

11. & 12. 10-8-95.
Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 952 m

DATED 17th June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

7TH JUNE 1895, No. 952 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. E. SUBRAMANIAM ~~158~~ Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Chingleput), dated Conjeeveram, 18th April 1895, Ref. on No. 261-Eng.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal, dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to submit Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes of this town with the remarks of the council together with a copy of its resolution No. 1, dated 15th April 1895, as directed therein.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

CONJEEVERAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 10th and 11th December 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of 1891	20,615	21,933	42,548

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Roads.—The main roads are in fair order, but the major portions within inhabited areas are mere tracks.

The metalling is gradually extending to other streets year after year.

2. *Drainage*.—The question of drainage in this town is more intimately connected with water-supply than usual, in that mingled surface water and sewage are at certain points received into tanks for water-supply. There is no system of sewerage. Cesspools are employed in certain parts, but the throwing of sullage water on the ground in backyards is that most generally pursued; if care be taken to distribute it in the neighbourhood of plants, pending the making of a sewerage system, the municipality could not do better than encourage the latter mode.

3. *Water-supply.*—(a) The evil condition of the water-supply of this town has been entered into over and over again by this department and is granted on all hands. It is therefore not necessary for

Will be attended to. The system suggested is already in vogue in some houses.

The Government in its order No. 441 M., Local and Municipal, dated 14th March 1895, while reviewing the budget of this municipality for 1895-96, has made a provision of Rs. 1,82,000 on account of

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(b) More attention should be paid to the condition of the Managal tank. It is from this that the Lalakal supply is supposed to branch. So long as persons, however, are allowed to walk into the tank to obtain their water, it is impossible to regard it as protected from contamination, the presence of a watchman notwithstanding. A little thought will show the councillors that both in quantity and quality the amount of filth that must reach the water in the course of a year is enormous; when further it is remembered that choleraic matter attached to the feet may form part of this matter the danger is obvious. If any of the councillors would take the trouble of making a simple experiment, I feel convinced they will agree with me in thinking that some action should be taken to prevent this state of things. Let any person going to the tank dip his feet into a *chemboo* of water without doing, what is common enough, *washing* the feet. The colour of the water is striking enough, but lest any man think that "water purifies itself" let it now be evaporated by placing it on a fire, and then examine the residue after all water has departed. If the amount be weighed, an approximate idea of the total solid filth conveyed by feet, hands and dirty ropes into the water per annum may be obtained. The conclusion that the inhabitants are drinking an avoidable

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Steps will be taken to carry out the suggestions.

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Chairman's Remarks.

The suggestion will be carried out as soon as the diagram is received.

The Dharmakarthā of the temple will be addressed towards obtaining his consent for sinking a well within the temple compound.

On enquiry made by the Collector, the municipality has given the necessary information as to the cause of the diminution of water-supply and the matter is under enquiry.

The council, having reserved other tanks for drinking purposes, does not think it feasible to close this tank also against the public. This is considered to be a very sacred tank by the pilgrims and any attempt to close it would be considered a great hardship by them.

Will be attended to.

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(b) *Private Scavenging.*— Only 600 houses are attended to. Conjeeveram is a town where the system can be applied with ease, by reason of the backyards enabling the approach of the toties without prejudice to caste feelings. The attention of the municipality is invited to G.O., dated 13th June 1894, No. 749 M., Local and Municipal. In my opinion, more attention to this matter is requisite. It is obvious from my inspection of the state of backyards that the filthy system mentioned by me in my report of 1890 (embodied in G.O., dated 3rd April 1891, No. 488 M., Local and Municipal) still exists, namely, that of persons trusting to the efforts of pigs to do the work of private scavengers. Holes are left in the mud walls of gardens for no other purpose than to admit these animals. The whole question is one within the control of the municipality. They ought to make the inhabitants understand that if they will not consent to the trivial charge made on account of private scavenging, they are not to be allowed to retain their premises in a state contrary to the dictates of common cleanliness and municipal law, (*vide* section 221).

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There were twenty carts for street sweeping. Two more were added in 1894-95. Further addition will be made gradually.

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5. *Markets.*— The butchers, as usual in every part of the Presidency, were found selling meat hung upon ropes, or placed for view upon boxes filthy with the soakings from meat of years past. Polished Cuddapah slabs or other smooth impervious material should be used in lieu of the boxes. The pillars are in a very dirty condition. The walls are also not clean. The best way to avoid this condition of affairs is for the council to cement all exposed masonry surfaces, and then paint them with silicated white paint; woodwork should also be so treated. The outlet of the surface drainage of this market is blocked. A stoneware pipe laid in front of the building, would afford the necessary outlet cheaply.

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7. *Graveyards.*— A Hindu burning and burial ground is close to a road open to ordinary traffic. It should be removed further from the road-side. The ground inspected by the Chairman and myself for this purpose would suit requirements. Care should be taken to see that burials are effected in regular order and that rags and old biers are not allowed to remain on the ground. These should always be burnt on the spot. Vettians should be licensed as required in section 242.

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The several suggestions made herein will be attended to.

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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.	Un-accounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
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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.
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FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surg.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 2 of 1895-96.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its special meeting held on Monday, the 15th April 1895, at 5-45 P.M.

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1. Read Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
Resolution.—The replies prepared by the Chairman are approved.

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Chairman.

Ref. on No. 62-Magl.

Forwarded.

26th April 1895.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Sub-Collector.

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(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Ag. Collector.

2nd May 1895.
To the Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER—dated 7th June 1895, No. 952, M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The water-supply scheme for the town has been sanctioned in G.O., dated 7th June 1895, No. 951 M., and should be put in hand at once.

3. The council's explanation of its failure to extend the private scavenging system cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The state of things described by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 (b) of his inspection notes should be put a stop to at once.

(True Extract.)

for Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

„ Collector of Chingleput.

„ Sanitary Engineer.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Baill.

Gobt. of {1895} {Madr}as.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

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From M.R.Ry. E. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Chingleput), dated Conjeeveram, 18th April 1895, Ref. on No. 261-Eng.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal, dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to submit Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes of this town with the remarks of the council together with a copy of its resolution No. 1, dated 15th April 1895, as directed therein.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

CONJEEVERAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 10th and 11th December 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of 1891	20,615	21,933	42,548

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Roads.—The main roads are in fair order, but the major portions within inhabited areas are mere tracks.

The metalling is gradually extending to other streets year after year.

2. Drainage.—The question of drainage in this town is more intimately connected with water-supply than usual, in that mingled surface water and sewage are at certain points received into tanks for water-supply. There is no system of sewerage. Cesspools are employed in certain parts, but the throwing of sullage water on the ground in backyards is that most generally pursued; if care be taken to distribute it in the neighbourhood of plants, pending the making of a sewerage system, the municipality could not do better than encourage the latter mode.

Will be attended to. The system suggested is already in vogue in some houses.

3. Water-supply.—(a) The evil condition of the water-supply of this town has been entered into over and over again by this department and is granted on all hands. It is therefore not necessary for

The Government in its order No. 441 M., Local and Municipal, dated 14th March 1895, while reviewing the budget of this municipality for 1895-96, has made a provision of Rs. 1,82,000 on account of

Recorded

2. The water supply scheme for the town has been sanctioned in G.O. dated 7th June 1895 No. 951 M., and should be put in hand at once.

3. The Council's explanation of its failure to extend the private scavenging system cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The state of things described by the Sanitary Commissioner in para 4(b) of his inspection notes should be put a stop to at once.

Ch

S.H.

To

The Chairman M. C. Conjeeveram

" Collector of Chingleput

" Sanitary Engineer

" Commissioner

Editor's table.

Recd 15/7/95

Drop

please don't issue this before

for 7-695 No 951 M.

25/6

Ch 14/5/95

Conjeeveram

Ref

16/5

Inspection Notes.

me to weary the council by pointing out its faults in detail. It is enough to say that the majority of the tanks to which the town chiefly looks for its supply are either primarily derived from the sub-soil of a very badly conserved town, or depend largely upon the surface water collected from lanes that are soaked with sewage and in which from year's end to year's the excreta of human beings are to be found, and where pigs, which have been taught the filthy practice of devouring human excreta, find a paradise. Being a great point of pilgrimage, the danger to the rest of the Presidency which this contamination of water must lead to is evident. I understand that the town has already been surveyed by the Sanitary Engineer with reference to a water scheme, and that Conjeeveram will be duly attended to in course of time. In the meantime, the following points might receive attention from the municipality.

(b) More attention should be paid to the condition of the Managal tank. It is from this that the Lalākāl supply is supposed to branch. So long as persons, however, are allowed to walk into the tank to obtain their water, it is impossible to regard it as protected from contamination, the presence of a watchman notwithstanding. A little thought will show the councillors that both in quantity and quality the amount of filth that must reach the water in the course of a year is enormous; when further it is remembered that choleraic matter attached to the feet may form part of this matter the danger is obvious. If any of the councillors would take the trouble of making a simple experiment, I feel convinced they will agree with me in thinking that some action should be taken to prevent this state of things. Let any person going to the tank dip his feet into a *chemboo* of water without doing, what is common enough, *washing* the feet. The colour of the water is striking enough, but lest any man think that "water purifies itself" let it now be evaporated by placing it on a fire, and then examine the residue after all water has departed. If the amount be weighed, an approximate idea of the total solid filth conveyed by feet, hands and dirty ropes into the water per annum may be obtained. The conclusion that the inhabitants are drinking an avoidable

Chairman's Remarks.

the water-supply scheme. The same will be placed before the Sanitary Board for their taking necessary steps to begin with the work at once.

Steps will be taken to carry out the suggestions.

Inspection Notes.

amount of filth ought to be thus easily demonstrated. The simplest way of preventing contamination in these open tanks would be by providing an impervious platform as per diagram (will follow.)

(c) The municipality now thinks of sinking a well in the temple compound; I have no doubt that this locality is more likely than elsewhere to provide them with a water-supply that is not brackish, seeing that the surface of the ground has for many years been protected from filth such as found in the rest of the town.

(d) The municipality complain of deficiency of water-supply due to change in the course of the channel effected by certain cultivators. I have advised that the Collector should direct the making of enquiries on the point.

(e) *Samudram Tirtham*, which is the first tank into which the Lalākāl channel enters, is used for all purposes including bathing and washing. It ought to be possible for those who bathe here for religious motives to conduct their ablutions with the sacred water on special bathing platforms instead of defiling the whole body of water.

(f) *Upperi Tank*.—This is supposed to be reserved specially for drinking purposes. The drainage of houses and backyards on its banks, however, evidently falls into it during rainfall. It ought to be possible to cut an unlined drain between the houses and the tank, so as to intercept this undesirable water.

(g) *Pillaipalaiyam*.—Here is a well lately sunk by the municipality; it however possesses neither basement nor drain. Both should be provided. This locality ought to supply good water, and I would advise the municipality to sink a couple of tube wells in this neighbourhood. The cost of the apparatus for sinking having been once undergone, wells could be put down for sums not exceeding Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. These wells, which are fully described in G.O., dated 21st October 1890, No. 2708 L., Local and Municipal, would also be useful if sunk side by side with certain of the tanks. The South Conjeeveram tank would be a site especially suitable for the sinking of tube wells.

4. *Conservancy*.—(a) There are thirty latrines. Of these, twenty are of corrugated iron. The latter item sounds well; but, on inspection, I found that what was

Chairman's Remarks.

The suggestion will be carried out as soon as the diagram is received.

The Dharmakarta of the temple will be addressed towards obtaining his consent for sinking a well within the temple compound.

On enquiry made by the Collector, the municipality has given the necessary information as to the cause of the diminution of water-supply and the matter is under enquiry.

The council, having reserved other tanks for drinking purposes, does not think it feasible to close this tank also against the public. This is considered to be a very sacred tank by the pilgrims and any attempt to close it would be considered a great hardship by them.

Will be attended to.

Will be attended to.

The suggestion will be tried soon. Immediate steps will be taken to get the instruments.

Inspection Notes.

meant by an iron latrine is that a space is enclosed with corrugated iron—the sheets filling the same function as the bamboo tatties of old. The municipality should follow the standard plans of the Sanitary Engineer or of Mr. Donaldson, Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Latrines with roofs only should be purchased. The corrugated iron already bought would go far towards making a number of the revised pattern of latrines; hence, no loss need occur on this account. The total staff of toties is twelve. This number should be increased to one per 500 inhabitants.

(b) *Private Scavenging.*— Only 600 houses are attended to. Conjeeveram is a town where the system can be applied with ease, by reason of the backyards enabling the approach of the toties without prejudice to caste feelings. The attention of the municipality is invited to G.O., dated 13th June 1894, No. 749 M., Local and Municipal. In my opinion, more attention to this matter is requisite. It is obvious from my inspection of the state of backyards that the filthy system mentioned by me in my report of 1890 (embodied in G.O., dated 3rd April 1891, No. 488 M., Local and Municipal) still exists, namely, that of persons trusting to the efforts of pigs to do the work of private scavengers. Holes are left in the mud walls of gardens for no other purpose than to admit these animals. The whole question is one within the control of the municipality. They ought to make the inhabitants understand that if they will not consent to the trivial charge made on account of private scavenging, they are not to be allowed to retain their premises in a state contrary to the dictates of common cleanliness and municipal law, (*vide* section 221).

(c) *Rubbish Removal.*— There are 498 dustbins and 22 rubbish carts. It is unlikely that the latter can remove the full amount of rubbish per day. If the distance traversed to the depôt from the point of collection in the town be two-and-a-half miles, seven more carts would be required. The sale for rubbish is good. Last year Rs. 2,885 were realized.

(d) *Night-soil Conservancy.*— Only six night-soil carts of $13\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet each are employed. Granting that these make three trips daily full to the brim, they would be still incapable of removing the

Chairman's Remarks.

The current year's budget provides for the purchase of a latrine on the standard plan of the Sanitary Engineer. One or two will be purchased soon.

There are only twenty-six latrines provided now. When the whole town is supplied with public latrines, the proportion pointed out may be reached.

The fees are not properly paid by the owners of the houses for want of a penal provision to prosecute or to distrain the property of the defaulters. Until such a provision is made in the Act, the progress is not easy and the system in consequence cannot be satisfactory, especially in a town like Conjeeveram, where the majority of the people are very conservative in their views and poor in circumstances. No pains will be spared by the council in improving the system. This year it was not able to do much in the direction as it was engaged otherwise, viz., the enhancing of the different taxes in the town.

There were twenty carts for street sweeping. Two more were added in 1894-95. Further addition will be made gradually.

Inspection Notes.

solid excreta from the town. I advise that three more carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern should be purchased at an early date by the municipality.

5. *Markets.*— The butchers, as usual in every part of the Presidency, were found selling meat hung upon ropes, or placed for view upon boxes filthy with the soakings from meat of years past. Polished Cuddapah slabs or other smooth impervious material should be used in lieu of the boxes. The pillars are in a very dirty condition. The walls are also not clean. The best way to avoid this condition of affairs is for the council to cement all exposed masonry surfaces, and then paint them with silicated white paint; woodwork should also be so treated. The outlet of the surface drainage of this market is blocked. A stoneware pipe laid in front of the building, would afford the necessary outlet cheaply.

6. *Slaughter-houses.*— The flooring is in good order. "Gutting" is conducted in the same compartment as the killing and dressing. It would be an inexpensive matter to erect a small gutting room here by the side of the slaughter-house. On the roof, a cistern might be placed to be supplied with water from the well adjacent to the slaughter-house. From this cistern, water could be transmitted in pipes for the use of the market.

7. *Graveyards.*— A Hindu burning and burial ground is close to a road open to ordinary traffic. It should be removed further from the road-side. The ground inspected by the Chairman and myself for this purpose would suit requirements. Care should be taken to see that burials are effected in regular order and that rags and old biers are not allowed to remain on the ground. These should always be burnt on the spot. Vettians should be licensed as required in section 242.

8. *Vaccination.*— The register of births in the vaccinator's charge was incomplete, the list of births for November not having been entered. In signing certificates of vaccination, it would be advisable that the civil apothecary also should initial the vaccinator's register, so as to enable a complete check to be made of the vaccinator's results. The following exhibits the extent to which compulsory vaccination has been effected during the last six months.

Chairman's Remarks.

Provision will be made for the purchase of some carts this year.

The several suggestions made herein will be attended to.

Will be attended to.

Will be attended to so far as the religious prejudices of the people will permit.

Extract sent to the civil apothecary and local superintendent of vaccination drawing his attention to this.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

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.	Un-accounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Success-fully.	Unsuccess-fully.	Success-ful.	Unsuccess-ful.					
794	454	1	..	..	38	207	52	38	57.17

9. *Registration.*—The following is the result of registration:—

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.
			Cholera.	Small pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1892 ..	34.7	31.7	2.7	1.5	24.1	12.2	1.0	58.5	223.0
1893 ..	34.6	31.8	1.3	2.2	25.9	13.0	1.8	55.8	237.9
1894 ..	37.2	28.1	3.6	0.4	27.6	11.2	1.7	55.5	209.3

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surg.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 2 of 1895-96.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its special meeting held on Monday, the 15th April 1895, at 5-45 P.M.

* * * *

1. Read Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Resolution.—The replies prepared by the Chairman are approved.

* * * *

(Signed) E. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Chairman.

Ref. on No. 62-Magl.

Forwarded.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Sub-Collector.

26th April 1895.

Forwarded.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Ag. Collector.

2nd May 1895.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER—dated 7th June 1895, No. 952, M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The water-supply scheme for the town has been sanctioned in G.O., dated 7th June 1895, No. 951 M., and should be put in hand at once.

3. The council's explanation of its failure to extend the private scavenging system cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The state of things described by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 (b) of his inspection notes should be put a stop to at once.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.
" Collector of Chingleput.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table.

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

Issued

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G.O., 7th June 1895, No. 952 M.

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Inspection Notes.

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

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Inspection notes

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