INDEX.

Local & Munl. (1896) Depart.

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G.O., No. 2036 M

DATED 27-11-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording with remarks, the Sanitary Concerns — on the Karwe Hemmt Qr

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Enclosures

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G.O., No. 2036 M., 27th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. V. SUBBA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Karúr, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue officer of the division, Coimbatore), dated 20th October 1896, No. 10.

I have the honour to submit herewith the accompanying inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Karúr Municipality with the necessary marginal entries as directed in G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

2. An extract from the proceedings of the council, dated 15th October 1896, approving the replies, is also herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

KARUR MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 5th to 8th August 1896.

Population according to the census of 1891 10,750

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—Much more strictness is necessary as to the working of sections 184 and 186 of Act No. IV of 1884.	A list of houses and lands falling under the sections has been made and notices will be issued.
2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Government having decided that Karúr should have a water-supply in preference to a drainage scheme (G.O., No. 469 M., dated 19th March 1895), it is hoped the council will not hesitate to make the usual formal request to Government that it may be carried out. The proximity of the source of supply—namely, the river Amarávati—will doubtless secure that the scheme be well within the means of the municipality, provided Government generously extends such aid as has been afforded elsewhere.	The council agrees in the suggestion that a supply of chemically and bacterially sound water will improve the public health, but is not in a position to express any definite opinion as to whether it will be within its means. Before applying to Government, the council wishes to ascertain the approximate cost of the scheme.
(*b*) In the meantime, steps must be taken to protect the river as well as the well supply; in the former case, by getting rid of the sources of pollution from burial and cremation grounds and sewage	

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
in the manner described in subsequent paragraphs; in the latter, by removing the stones which in certain instances are placed across the wells and on which persons stand in lifting water, and by plastering their interiors with cement down to the lowest level, as well as the platforms, so as to prevent soakage.	There is no municipal well with cross stones, but a few private wells used by the public have them. Notices will be issued to the owners to have parapet walls and pulleys and to have the stones removed. The wells most used by the public will be plastered with cement.
3. *Sewage*—(*a*) Car Street possesses a rough drain, which serves to carry the sewage towards the irrigation channel. It is, however, incomplete as it approaches the outlet. This could be arranged for at no great expense by the use of Burn & Co.'s (Calcutta) half-tile glazed drains, as laid down in this office circular, dated 18th May 1896, and of which the municipality already possesses a copy. It is, however, not advisable that the irrigation channel should be regarded as the outlet. There exists a cocoanut garden at the edge which the municipality should endeavour to secure and cultivate under sewage.	Plans and estimates for the construction of the drains have been prepared and will be submitted soon for the sanction of the Sanitary Board.
(*b*) The Chetty Street drain also is incomplete as it nears its outlet. The sewage was formerly discharged into a cocoanut garden, but, apparently, the owner will not now permit this. It would be advisable for the council either to come to terms with the owner, or acquire the area under the Land Acquisition Act for a sewage farm. Should neither proposal be feasible, it would be advisable to secure a narrow but long strip of the bare sand in the river-bed close to the bank that would probably be out of high flood mark except once or twice per annum. Here sewage farming might be conducted profitably, instead of allowing the sewage to soak into the sand as at present.	The tope, or a portion of it, will be obtained on lease for seven years from the owners and the Tahsildar Councillor will be requested to help the council in securing it. The Tahsildar and the Chairman will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.
(*c*) The bazaar street drain possesses no outlet, yet this could be provided at very small expense.	An outlet for the drain through a lane into the Car Street is included in the estimates referred to in paragraph 3 (*a*).
(*d*) The District Sanitary Officer lately suggested that the town drains might be flushed by the irrigation channels from a certain point. It has been stated that the levels preclude this. It is, however, possible that the general idea can be adopted, and that a ridge, which could have a pipe run through it, alone prevents this being effected. At any rate it is well worth while the municipality getting the area surveyed and coming to a decision. Probably the employment of an overseer by the council for a week or ten days would secure that the whole of the	The level of the bazaar street is higher than that of the part of the town where the channel runs. A professional man took levels and the results show that it is not possible to carry the water to the drains in the bazaar or other streets.

Inspection Notes.

matters referred to in this and paragraph 4 could be reduced to estimates and plans, that could be dealt with by the Sanitary Board. I advise that this course be taken.

(*e*) Where no continuous drains exist disposal of sewage in convenient plots or by filtration, as described in the above circular, should be pursued.

4. *Surface-water drainage.*—Much improvement could be effected in the bazaar street by seeing that misplaced stones and sand are removed.

5. *Night-soil conservancy.*—(*a*) There are nine public latrines. They are of the objectionable open-space pattern. Twelve new latrines of the Sanitary Board's covered pattern for small towns should be erected by allotting a certain sum annually.

(*b*) *Private Latrines.*—These are usually represented by a corner in the house compounds. Cheap and sanitarily correct forms of private latrines are now procurable. I enclose for the information of the council a pamphlet by Mr. Donaldson, of Calcutta, who has given the subject much attention. Under section 207, private latrines should be of a pattern approved by the council.

(*c*) One hundred and forty cesspits in which night-soil was received during several generations existed up to last year in the municipality. In the Comity lane, with commendable energy, the municipality has now caused these to be abolished and to be replaced by private latrines, which, if not of an unexceptionable pattern, are a very great improvement upon the forms they replaced. This effort was made in response to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's advice in his last inspection notes of the town. Several, however, still exist in the neighbourhood, the owners maintaining that they have no way by which the toties can enter. It is, however, their business to arrange for a way, and this should be insisted upon by constantly prosecuting under section 221. In instances pointed out to me where this excuse was pleaded, I saw no reason to accept it. If the owners will not go to the necessary expense—for this is what it means—they can at least employ Yenadies, or other castes to which they feel no objection as to permitting entry.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council has already resolved to adopt the system in a few places.

Notices will be given to remove the covering stones and planks over the drains.

A latrine of the new pattern will be constructed before December from the general savings this year.

Inspection Notes.

(*d*) *Night-soil Dépôt.*—A good site has been lately obtained. It now remains for the Chairman to cause it to be correctly laid out in the manner I explained to him fully verbally. If the ryots will not buy the night-soil, when it has undergone change into odourless poudrette by the mode explained to the Chairman, the municipal council should arrange to cultivate the land at their own cost. In the event of it being decided to act in this manner, the furrows should not be more than six inches deep, three inches being occupied by night-soil and three by earth.

(*e*) *Rubbish Depôt.*—This is too close to the public road. It is retained in an untidy condition. Both for sanitary and agricultural reasons, the rubbish should be retained closely packed. It would be better to transfer the rubbish depôt to the night-soil depôt. By appointing a peon to this single depôt, it would then be possible to ensure that orderliness and a correct check upon the trips made by carts are maintained.

(*f*) *Conservancy Staff and Plant.*—The following table shows the staff and plant at present employed :—

Municipality.	Estimated population.	Rubbish to be collected.	Number of carts.	Number of sweepers.	Night-soil to be collected.	Toties	Number of night-soil carts.	Probable quantity of rubbish unremoved from town site daily.	Probable quantity of night-soil unremoved from the town site daily.
		C. FT.			C FT.			C. FT.	C. FT.
Karúr ..	11,587	540	6	22	116	7	1	328	84

To secure efficiency, it would be necessary to employ the following staff and plant :—

Sweepers	12
Toties	23
Night-soil carts of 16 cubic feet capacity at two trips per day ..	4
Rubbish carts, 0·75 tons capacity ..	10

6. *The slaughter-house* is but a poor structure, but will suffice till more urgent matters are attended to ; provided its cleanliness is scrupulously observed. Instead of the gut contents being first scattered over the floor and subsequently, at the cost of much labour, removed, it would be advisable to cause the butchers to empty them into a mounted conservancy bucket, and remove them in this bodily.

Chairman's Remarks.

The instructions given will be carefully attended to. The night-soil was sold this year for Rs. 5 for the first time.

The present rubbish depôt was acquired recently and is too large to be enclosed. A portion of the ground will be walled and the rubbish stored in lots and sold in the manner pointed out by Government in their order reviewing the administration report for 1895–96, No. 1404 M., dated 20th August 1896.

The question of increasing the staff will be considered when the next budget is prepared in December. Additional carts —one for rubbish, another for night soil— have since been provided.

An iron bucket has been ordered.

Inspection Notes.

7. *Meat Market.*—Drains should be provided. The meat should be hung on steel hooks—not on ropes; the wooden boxes should be abolished in favour of polished, or at least well-smoothed, Cuddapah slabs. The municipality has recently gone to the expense of plastering the flooring with chunam. Cement plaster should have been employed, and, as soon as the present coating appears worn, it should be removed in favour of cement. The space behind the market should be protected by barbed iron to prevent persons committing muisance, or throwing rubbish there.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) In the Naya gulli graves are within twenty yards of dwellings. It would be advisable to shut this graveyard. There is no musjid on the spot or within a reasonable distance of it. At Abdul Nabi Makan the graves are within ten feet, and at the Burra Musjid graves are within three feet of dwellings. These two graveyards should be closed as soon as suitable sites are obtained for the Muhammadans elsewhere.

(*b*) A new burial-ground has been obtained for Hindus beyond the railway station. A well belonging to the chattram near the site should be closed. It would be particularly objectionable to open graveyards and cremation grounds on the banks of the river up-stream at all times; but especially so whilst the question of the water-supply to the town is pending. All graveyards and cremation grounds should be shifted below stream—a matter that should present in the administration of Karúr no special difficulty.

9. *Vaccination.*—The Chairman, of his own accord, last year took a census of children below ten years of age, and caused 450 who would otherwise have escaped vaccination to be operated upon. In this year, a second attempt was made with the result of securing 90 more cases. My inspection showed that it could only be by prolonged searching that unprotected cases could be discovered. I think the result reflects credit upon the Chairman. A statement showing the progress of infantile compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, is appended :—

Chairman's Remarks.

The lessees of the market will be directed to provide steel hooks.

As Cuddapah slabs are now available in Karúr, the suggestion will be carried out at once. The drain has been estimated for and sanctioned.

The council submits that there is considerable difficulty in finding out a suitable site below the stream. The question is important and likely to give trouble, as people cannot be easily induced to give up the present grounds. The matter will be separately considered and reported upon. Two sites—one for burning and the other for burying—were pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner, who advised that their selection may be postponed till after the water-supply scheme is decided.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

Name of Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 31st Dec 1895.	Number vaccinated.				Number postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccination to total births per cent.
		Successfully in the first instance.	Unsuccessfully in the first instance.	Successfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.	Unsuccessfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.					
Karúr ..	208	114	2	1	..	13 *plus* 3 pending before Magistrate.	45	30	..	55·28

10. *Vital Statistics.*—The following are the statistics gathered during the last five years:—

——	Birth rate per mille of estimated population.	Death rate per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the previous year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other cause.	
1892–93 ..	36·7	23·5	1·5	0·8	40·6	18·4	..	38·7	151·0
1893–94 ..	34·2	31·7	27·5	2·2	21·0	19·9	..	29·4	176·0
1894–95 ..	36·6	24·7	0·7	1·8	27·5	29·3	1·8	38·9	256·5
1895–96 ..	34·6	26·0	..	0·3	38·6	22·5	2·0	36·6	230·0
1896–97 ..	33·5	23·9	..	2·1	42·6	18·1	..	37·2	184·4

These figures show a heavy death-rate at intervals from cholera and constantly from bowel affections. In deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, Karúr stood second on the list of the municipal towns in this presidency during 1895, and this fact alone should impress the council with the absolute necessity for obtaining a correct and protected water-supply. This is not a matter of obtaining a *quantity* of water, for, doubtless, between wells and the river-water the town is sufficiently well off, but of obtaining water which, by reason of its mode of gathering and distribution, is bacterially and chemically of sanitarily sound quality.

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) There is in the persistent and intelligent manner in which the question of private cesspools was attacked by the council and private latrines were substituted, in the selection of a suitable night-soil depôt, and in sundry minor drainage and building improvements, evidence of a correct appreciation of the responsibilities of a municipal council, and I trust that this disposition will serve the council also in understanding fully the urgent necessity there exists for a correct water-supply.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) Much room for improvement in breaking the habit of committing common nuisance along the irrigation channels and other places exists, however, and the council should request the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the small aid afforded by the police to the carrying out of the clauses of the Towns Nuisance Act. In reference to this point, I understand only one policeman is available for duty in the town at a time, and this man has to attend at the railway station.	The Superintendent of Police has been addressed.

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

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

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the general meeting of the Municipal Council, Karúr, held on Thursday, the 15th October 1896.

* * * * *

1. The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, about the town of Karúr, dated 18th September 1896, and the remarks of the sub-committee councillors thereon.

Resolution.—The replies prepared by the sub-committee are approved.

* * * * *

Submitted to the Collector.

22*nd October* 1896.

(Signed) P. RAJAGOPALA CHARIYR,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

27*th October* 1896.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 2036 M., dated 27th November 1896.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take towards fencing the space behind the meat market and closing the objectionable Muhammadan grave-yards referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 (*a*) of the inspection notes has not been reported. This omission should be supplied.

(2) The further communication promised by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 8 (*b*) regarding the selection of sites for burial and burning grounds will be awaited.

(3) The council should make earnest endeavours to ensure the cleanliness of backyards and compounds of houses by rigorously enforcing the provisions of sections 207 and 221 of the District Municipalities Act, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Karúr.
" Collector of Coimbatore.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table.
Exd. A. Raitt.

L. M. 1,000—28-10-96.

Local & Munl. (189 *b.*) Department.

CURRENT No. 2922. M.

P.S.

Order No. 2036 M. dt 27-11-96
Recorded with the following remarks:—

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(3) The Council should make earnest endeavours to ensure the cleanliness of backyards and compounds of houses by rigorously enforcing the provisions of sections 207

From The Collector of Coimbatore.

Corr: No. 4038 / Rev: of '96.

Dated 27th October 1896.
Received 30th. —— do: ——
Registered " "
Enclosures (2)
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SUBJECT.

Forwarding the Karur municipal chairman's letter submitting the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras, on the Karur municipality ~~for 1896~~.

and 221 of the District municipalities Act, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

VR
25/11/96

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

The Chairman, M.C. Karur. 2
" Collector of Coimbatore. 3
" Sanitary Commissioner. 8
" Sanitary Engineer. 3
Doctors' Table.

Disp. 16/12/96

Karur Municipal Office,

Dated 20th October 1896.

No. 10.

Local & Municipal Dept.
Cipher No. 2992 M

FROM

M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao Avl,

CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
KARUR.

To,

THE Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Dept.
Fort Saint George, Madras.

Through,

The Revenue Officers of the Division,
Coimbatore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith, the accompanying Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras, on the Karur Municipality with the necessary marginal entries as directed in G.O. dated 23rd December 1893, No 1765-M.

2. An Extract from the proceedings of the Council, dated 15th October 96, approving the replies prepared by the Sub-Committee is also herewith Submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
V Subba Rao
Chairman.

24.9.96
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Rec. 8

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Coimbatore District

Karur Municipality

Inspected 5th & 8th August 1896

Population according to the Census of 1891 ——— 10,750.

Dwellings. Much more strictness is necessary as to the working of ——— Sections 184 and 186 of Act IV of 1884

2. Water supply. Government having decided that Karur should have a water supply in preference to a drainage scheme (G.O. No 469 Mu dated 19th March 1895), it is hoped the Council will not hesitate to make the most formal request to Government that it may be carried out. The proximity of the source of supply, namely the river Amravati, will doubtless secure that the scheme be well

within

A list of houses and lands falling under the Sections has been made And notices will be issued.

The Council agree in the suggestion that a supply of chemically and bacterially sound water will improve the public health, but is not in a position to express any definite opinion as to whether it will be within its means. Before applying to Government, the Council wishes to ascertain the approximate cost of the scheme.

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29/2 to 96

within the means of the Municipality, provided Government generously extends such aid as has been afforded elsewhere.

(b) In the meantime, steps must be taken to protect the river as well as the well supply; in the former case, by getting rid of the sources of pollution from burial and cremation grounds and sewage in the manner described in subsequent paras; in the latter, by removing the stones, which in certain instances are placed across the wells and on which persons stand in lifting water, and by plastering their interiors with cement down to the lowest level as well as the platforms, so as to prevent soakage.

There is no Municipal well, with Cross stones, but a few private wells used by the public have them. Notices will be issued to the owners to have parapet walls and pulleys and to have the stones removed. The wells most used by the public will be plastered with cement.

3. Sewage.— (a) Car street — possesses a rough drain, which

Plans and estimates for the construction of the drains have been prepared and will be submitted soon for the sanction of the Sanitary Board.

which serves to carry the sewage towards the irrigation channel. It is however incomplete as it approaches the outlet. This could be arranged for at no great expense by the use of Burn & Co's (Calcutta) half-tile glazed drains, as laid down in this Office Circular dated 18th May 1896, and of which the Municipality already possesses a copy. It is however, not advisable that the irrigation channel should be regarded as the outlet. There exists a cocoanut garden at the edge which the Municipality should endeavour to secure and cultivate under sewage.

The tope or a portion of it will be obtained on lease for seven years from the owners and the Tahsildar Councillor will be requested to help the Council in securing it.

The Tahsildar and the Chairman will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

(b) The Chetty street drain also is incomplete as it nears its outlet. The sewage was formerly discharged into a cocoanut garden, but, apparently, the owner will not now permit this.

It

It would be advisable for the Council either to come to terms with the owner, or acquire the area under the Land Requisition Act for a sewage farm. Should neither proposal be feasible, it would be advisable to secure a narrow but long strip of the bare sand in the river bed close to the bank, that would probably be out of high flood mark except once or twice per annum. Here sewage farming might be conducted profitably, instead of allowing the sewage to soak into the sand as at present.

(c). The bazaar street drain possesses no outlet, yet this could be provided at very small expense.

(d). The District Sanitary Officer lately suggested that the town drains might be flushed by the irrigation channels from a certain point. It has been stated that the levels preclude this. It is, however, possible that the general idea can be adopted, and that a ridge, which could have a pipe run through it, alone prevents this being effected. At any rate, it is well worth while the Municipality getting the area surveyed and coming to a decision. Probably, the employment of an overseer by the Council for a week or ten days would secure that the whole of the matters referred to in this and para 4 could be reduced to estimates and plans, that could be dealt with by the Sanitary Board. I advise that this course be taken.

(e) Where no continuous drains

The level of the bazaar street is higher than that ~~of the part~~ of the town where the Channel runs. A professional man took levels and the results shew that it is not possible to carry the wake to the drains in the bazaar or other streets.

An outlet for the drain through a lane into the Car street is included in the Estimates referred to in para 3(a).

drains exist, disposal of sewage in convenient plots or by filtration, as described in the above circulars, should be pursued.

The Council has already resolved to adopt the system in a few places.

4. Surface water drainage. Much improvement could be effected in the Bazaar street, by seeing that misplaced stones and sand are removed.

Notices will be given to remove the covering stones and planks over the drains.

5. (a) Night soil conservancy. There are 9 public latrines. They are of the objectionable open space pattern. 12 new latrines of the Sanitary Board's covered pattern should be erected, by allotting a certain sum annually.

A latrine of the new pattern will be constructed before December from the general Savings this year.

(b) Private latrines. These are usually represented by a corner in the house compounds. Cheap and sanitarily correct forms of private latrines are now procurable. I enclose

enclose for the information of the Council a pamphlet by Mr. Donaldson of Calcutta, who has given the subject much attention. Under Section 207, private latrines should be of a pattern approved by the Council. (c) 140 cesspits in which night soil was received during several generations, existed up to last year in the Municipality. In the County lane, with commendable energy, the Municipality has now caused these to be abolished and to be replaced by private latrines which, if not of an unexceptionable pattern, are a very great improvement upon the forms they replaced. This effort was made in response to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's advice in his last inspection Notes of the town. Several houses still exist

exist in the neighbourhood, the owners maintaining that they have no way by which the bricks can enter. It is, however, their business to arrange for a way, and this should be insisted upon by constantly prosecuting under Section 221. In instances pointed out to me where this excuse was pleaded, I saw no reason to accept it. If the owners will not go to the necessary expense - for this is what it means - they can at least employ — Gurkhas, or other castes to which they feel no objection as to permitting entry.

(d) Night soil depot. A good site has been lately obtained. It now remains for the Chairman to cause it to be correctly laid out in the manner I explained to him fully verbally. If the ryots will not buy the night soil, when it has undergone change into flourless poudrette by the mode explained to the Chairman, the Municipal Council should arrange to cultivate the land at their own cost. In the event of it being decided to act in this manner, the furrows should not be more than 6 inches deep, 3 inches being required by night soil and 3 by earth.

(e) Rubbish depot. This is too close to the public road. It is retained in an untidy condition. Both for sanitary and agricultural reasons, the rubbish should be retained closely packed. It would be better to transfer the rubbish depot to the night soil depot

The instructions given will be carefully attended to. The night-soil was sold this year for Rs for the first time.

The present rubbish depot was acquired recently and is too large to be enclosed. A portion of the ground will be walled and the rubbish stored in lots and sold in the manner pointed out by Government in their order reviewing the Administration report for 1895-1896. No. 1404 Dn. 20-8-96.

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depot. By appointing a peon to this single depot, it would then be possible to ensure that orderliners and a correct check upon the trips made by carts are maintained.

(f) Conservancy staff and plant. The following table shows the staff and plant at present employed:-

Municipality	Estimated Population	Rubbish collected	No. of carts	No. of sweepers	Night soil to be collected	Totties	No. of night soil carts	Probable quantity of rubbish to be removed from site daily	Probable quantity of night soil to be removed from site daily
		cft			cft			cft	cft
Karur	11,587	540	6	22	116	7	1	328	84

To secure efficiency, it would be necessary to employ the following staff and plant:

The question of increasing the staff will be considered when the next budget is prepared in December. Additional carts, one for rubbish another for night soil have since been provided.

Sweepers	Totties	Night soil carts of 16 C.ft capacity at two trips per day.	Rubbish Carts 0.75 tons capacity
12	23	4	10

See iron bucket has been ordered.

The lessees of the market will be directed to provide steel hooks.

As Cuddapah slabs are now available in Karur, the suggestion will be carried out at once. The drain has been estimated for and sanctioned.

6. The slaughter house is but a poor structure, but will suffice till more urgent matters are attended to; provided its cleanliness is scrupulously observed. Instead of the gut-contents being first scattered over the floor and subsequently, at the cost of much labour, removed, it would be advisable to cause the butchers to empty them into a mounted conservancy bucket, and remove them in this bodily.

7. Meat Market. Drains should be provided. The meat should be hung on steel hooks - not on ropes; the wooden boxes should be abolished in favor of polished or, at least well smoothed Cuddapah slabs. The Municipality has recently

recently gone to the expense of plastering the flooring with chunam. Cement plaster should have been employed, and, as soon as the present coating appears worn, it should be removed in favour of cement. The space behind the market should be protected by barbed wire to prevent persons committing nuisance, or throwing rubbish there.

8. Graveyards. (a) In the Naya gulli graves are within 20 yards of dwellings. It would be advisable to shut this graveyard. There is no mosjid in the spot, or within a reasonable distance of it. At Abdul Nabi makan the graves are within 10 feet, and, at the Burra mosjid, graves are within 3 feet of dwellings. These two graveyards

The Council Submits that there is considerable difficulty in finding out a suitable site below the Stream. The question is important and likely to give trouble, as people cannot be easily induced to give up the present grounds. The matter will be separately considered and reported upon. Two sites one for burning and the other for burying were pointed to the Sanitary Commissioner, who advised that their selection may be postponed till after the water-supply scheme is decided.

graveyards should be closed as soon as suitable sites are obtained for the two homes and elsewhere.

(b) A new burial ground has been obtained for Hindus beyond the Railway station. A well belonging to the Chuttram near the site should be closed. It would be particularly objectionable to open graveyards and cremation grounds on the banks of the river up-stream at all times; but especially so whilst the question of the water supply to the town is pending. All graveyards and cremation grounds should be shifted below stream.

9. Vaccination. The Chairman

a matter that should present in the administration of Karur no special difficulty.

Chairman, of his own accord last year took a census of children below ten years of age, and caused 450 who would otherwise have escaped vaccination to be operated upon. In this year, a second attempt was made with the result of securing 90 more cases. Any inspection showed that it could only be by prolonged searching that unprotected cases could be discovered. I think the result reflect credit upon the Chairman.

A statement showing the progress of infantile compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed by G.O. No 1502 Tu, dated 19th Octr 1894, is appended:—

Name of Municipality	Total births during preceding 6 months i.e. from 1st July to 31st Dec 1895	Number vaccinated: Successfully — 1st time	Unsuccessfully — 1st time	Successfully — 2nd time or 1st time (found unsuccessful)	Unsuccessfully — 2nd time or 1st time (found unsuccessful)	Number produced under Certificate of vaccination & 6 months	Number elicited	Number left the town	Number under vaccination for	Ratio % of successful vaccination to total births
Karur	208	114	2	1	–	13 plus 3 pending before Magistrate	45	30	–	55.28

10. Vital statistics. The following are the statistics gathered during the last 5 years:—

	Birth rate per mille of estimated Population	Death rate per mille of estimated Population	Percentage of deaths from: Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Leprosy	Other causes	Ratio % of deaths of infants under one year to births registered (births in the previous year
1892-93	36.7	23.5	1.5	0.8	40.6	18.4	.	38.7	151.0
1893-94	34.2	31.7	27.5	2.2	21.0	19.9	.	29.4	176.0
1894-95	36.6	24.7	0.7	1.8	27.5	29.3	1.8	38.9	256.5
1895-96	34.6	26.0	.	0.3	38.6	22.5	2.0	36.6	230.0
1896-97	33.5	23.9	.	2.1	42.6	18.1	.	37.2	184.4

These figures show a very heavy death rate at intervals from cholera and constantly from bowel affections. In deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, Karur stood second on the list of the Municipal towns in this Presidency during 1895, and this fact alone should impress the Council with the absolute necessity

necessity for obtaining a correct and protected water supply. This is not a matter of obtaining a quantity of water, for, doubtless, between wells and the river water the town is sufficiently well off but of obtaining water which, by reason of its mode of gathering and distribution, is bacterially and chemically of sanitarily sound quality.

11. Sanitary Administration.

(a) There is, in the persistent and intelligent manner in which the question of private cesspools was attacked by the Council, and private latrines were substituted, in the selection of a suitable night soil depot, and in sundry minor drainage and building improvements, evidence

J.

of a correct appreciation of the responsibilities of a Municipal Council, and I trust that this disposition will serve the Council also understanding fully the urgent necessity there exists for a correct water supply.

(b) Much room for improvement in breaking the habit of committing common nuisance along the irrigation channels and other places exists, however; and the Council should request the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the small aid afforded by the Police to the carrying out of the clauses of the Town Nuisance Act. In reference to this point. I understand only one policeman is available for duty in the town at a time, and this man has

The Superintendent of Police has been addressed.

Dubbalkar
20th October 1896 Chairman
Kaira Municipal office

has to attend at the
Railway station)

Surgn Lt Col
Sanitary Commissioner

Fort St George
15th Sept 1876

Enclo to Cur: no 4038 dt/ nw

Enclo to Cur: no 3547 dt/ nw

Extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of the Municipal Council Karur, held on Thursday the 15th October 1896.

× × × ×

1. The Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras, about the town of Karur dated 18th September 1896 and the remarks of the Sub-committee Councillors thereon.

The replies prepared by the Subcommittee are approved.

× × × × ×

/ Signed / V. Subba Rao
Chairman.

/ True extract /

Subbarao
Chairman.

Karur Municipal Office
20th October 1896

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5324 1/6
Rev

Current no 4038 96/6
New

From,

SUB-COLLECTOR,
RECEIVED
22 OCT. 96
COIMBATORE.

The Chairman,

Municipal Council,

Karur.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department

Fort St George, Madras

Through,

The Revenue officer of the Division

Coimbatore Dt.

Dated 20th
Despd 21st
Received
} Octr 1896

Cl. 8 No. 10.

Submitted to the Collector

Encls. (2)

Rejected as irrelevant

Subject.

Submitting the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras on the Karur Municipality for 1896.

Forwarded

Ambu Reddy

27/10/96 C.V. 27/10

Collector

No. M., November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. V. SUBBA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Karúr, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue officer of the division, Coimbatore), dated 20th October 1896, No. 10.

I have the honour to submit herewith the accompanying inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Karúr Municipality with the necessary marginal entries as directed in G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

2. An extract from the proceedings of the council, dated 15th October 1896, approving the replies, is also herewith submitted.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Karur Municipality.

Inspected 5th to 8th August 1896.

Population according to the census of 1891 10,750

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—Much more strictness is necessary as to the working of sections 184 and 186 of Act No. IV of 1884.	A list of houses and lands falling under the sections has been made and notices will be issued.
2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Government having decided that Karúr should have a water-supply in preference to a drainage scheme (G.O., No. 469 M., dated 19th March 1895), it is hoped the council will not hesitate to make the usual formal request to Government that it may be carried out. The proximity of the source of supply—namely, the river Amarávati—will doubtless secure that the scheme be well within the means of the municipality, provided Government generously extends such aid as has been afforded elsewhere.	The council agrees in the suggestion that a supply of chemically and bacterially sound water will improve the public health, but is not in a position to express any definite opinion as to whether it will be within its means. Before applying to Government, the council wishes to ascertain the approximate cost of the scheme.
(*b*) In the meantime, steps must be taken to protect the river as well as the well supply; in the former case, by getting rid of the sources of pollution from burial and cremation grounds and sewage	

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
in the manner described in subsequent paragraphs; in the latter, by removing the stones which in certain instances are placed across the wells and on which persons stand in lifting water, and by plastering their interiors with cement down to the lowest level, as well as the platforms, so as to prevent soakage.	There is no municipal well with cross stones, but a few private wells used by the public have them. Notices will be issued to the owners to have parapet walls and pulleys and to have the stones removed. The wells most used by the public will be plastered with cement.
3. *Sewage*—(*a*) Car Street possesses a rough drain, which serves to carry the sewage towards the irrigation channel. It is, however, incomplete as it approaches the outlet. This could be arranged for at no great expense by the use of Burn & Co.'s (Calcutta) half-tile glazed drains, as laid down in this office circular, dated 18th May 1896, and of which the municipality already possesses a copy. It is, however, not advisable that the irrigation channel should be regarded as the outlet. There exists a cocoanut garden at the edge which the municipality should endeavour to secure and cultivate under sewage.	Plans and estimates for the construction of the drains have been prepared and will be submitted soon for the sanction of the Sanitary Board.
	The tope, or a portion of it, will be obtained on lease for seven years from the owners and the Tahsildar Councillor will be requested to help the council in securing it.
(*b*) The Chetty Street drain also is incomplete as it nears its outlet. The sewage was formerly discharged into a cocoanut garden, but, apparently, the owner will not now permit this. It would be advisable for the council either to come to terms with the owner, or acquire the area under the Land Acquisition Act for a sewage farm. Should neither proposal be feasible, it would be advisable to secure a narrow but long strip of the bare sand in the river-bed close to the bank that would probably be out of high flood mark except once or twice per annum. Here sewage farming might be conducted profitably, instead of allowing the sewage to soak into the sand as at present.	The Tahsildar and the Chairman will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.
(*c*) The bazaar street drain possesses no outlet, yet this could be provided at very small expense.	An outlet for the drain through a lane into the Car Street is included in the estimates referred to in paragraph 3 (*a*).
(*d*) The District Sanitary Officer lately suggested that the town drains might be flushed by the irrigation channels from a certain point. It has been stated that the levels preclude this. It is, however, possible that the general idea can be adopted, and that a ridge, which could have a pipe run through it, alone prevents this being effected. At any rate it is well worth while the municipality getting the area surveyed and coming to a decision. Probably the employment of an overseer by the council for a week or ten days would secure that the whole of the	The level of the bazaar street is higher than that of the part of the town where the channel runs. A professional man took levels and the results show that it is not possible to carry the water to the drains in the bazaar or other streets.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
matters referred to in this and paragraph 4 could be reduced to estimates and plans, that could be dealt with by the Sanitary Board. I advise that this course be taken.	
(*e*) Where no continuous drains exist disposal of sewage in convenient plots or by filtration, as described in the above circular, should be pursued.	The council has already resolved to adopt the system in a few places.
4. *Surface-water drainage.*—Much improvement could be effected in the bazaar street by seeing that misplaced stones and sand are removed.	Notices will be given to remove the covering stones and planks over the drains.
5. *Night-soil conservancy.*—(*a*) There are nine public latrines. They are of the objectionable open-space pattern. Twelve new latrines of the Sanitary Board's covered pattern for small towns should be erected by allotting a certain sum annually.	A latrine of the new pattern will be constructed before December from the general savings this year.
(*b*) *Private Latrines.*—These are usually represented by a corner in the house compounds. Cheap and sanitarily correct forms of private latrines are now procurable. I enclose for the information of the council a pamphlet by Mr. Donaldson, of Calcutta, who has given the subject much attention. Under section 207, private latrines should be of a pattern approved by the council.	
(*c*) One hundred and forty cesspits in which night-soil was received during several generations existed up to last year in the municipality. In the Comity lane, with commendable energy, the municipality has now caused these to be abolished and to be replaced by private latrines, which, if not of an unexceptionable pattern, are a very great improvement upon the forms they replaced. This effort was made in response to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's advice in his last inspection notes of the town. Several, however, still exist in the neighbourhood, the owners maintaining that they have no way by which the toties can enter. It is, however, their business to arrange for a way, and this should be insisted upon by constantly prosecuting under section 221. In instances pointed out to me where this excuse was pleaded, I saw no reason to accept it. If the owners will not go to the necessary expense—for this is what it means—they can at least employ Yenadies, or other castes to which they feel no objection as to permitting entry.	

Inspection Notes.

(*d*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—A good site has been lately obtained. It now remains for the Chairman to cause it to be correctly laid out in the manner I explained to him fully verbally. If the ryots will not buy the night-soil, when it has undergone change into odourless poudrette by the mode explained to the Chairman, the municipal council should arrange to cultivate the land at their own cost. In the event of it being decided to act in this manner, the furrows should not be more than six inches deep, three inches being occupied by night-soil and three by earth.

(*e*) *Rubbish Depôt.*—This is too close to the public road. It is retained in an untidy condition. Both for sanitary and agricultural reasons, the rubbish should be retained closely packed. It would be better to transfer the rubbish depôt to the night-soil depôt. By appointing a peon to this single depôt, it would then be possible to ensure that orderliness and a correct check upon the trips made by carts are maintained.

(*f*) *Conservancy Staff and Plant.*—The following table shows the staff and plant at present employed :—

Chairman's Remarks.

The instructions given will be carefully attended to. The night-soil was sold this year for Rs. 5 for the first time.

The present rubbish depôt was acquired recently and is too large to be enclosed. A portion of the ground will be walled and the rubbish stored in lots and sold in the manner pointed out by Government in their order reviewing the administration report for 1895–96, No. 1404 M., dated 20th August 1896.

Municipality.	Estimated population.	Rubbish to be collected.	Number of carts.	Number of sweepers.	Night-soil to be collected.	Toties.	Number of night-soil carts.	Probable quantity of rubbish unremoved from town site daily.	Probable quantity of night-soil unremoved from the town site daily.
		c. ft.			c. ft.			c. ft.	c. ft.
Karúr ..	11,587	540	6	22	116	7	1	328	84

To secure efficiency, it would be necessary to employ the following staff and plant :—

Sweepers	12
Toties	23
Night-soil carts of 16 cubic feet capacity at two trips per day ..	4
Rubbish carts, 0·75 tons capacity ..	10

The question of increasing the staff will be considered when the next budget is prepared in December. Additional carts —one for rubbish, another for night soil— have since been provided.

6. *The slaughter-house* is but a poor structure, but will suffice till more urgent matters are attended to ; provided its cleanliness is scrupulously observed. Instead of the gut contents being first scattered over the floor and subsequently, at the cost of much labour, removed, it would be advisable to cause the butchers to empty them into a mounted conservancy bucket, and remove them in this bodily.

An iron bucket has been ordered.

Inspection Notes.

7. *Meat Market.*—Drains should be provided. The meat should be hung on steel hooks—not on ropes; the wooden boxes should be abolished in favour of polished, or at least well-smoothed, Cuddapah slabs. The municipality has recently gone to the expense of plastering the flooring with chunam. Cement plaster should have been employed, and, as soon as the present coating appears worn, it should be removed in favour of cement. The space behind the market should be protected by barbed iron to prevent persons committing muisance, or throwing rubbish there.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) In the Naya gulli graves are within twenty yards of dwellings. It would be advisable to shut this graveyard. There is no musjid on the spot or within a reasonable distance of it. At Abdul Nabi Makan the graves are within ten feet, and at the Burra Musjid graves are within three feet of dwellings. These two graveyards should be closed as soon as suitable sites are obtained for the Muhammadans elsewhere.

(*b*) A new burial-ground has been obtained for Hindus beyond the railway station. A well belonging to the chattram near the site should be closed. It would be particularly objectionable to open graveyards and cremation grounds on the banks of the river up-stream at all times; but especially so whilst the question of the water-supply to the town is pending. All graveyards and cremation grounds should be shifted below stream—a matter that should present in the administration of Karúr no special difficulty.

9. *Vaccination.*—The Chairman, of his own accord, last year took a census of children below ten years of age, and caused 450 who would otherwise have escaped vaccination to be operated upon. In this year, a second attempt was made with the result of securing 90 more cases. My inspection showed that it could only be by prolonged searching that unprotected cases could be discovered. I think the result reflects credit upon the Chairman. A statement showing the progress of infantile compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, is appended:—

Chairman's Remarks.

The lessees of the market will be directed to provide steel hooks.

As Cuddapah slabs are now available in Karúr, the suggestion will be carried out at once. The drain has been estimated for and sanctioned.

The council submits that there is considerable difficulty in finding out a suitable site below the stream. The question is important and likely to give trouble, as people cannot be easily induced to give up the present grounds. The matter will be separately considered and reported upon. Two sites—one for burning and the other for burying—were pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner, who advised that their selection may be postponed till after the water-supply scheme is decided.

Inspection Notes. Chairmen's Remarks.

Name of Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1895.	Number vaccinated.				Number postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccination to total births per cent.
		Successfully in the first instance.	Unsuccessfully in the first instance.	Successfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.	Unsuccessfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.					
Karûr ..	208	114	2	1	..	13 *plus* 3 pending before Magistrate.	45	30	..	55·28

10. *Vital Statistics.*—The following are the statistics gathered during the last five years:—

——	Birth rate per mille of estimated population.	Death rate per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the previous year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other cause.	
1892–93 ..	36·7	23·5	1·5	0·8	40·6	18·4	..	38·7	151·0
1893–94 ..	34·2	31·7	27·5	2·2	21·0	19·9	..	29·4	176·0
1894–95 ..	36·6	24·7	0·7	1·8	27 5	29·3	1·8	38·9	256·5
1895–96 ..	34·6	26·0	..	0·3	38·6	22·5	2·0	36·6	230·0
1896–97 ..	33·5	23·9	..	2·1	42·6	18·1	..	37·2	184·4

These figures show a heavy death-rate at intervals from cholera and constantly from bowel affections. In deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, Karúr stood second on the list of the municipal towns in this presidency during 1895, and this fact alone should impress the council with the absolute necessity for obtaining a correct and protected water-supply. This is not a matter of obtaining a *quantity* of water, for, doubtless, between wells and the river-water the town is sufficiently well off, but of obtaining water which, by reason of its mode of gathering and distribution, is bacterially and chemically of sanitarily sound quality.

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) There is in the persistent and intelligent manner in which the question of private cesspools was attacked by the council and private latrines were substituted, in the selection of a suitable night-soil depôt, and in sundry minor drainage and building improvements, evidence of a correct appreciation of the responsibilities of a municipal council, and I trust that this disposition will serve the council also in understanding fully the urgent necessity there exists for a correct water-supply.

Inspection Notes.

(*b*) Much room for improvement in breaking the habit of committing common nuisance along the irrigation channels and other places exists, however, and the council should request the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the small aid afforded by the police to the carrying out of the clauses of the Towns Nuisance Act. In reference to this point, I understand only one policeman is available for duty in the town at a time, and this man has to attend at the railway station.

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

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

Chairman's Remarks.

The Superintendent of Police has been addressed.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the general meeting of the Municipal Council, Karúr, held on Thursday, the 15th October 1896.

* * * * *

1. The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, about the town of Karúr, dated 18th September 1896, and the remarks of the sub-committee councillors thereon.

Resolution.—The replies prepared by the sub-committee are approved.

* * * * *

Submitted to the Collector.

(Signed) P. RAJAGOPALA CHARIYR,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

22*nd October* 1896.

Forwarded.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Collector.

27*th October* 1896.

Pofce C. No. 2922-M
17/11

Karur

28/11

Lr. No. 2036-M.

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. }1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2036 M., 27th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. V. SUBBA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Karúr, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue officer of the division, Coimbatore), dated 20th October 1896, No. 10.

I have the honour to submit herewith the accompanying inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Karúr Municipality with the necessary marginal entries as directed in G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

2. An extract from the proceedings of the council, dated 15th October 1896, approving the replies, is also herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

KARUR MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 5th to 8th August 1896.

Population according to the census of 1891 10,750

Inspection Notes.

Dwellings.—Much more strictness is necessary as to the working of sections 184 and 186 of Act No. IV of 1884.

2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Government having decided that Karúr should have a water-supply in preference to a drainage scheme (G.O., No. 469 M., dated 19th March 1895), it is hoped the council will not hesitate to make the usual formal request to Government that it may be carried out. The proximity of the source of supply—namely, the river Amarávati—will doubtless secure that the scheme be well within the means of the municipality, provided Government generously extends such aid as has been afforded elsewhere.

(*b*) In the meantime, steps must be taken to protect the river as well as the well supply; in the former case, by getting rid of the sources of pollution from burial and cremation grounds and sewage

Chairman's Remarks.

A list of houses and lands falling under the sections has been made and notices will be issued.

The council agrees in the suggestion that a supply of chemically and bacterially sound water will improve the public health, but is not in a position to express any definite opinion as to whether it will be within its means. Before applying to Government, the council wishes to ascertain the approximate cost of the scheme.

Inspection Notes.

in the manner described in subsequent paragraphs; in the latter, by removing the stones which in certain instances are placed across the wells and on which persons stand in lifting water, and by plastering their interiors with cement down to the lowest level, as well as the platforms, so as to prevent soakage.

3. *Sewage*—(*a*) Car Street possesses a rough drain, which serves to carry the sewage towards the irrigation channel. It is, however, incomplete as it approaches the outlet. This could be arranged for at no great expense by the use of Burn & Co.'s (Calcutta) half-tile glazed drains, as laid down in this office circular, dated 18th May 1896, and of which the municipality already possesses a copy. It is, however, not advisable that the irrigation channel should be regarded as the outlet. There exists a cocoanut garden at the edge which the municipality should endeavour to secure and cultivate under sewage.

(*b*) The Chetty Street drain also is incomplete as it nears its outlet. The sewage was formerly discharged into a cocoanut garden, but, apparently, the owner will not now permit this. It would be advisable for the council either to come to terms with the owner, or acquire the area under the Land Acquisition Act for a sewage farm. Should neither proposal be feasible, it would be advisable to secure a narrow but long strip of the bare sand in the river-bed close to the bank that would probably be out of high flood mark except once or twice per annum. Here sewage farming might be conducted profitably, instead of allowing the sewage to soak into the sand as at present.

(*c*) The bazaar street drain possesses no outlet, yet this could be provided at very small expense.

(*d*) The District Sanitary Officer lately suggested that the town drains might be flushed by the irrigation channels from a certain point. It has been stated that the levels preclude this. It is, however, possible that the general idea can be adopted, and that a ridge, which could have a pipe run through it, alone prevents this being effected. At any rate it is well worth while the municipality getting the area surveyed and coming to a decision. Probably the employment of an overseer by the council for a week or ten days would secure that the whole of the

Chairman's Remarks.

There is no municipal well with cross stones, but a few private wells used by the public have them. Notices will be issued to the owners to have parapet walls and pulleys and to have the stones removed.

The wells most used by the public will be plastered with cement.

Plans and estimates for the construction of the drains have been prepared and will be submitted soon for the sanction of the Sanitary Board.

The tope, or a portion of it, will be obtained on lease for seven years from the owners and the Tahsildar Councillor will be requested to help the council in securing it.

The Tahsildar and the Chairman will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

An outlet for the drain through a lane into the Car Street is included in the estimates referred to in paragraph 3 (*a*).

The level of the bazaar street is higher than that of the part of the town where the channel runs. A professional man took levels and the results show that it is not possible to carry the water to the drains in the bazaar or other streets.

Inspection Notes.

matters referred to in this and paragraph 4 could be reduced to estimates and plans, that could be dealt with by the Sanitary Board. I advise that this course be taken.

(*e*) Where no continuous drains exist disposal of sewage in convenient plots or by filtration, as described in the above circular, should be pursued.

4. *Surface-water drainage.*—Much improvement could be effected in the bazaar street by seeing that misplaced stones and sand are removed.

5. *Night-soil conservancy.*—(*a*) There are nine public latrines. They are of the objectionable open-space pattern. Twelve new latrines of the Sanitary Board's covered pattern for small towns should be erected by allotting a certain sum annually.

(*b*) *Private Latrines.*—These are usually represented by a corner in the house compounds. Cheap and sanitarily correct forms of private latrines are now procurable. I enclose for the information of the council a pamphlet by Mr. Donaldson of Calcutta, who has given the subject much attention. Under section 207, private latrines should be of a pattern approved by the council.

(*c*) One hundred and forty cesspits in which night-soil was received during several generations existed up to last year in the municipality. In the Comity lane, with commendable energy, the municipality has now caused these to be abolished and to be replaced by private latrines, which, if not of an unexceptionable pattern, are a very great improvement upon the forms they replaced. This effort was made in response to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's advice in his last inspection notes of the town. Several, however, still exist in the neighbourhood, the owners maintaining that they have no way by which the toties can enter. It is, however, their business to arrange for a way, and this should be insisted upon by constantly prosecuting under section 221. In instances pointed out to me where this excuse was pleaded, I saw no reason to accept it. If the owners will not go to the necessary expense—for this is what it means—they can at least employ Yenadies, or other castes to which they feel no objection as to permitting entry.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council has already resolved to adopt the system in a few places.

Notices will be given to remove the covering stones and planks over the drains.

A latrine of the new pattern will be constructed before December from the general savings this year.

Inspection Notes.

(*d*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—A good site has been lately obtained. It now remains for the Chairman to cause it to be correctly laid out in the manner I explained to him fully verbally. If the ryots will not buy the night-soil, when it has undergone change into odourless poudrette by the mode explained to the Chairman, the municipal council should arrange to cultivate the land at their own cost. In the event of its being decided to act in this manner, the furrows should not be more than six inches deep, three inches being occupied by night-soil and three by earth.

(*e*) *Rubbish Depôt.*—This is too close to the public road. It is retained in an untidy condition. Both for sanitary and agricultural reasons, the rubbish should be retained closely packed. It would be better to transfer the rubbish depôt to the night-soil depôt. By appointing a peon to this single depôt, it would then be possible to ensure that orderliness and a correct check upon the trips made by carts are maintained.

(*f*) *Conservancy Staff and Plant.*—The following table shows the staff and plant at present employed :—

Municipality.	Estimated population.	Rubbish to be collected.	Number of carts.	Number of sweepers.	Night-soil to be collected.	Toties	Number of night-soil carts.	Probable quantity of rubbish unremoved from town site daily.	Probable quantity of night-soil unremoved from the town site daily.
		c. ft.			c. ft.			c. ft.	c. ft.
Karúr ..	11,587	540	6	22	116	7	1	328	84

To secure efficiency, it would be necessary to employ the following staff and plant :—

Sweepers	12
Toties	23
Night-soil carts of 16 cubic feet capacity at two trips per day ..	4
Rubbish carts, 0·75 tons capacity ..	10

6. *The slaughter-house* is but a poor structure, but will suffice till more urgent matters are attended to, provided its cleanliness is scrupulously observed. Instead of the gut contents being first scattered over the floor and subsequently, at the cost of much labour, removed, it would be advisable to cause the butchers to empty them into a mounted conservancy bucket, and remove them in this bodily.

Chairman's Remarks.

The instructions given will be carefully attended to. The night-soil was sold this year for Rs. 5 for the first time.

The present rubbish depôt was acquired recently and is too large to be enclosed. A portion of the ground will be walled and the rubbish stored in lots and sold in the manner pointed out by Government in their order reviewing the administration report for 1895–96, No. 1404 M., dated 20th August 1896.

The question of increasing the staff will be considered when the next budget is prepared in December. Additional carts —one for rubbish, another for night soil— have since been provided.

An iron bucket has been ordered.

Inspection Notes.

7. *Meat Market.*—Drains should be provided. The meat should be hung on steel hooks—not on ropes; the wooden boxes should be abolished in favour of polished, or at least well-smoothed, Cuddapah slabs. The municipality has recently gone to the expense of plastering the flooring with chunam. Cement plaster should have been employed, and, as soon as the present coating appears worn, it should be removed in favour of cement. The space behind the market should be protected by barbed iron to prevent persons committing muisance, or throwing rubbish there.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) In the Naya gulli graves are within twenty yards of dwellings. It would be advisable to shut this graveyard. There is no musjid on the spot or within a reasonable distance of it. At Abdul Nabi Makan the graves are within ten feet, and at the Burra Musjid graves are within three feet of dwellings. These two graveyards should be closed as soon as suitable sites are obtained for the Muhammadans elsewhere.

(*b*) A new burial-ground has been obtained for Hindus beyond the railway station. A well belonging to the chattram near the site should be closed. It would be particularly objectionable to open graveyards and cremation grounds on the banks of the river up-stream at all times; but especially so whilst the question of the water-supply to the town is pending. All graveyards and cremation grounds should be shifted below stream—a matter that should present in the administration of Karúr no special difficulty.

9. *Vaccination.*—The Chairman, of his own accord, last year took a census of children below ten years of age, and caused 450 who would otherwise have escaped vaccination to be operated upon. In this year, a second attempt was made with the result of securing 90 more cases. My inspection showed that it could only be by prolonged searching that unprotected cases could be discovered. I think the result reflects credit upon the Chairman. A statement showing the progress of infantile compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, is appended:—

Chairman's Remarks.

The lessees of the market will be directed to provide steel hooks.

As Cuddapah slabs are now available in Karúr, the suggestion will be carried out at once. The drain has been estimated for and sanctioned.

The council submits that there is considerable difficulty in finding out a suitable site below the stream. The question is important and likely to give trouble, as people cannot be easily induced to give up the present grounds. The matter will be separately considered and reported upon. Two sites—one for burning and the other for burying—were pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner, who advised that their selection may be postponed till after the water-supply scheme is decided.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

Name of Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1895.	Number vaccinated. Successfully in the first instance.	Unsuccessfully in the first instance.	Successfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.	Unsuccessfully a second time as the first operation proved unsuccessful.	Number postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccination to total births per cent.
Karúr ..	208	114	2	1	..	13 *plus* 3 pending before Magistrate.	45	30	..	55·28

10. *Vital Statistics.*—The following are the statistics gathered during the last five years:—

—	Birth rate per mille of estimated population.	Death rate per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other cause.	Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the previous year.
1892–93 ..	36·7	23·5	1·5	0·8	40·6	18·4	..	38·7	151·0
1893–94 ..	34·2	31·7	27·5	2·2	21·0	19·9	..	29·4	176·0
1894–95 ..	36·6	24·7	0·7	1·8	27·5	29·3	1·8	38·9	256·5
1895–96 ..	34·6	26·0	..	0·3	38·6	22·5	2·0	36·6	230·0
1896–97 ..	33·5	23·9	..	2·1	42·6	18·1	..	37·2	184·4

These figures show a heavy death-rate at intervals from cholera and constantly from bowel affections. In deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, Karúr stood second on the list of the municipal towns in this presidency during 1895, and this fact alone should impress the council with the absolute necessity for obtaining a correct and protected water-supply. This is not a matter of obtaining a *quantity* of water, for, doubtless, between wells and the river-water the town is sufficiently well off, but of obtaining water which, by reason of its mode of gathering and distribution, is bacterially and chemically of sanitarily sound quality.

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) There is in the persistent and intelligent manner in which the question of private cesspools was attacked by the council and private latrines were substituted, in the selection of a suitable night-soil depôt, and in sundry minor drainage and building improvements, evidence of a correct appreciation of the responsibilities of a municipal council, and I trust that this disposition will serve the council also in understanding fully the urgent necessity there exists for a correct water-supply.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) Much room for improvement in breaking the habit of committing common nuisance along the irrigation channels and other places exists, however, and the council should request the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the small aid afforded by the police to the carrying out of the clauses of the Towns Nuisance Act. In reference to this point, I understand only one policeman is available for duty in the town at a time, and this man has to attend at the railway station.	The Superintendent of Police has been addressed.

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

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

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the general meeting of the Municipal Council, Karúr, held on Thursday, the 15th October 1896.

* * * * * *

1. The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, about the town of Karúr, dated 18th September 1896, and the remarks of the sub-committee councillors thereon.

Resolution.—The replies prepared by the sub-committee are approved.

* * * * *

Submitted to the Collector.

22*nd October* 1896.

(Signed) P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

27*th October* 1896.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 2036 M., dated 27th November 1896.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take towards fencing the space behind the meat market and closing the objectionable Muhammadan graveyards referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 (*a*) of the inspection notes has not been reported. This omission should be supplied.

(2) The further communication promised by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 8 (*b*) regarding the selection of sites for burial and burning grounds will be awaited.

(3) The council should make earnest endeavours to ensure the cleanliness of backyards and compounds of houses by rigorously enforcing the provisions of sections 207 and 221 of the District Municipalities Act, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.