[L. & M.
5000—10-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1932/m

DATED 22nd November 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes.

Recording the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's ----on the Walajapet 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.

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 22-11-95
No. 1932 M

First copy sent to Press. 23/11/95
Returned for signature. 11/12/95
Despatched in print. 13/12/95

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Rules

Recording the Dy. Sanitary Commrs ——— on the Walajapet Municipality.

Read again Order of Government, dated
18 . No.

Enclosures.

Current No. 3134 M/95 already in type

Statement with ditto.

Order, &c., of Government—A.

Papers kept out of File for despatch in original
(not paged).

Number of copies required.
- Order complete. 80
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- Order complete with Letter.

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A = Print in full.
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22/11/95

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1932 M., 22nd Nov. 1895.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

Recording the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Wálajápet Municipality.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Inspection Notes of the Acting Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

WALAJAPET MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 17th June 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 10,485

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
The town covers an area of about one square mile and is intersected by the trunk road from Madras. From this, streets branch off at right angles with others off them parallel to the main road, so that the town is laid out in more or less rectangular blocks. All the roads are broad, well-made and cleanly-kept. The majority are provided with side-drains; in the larger streets these are made of brick and chunam square in section; in the smaller streets they are V-shaped formed of slabs of stone. The contents of these drains are conducted into five of the tanks in the town as well as into the old ditch or sharpana. In the weavers' quarters the masonry drain ends in an open earthen channel in which foul water stagnates and creates a nuisance. These drains should be properly constructed, so as to carry their contents well away from dwelling-houses. Scattered throughout the town in every direction are numbers of abandoned dwellings, the dilapidated walls of which present facilities for committing nuisance and collecting rubbish as well as detracting from the otherwise neat and cleanly appearance of the town. They should be thrown down and levelled as raised platforms or utilized in filling up excavations in their vicinity. Rubbish and street sweepings are collected in square dust-bins, of which there are 520, 480 being formed of stone slabs and 40 of masonry. From these the contents are removed in carts to five depôts and	The defect pointed out has been anticipated in the current year's budget and will shortly be remedied. The owners of such ruined dwellings will be required to remove the walls.

Inspection Notes.

ultimately sold by auction, Rs. 627 having been realized last year. The rubbish depôts are all kept in good order and situated outside the following toll-gates, viz., Sholinghur, Tirutani, Anicut, Kaveripauk and Arcot gates.

2. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply is derived from six tanks and numerous wells. The Vinayaga Chetti tank opposite the hospital is largely used and specially reserved, with a watchman in charge, for drinking purposes. A channel leads directly into it from the Muttoor tank and is supposed to act as a feeder. At the time of my inspection the latter tank was perfectly dry, while the municipal tank had an abundant supply of water remaining. As there has been no rain for eight months, it seems evident that this tank is fed by springs; it is said never to run dry, so that the necessity of a "feeder" from the larger tank which only contains water during the rains is not apparent. As a matter of fact, it only serves to contaminate the water with surface washings from the bed of the other tank which, for six months of the year, is roamed over by cattle, &c., and fouled by their droppings, &c. Similarly in the case of the Ganthapodigara tank also reserved for drinking purposes in charge of a watchman. Here there are also evidently springs, as there is plenty of water in it while the other four tanks are nearly or quite dry. Nevertheless, it is considered necessary to supplement the supply by leading the street drains into it. This should be discontinued and the drains led elsewhere, as could easily be done. The Raoji drinking-water tank should be reserved for washing and bathing, as its sole supply is a large drain running into it. Moreover, close by is a very fine well used for drinking. There is a well in almost every street in the town, but a very large proportion of them contain brackish water or dry up in the hot season. All are provided with parapet walls and platforms as well as pulleys, except the well in the Pariahs' quarter. This has no parapet or platform; its present condition is dangerous to passers-by as well as objectionable on sanitary grounds. As it contains good water and is the sole source of supply for the Parcheri, it should be put in proper order without delay. Near the Vinayaga Chetti tank there is a very fine well, in very good order, but more pulleys are required. In the Wuddars' quarter

Chairman's Remarks.

This question as to the impurity of water-supply shall have been solved when measures, as per paragraph 4 of Government Order reviewing the budget for 1895–96, are adopted for the improvement of the sources of drinking-water. The matter is at present engaging the attention of a sub-committee, whose report is awaited.

The suggestion, which had already been anticipated by the council, will be acted upon.

Early attention will be paid to this.

Inspection Notes.

the well requires a drain round the platform to carry off the waste water; at present it collects in foul pools close by and the ground around is in a puddle. The channel leading from the well on the side of the Raoji tank should be continued in stone and chunam till it empties into the street drain; the latter should also be properly constructed, as at present it is only an earthen channel in which the waste water collects in stagnant pools. The Monegar tank is now being cleaned; the Nunjundappa tank, which is now nearly empty, should also be taken in hand.

3. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the establishment is shown below:—

	Rs.
1 sanitary inspector	15
1 caste inspector	10
1 grazier	3½
1 peon	6
3 male scavengers on ..	7 each.
6 female „ „ ..	3½ „
12 male sweepers on grades of Rs. 7, 6 and 5	69
5 female sweepers on ..	3½ each.
Private Scavenging.	
1 inspector	12
1 peon	6
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7 female scavengers on ..	3½ each.

There are eight public latrines—all masonry enclosures with sanded floors, no seats with the exception of one near the taluk cutcherry. The spotless cleanliness and absence of all smell about these latrines seem to indicate that they are not much resorted to. Moreover, there is not a single receptacle of any sort provided for the collection of excreta in any of them. Two hand night-soil carts constitute the entire outfit for the removal of filth from public and private latrines. This is removed to a depôt near the Sholinghur gate where it is thrown into a hole about 10 feet square and 8 feet deep. No earth is used to cover it, and consequently the stench is horrible. This mode of disposal cannot have been adopted in ignorance of the correct method, as the old trenches formerly in use and correctly prepared are still visible. The reason given for the change is that there was no sale for the night-soil when collected in trenches. The correct method should be at once re-adopted, and the present hole—which looks as if (and probably was) intended for the reception of prickly-pear—should be filled in. If the prickly-pear in the

Chairman's Remarks.

Will be attended to.

This shortcoming too, having been provided against in the budget, will be remedied soon.

It was proposed to be undertaken; but the residents in the neighbourhood had no other source of drinking-water and hence the idea was given up.

The number of hand-carts for the removal of night-soil is intended to be shortly increased by one, provision having been made in the budget.

This is being done.

Inspection Notes.

vicinity were removed, much more space would be available for the depôt. There are said to be 1,020 private latrines in the town, of which only 481 are cleaned by the municipality.

Chairman's Remarks,

Measures have been taken for effecting passage to private latrines and thus to extend the system of private scavengering. The Collector has been addressed for the acquisition of lands required for the purpose.

There are also two public urinals—one near the taluk cutcherry and the other near the bandy-stand. In both, the urine is received into earthen vessels fixed in the ground. In the last mentioned, the urine had been baled out on the adjoining ground as the readiest means of disposal. Well-tarred, galvanized-iron buckets should be provided, into which the urine channel should discharge.

Will be provided.

4. There is one slaughter-house in the Southern division. It is a tiled shed with chunam floor and two small masonry receptacles for blood and liquid refuse; it is in a large enclosure bounded by mud-walls; the entrance door to this enclosure has disappeared and should be replaced. It realized Rs. 175–5–0 last year.

Will be provided for in the next budget.

5. The market is situated on the north side of the trunk road in the centre of the town. It consists of a quadrangle of tiled sheds in an enclosure bounded by wooden palings on the road side and masonry walls on the other sides. The main portion is used for the sale of grain, fruits and vegetables. Behind there are two small sheds—one for meat and the other for fish. For the latter, a floor of smooth stone slabs is provided. There is a well within the enclosure, the water of which is unfit and not used for drinking purposes. Outside there is a latrine of the open, sanded-floor pattern.

The market realized Rs. 657–8–0 last year.

6. There is one bandy-stand to the east of the market; it is cleanly kept. Rupees 40–8–0 were realized last year.

7. *Vaccination* is superintended by the hospital assistant and is in charge of Second-class Vaccinator Babu Rao. Service 10 years, 5½ of which have been spent in this municipality. His records are neatly kept in English up to date. He has lately been under suspension for two months—the work having been carried on by the hospital assistant and midwife. Lymph is obtained weekly from Madras. I verified twenty of his recent cases. All were correctly returned. Of 129 children examined in the streets, 105

Inspection Notes.

were vaccinated, 11 bore marks of small-pox and 13 (or 10 per cent.) were unprotected. In the municipal school of 52 children present, 28 were vaccinated, 16 bore marks of small-pox, and 8 (or 15·4 per cent.) were unprotected. Twenty-five children were examined in the result-grant school in Bavanappa Chetti street. Of these, 17 were vaccinated and 8 had suffered from small-pox. Vaccination, on the whole, is well carried on and an examination of the birth register showed that all cases were satisfactorily accounted for, but owing to a change in the office of manager and the fact of the instructions on the subject having been mislaid, the return required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 11th October 1894 has not been prepared and submitted regularly :—

Chairman's Remarks.

The return is since being regularly submitted.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Number vaccinated	284	430	552	533	163
,, ,, successfully	256	415	517	460	153
,, ,, under one year of age	171	199	313	400	119
,, verified by inspecting officer	233	326	380	467	39
Births	463	352	410	364	107 *

* Up to April only.

8. There is one registrar on Rs. 12 per mensem. Births and deaths are reported to him by the relatives of the individuals concerned :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to April.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	40	1	7	13	14
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers	97	130	104	111	35
Dysentery and diarrhœa	61	40	19	24	7
Other causes	166	112	106	100	55
Total	364	283	236	248	111
Death-rate per mille	34·7	27·0	22·5	23·6	31·8
Births	463	352	410	364	107
Birth-rate per mille	44·2	33·6	39·1	34·7	30·6

(Signed) C. MALLINS, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 1133-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Walajapet.

2. Attention is requested to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

3. The most important sanitary point in connection with the town is that referred to in the first paragraph of the notes as to the continuance of trusting to water-supply *that has passed over street drains*. The fact that there was no necessity to add filthy surface-water to tanks that are fed by sub-soil water was brought to notice of the municipal council also in the inspection notes of the undersigned last year (G.O., No. 1851 M., dated 3rd December 1894). Now that additional evidence on this point is forthcoming, there ought to be no ground for the municipal council to further refuse taking this essential sanitary step of excluding surface-water from their drinking-water supplies.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th July 1895.

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

Submitted in original to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, with an extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the council at a meeting held on 14th September 1895.

(Signed) C. VENKATASUBROYALU REDDI,
Chairman.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the town of Walajapet at its meeting held on 14th September 1895.

* * * * *

2. Read notes of inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the sanitation of the municipality, with the Chairman's remarks thereon.

Resolution.—Will be forwarded to Government with the remarks and answers noted.

* * * * *

C. No. 5555-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

Forwarded.

CHITTOOR,
13th October 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 1932 M., dated 22nd November 1895.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Wálajápet.
" Collector of North Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

52 h 23-3-95
510 h 21-3-95
1851 M 3-12-94
150 2 h 19-11-94
1765 h 23-12-93

Ref. G.No. 3134-M.

P.S.

Order No. 1932 Mul. 22-11-95

Recorded.

V.R. 20/11/95

22/11/95

Walajapet Inspection Notes

To,
The Chairman M.C. Walajapet. 2
" Collector of N. Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner 8
Dupd. 13/12/95
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1932

No. 22 M., Local and Municipal, 22nd November 1895.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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Inspected 17th June 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 10,485

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Govt. of [1895] Madras.

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Proof for approval

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 1932 M., 22nd Nov. 1895.

Rem

Please strike off

NOVEMBER. 6/12/95

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Population as per census of 1891 10,485

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
The town covers an area of about one square mile and is intersected by the trunk road from Madras. From this, streets branch off at right angles with others off them parallel to the main road, so that the town is laid out in more or less rectangular blocks. All the roads are broad, well-made and cleanly-kept. The majority are provided with side-drains; in the larger streets these are made of brick and chunam square in section; in the smaller streets they are V-shaped formed of slabs of stone. The contents of these drains are conducted into five of the tanks in the town as well as into the old ditch or sharpana. In the weavers' quarters the masonry drain ends in an open earthen channel in which foul water stagnates and creates a nuisance. These drains should be properly constructed, so as to carry their contents well away from dwelling-houses. Scattered throughout the town in every direction are numbers of abandoned dwellings, the dilapidated walls of which present facilities for committing nuisance and collecting rubbish as well as detracting from the otherwise neat and cleanly appearance of the town. They should be thrown down and levelled as raised platforms or utilized in filling up excavations in their vicinity. Rubbish and street sweepings are collected in square dust-bins, of which there are 520, 480 being formed of stone slabs and 40 of masonry. From these the contents are removed in carts to five depôts and	The defect pointed out has been anticipated in the current year's budget and will shortly be remedied. The owners of such ruined dwellings will be required to remove the walls.

Inspection Notes.

ultimately sold by auction, Rs. 627 having been realized last year. The rubbish depôts are all kept in good order and situated outside the following toll-gates, viz., Sholinghur, Tirutani, Anicut, Kaveripauk and Arcot gates.

2. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply is derived from six tanks and numerous wells. The Venayaga Chetti tank opposite the hospital is largely used and specially reserved, with a watchman in charge, for drinking purposes. A channel leads directly into it from the Muttoor tank and is supposed to act as a feeder. At the time of my inspection the latter tank was perfectly dry, while the municipal tank had an abundant supply of water remaining. As there has been no rain for eight months, it seems evident that this tank is fed by springs; it is said never to run dry, so that the necessity of a "feeder" from the larger tank which only contains water during the rains is not apparent. As a matter of fact, it only serves to contaminate the water with surface washings from the bed of the other tank which, for six months of the year, is roamed over by cattle, &c., and fouled by their droppings, &c. Similarly in the case of the Ganthapodigara tank also reserved for drinking purposes in charge of a watchman. Here there are also evidently springs, as there is plenty of water in it while the other four tanks are nearly or quite dry. Nevertheless, it is considered necessary to supplement the supply by leading the street drains into it. This should be discontinued and the drains led elsewhere, as could easily be done. The Raoji drinking-water tank should be reserved for washing and bathing, as its sole supply is a large drain running into it. Moreover, close by is a very fine well used for drinking. There is a well in almost every street in the town, but a very large proportion of them contain brackish water or dry up in the hot season. All are provided with parapet walls and platforms as well as pulleys, except the well in the Pariahs' quarter. This has no parapet or platform; its present condition is dangerous to passers-by as well as objectionable on sanitary grounds. As it contains good water and is the sole source of supply for the Parcheri, it should be put in proper order without delay. Near the Venayaga Chetti tank there is a very fine well, in very good order, but more pulleys are required. In the Wuddars' quarter

Chairman's Remarks.

This question as to the impurity of water-supply shall have been solved when measures, as per paragraph 4 of Government Order reviewing the budget for 1895–96, are adopted for the improvement of the sources of drinking-water. The matter is at present engaging the attention of a sub-committee, whose report is awaited.

The suggestion, which had already been anticipated by the council, will be acted upon.

Early attention will be paid to this.

Inspection Notes.

the well requires a drain round the platform to carry off the waste water; at present it collects in foul pools close by and the ground around is in a puddle. The channel leading from the well on the side of the Raoji tank should be continued in stone and chunam till it empties into the street drain; the latter should also be properly constructed, as at present it is only an earthen channel in which the waste water collects in stagnant pools. The Monegar tank is now being cleaned; the Nunjundappa tank, which is now nearly empty, should also be taken in hand.

3. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the establishment is shown below:—

	Rs.
1 sanitary inspector	15
1 caste inspector	10
1 grazier	3½
1 peon	6
3 male scavengers on ..	7 each.
6 female " " ..	3½ "
12 male sweepers on grades of Rs. 7, 6 and 5	69
5 female sweepers on ..	3½ each.
Private Scavenging.	
1 inspector	12
1 peon	6
1 scavenger	7
7 female scavengers on ..	3½ each.

There are eight public latrines—all masonry enclosures with sanded floors, no seats with the exception of one near the taluk cutcherry. The spotless cleanliness and absence of all smell about these latrines seem to indicate that they are not much resorted to. Moreover, there is not a single receptacle of any sort provided for the collection of excreta in any of them. Two hand night-soil carts constitute the entire outfit for the removal of filth from public and private latrines. This is removed to a depôt near the Sholinghur gate where it is thrown into a hole about 10 feet square and 8 feet deep. No earth is used to cover it, and consequently the stench is horrible. This mode of disposal cannot have been adopted in ignorance of the correct method, as the old trenches formerly in use and correctly prepared are still visible. The reason given for the change is that there was no sale for the night-soil when collected in trenches. The correct method should be at once re-adopted, and the present hole—which looks as if (and probably was) intended for the reception of prickly-pear—should be filled in. If the prickly-pear in the

Chairman's Remarks.

Will be attended to.

This short coming too, having been provided against in the budget, will be remedied soon.

It was proposed to be undertaken; but the residents in the neighbourhood had no other source of drinking-water and hence the idea was given up.

The number of hand-carts for the removal of night-soil is intended to be shortly increased by one, provision having been made in the budget.

This is being done.

Inspection Notes.

vicinity were removed, much more space would be available for the depôt. There are said to be 1,020 private latrines in the town, of which only 481 are cleaned by the municipality.

There are also two public urinals—one near the taluk cutcherry and the other near the bandy-stand. In both, the urine is received into earthen vessels fixed in the ground. In the last mentioned, the urine had been balled out on the adjoining ground as the readiest means of disposal. Well-tarred, galvanized-iron buckets should be provided, into which the urine channel should discharge.

4. There is one slaughter-house in the Southern division. It is a tiled shed with chunam floor and two small masonry receptacles for blood and liquid refuse; it is in a large enclosure bounded by mud-walls; the entrance door to this enclosure has disappeared and should be replaced. It realized Rs. 175–5–0 last year.

5. The market is situated on the north side of the trunk road in the centre of the town. It consists of a quadrangle of tiled sheds in an enclosure bounded by wooden palings on the road side and masonry walls on the other sides. The main portion is used for the sale of grain, fruits and vegetables. Behind there are two small sheds—one for meat and the other for fish. For the latter, a floor of smooth stone slabs is provided. There is a well within the enclosure, the water of which is unfit and not used for drinking purposes. Outside there is a latrine of the open, sanded-floor pattern.

The market realized Rs. 657–8–0 last year.

6. There is one bandy-stand to the east of the market; it is cleanly kept. Rupees 40–8–0 were realized last year.

7. *Vaccination* is superintended by the hospital assistant and is in charge of Second-class Vaccinator Babu Rao. Service 10 years, 5½ of which have been spent in this municipality. His records are neatly kept in English up to date. He has lately been under suspension for two months—the work having been carried on by the hospital assistant and midwife. Lymph is obtained weekly from Madras. I verified twenty of his recent cases. All were correctly returned. Of 129 children examined in the streets, 105

Chairman's Remarks.

Measures have been taken for effecting passage to private latrines and thus to extend the system of private scavengering. The Collector has been addressed for the acquisition of lands required for the purpose.

Will be provided.

Will be provided for in the next budget.

Inspection Notes.

were vaccinated, 11 bore marks of small-pox and 13 (or 10 per cent.) were unprotected. In the municipal school of 52 children present, 28 were vaccinated, 16 bore marks of small-pox, and 8 (or 15·4 per cent.) were unprotected. Twenty-five children were examined in the result-grant school in Bavanappa Chetty street. Of these, 17 were vaccinated and 8 had suffered from small-pox. Vaccination, on the whole, is well carried on and an examination of the birth register showed that all cases were satisfactorily accounted for, but owing to a change in the office of manager and the fact of the instructions on the subject having been mislaid, the return required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 11th October 1894 has not been prepared and submitted regularly :—

Chairman's Remarks.

The return is since being regularly submitted.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Number vaccinated	284	430	552	533	163
,, ,, successfully	256	415	517	460	153
,, ,, under one year of age	171	199	313	400	119
,, verified by inspecting officer	233	326	380	467	39
Births	463	352	410	364	107 *

* Up to April only.

8. There is one registrar on Rs. 12 per mensem. Births and deaths are reported to him by the relatives of the individuals concerned :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to April.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	40	1	7	13	14
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers	97	130	104	111	35
Dysentery and diarrhœa	61	40	19	24	7
Other causes	166	112	106	100	55
Total	364	283	236	248	111
Death-rate per mille	34·7	27·0	22·5	23·6	31·8
Births	463	352	410	364	107
Birth-rate per mille	44·2	33·6	39·1	34·7	30·6

(Signed) C. MALLINS, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

—

No. 1133-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Walajapet.

2. Attention is requested to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

3. The most important sanitary point in connection with the town is that referred to in the first paragraph of the notes as to the continuance of trusting to water-supply *that has passed over street drains*. The fact that there was no necessity to add filthy surface-water to tanks that are fed by sub-soil water was brought to notice of the municipal council also in the inspection notes of the undersigned last year (G.O., No. 1851 M., dated 3rd December 1894). Now that additional evidence on this point is forthcoming, there ought to be no ground for the municipal council to further refuse taking this essential sanitary step of excluding surface-water from their drinking-water supplies.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th July 1895. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Submitted in original to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, with an extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the council at a meeting held on 14th September 1895.

(Signed) C. VENKATASUBROYALU REDDI,
Chairman.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the town of Walajapet at its meeting held on 14th September 1895.

* * * * *

2. Read notes of inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the sanitation of the municipality, with the Chairman's remarks thereon.

Resolution.—Will be forwarded to Government with the remarks and answers noted.

* * * * *

C. No. 5555-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

Forwarded.

CHITTOOR,
13th October 1895. (Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 1932 M., dated 22nd November 1895.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Wálajápet.
„ Collector of North Arcot.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
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