Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1770 M

DATED 17th Oct. 1896

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract:]

Inspection Notes. Recording, with remarks, Dy Sanitary Commissioner's ____ on the Enforcement 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.

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval

Lee Warner
17/10

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

Pass
Secretary to Govt
17/10

G.O., No. 1770 M., 17th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. M. VENKATAPATHI NAYUDU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and the Collector of Chingleput), dated 30th August 1896, Dis. No. 111-Gl.

With reference to G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, together with a copy of resolution of the Municipal Council, dated 24th August 1896, approving the replies of the Chairman thereto.

Enclosures.

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

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Conjeeveram Municipality.

Inspected 1st, 2nd *and* 3rd *July* 1896.

Population as per census of {1881 37,275
{1891 42,548

Inspection Notes.

Site.—The town is a long straggling one, built for the most part on light sandy soil, and situated on the left bank of the Vegavathi river. In the dry season the subsoil water is at a depth of about 20 feet from the surface, but in the wet weather it comes up to within 4 feet, thus alternately wetting and drying a large amount of soil. This, forming as it does a suitable breeding ground for micro-organisms, would lead one to look for a large number of cases of fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, *if the soil is dirty;* and this is found to be so, for out of 1,424 deaths in 1895, 702 are returned as being due to cholera, fevers and bowel-complaints; and the local medical officer notes in his annual report for 1894–95 that "there was not a single month in the year when fever and dysentery did not prevail." It is therefore of great importance that the soil should be kept clean, but as will be seen under the heading "drainage" nothing practical is done in this direction.

2. *Roads.*—The main metalled roads are in good order and cleanly swept, but 27½ miles of road out of 35 are mere sandy tracks.

3. *Drainage.*—There are no drains, and as a consequence the whole of the sewage soaks into the subsoil of the town, with the results noted above. For instance, in Putteri street the backyards are full of holes, there is fæcal matter to be found scattered everywhere, and the drains run out into the paddy fields where a noisome swamp is formed; and this is not a singular instance. There are 63 cesspools in the town which are said to be cleaned by the owners "as often as necessary," but really the whole of the sullage water soaks into the inhabited area. It would be well for the council to remember that after the new water-works are finished a larger quantity of sullage water will be poured on to the soil of the town, and that if they do not therefore speedily introduce a drainage scheme to carry it off, the amount of fever and bowel-complaints is likely to increase. The people should be encouraged to grow succulent plants in their backyards to suck up as far as possible the water thrown out.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 29 open space latrines which are cleaned twice a day; these are kept as clean as their construction permits, but they should be replaced as soon as funds permit by standard plan ones with impermeable floors. The surroundings of some of them were far from clean and appeared to be as freely resorted to as the inside. There are 12 scavengers, or the same number as was pronounced by the Sanitary Commissioner to be inadequate in his last inspection notes; 2 more have, however, been budgeted for. Even so, I consider the staff much too small. The night-soil is removed to three depôts and there buried in trenches, but judging by the number and extent of these, I should say that only a very insignificant portion of the fæcal matter is thus removed from the town, the greater amount being eaten by the thousands of pigs with which the town swarms. More latrines are required.

(*b*) *Private scavenging.*—Nine hundred and twenty-one houses are cleaned by the municipality out of about 8,000—a very small proportion; this, however, is an increase of over 300 since last report. The staff for this is only 14, which is insufficient, as it means that each man must clean 65 latrines daily. The staff should be increased and the system extended, for the council should understand that this is one of the most important parts of their duty.

(*c*) *Rubbish removal.*—There are 498 dust-bins, of which 123 are of corrugated iron. The rubbish is removed in 22 carts to 6 depôts where it is stored till the agricultural season. The sum realized from the sale last year was Rs. 2,291–6–0. More carts are required as remarked in last inspection notes.

5. *Water-supply.*—As the new water-supply scheme is being rapidly pushed on, I do not think it worth while commenting on the existing sources. I inspected the site of the head works and found that the water was so abundant as to cause inconvenience to the contractors; in fact, I was informed that twice the

Chairman's Remarks.

Every attempt will be made to keep the soil clean, but the question of a regular drainage, the council thinks, would be a matter of financial difficulty at present.

The total number of miles is 35, of which 9½ were metalled and the rest unmetalled.

This year a mile and half of sandy road leading to the head of water-works has been taken up in hand for metalling.

Surface drains are annually cut for the free flow of water of all the houses which drain towards the streets. Arrangements are being made with the owners of houses to the planting of succulent plants such as plantain trees, &c., in the backyards in order that thrown out water may not stagnate and soak in the ground. New cesspools are not now allowed.

The open space latrines will be replaced by those of standard plan gradually as funds will permit. Two latrines on the new design have been budgeted and sanctioned for this year and they are in the course of construction. There are 14 scavengers employed for the cleaning of the public latrines besides those employed for the private scavenging. This number was considered adequate in consideration of closer proximity of the latrines in charge of the toties; but, however, special attention will be paid to this subject this year, and, if the number is found inadequate, provision will be made for the increase in the next budget.

The council is alive to the importance of this duty, but rapid extension of the system is arrested by the fact of the collection of fees being found too difficult in the absence of provision for coercive measures in the Act as in the case of other taxes. The council, however, endeavours with utmost efforts to persuade the owners of houses to enlist their privies to the system. It is has present refrained from increasing the staff as it was directed in paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., No. 1069 M., dated 18th October 1895, that the expenditure cannot exceed the receipts under this head. Since the inspection 54 houses were also added.

Will be attended to during next budget.

quantity of water required for the town was being pumped up, which must be considered a matter of congratulation. There are marks of fires in the river bed above the source, so I would recommend the council to apply to the Collector for an order prohibiting the burning of bodies in the river bed above this point.

6. *Markets.*—There are two markets—one at Big Conjeeveram and the other at Hudsonpet. The former consists of mere mud huts with country tiled roof, there being no attempt at paving. The butchers expose the meat for sale on wooden boxes of most repulsive aspect, and fish is sold on filthy mats. This should be prohibited and polished slabs substituted, so that the surface may be easily cleansed daily with water. The Hudsonpet market is a more ambitious structure, the butchers' stalls being paved with tiles. The joints should be pointed with cement and the walls plastered with the same material for 6 feet from the floor. The drain should be cemented and made U-shaped in section, and the outlet seen to. The fish stalls should also be paved and plastered in similar fashion. Outside this enclosure a new stall has been erected, and is in good order; it should be provided with a 6-foot pavement all round to prevent the purchasers kicking up the dust with their feet.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—This consists of a country tiled shed with asphalt flooring. This latter is in need of repair. The washings run out into an iron cistern, from which it is baled into a cart and removed to a spot near the gunpowder magazine where it is thrown out. There should be no difficulty in finding a sale for this valuable manure. I would suggest that a sloping road be made down to the mouth of the drain and that a cart be placed there to catch the washings; this would avoid the labour and mess inseparable from the present system of baling and then the cistern after cleaning and repainting could be used as an overhead reservoir to supply the slaughter-house and market with water.

8. *Graveyards.*—There are twelve burial-grounds within municipal limits, but the majority of the dead seem to be disposed of in the river-bed, which is most objectionable. Vettians should be licensed under section 242.

9. *Vaccination.*—This is well carried on under the superintendence of the civil apothecary. There is a depôt at the hospital where calves are inoculated. A large proportion of cases are done with fresh lymph. There are two vaccinators who seem to do their work well. The following table compares the work for the last five years:—

Only three classes of people, viz., the Brahmins, the Pallers and the Paraiyas, have been using the place. The former two were provided with suitable places for the burning and burial of their dead, while the latter being the residents outside the town, the Sub-Collector has been addressed to select a place for them.

These recommendations will be attended to.

The suggestions will be attended to.

Notice will be published inviting vettians for the purpose.

——	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of June.
Number vaccinated	1,630	1,527	1,887	1,739	1,040
,, ,, successfully	1,611	1,500	1,818	1,623	942
,, ,, under one year of age	1,007	1,127	1,322	1,331	587
,, verified by inspecting officer	944	953	1,397	1,353	751
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1,632	683

The working of G.O., No. 1502, is shown below:—

Municipality.	Total births available for vaccination during the year 1895.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number successfully vaccinated under one year of age according to monthly return.	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895.
Conjeeveram	1,654	404	151	979	1,070	86

Out of 66 children examined, 59 bore marks of vaccination, 4 were unprotected and 3 had marks of small-pox.

10. *Registration.*—There are four registrars on Rs. 11, 10, 9 and 8. One common register is kept for the whole town. The date of vaccination is filled up at once; this should not be done, as the column is meant to show the date of operation and the date on which the operation should be done. No prosecutions for failures to register have been instituted during the past year. The following shows the results of registration:—

This will be attended to.

——	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of June.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	37	18	59	75	..
Small-pox	21	31	6	11	1
Fevers	333	365	348	360	161
Dysentery and diarrhœa	169	183	137	167	57
Other causes	823	809	750	815	395
Total ..	1,383	1,406	1,300	1,428	614
Death-rate ..	32·5	33·0	30·6	33·6	28·9
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1,632	683
Birth-rate ..	35·5	35·9	39·4	38·3	32·1

11. *Sanitary administration.*—There are no trained sanitary inspectors in this municipality. As the town is such an important place of pilgrimage this is a point that should be insisted on. The present chief inspector should therefore, in my opinion, be sent to the next sanitary inspector's class, being allowed his full pay during this period, and not half only as proposed by the Chairman. The services of the illiterate inspectors might be dispensed with and a second-class certificated man employed; these two with a good peon each to look after the scavengers would probably suffice in the meantime. The number of toties is too small and should be at once increased.

These suggestions will be considered at the ensuing budget.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12*th August* 1896.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., B.Sc., Surgr.-Major,
Inspr. of Vacen. and Ly. Sanitary Comr.

No. 1536-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th August 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

EXTRACT from the minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its general meeting held on Monday the 24th August 1896, at 5 P.M.

* * * * *

No. 12.—Read inspection notes of the Conjeeveram Municipality by the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with the replies of the Chairman as required in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

Resolution.—The replies of the Chairman are approved.

Cur. No. 80-Munl.

Forwarded.

2. The matter of providing a suitable site for burial and burning ground for the Paraiyas is under correspondence with the Tahsildar and will be disposed of very shortly.

CHINGLEPUT,
5th September 1896.

(Signed) A. C. DUTT,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

SAIDAPET,
10*th September* 1896.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 1770 M., dated 17th October 1896.

Recorded.

2. Early steps should be taken to prevent the burning and burial of dead bodies in the bed of the river.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Chief Secretary.*

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

Fxd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

[L. & M. 500—18-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 25474 M

68

Order No. 1770 Md 17-10-96
Recorded.

2. Early steps should be taken to prevent the burning and burial of dead bodies in the bed of the river

V.R. 5/10/96

From
The Collector of Chingleput

Report No. 80 Munl 96

Dated 10 Sept 96
Received 11 Sept 96
Registered "
Enclosures 2
Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Submitting Deputy Sanitary Commissioners inspection notes on the Conjeeveram Municipality together with the Chairmans remarks thereon.

To
The Chairman, Mpl., Conjeeveram ✓
- Collector of Chingleput ✓
- Sanitary Commr ✓
- - Engineer ✓
Editors Table. 3 Dup 17/10/96

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 2544/96

From The Collector of Chingleput

Order

Regn No. 80 Recd 1896

Dated 10 Septr/96.

Received 12 SEP 96

Registered

Enclosures 2

Spare copies.

Per
To be put in type
please.
Secy
16/9/96

SUBJECT.

Forwarding letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council submitting the notes of inspection of the Inspector of vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner made together with a copy of the Resolution passed thereon.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Dio No. 111 / 96 of 96

Office of the Municipal Council
CONJEEVERAM 30 August 1896 Dept.

FROM

M. R. Ry. M. Venkatapathi Naidoo Garu
CHAIRMAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
CONJEEVERAM.

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government
Madras

Revd the Sub-Collector and the Collector of Chingleput

SIR,

With reference to G.O No 1765 Rev. Local and Municipal, Dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspection of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioners Madras together with a Copy of Resolution of the Municipal Council, Dated 24th August 1896 approving the replies of the Chairman thereto.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

M. Venkatapathi Naidoo
Chairman

cvs

No 13063 of 96.

2-SEP.1896 CHINGLEPUT

From
The Chairman
Municipal Commit
Conjeeveram

To The Chief Secretary to
Government
Madras.

Sir The Sub-Collector
The Collector of Chingleput

Dated 30th August 1896
Despd 1st September "
Rec'd

Dis Ltr 111 of 96
SL

Enc (2)

Subject

Submitting the Inspection
Notes of the Inspectors
of Vaccination and
Deputy Sanitary Commissioners
Madras together with a copy
of the resolution passed thereon.

Copied 85 Displ
556

100

Forwarded.

2. The matter of providing a suitable site for burial and burning ground for the parochias is under correspondence with the Taluk Board and will be disposed of very shortly.

Chingleput 5-9-96

Asy Sub Collr
MC 4.8.96
Forwarded.

DP 119

Collector.

Saidapet 10th September/96

No 8/9/96

Inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Chingleput District

Conjeeveram Municipality

Inspected 1st, 2nd & 3rd July 1896

Population as per Census of { 1881 — 37,275 / 1891 — 42,548

Site. The town is a long straggling one, built for the most part on light sandy soil, and situated on the left bank of the Vegavathi river. In the dry season the subsoil water is at a depth of about 20 feet from the surface, but in the wet weather it comes up to within 4 feet, thus alternately wetting and drying a large amount of soil. This, forming as it does a suitable breeding ground for micro-organisms, would lead one to look for a large number of cases of fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, if the soil is dirty; and this is found to be so, for out of 1,424 deaths in 1895, 702 are returned

returned as being due to Cholera, fevers and bowel-complaints; and the local medical officer notes in his annual report for 1894-95 that "there was not a single month in the year when fever and dysentery did not prevail." It is therefore of great importance that the soil should be kept clean, but as will be seen under the heading "drainage" nothing practical is done in this direction.

2. Roads. The main metalled roads are in good order and cleanly swept, but 26½ miles of road out of 35 are mere sandy tracks.

3. Drainage. There are no drains, and as a consequence the whole of the sewage soaks into the subsoil of the town, with the results noted above. For instance, in Puthen street the backyards are full of holes, there is faecal matter to be found scattered every where, and

Every attempt will be made to keep the soil clean but the question of a regular drainage the Council thinks would be a matter of financial difficulty at present.

The total number of miles is 35, of which 9½ are metalled and the rest unmetalled.

This year a mile and half of sandy road leading to the head of water-works has been taken up in hand for metalling.

Surface drains are annually cut for the free flow of water of all the houses which drain towards the streets. Arrangements are being made with the owners of houses to the planting of succulent plants such as plantain trees &c in the backyards under which thrown out water may not stagnate and soak in the ground. New cesspools are not now allowed.

and the drains run out into the paddy fields where a noisome swamp is formed; and this is not a singular instance. There are 63 cesspools in the town which are said to be cleaned by the owners "as often as necessary," but really the whole of the sullage water soaks into the inhabited area. It would be well for the Council to remember that after the new water-works are finished a larger quantity of sullage water will be poured on to the soil of the town, and that if they do not therefore speedily introduce a drainage scheme to carry it off, the amount of fever and bowel complaints is likely to increase. The people should be encouraged to grow succulent plants in their backyards to suck up as far as possible the water thrown out.

4. Conservancy(a) There are 29 open space latrines which are

are cleaned twice a day, these are kept as clean as their construction permits, but they should be replaced as soon as funds permit by standard-plan ones with impermeable floors. The surroundings of some of them were far from clean and appeared to be as freely resorted to as the inside. There are 12 scavengers, or the same number as was pronounced by the Sanitary Commissioner to be inadequate in his last inspection notes; two more have however been budgetted for. Even so, I consider the staff much too small. The night-soil is removed to three depots and there buried in trenches, but judging by the number and extent of these, I should say that only a very insignificant portion of the faecal matter is thus removed from the town, the greater amount being eaten by the thousands of pigs with which the town swarms. Most latrines are required.

(b) Private scavenging. Nine hundred and twenty one houses are cleaned by the Municipality out of about 8,000, a very small proportion; this however is an increase of over 300 since last report. The staff for this is only 14, which is insufficient as it means that each man must clean 65 latrines daily. The staff should be increased and the system extended, for the Council should understand that this is one of the most important parts of their duty.

(c) Rubbish Removal. There are 498 dust-bins, of which 123 are of corrugated iron. The rubbish is removed in 22 carts to six depots where it is stored till the agricultural season. The sum realized from the sale

The open space latrines will be replaced by those of standard plan gradually as the funds will permit. 2 latrines in the new design have been budgetted and sanctioned for this year and they are in the course of construction. There are 14 scavengers employed for the cleaning of the public latrines besides those employed for the private scavenging. This number was considered adequate in consideration of closer proximity of the latrines in charge of the Tolies: but however special attention will be paid to this subject this year and if the number is found inadequate, provision will be made for the increase in the next budget.

The Council is alive to the importance of this duty, but rapid extention of the system is arrested by the fact of the collection of fees being found too difficult in the absence of provision for coercive measures in the act as in the case of other taxes. The Council, however, endeavours with utmost efforts to persuade the owners of houses to enlist their premises to the system. It is at present refrained from increasing the staff as it was directed in para 2 (b) of G.O. No 1669 M. L & M. dated 18th October 1895 that the expenditure cannot exceed the receipts under this head. Since the inspection 54 houses were also added.

sale last year was Rs 2,291-6-0. More carts are required as remarked in last inspection notes.

Will be attended to during next budget.

5. Water-Supply. As the new water-supply scheme is being rapidly pushed on, I do not think it worth while commenting on the existing sources. I inspected the site of the head works and found that the water was so abundant as to cause inconvenience to the Contractors; in fact, I was informed that twice the quantity of water required for the town was being pumped up, which must be considered a matter of congratulation. There are marks of fires in the river bed above the source, so I would recommend the Council to apply to the Collector for an order prohibiting the burning of bodies in the river bed above this point.

Only 3 classes of people viz the Europeans, the Pallers and the pariahs have been using the place. The former two were provided with suitable places for the burning and burial of their dead, while the latter being the residents outside the Town, the Sub. Collector has been addressed to select a place for them

6. Markets. There are two markets, one at Big Conjeeveram and the other at Hudsonpet. The former consists of mere mud huts with country tiled roofs, there being no attempt at paving. The butchers expose the meat for sale on wooden boxes of most repulsive aspect and fish is sold on filthy mats. This should be prohibited and polished slabs substituted so that the surface may be easily cleansed daily with water. The Hudsonpet market is a more ambitious structure, the butchers stalls being paved with tiles. The joints should be pointed with cement and the walls plastered with the same material for six feet from the floor. The drain should be cemented and made U-shaped in section, and the outlet seen to. The fish stalls should also be paved and plastered in similar fashion. Outside this enclosure a new stall has been erected, and is in good order, it

These recommendations will be attended to.

should

should be provided with a six foot pavement all round to prevent the purchasers kicking up the dust with their feet.

7. Slaughter-house. This consists of a country-tiled shed with asphalt flooring. This latter is in need of repair. The washings run out into an iron cistern, from which it is baled into a cart and removed to a spot near the gunpowder magazine where it is thrown out. There should be no difficulty in finding a sale for this valuable manure. I would suggest that a sloping road be made down to the mouth of the drain and that a cart be placed there to catch the washings; this would avoid the labour and mess inseparable from the present system of baling and then the cistern after cleaning and repainting could be used as an overhead reservoir to supply the slaughter house

The suggestions will be attended to

Notice will be published inviting tenders for the purpose.

house and market with water.

8. Grave-yards. There are 12 burial grounds within municipal limits but the majority of the dead seem to be disposed of in the riverbed, which is most objectionable. Tenders should be licensed under Section 242.

9. Vaccination. This is well carried on under the Superintendence of the Civil Apothecary. There is a depot at the hospital where calves are inoculated. A large proportion of cases are done with fresh lymph. There are 2 Vaccinators who seem to do their work well. The following table compares the work for the last 5 years.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896 up to end of June
Number Vaccinated	1630	1527	1887	1739	1040
— do — Successfully	1611	1500	1818	1523	942
— do — under one year of age	1007	1127	1322	1331	587
— do — Verified by Inspecting officer	944	953	1397	1353	751
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1632	683

The working of G. O. No. 1502 is shown below:—

Municipality	Total Births available for Vaccination during the year 1895.	Number died	Number left the town.	Number Vaccinated Successfully	Number previously Vaccinated under 5 years of age according to Monthly return	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895
Conjeevaram	1654	404	151	979	1070	86

Out of 66 children examined 59 bore marks of Vaccination, 4 were unprotected and 3 had marks of Small-pox.

10. Registration. There are four registrars viz. No. 11, 10, 97 & 8. One common register is kept for the whole town. The date of Vaccination is filled up at once; this should not be done, as the Column is meant to show the date of operation and the date on which the operation should be done. No prosecutions for failures to register have been instituted during the past year. The following shows the

This will be attended to

the result of registration:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896 up to end of June
Deaths from—					
Cholera	37	18	59	75	-
Small-pox	21	31	6	11	1
Fevers	333	365	348	360	161
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	169	183	137	167	57
Other causes	823	809	750	815	395
Total	1,383	1,406	1,300	1,428	614
Death rate	32·5	33·0	30·6	33·6	28·9
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1,632	683
Birth rate	35·5	35·9	39·4	38·3	32·1

These suggestions will be Considered at the ensuing budget.

11. Sanitary Administration.

There are no trained Sanitary Inspectors in this Municipality. As the town is such an important place of pilgrimage this is a point that should be insisted on. The present Chief Inspector should therefore in my opinion be sent to the next Sanitary Inspectors' Class, being allowed his full pay during this period, and not half only as proposed by the Chairman. The services of the illiterate Inspectors might be dispensed with

with and a second class certificated man employed; these two with a good peon each to look after the scavengers would probably suffice in the meantime. The number of tubes is too small and should be at once increased.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget.

W B Bannerman
M.D., B.Sc.,
Surgeon Major,
Inspector of Vaccination
& Dy Sanitary Comr.

Municipal Office
Conjeeveram
29th August 1896

Chairman
Municipality

Forbes George
12th August 1896

Cur No 659 896

Medical
Revenue Jo respects
17/8
2

No 1536/5

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municl Council, Conjeeveram.

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

Surg Lt Col,
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Fort St George
15th August 1896

(With an Endorsement)

No 12 of 1896-97

Extract from the minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its General meeting held on Monday the 24th August 1896 at 5 P. M.

Present

1. M. R. Ry N. Venkatapathi Naidoo Garu Chairman

Councillors

1 " V. Damodara Mudaliyar Avl
2 Syed Adam Shaik
3 M. R. Ry. A. Krishnasawmi aiyer Avl B.A
4 " M. K. Ramanadha Sarma Avl
5 " T. C. Kumaravenkatachariyar "
6 " Ekambara Gurukal "
7 " A. Desikachariyar " B.A
8 " C. S. Venkatarama Aiyer "
9 " Seetharamsah "
10 " Thirumal Row "
11 " V. S. Varadaraja Mudaliyar "
12 " C. J. M. Apparow Mudaliyar "
13 " S. Kachalai Mudaliyar "

B

Read Inspection Notes of the Conjeeveram Municipality by the Inspector of Vaccination and by Sanitary Commissioner with the Replies of the Chairman as required in para 2 of G.O No 1765 M. dated 23rd December 1893.

The replies of the Chairman are approved.

(Signed) N. Venkatapathi
Chairman

cwl (True Extract) Vice Chairman

No. M., SEPTEMBER 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. M. VENKATAPATHI NAIDU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and the Collector of Chingleput), dated 30th August 1896, Dis. No. 111-Gl.

With reference to G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, together with a copy of resolution of the Municipal Council, dated 24th August 1896, approving the replies of the Chairman thereto.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

CONJEEVERAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 1st, 2nd and 3rd July 1896.

Population as per census of {1881 37,275
{1891 42,548

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The town is a long straggling one, built for the most part on light sandy soil, and situated on the left bank of the Vegavathi river. In the dry season the subsoil water is at a depth of about 20 feet from the surface, but in the wet weather it comes up to within 4 feet, thus alternately wetting and drying a large amount of soil. This, forming as it does a suitable breeding ground for micro-organisms, would lead one to look for a large number of cases of fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, *if the soil is dirty*; and this is found to be so, for out of 1,424 deaths in 1895, 702 are returned as being due to cholera, fevers and bowel-complaints; and the local medical officer notes in his annual report for 1894–95 that "there was not a single month in the year when fever and dysentery did not prevail." It is therefore of great importance that the soil should be kept clean, but as will be seen under the heading "drainage" nothing practical is done in this direction.	Every attempt will be made to keep the soil clean, but the question of a regular drainage, the council thinks, would be a matter of financial difficulty at present.
2. *Roads.*—The main metalled roads are in good order and cleanly swept, but 27½ miles of road out of 35 are mere sandy tracks.	The total number of miles is 35, of which 9½ were metalled and the rest unmetalled. This year a mile and half of sandy road leading to the head of water-works has been taken up in hand for metalling.
3. *Drainage.*—There are no drains, and as a consequence the whole of the sewage soaks into the subsoil of the town, with the results noted	

Inspection Notes.

above. For instance, in Putheri street the backyards are full of holes, there is fœcal matter to be found scattered every where, and the drains run out into the paddy fields where a noisome swamp is formed; and this is not a singular instance. There are 63 cesspools in the town which are said to be cleaned by the owners "as often as necessary," but really the whole of the sullage water soaks into the inhabited area. It would be well for the council to remember that after the new water-works are finished a larger quantity of sullage water will be poured on to the soil of the town, and that if they do not therefore speedily introduce a drainage scheme to carry it off, the amount of fever and bowel-complaints is likely to increase. The people should be encouraged to grow succulent plants in their backyards to suck up as far as possible the water thrown out.

Chairman's Remarks.

Surface drains are annually cut for the free flow of water of all the houses which drain towards the streets. Arrangements are being made with the owners of houses to the planting of succulent plants such as plantain trees, &c., in the backyards in order that thrown out water may not stagnate and soak in the ground. New cesspools are not now allowed.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 29 open space latrines which are cleaned twice a day; these are kept as clean as their construction permits, but they should be replaced as soon as funds permit by standard plan ones with impermeable floors. The surroundings of some of them were far from clean and appeared to be as freely resorted to as the inside. There are 12 scavengers, or the same number as was pronounced by the Sanitary Commissioner to be inadequate in his last inspection notes; 2 more have, however, been budgeted for. Even so, I consider the staff much too small. The night-soil is removed to three depôts and there buried in trenches, but judging by the number and extent of these, I should say that only a very insignificant portion of the fœcal matter is thus removed from the town, the greater amount being eaten by the thousands of pigs with which the town swarms. More latrines are required.

The open space latrines will be replaced by those of standard plan gradually as the funds will permit. Two latrines in the new design have been budgeted and sanctioned for this year and they are in the course of construction. There are 14 scavengers employed for the cleaning of the public latrines besides those employed for the private scavenging. This number was considered adequate in consideration of closer proximity of the latrines in charge of the toties; but, however, special attention will be paid to this subject this year, and, if the number is found inadequate, provision will be made for the increase in the next budget.

(*b*) *Private scavenging.*—Nine hundred and twenty-one houses are cleaned by the municipality out of about 8,000—a very small proportion; this, however, is an increase of over 300 since last report. The staff for this is only 14, which is insufficient, as it means that each man must clean 65 latrines daily. The staff should be increased and the system extended, for the council should understand that this is one of the most important parts of their duty.

The council is alive to the importance of this duty, but rapid extension of the system is arrested by the fact of the collection of fees being found too difficult in the absence of provision for coercive measures in the Act as in the case of other taxes. The council, however, endeavours with utmost efforts to pursuade the owners of houses to enlist their privies to the system. It is at present refrained from increasing the staff as it was directed in paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., No. 1669 M., dated 18th October 1895, that the expenditure cannot exceed the receipts under this head. Since the inspection 54 houses were also added.

Will be attended to during next budget.

(*c*) *Rubbish removal.*—There are 498 dustbins, of which 123 are of corrugated iron. The rubbish is removed in 22 carts to 6 depôts where it is stored till the agricultural season. The sum realized from the sale last year was Rs. 2,291-6-0. More carts are required as remarked in last inspection notes.

5. *Water-supply.*—As the new water-supply scheme is being rapidly pushed on, I do not think it worth while commenting on the existing sources. I inspected the site of the head works and found that the water was so abundant as to cause inconvenience to the contractors; in fact, I was informed that twice the

quantity of water required for the town was being pumped up, which must be considered a matter of congratulation. There are marks of fires in the river bed above the source, so I would recommend the council to apply to the Collector for an order prohibiting the burning of bodies in the river bed above this point.

Only three classes of people, viz., the Brahmins, the Pallers and the Pariahs, have been using the place. The former two were provided with suitable places for the burning and burial of their dead, while the latter being the residents out side the town, the Sub-Collector has been addressed to select a place for them.

6. *Markets.*—There are two markets—one at Big Conjeeveram and the other at Hudsonpet. The former consists of mere mud huts with country tiled roof, there being no attempt at paving. The butchers expose the meat for sale on wooden boxes of most repulsive aspect, and fish is sold on filthy mats. This should be prohibited and polished slabs substituted, so that the surface may be easily cleansed daily with water. The Hudsonpet market is a more ambitious structure, the butchers' stalls being paved with tiles. The joints should be pointed with cement and the walls plastered with the same material for 6 feet from the floor. The drain should be cemented and made U-shaped in section, and the outlet seen to. The fish stalls should also be paved and plastered in similar fashion. Outside this enclosure a new stall has been erected, and is in good order; it should be provided with a 6-foot pavement all round to prevent the purchasers kicking up the dust with their feet.

These recommendations will be attended to.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—This consists of a country tiled shed with asphalt flooring. This latter is in need of repair. The washings run out into an iron cistern, from which it is baled into a cart and removed to a spot near the gunpowder magazine where it is thrown out. There should be no difficulty in finding a sale for this valuable manure. I would suggest that a sloping road be made down to the mouth of the drain and that a cart be placed there to catch the washings; this would avoid the labour and mess inseparable from the present system of baling and then the cistern after cleaning and repainting could be used as an overhead reservoir to supply the slaughter-house and market with water.

The suggestions will be attended to.

8. *Graveyards.*—There are twelve burial-grounds within municipal limits, but the majority of the dead seem to be disposed of in the river-bed, which is most objectionable. Vettians should be licensed under section 242.

Notice will be published inviting vettians for the purpose.

9. *Vaccination.*—This is well carried on under the superintendence of the civil apothecary. There is a depôt at the hospital where calves are inoculated. A large proportion of cases are done with fresh lymph. There are two vaccinators who seem to do their work well. The following table compares the work for the last five years:—

——	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of June.
Number vaccinated	1,630	1,527	1,887	1,739	1,040
,, ,, successfully	1,611	1,500	1,818	1,523	942
,, ,, under one year of age	1,007	1,127	1,322	1,331	587
,, verified by inspecting officer	944	953	1,397	1,353	751
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1,632	683

The working of G.O., No. 1502, is shown below :—

Municipality.	Total births available for vaccination during the year 1895.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number successfully vaccinated under one year of age according to monthly return.	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895.
Conjeeveram	1,654	404	151	979	1,070	86

Out of 66 children examined, 59 bore marks of vaccination, 4 were unprotected and 3 had marks of small-pox.

10. *Registration.*—There are four registrars on Rs. 11, 10, 9 and 8. One common register is kept for the whole town. The date of vaccination is filled up at once; this should not be done, as the column is meant to show the date of operation and the date on which the operation should be done. No prosecutions for failures to register have been instituted during the past year. The following shows the results of registration :—

This will be attended to.

——	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of June.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	37	18	59	75	..
Small-pox	21	31	6	13	1
Fevers	333	365	348	360	161
Dysentery and diarrhœa	169	183	137	167	57
Other causes	823	809	750	815	395
Total ..	1,383	1,406	1,300	1,428	614
Death-rate ..	32·5	33·0	30·6	33·6	28·9
Births	1,513	1,529	1,677	1,632	683
Birth-rate ..	35·5	35·9	39·4	38·3	32·1

11. *Sanitary administration.*—There are no trained sanitary inspectors in this municipality. As the town is such an important place of pilgrimage this is a point that should be insisted on. The present chief inspector should therefore, in my opinion, be sent to the next sanitary inspector's class, being allowed his full pay during this period, and not half only as proposed by the Chairman. The services of the illiterate inspectors might be dispensed with and a second-class certificated man employed; these two with a good peon each to look after the scavengers would probably suffice in the meantime. The number of toties is too small and should be at once increased.

These suggestions will be considered at the ensuing budget.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget.

Fort St. George,
12*th August* 1896.

Signed W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., B.Sc., Surg.-Major,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

No. 1536-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th August* 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

EXTRACT from the minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its general meeting held on Monday the 24th August 1896, at 5 P.M.

* * * * *

No. 12.—Read inspection notes of the Conjeeveram Municipality by the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with the replies of the Chairman as required in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

Resolution.—The replies of the Chairman are approved.

Cur. No. 80-Munl.

Forwarded.

2. The matter of providing a suitable site for burial and burning ground for the Pariahs is under correspondence with the Tahsildar and will be disposed of very shortly.

CHINGLEPUT,
5*th September* 1896.

(Signed) A. C. DUTT,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

SAIDAPET,
10*th September* 1896.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

C N° 2547

Conjeeveram
Inspection notes

K
P.S.

order

Recorded.

2. Early steps should be taken to prevent the burning and burial of dead bodies in the bed of the river

J.
The Chairman / M.o. Conjeeveram
- Collector of / Chingleput
- Sanitary / Commissioner
- Sanitary Engineer
Editor's Table.

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1770 M., 17th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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Enclosures.

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Inspected 1st, 2nd and 3rd July 1896.

Population as per census of {1881 37,275
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Site.—The town is a long straggling one, built for the most part on light sandy soil, and situated on the left bank of the Vegavathi river. In the dry season the subsoil water is at a depth of about 20 feet from the surface, but in the wet weather it comes up to within 4 feet, thus alternately wetting and drying a large amount of soil. This, forming as it does a suitable breeding ground for micro-organisms, would lead one to look for a large number of cases of fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, *if the soil is dirty;* and this is found to be so, for out of 1,424 deaths in 1895, 702 are returned as being due to cholera, fevers and bowel-complaints; and the local medical officer notes in his annual report for 1894-95 that "there was not a single month in the year when fever and dysentery did not prevail." It is therefore of great importance that the soil should be kept clean, but as will be seen under the heading "drainage" nothing practical is done in this direction.

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The suggestions will be attended to.

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Provision will be made in the ensuing budget.

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(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., B.Sc., Surgn.-Major,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

No. 1536-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

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(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

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No. 12.—Read inspection notes of the Conjeeveram Municipality by the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with the replies of the Chairman as required in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M, dated 23rd December 1893.

Resolution.—The replies of the Chairman are approved.

Cur. No. 80-Munl.

Forwarded.

2. The matter of providing a suitable site for burial and burning ground for the Paraiyas is under correspondence with the Tahsildar and will be disposed of very shortly.

CHINGLEPUT,
5th September 1896.

(Signed) A. C. DUTT,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

SAIDAPET,
10th September 1896.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 1770 M., dated 17th October 1896.

Recorded.

2. Early steps should be taken to prevent the burning and burial of dead bodies in the bed of the river.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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

Fxd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Fair copy sent to Press. 17-10-96
Returned for signature. 7-11-96
Sent to print. 7-11-96
Order complete 30
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.
AD. ASSTN. G.O., No. DATED
1896
CURRENT No. 2547-Leu (in type)
ENCLOSURES TO C. No.
ORDER OF GOVERNMENT
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT
STATEMENT WITH REFD.
PAPERS NOT FILED UP. BRING READY FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.
N.B.—
A = Print in full
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
Pers Shamsuddin please PR. 16/10/96