*—This has been built as a result of the charitable endeavours of a Pariah. So far this water is in a cleanly condition when compared to other sources, and efforts should be made to maintain it so. The owner promised me, with many protestations of his sincerity, that he would make a platform for the washing of clothing—draining away from the tank. I hope the municipality will do their best to make him keep to his word; as in the securing of this supply in even the doubtful state of purity possible when delivered by an open channel, it is better than a tank where contamination is ruthlessly effected by the filthy habit of washing clothing. If the owner would also consent to a platform after the manner of the diagram suggested for Ayee Kolam, I think it would be well for the municipality to put one there at their own expense.

(10) Near the branch dispensary, there is a well with a parapet built too broad. To obtain water, people have to get on the wall. The danger of this proceeding is evident where contamination of the ground may have occurred over which they may have previously passed. As it happened, a case of cholera had just occurred in the lane the well supplies. I may here state, as illustrating the way the water of tanks and wells gets contaminated with cholera matter in this country, that during inspection I found a beggar who, being attacked with cholera, had vomited on the verandah of a house facing the tank. Before I arrived, the women of the house had washed the verandah with cold water and had sent the whole of the resulting mixture into the street, where, with naked feet, people were passing to the tank—luckily in this case so filthy as to be undrinkable, but still used for the washing of clothing.

This has since been repaired at considerable expense.

(11) The above by no means exhausts the category of the evil conditions under which water-supply is obtained in this town, and points conclusively to the urgency for obtaining a public water-supply.* With the Cauvery close at hand there will be no difficulty in the matter, either as to engineering or expense. The prevalence of bowel complaints and of elephantiasis also proves the necessity for early action.

4. *Conservancy.*—(1) There are 22 latrines for a population of 54,307. This is obviously insufficient. With correctly-formed latrines, it would be possible to expect better cleanliness throughout the town. I found in certain instances persons waiting outside a latrine until it could be made clean by the toties. This is a fair sign that more could be employed usefully. No sale for night-soil is procurable by the municipality. Under these circumstances, it would be well if they selected a portion of ground in which the night-soil could be buried in trenches, and subsequently be cultivated under their own supervision. In this manner, the advantage of night-soil as manure, which is daily becoming more apparent to ryots living near towns, ought to be forced upon attention.

Four more latrines at least will be constructed in the course of the year.

(2) *Urinals.*—A few corrugated iron structures with chunam floors have been put up at certain parts of the town. Their intention is misunderstood by the inhabitants, who constantly resort to them for defœcation, and they are, moreover, incorrectly formed. Provided the municipality could arrange to make the

The urinals will be removed, as it is impossible to have latrines in the very places where we have urinals now.

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* I have purposely said nothing as to the protection of the water-supply channels whose highly insanitary condition I have noted, in view of a "scheme being under preparation under supervision of the Sanitary Engineer", of which, however, this office has no intimation. It is a foregone conclusion that any scheme of importance would embrace complete remedial measures and would not perpetuate "open channels."

W. G. K.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
toties perambulate at regular intervals in such a manner as to ensure frequent visits to such places, I believe it would be an excellent arrangement to convert these into latrines with two or three seats each.	
(3) *Private Scavengering.*—Only 539 houses are attended to under this system. It is hoped each municipal councillor will within his own ward do his best to encourage this important branch of sanitation. The habit, noticed by me, of private scavengers carrying baskets for collecting fœces from house to house is most dangerous and should be discontinued. Closed iron receptacles only should be employed.	Efforts are being made to extend this system as much as possible.
(4) *Rubbish Conservancy.* — In the newly acquired portion of the municipality —Melakaveri and Kottaiyur—beyond the placing of dust-bins nothing yet has been done by the municipality in the direction of sanitation. Provision should be made for latrines as soon as possible.	
For rubbish a sale is procurable, Rs. 503 having been realized during the last year. It is stated that rubbish is used by the municipality during the hot season for filling up inequalities of the ground. If this be within the town, or in the neighbourhood of the town where buildings are likely to be erected, this should be stopped as a dangerous practice.	The income from the sale of rubbish is a very fluctuating item and no conclusions can be drawn from the amount for which they have been sold. All that the council can do has been done and that by way of very cheap prices. Yet the demand is not equal to the supply.
The people exhibit the tendency shown in most of the Southern districts of avoiding going close to dust-bins and throwing the rubbish from a distance, so as to alight upon the ground; the dust-bins being consequently useless except as landmarks. In streets where dust-bins have not yet been provided, the council might, under sections 219 and 220, require each house-holder to provide his own receptacle and arrange that the rubbish be called for by rubbish carts at a specified hour in the morning. When worked carefully, this is, sanitarily, a more satisfactory system than the use of dust bins. The general condition of the backyards of houses is very bad, there being visible human and animal ordure and old rubbish accumulations. The main streets might be kept as clean as a new pin and the whole administration of the municipality be perfect, but unless the prime question of the sanitation of households be attended to, it is impossible that the health of the town should do otherwise than degenerate. Ample power is in the hands of the municipality, if they will but use it.	The people have been warned against throwing rubbish around the dust-bins. Endeavours are being made to induce people to keep in front of their houses a receptacle for depositing the house rubbish. Moveable corrugated-iron dustbins are now being largely used instead of the masonry ones.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
This matter of cleanliness of backyards should be regarded as an object of special care of each councillor within his own ward; an influential man could, by the exercise of a little persuasion, do much good to his fellow-townsmen by ordinary cleanliness and order.	
5. *Slaughter-house.*—This is an open space with tarred brick surfaces. A covered slaughter-house in accordance with the plans of the Sanitary Board should be erected. In the meantime, reform as to the method of disposal of washings should be arranged for. At present, these are allowed to collect in a stinking pool at the back of the slaughter-house. There is enough land here to enable the washings to be disposed of by means of either broad irrigation on the surface or by sub-irrigation. The acquisition of the land on which the pool of filth is at present would aid matters greatly, seeing that, if filled in, there would be ample ground at disposal. Instead of being unsightly and redolent of stenches, the surrounding might thus form an ornamental and profitable garden.	Will be attended to.
6. *Disposal of the Dead.*—The burial and burning ground on the banks of the Cauvery above the town is in an unsuitable position, and should be removed to a site below the town.	Dead bodies are not washed at all in the river before cremation. The washing is invariably done at home. With regard to the removal of the burning ground, the council regret that such a course is certain to be opposed by the population in consequence of the great sanctity attached to that particular locality.
7. *Vaccination.*—This is supervised carefully by the civil apothecary, who takes a special interest in this branch of his work. He is, however, considerably handicapped by the tardiness with which cases of neglect to obey the compulsory clauses of the Act are attended to by the Honorary Magistrates. At date of my inspection, about 200 cases remained undisposed of. This absence of quick disposal conduces to shirking of vaccination and to disgust those whose business it is to supervise the operation of the compulsory clauses. Prompt punishment will not only relieve the municipal authorities from unnecessary trouble by deterring parents from disobedience, but would actually result in the magistrates being less worried with cases themselves. It is only when the anti-vaccinator of this country imagines he can defy the law with impunity that he attempts to do so, and, moreover, in this, as in other things,	

if what is to be done, has to be done then "'t were well 't were done quickly."

The following exhibits [the state of infantile vaccination :—

Municipality.	Total deaths during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number vaccinated unsuccessfully the first time.	Number vaccinated a second time, first operation having proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to births per cent.
				Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
Kumbakónam ..	248	1,574	52	20	12	39	372	379	209	89·68

8. *Registration.*—There are two registrars of births and deaths—one is stationed in the municipal office and one near the centre of the town. It would be well to place boards over these registrars' offices, quoting the sections of the Act as to registration and threatening prosecution for neglect. So far as the return furnished at my request by the Chairman will enable me to judge, no prosecutions for failure to register have been undertaken. Yet it is evident that this neglect must be frequent. According to the results for the last three years as registered by the municipality, the inhabitants have decreased from 54,307 of the census of 1891 to 53,810; whereas, allowing for the poor rate of increase ascertained in the decade of 1881–1891, the population should have numbered in December 1893 55,563. Evidently more compulsion must be applied by the council to obtain correct results.

The following is an analysis of the results obtained during the last three years :—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio of deaths of children under five years of age to population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
1891	28·2	30·3	11·4	1·6	20·2	12·8	0·4	53·6	285·9	149·9
1892	25·2	28·7	9·2	1·3	20·1	13·4	0·6	55·4	222·1	149·7
1893	31·6	35·4	19·8	1·3	14·5	11·6	0·7	52·1	292·8	187·1

Fort St. George,
17*th March* 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Sany. Commissioner for Madras.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Municipal Council, Kumbakónam, held on the 6th July 1895.

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9. Resolved that the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1893–94 and the Chairman's replies thereon be adopted for early submission to Government.

• • • •

Endt. on Cur. No. 2894-Rev. of 1895.

Forwarded to Collector.

22nd July 1895.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

Endt. on Cur. No. 581-Ml.

Forwarded.

Vallam,
31*st July* 1895.

(Signed) E. C. RAWSON,
Ag. Collector.

C.S.
P.S. G.O. misc

Order. 19-9-95 No. 1514 misc

The notes now submitted by the Chairman are those recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner during his inspection of the town in December 1893. It would be useless for Government to go into them now, especially in view of the fact that the notes of a more recent inspection by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner have been received and dealt with in G.O. dated 2nd May 1895, No. 745 M.

2. ~~The explanation offered by the Chairman for~~ The excessive delay in the submission of these notes to Government ~~cannot be accepted as at all adequate~~ is very greatly to be regretted.

V.R. 10/9/95

W.C. 12.9.95

S.P. 17/9/95

An order in this sense should go out but the present Chairman does not seem to have been responsible

S.D. 14/9/95

Note for C.S.

Amended draft is submitted.

The present Chairman had the notes seven months in the office after he took charge W.C. 14.9.95

To The Chairman, M.C. Kumbakonam.
through Collector of Tanjore.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer

~~[illegible]~~. Verified. 25/9/95

Office: It's not worth while to print this order. Write it on the copies

W.C. [illegible].9.95

Kumbakonam Inspection notes

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

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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