[300—10-3-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 245 M

DATED 12th February 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 12. 2. 96
No. 245 m

First copy sent to Press. 12/2/96

Returned for signature. 5/3/96

Despatched in print. 6/3/96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Reminding, with remarks
Dr Sandt. Communication
on the Municipal

Back Paper, No. of 18

10/

Further Paper, No. of 18

Read again Order of Government, dated 18 , No.

Enclosures.

Current No. 3811-M- G. A.

Statement with ditto.

Order, &c., of Government

Papers kept out of File, and originals (not paged).

Number of copies required. With Letter

N.B.— Printed.
Letter only.
Drawing only.
Not for m

Press Show front Please - PR. 12/2/96

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 245 M., 12th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18

10/

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 3811-M- G. A.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FIL[E] AT ORIGI
(not paged).

Pres Shewfrint Please -
PR
12/2/96

O[r]d[er] 70

NUMBER OF COPIE[S] [w]h Lett
REQUIRED.

N.B.— [P]rinted.
[C]t only.
[E]g only.
[N]ot for m

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 245 M., 12th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 3811.m- G.A.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE AT ORIGIN
(not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. Of 70 with Lett

N.B.— printed.
t only.
g only.
not for m

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18

10/

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

Pres Shortfrint Please-
PR.
12/2/16

during the past year. It would be highly advisable if the Municipality allotted certain grounds in each locality as available for this purpose, and mapped out each portion with roads showing the lines and frontage according to which new houses must be constructed. The present practice of digging rich earth for building purposes in the immediate vicinity of new dwellings should be prohibited, as they are invariably filled in with rubbish to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants.

Steps will be taken in this direction in consultation with revenue authorities.

There are 44 dustbins - 26 masonry and 18 galvanized iron, in the town. More are required in Metapotty and Begumpora, where there are none, and in the Paracheries. 14 rubbish carts are employed

There appears to be no provision in law to prevent this. But attention is always given to prevent such ditches being filled in with rubbish.

x

Provision for this will be considered at the time of the Budget.

to

to remove the contents - the contractor should be compelled to keep these carts in proper order and repair. At present only one rubbish depôt is in use - not far from the Gopalasamudram tank: it is not properly kept - A certain portion of the ground should be marked out in which the carts should be emptied and the rubbish collected - not in heaps here, there and every where as at present. Its sale realized only Rs8.

Noted. Steps have been taken in this direction.

2. Water supply. At present this depends on the fort and Gopalasamudram tanks and a few wells in the town and outlying villages. In the Gopalasamudram tank there are 3 wells - the largest is approached by steps and is used by persons who cannot afford the metal vessels and long

Noted

This is a reservoir for rain water.

A sub Committe consisting of Messrs Batten ex-officio councillor Menzes, councillor & the Chairman has been appointed regarding the water supply of Gopalsamudram tank

long ropes required for the draw-wells. The parapet wall is provided with several openings on the same level as the bed of the tank allowing ready entrance to the silt and dirt carried in by the first flood in the tank. Close by is a stagnant pool used by buffaloes and from it an earthen drain leading to one of these openings. The use of this well for drinking purposes should be prohibited. The other 2 wells are of the pattern common to the town and district. i.e., the parapet wall outside the platform and the mouth of the well is covered with an iron grating permitting people to stand over the water while drawing it and so contaminating it with drippings from their feet and limbs. The same conditions

In all these wells there is a very small quantity of water during the greater part of the year. The iron grating was evidently made flat so that people could stand on it. If not allowed to stand thereon they could not draw water. The design of the wells is no doubt faulty. The council is not now in a position to rebuild all its wells. Other defects

conditions are present in Devaraja Iyer's well the cemented platform of which requires repair. in Weaver's Street well which has lately been converted from a step well into a draw well and in the Meta putti (Central) well. In the case of the Mattapatty (South) well a platform with drain and cistern have been provided, but the parapet is merely a coping about 6 inches high. A new platform is now in course of construction around the mouth of the Anandam Parachery well. the stone used to form the concrete is unsuitable being the thin flat chips sold by the stone dressers. A parapet wall should be also provided. The work in the Thiyumanaswamy Parachery and that in the

in regard to platforms &c pointed out will be attended to.

Since last inspection the owners of the well were prosecuted for having kept it in an unsanitary condition & they removed the silt & kept it clean for some time. Steps will again be taken under clause 1 Section 156 of the Municipal act.

68

the Vellala street have also merely a coping instead of a parapet wall: the former has no platform. As long as gratings of flat iron are used over the wells people will stand on them - if round iron bars were used instead this would be impossible. The private well close to the Jubilee well still remains in the same state as reported last year.

By the new water scheme now in progress it is proposed to provide the town with water from 3 large wells sunk on high ground to the East close to the Railway station. At present these wells contain 25 feet, 24 feet and 22 feet of water respectively - but it remains to be seen at what rate this water will be replenished when

when continuous pumping operations begin. Adjoining the site of the reservoir there are 3 new Mahomedan graves; the use of this place as a burial ground should be prohibited and the present graves enclosed so that future burials may be at once detected.

Of the 3 graves two are old ones renewed lately. In regard to the other, steps have been already taken to prosecute the offender. Further a notice has been already issued to prevent burials in that locality

3. Conservancy. The strength and pay of the Conservancy Establishment is shown in the margin. 6 peons seems an unnecessary number, 2 for each Sanitary Inspector should be sufficient. The work of supervision is not fairly divided between the two Sanitary Inspectors: as regards division of wards it sounds fair enough, 3 being assigned to Each: but in the 2 division including the 4th, 5th and 6th wards all the outlying villages

The Council think there is sufficient work for 6 peons

2	Sanitary Inspectors on Rs 20 Each	
2	peons ——— on Rs 7/2	-
1	do ———	Rs 6 -
3	do ———	Rs 5 -
18	Sweepers — on Rs 4/2	-
11	Scavengers — Rs 3	-
8	do ———	Rs 2 -
13	Drain Cleaners —	Rs 5 -
2	Tank watchmen —	Rs 3 -
1	Night do —	Rs 4
2	pumping Coolies —	Rs 6 -
7	Private Scavengers —	Rs 4 -

This was under contemplation for some time & advantage has now been taken of the suggestion.

villages and parcheries 16 out of the 19 latrines and both the slaughter-houses are situated, entailing at least twice the exertion required to supervise the 1st division the wards of which are in a compact area. There are 19 latrines, all of the open space pattern. Two have walls of masonry, 3 of corrugated iron and 14 of mixed with tiled copings. Before providing an improved pattern of screening walls it would be advisable to improve the sanitary principles of these latrines by constructing impervious floors, drains &c, the style of the enclosing walls being a minor consideration. Owing to the expense of the iron sheets the interior space in the latrines protected is very limited and insufficient. Sweepers

Noted

are

are provided with stone seats. None have any air-tight receptacles in which to collect the excreta, small bamboo baskets quite unsuitable to the purpose being used. Suitable iron receptacles can be made locally and should be supplied. Seven of these latrines are divided into two compartments but still only 4 are utilized for mates. The original intention in providing separate compartments must have been that accommodation might be available for both sexes, and this should be carried out, especially in Begumpore where the females are "gosha" and do not resort in any number to public latrines. The transport provided consists of one double bullock wooden cart & a single bullock iron

These will be provided in future

Steps will be taken to mark the compartments of these latrines for men & women.

iron carts, and 4 hand iron carts. All except the wooden ones, of good pattern and well made. New hand carts when required might be made lighter than the present pattern which is very heavy. There are used for cleaning private latrines, 252 out of a total of 532 being attended to by the municipality. Prickly pear abounds in the neighbourhood of the female latrine in *Sevecier Street and is largely resorted to for purposes of nature, the same is true of the latrine at the Weekly market, and that at Begumpoora and as well as upon and around ⊙the South Street Rock. Excreta is said to be carted to the night-soil depôt combined with the rubbish depôt on the Palmyra road. This is said to

* The lands around this belong to Government & the Revenue authorities have been already requested to clear them.

Steps have been taken to remove the prickly-pear.

‡ Steps will be taken to remove this.

⊙ This belongs to Government and the Revenue department has been addressed to remove the prickly pear.

to have been in use only for 3 months. There are only 2 trenches are empty and the other covered in. their dimensions being about 30 ft x 2½' x 2½' so that one of these has been sufficient for 3 months for the excreta of 20,000 people. The low ground and excavations behind Vaiaya-kam Pillay's land and around the base of the South Street Rock is used as a depôt for the rubbish and silt from the drains of the neighbourhood. A second depôt is badly required on the Metapathy side of the town and might be established in the old gravel pits belonging to the municipality surrounded by cultivation (to the East of Vembam garden) where it would probably realise a ready sale. Land near might be secured for a night-soil depôt.

The Sanitary Inspectors attention has been drawn to this & he has been warned

A sub committee consisting of Messrs Mathoorn rowther avl & Arokium pillai avl has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for acquiring site.

Sanitary Inspectors attention will be drawn to this

Noted

Noted

4. Slaughter-houses. The beef slaughter-house is situated on high ground behind the Chucklers quarters. It is a walled enclosure with a floor of rough stone paving, a drain leads into a masonry cistern the foul-smelling contents of which run out into the surrounding prickly pear. 2 or 3 animals are slaughtered daily, the meat being sold in stalls adjoining the slaughter-house.

The sheep slaughter-house is in the market Periakerry. The roof of the shed in which animals are skinned and cut up requires repair. Iron hooks should be provided for hanging the carcasses. The flooring ~~was~~ is paved with rough stones, and was fairly clean. Outside the enclosure is a

masonry

a masonry cistern for the reception of refuse water &c. the contents of which are baled out on to the street. In the centre of the enclosure there is a well very little used and nearly dry. In the compound of the travellers' bungalow there was at the time of my visit, an iron hand cart in perfect order, with the exception of the air-tight receptacle (which was unserviceable). This is said to have been lying there for 18 months. A new receptacle might be purchased locally and the cart profitably employed in removing refuse from the slaughter houses.

Noted

5 Markets. Of these there are 4. The weekly market at Nagibvaikempathy with 11 tiled sheds - 8 with Earthen floors and 3 recently last year with well made concreted floors. The open ground

This will be attended to

the open ground adjoining is used for the sale of cattle and sheep and is kept clean. There are 2 wells for drinking water, both square with pillars across the angles on which persons stand to draw water. In both the parapet walls are outside the platforms; in one a cross beam is provided with pulley attached with rope "so placed as to render their use dangerous" as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The daily market in the centre of the town is a square enclosure with tiled sheds on 3 sides of the interior used exclusively for the sale of meat, fish being sold in the open space in the centre in the evenings. Outside them is a row of stalls for the sale of vegetable

and

and grain and fruits. These are kept clean but iron hooks should be insisted upon for hanging meat and the blocks used for cutting it up should be daily washed and scraped thoroughly clean. The bazaar for vegetables and fruit off the main bazaar street is also cleanly kept. The beef market next the slaughter-house is not kept clean, and is in the midst of insanitary surroundings.

The Sanitary Inspectors' attention has been drawn to this

Vide supra

6 Burial Grounds. Amongst the burial grounds inside municipal limits and still in use is one belonging to the Roman Catholics on the side of the Metapolliyam road which is greatly overcrowded and should be closed.

This has been closed. But old graves are being renewed every year

The Muhammedan grave-yard in Begumpore is surrounded with dwellings. A new site should be selected

Arrangements have been already made for acquiring a site as soon as it is acquired this will be closed.

selected and the present ground closed.

7. Vaccination is in charge of 2nd class vaccinator A Ganga daram, service 3 years under the local fund. He has only joined his present appointment 3 weeks ago - pay Rs 10 monthly - minimum 75 successful cases. He keeps his records neatly in English and up to date - instruments clean. Calves are purchased locally and operations performed direct from the animal. I saw one calf ready for use on Monday - from this only 11 children were vaccinated. Rs 3-8 were paid for the calf and it was sold for Rs 1-12. If efficient measures were taken to collect children about 30 or 40 could have been vaccinated from this animal, and the cost of each case reduced accordingly.

Steps have been taken in this direction and it is hoped there will be improvement in vaccination & curtailment in expenditure under this head in the current year.

verified

verified 17 of his recent cases all correctly entered. Returns in accordance with G.O. 1502h dated 19th October 1894, local and municipal have been submitted up to July 1895 and show that 80 cases are still reported as "pending before the Magistrate"; and that out of 70 available cases during the month only 16 were vaccinated. In the street and houses I Examined 317 children below 5 years of age of these 259 were vaccinated, 50 or 15.8 per cent unprotected and 8 marked with small-pox. In the Municipal High School of 151 pupil - 125 were vaccinated, 13 marked with small-pox and 13 or 8.6 per cent unprotected. In another Municipal R.C. School of 39, 32 were vaccinated 4 unprotected and 3 bore marks of small-pox.

The magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

small-pox. In 2 pgal schools of 31 children 14 or 45.1 per cent were unprotected. The vaccine depôt is in the Lucasian Hospital Compound; a thatched shed with tatty walls is used for operation on the calves - the latter being kept in a room of the old hospital building. This has an earthen floor and no means of escape for urine &c. The floor should be cemented and a drain supplied. Another room in the same building might be rendered suitable for the inoculation and subsequent operations.

The Medical officers attention will be drawn to this.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to end of August
Nos vaccinated	937	861	1302	910	788	606
" successfully	897	786	1253	879	711	359
" under 1 year of age	594	567	883.	595	428	376
Nos verified by Inspecting Officer	388	205	632	-	-	
Births	714	889	848	846	922	608

8. Registration. There is one registrar on R 15 who collects information himself. very few reports being made at his office. His registers are neatly kept in English and up to date.

Deaths from:-	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to August.
Cholera	54	152	18	51	23	4
Small pox	-	15	2	1	-	-
Fevers	36	18	32	26	70	59
Dysentery & diarrhoea	32	10	6	28	42	35
all other causes	309	393	356	369	344	197
Total	431	588	414	475	479	295
Death rate per mille	30.4	21.9	20.5	23.5	23.7	21.9
Births	714	889	848	846	922	608
Birth rate per mille	50.3	44.0	41.9	41.9	45.6	45.1

Fort St George
~~25th Sept~~ 10th Oct 1895

C. Mallins
Surgeon Major
Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy: Sanitary Comr.

J. Mayne Stewart
Chairman
8-11-95

G.O. No. 840
15-9-95.

Thro' the Collector of Madura.

Current No. 43907 of
Date 13.10.95
MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
13 OCT 95

Da. 158

Resolution No III

The remarks of the Council are recorded against each para & the notes.

T. Rajagopaul
8-11-95 Chairman

No. 1778/8

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.

2. Attention is invited to para 2 of G.O. dated 23d December 1893 No. 1765. Mn.

W. Wilkins
Surg Lt Col
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

Fort St George
26th Sept 1895
10th Octr

Sendow W. 15-10-95

168

Extract from the Special meeting of the Municipal Council Dindigul, held on 8th November 1895

Present:

M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopaub nayudu garu Chairman
J. K. Batten Esq Ex-Officio Councillor
J. Menzies Esq Councillor
" P. S. Mahamed Mugthoom rowthen avl " "
" S. P. Muthu naiker avl " "
" M. A. Subbian Chettiar avl " "
" M. Arokium pillai avl " "
" V. S. Pichamoideen rowthen avl " "
" P. R. Narayana sastri avl " "
" K. Ananthanarayana Iyer avl " "

× × ×

III. Read Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection note of the Dindigul Municipality for 95.

The remarks of the Council are recorded against each para of the notes.

Signed T. Rajagopaul
Chairman

(True extract)

T. Rajagopaul
13-11-95 Chairman

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

1895.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

In a letter

FROM

The Chairman,
Municipal Council
Dindigul.

MADURA DISTRICT.

No. 272.

Dated 18th Novbr 95

SUBJECT.

Copy of the Council's resolution
No. 3 dated 8th November 1895

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

1895.

ENCLOSURE **NO** /

In a letter

FROM

The Chairman,
Municipal Council
Dindigul.

MADURA DISTRICT.

No. 272

Dated 18th November 95.

SUBJECT.

Deputy Sanitary Commissioner
Inspection notes.

1
3811 Inst 95

951

Proof 27/2

No. 245 M., 12TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJAGOPAUL NAYUDU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Madura), dated Dindigul, 18th November 1895, No. 272.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith, in original, the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this municipality with the remarks of the council and the copy of the council's resolution No. 3, dated 8th instant.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated 2nd December 1895, Dis. No. 1518.

In forwarding the Dindigul Municipal Chairman's letter No. 272, dated 18th November 1895, submitting the resolution of the council on the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. I was present at the meeting. One thing that forcibly struck me and also Mr. Mengel, the other European member present, was that, while the council was extremely desirous to carry out the recommendations of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it was greatly at a loss in most cases how to set about it in the absence of professional advice. The council has no officer competent to draw up plans and specifications for improvements and alterations in wells, drains, latrines and other sanitary works. The council has, in most cases, no idea of the probable cost of the various improvements recommended, no definite proposals are made, and as a rule the question eventually lapses. This is a difficulty that probably arises in most small municipalities. It is certainly the case in Palni and Periyakulam.

3. I venture to make a suggestion, which possibly has been made before, that would perhaps meet the difficulty. No single small municipality has the funds to pay the salary of a competent Sanitary Inspector or Subordinate Sanitary Engineer with the requisite qualifications. Moreover, there is hardly sufficient work for such an officer in a single small municipality. But if such an officer were appointed for a group of say six small municipalities, he could stay two months in each, which would be ample time for him to prepare the necessary estimates, plans and specifications for carrying out the recommendations of inspecting officers. In most cases he could also supervise the carrying out of the work. Each municipality could easily, in my opinion, pay his salary for two months. The money spent in his salary would, moreover, be covered by the savings which would doubtless occur from the work being done under proper professional supervision.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

1895.

ENCLOSURE **NO** /

In a letter

FROM

The Chairman,
Municipal Council
Dindigul.

MADURA DISTRICT.

No. 272

Dated 18th November 95.

SUBJECT.

Deputy Sanitary Commissioner
Inspection notes.

1
3811 Instns

951

Proof 27/2

No. 245 M., 12TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJAGOPAUL NAYUDU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Madura), dated Dindigul, 18th November 1895, No. 272.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith, in original, the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this municipality with the remarks of the council and the copy of the council's resolution No. 3, dated 8th instant.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated 2nd December 1895, Dis. No. 1518.

In forwarding the Dindigul Municipal Chairman's letter No. 272, dated 18th November 1895, submitting the resolution of the council on the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. I was present at the meeting. One thing that forcibly struck me and also Mr. Mengel, the other European member present, was that, while the council was extremely desirous to carry out the recommendations of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it was greatly at a loss in most cases how to set about it in the absence of professional advice. The council has no officer competent to draw up plans and specifications for improvements and alterations in wells, drains, latrines and other sanitary works. The council has, in most cases, no idea of the probable cost of the various improvements recommended, no definite proposals are made, and as a rule the question eventually lapses. This is a difficulty that probably arises in most small municipalities. It is certainly the case in Palni and Periyakulam.

3. I venture to make a suggestion, which possibly has been made before, that would perhaps meet the difficulty. No single small municipality has the funds to pay the salary of a competent Sanitary Inspector or Subordinate Sanitary Engineer with the requisite qualifications. Moreover, there is hardly sufficient work for such an officer in a single small municipality. But if such an officer were appointed for a group of say six small municipalities, he could stay two months in each, which would be ample time for him to prepare the necessary estimates, plans and specifications for carrying out the recommendations of inspecting officers. In most cases he could also supervise the carrying out of the work. Each municipality could easily, in my opinion, pay his salary for two months. The money spent in his salary would, moreover, be covered by the savings which would doubtless occur from the work being done under proper professional supervision.

Enclosure.

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

MADURA DISTRICT.

Dindigul Municipality.

Inspected from 31st August to 1st September 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population per census of 1891	10,027	10,176	20,203

Inspection Notes.

Roads, drainage, &c.—The roads, as a rule, are in good order and cleanly kept. The material collected in many of them for their repair consists chiefly of their flat chips—evidently purchased from stone-dressers—and useless for road-making. In the village of Mounseypuram new roads have been laid out twenty feet in breadth and provided with square-cut earthen drains. On one road (Hindu street) there is evidently an encroachment across the line of the drain which should be checked. All the streets in the town proper are provided with side drains; those in bazaar street are almost completely covered on both sides, so that they cannot possibly be properly cleaned. These obstructions should be removed and only such coverings as are necessary opposite the doors of the houses allowed. Many are in a foul state from defective levels or obstruction from silt. In the villages of Metaputti, Begumpoora and Nagalnaikemputty there is no proper drainage system; in a few streets there are stone drains. Matarajputty and Anandum and Thimman Parcherries there is no attempt at drainage. In these outlying villages, as well as on the outskirts of the town itself, new dwellings are constantly being erected. One hundred and twenty-eight houses have been built during the past year. It would be highly advisable if the municipality allotted certain grounds in each locality as available for this purpose, and mapped out each portion with roads showing the lines and frontage according to which new houses must be constructed. The present practice of digging out earth for building purposes in the immediate vicinity of new dwellings should be prohibited, as they are invariably filled in with rubbish to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants.

Chairman's Remarks.

The rock which supplies these chips is close to the central road. The material was thus cheaper and so provided for in the estimate for repairing the said road. But the chips that were not of the dimensions in accordance with the standard specification have been rejected. These will be discontinued in future.

In Mounseypuram roads are being laid out. When funds are available steps will be taken to provide drains of the size and kind recommended in paragraph 1 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes 94.

This has been already taken notice of by the council and a notice issued to the party concerned for removing the encroachment.

These drains have been in existence for a long time and in many places they have been covered over from time to time. Steps have been already taken to rectify these defects and the improvements of the defective drains will be considered at the time of the budget.

These defects are engaging the attention of the council and will be gradually rectified as funds become available. But, as resolved upon last, the council is not at present prepared to face any large expenditure under this head.

Steps will be taken in this direction in consultation with revenue authorities.

There appears to be no provision in law to prevent this. But attention is always being given to prevent such ditches being filled in with rubbish.

Inspection Notes.

There are 44 dust-bins—26 masonry and 18 galvanized iron in the town. More are required in Metaputty and Begumpoore, where there are none, and in the Parcherries. Fourteen rubbish carts are employed to remove the contents, the contractor should be compelled to keep these carts in proper order and repair. At present only one rubbish depôt is in use, not far from the Gopalasamudram tank, it is not properly kept. A certain portion of the ground should be marked out in which the carts should be emptied and the rubbish collected, not in heaps here, there and everywhere as at present. Its sale realized only Rs. 86.

2. *Water-supply.*—At present this depends on the Fort and Gopalasamudram tanks and a few wells in the town and outlying villages. In the Gopalasamudram tank there are three wells—the largest is approached by steps and is used by persons who cannot afford the metal vessels and long ropes required for the draw-wells. The parapet wall is provided with several openings on the same level as the bed of the tank allowing ready entrance to the silt and dirt carried in by the first flood in the tank. Close by is a stagnant pool used by buffaloes and from it an earthen drain leading to one of these openings. The use of this well for drinking purposes should be prohibited. The other two wells are of the pattern common to the town and district, *i.e.*, the parapet wall is outside the platform and the mouth of the well is covered with an iron grating permitting people to stand over the water while drawing it and so contaminating it with drippings from their feet and limbs. The same conditions are present in Devaraja Iyer's well—the cemented platform of which requires repair in weavers' street well—which has lately been converted from a step-well into a draw-well and in the Metaputty (central) well. In the case of the Metaputty (south) well a platform with drain and cistern have been provided, but the parapet is merely a coping about six inches high; a new platform is now in course of construction around the mouth of the Anandam Parcherry well; the stone used to form the concrete is unsuitable being the thin flat chips sold by the stone-dressers. A parapet wall should be also provided. The well in the Thimman Parcherry and that in the Vellala street have

Chairman's Remarks.

Provision for this will be considered at the time of the budget.

Noted. Steps have been taken in this direction.

Noted.

This is a reservoir for rain-water. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Batten, *ex*-officio Councillor, Mengel, councillor and the chairman has been appointed regarding the water-supply of Gopalasamudram tank.

In all these wells there is a very small quantity of water during the greater part of the year. The iron grating was evidently made flat, so that people could stand on it. If not allowed to stand thereon they could not draw water. The design of the wells is, no doubt, faulty. The council is not now in a position to rebuild all its wells. Other defects in regard to platform, &c., pointed out will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

also merely a coping instead of a parapet wall; the former has no platform. As long as gratings of flat iron are used over the wells, people will stand on them if round iron-bars were used instead, this would be impossible. The private well close to the Jubilee well still remains in the same state as reported last year.

By the new water-scheme now in progress it is proposed to provide the town with water from three large wells sunk on high ground to the east close to the railway station. At present these wells contain 25 feet, 29 feet and 22 feet of water, respectively, but it remains to be seen at what rate this water will be replenished when continuous pumping operations begin. Adjoining the site of the reservoir there are three new Mahammadan graves, the use of this place as a burial-ground should be prohibited and the present graves enclosed, so that future burials may be at once detected.

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

	Rs.
2 sanitary inspectors, each on ..	20
2 peons, each on	7½
1 peon on	6
3 peons, each on	5
18 sweepers, each on	4½
11 scavengers, each on	3
8 „ each on	2
13 drain-cleaners, each on ..	5
2 tank watchmen, each on ..	3
1 night watchman on	4
2 pumping coolies, each on ..	6
7 private scavengers, each on ..	4

Six * peons seem an unnecessary number; two for each sanitary inspector should be sufficient. The work of supervision is not fairly divided between the two sanitary inspectors; as regards division of wards it sounds fair enough, three being assigned to each, but in the second division including the fourth, fifth and sixth wards, all the outlying villages and parcherries, 16 out of the 19 latrines and both the slaughter-houses are situated, entailing at least twice the exertion required to supervise the 1st division, the wards of which are in a compact area. There are 14 latrines, all of the open space pattern. Two have walls of masonry, three of corrugated iron and 14 of mud with tiled copings. Before providing an improved pattern

Chairman's Remarks.

Since last inspection the owners of the well were prosecuted for having kept it in an insanitary condition and they removed the silt and kept it clean for some time. Steps will again be taken under clause I, section 156 of the Municipal Act.

Of the three graves, two are old ones renewed lately. In regard to the other, steps have been already taken to prosecute the offender. Further a notice has been already issued to prevent burials in that locality.

This was under contemplation for some time and advantage has now been taken of the suggestion.

* The council think there is sufficient work for six peons.

Inspection Notes.

of screening walls it would be advisable to improve the sanitary principles of these latrines by constructing impervious floors, drains, &c., the style of the enclosing walls being a minor consideration. Owing to the expense of the iron sheets the interior space in the latrines protected is very limited and insufficient. Several are provided with stone seats. None have any air-tight receptacles in which to collect the excreta, small bamboo baskets quite unsuitable to the purpose being used. Suitable iron receptacles can be made locally and should be supplied. Seven of these latrines are divided into two compartments, but still only four are utilized for males. The original intention in providing separate compartments must have been that accommodation might be available for both sexes, and this should be carried out, especially in Begumpoore where the females are "gosha" and do not resort in any number to public latrines. The transport provided consists of one double-bullock wooden cart, four single-bullock iron carts, and four hand iron carts—all, except the wooden one, of good pattern and well made. New hand carts when required might be made lighter than the present pattern which is very heavy: these are used for cleaning private latrines, 252 out of a total of 532 being attended to by the municipality. Prickly-pear abounds in the neighbourhood of the female latrine in Sencier street and is largely resorted for purposes of nature; the same is true of the latrine at the weekly market, and that at Begumpoore as well as upon and around the South street rock. Excreta is said to be carted to the night-soil depôt combined with the rubbish depôt on the Palni road. This is said to have been in use only for three months. There are only two trenches —one empty and the other covered in— their dimensions being about 30 feet × 2½′ × 2½′—so that one of these has been sufficient for three months for the excreta of 20,000 people. The low ground and excavations behind Venayakam Pillay's lane and around the base of the South street rock is used as a depôt for the rubbish and silt from the drains of the neighbourhood. A second depôt is badly required on the Metaputty side of the town and might be established in the old gravel pits belonging to the municipality surrounded by cultivation (to the east of

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

These will be provided in future.

Steps will be taken to mark the compartments of these latrines for men and women.

The lands around this belong to Government and the Revenue authorities have been already requested to clear them.

Steps have been taken to remove the prickly-pear.

Steps will be taken to remove this.

This belongs to Government and the Revenue department has been addressed to remove the prickly-pear.

The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this and he has been warned.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Magthoom Rowther Avargal and Arokium Pillai Avargal has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for acquiring site.

Inspection Notes.

Vembam garden) where it would probably realize a ready sale. Land near might be secured for a night-soil depôt.

4. *Slaughter - houses.* — The beef slaughter-house is situated on high ground behind the chuckler's quarters. It is a mud walled enclosure with a floor of rough stone paving; a drain leads into a masonry cistern, the foul-smelling contents of which run out into the surrounding prickly-pear. Two or three animals are slaughtered daily, the meat being sold in stalls adjoining the slaughter-house.

The sheep slaughter-house is in the market parcherry. The roof of the shed in which animals are skinned and cut up requires repair. Iron hooks should be provided for hanging the carcasses. The flooring is paved with rough-stones, and was fairly clean. Outside the enclosure is a masonry cistern for the reception of refuse water, &c., the contents of which are baled out into the street. In the centre of the enclosure there is a well very little used and nearly dry. In the compound of the travellers' bungalow there was, at the time of my visit, an iron hand cart in perfect order, with the exception of the air-tight receptacle (which was unserviceable). This is said to have been lying there for ten months. A new receptacle might be purchased locally and the cart profitably employed in removing refuse from the slaughter-houses.

5. *Markets.*—Of these there are four. The weekly market at Nagalnaikemputty with 11 tiled sheds—8 with earthern floors and 3 erected last year—with well made cemented floors. The open ground adjoining is used for the sale of cattle and sheep and is kept clean. There are two wells for drinking water, both square with stones across the angles on which persons stand to draw water. In both the parapet walls are outside the platforms; in one a cross beam is provided with pulleys attached with rope "so placed as to render their use dangerous" as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The daily market in the centre of the town is a square enclosure with tiled sheds on three sides of the interior used exclusively for the sale of meat, fish being sold in the open space in the centre in the evenings. Outside them is a row of stalls for the sale of vegetable and grain and fruit. These are kept clean, but iron hooks should be insisted upon for

Chairman's Remarks.

Sanitary Inspector's attention will be drawn to this.

Noted.

Noted.

Noted.

This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

hanging meat, and the blocks used for cutting it up should be daily washed and scraped thoroughly clean. The mosque lane bazaar for vegetable and fruit off the main bazaar street is also cleanly kept. The beef market next the slaughter-house is not kept clean, and is in the midst of insanitary surroundings.

6. *Burial - grounds.* — Amongst the burial-grounds inside municipal limits and still in use is one belonging to the Roman Catholics on the side of the Metaputty road which is greatly overcrowded and should be closed. The Muhammadan grave-yard in Begumpoore is surrounded with dwellings. A new site should be selected and the present ground closed.

7. *Vaccination* is in charge of 2nd-class vaccinator A. Gangadaram; service three years under the Local Fund. He has only joined his present appointment three weeks ago; pay Rs. 10 monthly; minimum 75 successful cases. He keeps his records neatly in English and up to date; instruments clean. Calves are purchased locally and operations performed direct from the animal. I saw one calf ready for use on Monday—from this only eleven children were vaccinated. Rs. 3–8–0 were paid for the calf, and it was sold for Rs. 1–12–0. If efficient measures were taken to collect children, about 30 or 40 could have been vaccinated from this animal, and the cost of each case reduced accordingly. I verified 17 of his recent cases, all correctly entered. Returns in accordance with G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been submitted up to July 1895, and show that 80 cases are still reported as "pending before the Magistrate;" and that out of 70 available cases during the month only 16 were vaccinated. In the streets and houses I examined 317 children below five years of age; of these 259 were vaccinated, 50 or 15·8 per cent. unprotected, and 8 marked with small-pox. In the Municipal High school of 151 pupils, 125 were vaccinated, 13 marked with small-pox, and 13 or 8·6 per cent. unprotected. In another Municipal result-grant school of 39, 32 were vaccinated, 4 unprotected and 3 bore marks of small-pox. In two pyal schools of 31 children, 14 or 45·1 per cent. were unprotected. The vaccine depôt is in the Mission hospital compound; a thatched

Chairman's Remarks.

The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this.

Vide supra.

This has been closed. But old graves are being renewed every year.

Arrangements have been already made for acquiring a site; as soon as it is acquired this will be closed.

Steps have been taken in this direction, and it is hoped there will be improvement in vaccination and curtailment in expenditure under this head in the current year.

The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
shed with tatty walls is used for operation on the calves—the latter being kept in a room of the old hospital building. This has an earthen floor and no means of escape for urine, &c. The floor should be cemented and a drain supplied. Another room in the same building might be rendered suitable for the inoculation and extraction operations.	The Medical officer's attention will be drawn to this.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	937	861	1,302	910	788	606
Do. do. successfully	897	786	1,253	879	711	359
Do. do. under one year of age	594	567	883	595	428	376
Do. verified by Inspecting officer	388	205	632	..	..	..
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608

8. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 15 who collects information himself, very few reports being made at his office. His registers are neatly kept in English and up to date.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to August.
Deaths from—						
Cholera	54	152	18	51	23	4
Small-pox	..	15	2	1	..	..
Fevers	36	18	32	26	70	59
Dysentery and diarrhœa	32	10	6	28	42	35
All other causes	309	393	356	369	344	197
Total ..	431	588	414	475	479	295
Death-rate per mille ..	30·4	21·9	20·5	23·5	23·7	21·9
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608
Birth-rate per mille ..	50·3	44·0	41·9	41·9	45·6	45·1

(Signed) C. MALLINS, Surgn.-Major,
Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
10*th October* 1895.

No. 1778-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.

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

Fort St. George,
10*th October* 1895.

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

Extract from the Special Meeting of the Municipal Council, Dindigul, held on 8th November 1895.

* * * * *

III. Read Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection note of the Dindigul Municipality for 1895.

Resolution.—The remarks of the Council are recorded against each paragraph of the notes.

Dis. No. 4409.

Submitted with copy of Sub-Collector's letter, Dis. No. 1518, dated 2nd instant.

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub-Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

Madura,
14*th December* 1895.

Order—No. 245 M., dated 12th February 1896.

Recorded.

2. The result of the deliberations of the sub-committees appointed to consider the water-supply of the Gopalasamudram tank and to select a site for a rubbish depôt should be reported.

3. With reference to the remarks of the Sub-Collector in paragraph 3 of his letter forwarding the notes, it is observed that advice can be obtained from the Sanitary Board on proposals relating to sanitary improvements. The circumstances in which this assistance may be obtained are laid down in the revised rules for the guidance of the Board, which will shortly be issued.

(True Extract.) J. S. Forbes.

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.
" Collector of Madura.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Sanitary Board.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A. S.

Proof for approval.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 245 M., 12th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

245 M/

12 February

No. 2., January 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJAGOPAUL Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Madura), dated Dindigul, 18th November 1895, No. 272.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765-M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith, in original, the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this municipality with the remarks of the council and the copy of the council's resolution No. 3, dated 8th instant.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated 2nd December 1895, No. 1518.

In forwarding the Dindigul Municipal Chairman's letter No. 272, dated 18th November 1895, submitting the resolution of the council on the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. I was present at the meeting. One thing that forcibly struck me and also Mr. Mengel, the other European member present, was that, while the council was extremely desirous to carry out the recommendations of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it was greatly at a loss in most cases how to set about it in the absence of professional advice. The council has no officer competent to draw up plans and specifications for improvements and alterations in wells, drains, latrines and other sanitary works. The council has, in most cases, no idea of the probable cost of the various improvements recommended, no definite proposals are made, and as a rule the question eventually lapses. This is a difficulty that probably arises in most small municipalities. It is certainly the case in Palni and Periyakulam.

3. I venture to make a suggestion, which possibly has been made before, that would perhaps meet the difficulty. No single small municipality has the funds to pay the salary of a competent Sanitary Inspector or Subordinate Sanitary Engineer with the requisite qualifications. Moreover, there is hardly sufficient work for such an officer in a single small municipality. But if such an officer were appointed for a group of say six small municipalities, he could stay two months in each, which would be ample time for him to prepare the necessary estimates, plans and specifications for carrying out the recommendations of inspecting officers. In most cases he could also supervise the carrying out of the work. Each municipality could easily, in my opinion, pay his salary for two months. The money spent in his salary would, moreover, be covered by the savings which would doubtless occur from the work being done under proper professional supervision.

245 M

ENCLOSURE.

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

MADURA DISTRICT.

DINDIGUL MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected from 31st August to 1st September 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population per census of 1891	10,027	10,176	20,203

Inspection Notes.

Roads, drainage, &c.—The roads, as a rule, are in good order and cleanly kept. The material collected in many of them for their repair consists chiefly of their flat chips—evidently purchased from stone-dressers—and useless for road-making. In the village of Mounseypuram new roads have been laid out twenty feet in breadth and provided with square-cut earthen drains. On one road (Hindu street) there is evidently an encroachment across the line of the drain which should be checked. All the streets in the town proper are provided with side drains; those in bazaar street are almost completely covered on both sides, so that they cannot possibly be properly cleaned. These obstructions should be removed and only such covering as are necessary opposite the doors of the houses allowed. Many are in a foul state from defective levels or obstruction from silt. In the villages of Metaputti, Begumpoora and Nagilnaikemputty there is no proper drainage system; in a few streets there are stone drains. Matarajputty and Anandum and Thimman Paracherries there is no attempt at drainage. In these outlying villages, as well as on the outskirts of the town itself, new dwellings are constantly being erected. One hundred and twenty-eight houses have been built during the past year. It would be highly advisable if the municipality allotted certain grounds in each locality as available for this purpose, and mapped out each portion with roads showing the lines and frontage according to which new houses must be constructed. The present practice of digging out earth for building purposes in the immediate vicinity of new dwellings should be prohibited, as they are invariably filled in with rubbish to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants.

Chairman's Remarks.

The rock which supplies these chips is closed to the central road. The material was thus cheaper and so provided for in the estimate for repairing the said road. But the chips that were not of the dimensions in accordance with the standard specification have been rejected. These will be discontinued in future.

In Mounseypuram roads are being laid out. When funds are available steps will be taken to provide drains of the size and kind recommended in paragraph 1 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes 94.

This has been already taken notice of by the council and a notice issued to the party concerned for removing the encroachment.

These drains have been in existence for a long time and in many places they have been covered over from time to time. Steps have been already taken to rectify these defects and the improvements of the defective drains will be considered at the time of the budget.

These defects are engaging the attention of the council and will be gradually rectified as funds become available. But, as resolved upon last, the council is not at present prepared to face any large expenditure under this head.

Steps will be taken in this direction in consultation with revenue authorities.

There appears to be no provision in law to prevent this. But attention is always being given to prevent such ditches being filled in with rubbish.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
There are 44 dust-bins—26 masonry and 18 galvanized iron in the town. More are required in Metaputty and Begumpoora, where there are none, and in the Paracherries. Fourteen rubbish carts are employed to remove the contents, the contractor should be compelled to keep these carts in proper order and repair. At present only one rubbish depôt is in use, not far from the Gopalasundram tank, it is not properly kept. A certain portion of the ground should be marked out in which the carts should be emptied and the rubbish collected, not in heaps here, there and everywhere as at present. Its sale realized only Rs. 86.	Provision for this will be considered at the time of the budget.
2. *Water-supply.*—At present this depends on the Fort and Gopalasundram tanks and a few wells in the town and outlying villages. In the Gopalasundram tank there are three wells—the largest is approached by steps and is used by persons who cannot afford the metal vessels and long ropes required for the draw-wells. The parapet wall is provided with several openings on the same level as the bed of the tank allowing ready entrance to the silt and dirt carried in by the first flood in the tank. Close by is a stagnant pool used by buffaloes and from it an earthen drain leading to one of these openings. The use of this well for drinking purposes should be prohibited. The other two wells are of the pattern common to the town and district, *i.e.*, the parapet wall is outside the platform and the mouth of the well is covered with an iron grating permitting people to stand over the water while drawing it and so contaminating it with drippings from their feet and limbs. The same conditions are present in Devaraja Iyer's well—the cemented platform of which requires repair in weavers' street well—which has lately been converted from a step-well into a draw-well and in the Metaputty (central) well. In the case of the Metaputty (south) well a platform with drain and cistern have been provided, but the parapet is merely a coping about six inches high; a new platform is now in course of construction around the mouth of the Anandam Paracherry well; the stone used to form the concrete is unsuitable being the thin flat chips sold by the stone-dressers. A parapet wall should be also provided. The well in the Thimnam Paracherry and that in the Vellala street have	Noted. Steps have been taken in this direction. Noted. This is a reservoir for rain-water. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Batten, *ex*-officio Councillor, Mengel, councillor and the chairman has been appointed regarding the water-supply of Gopalasamudram tank. In all these wells there is a very small quantity of water during the greater part of the year. The iron grating was evidently made flat, so that people could stand on it. If not allowed to stand thereon they could not draw water. The design of the wells is, no doubt, faulty. The council is not now in a position to rebuild all its wells. Other defects in regard to platform, &c., pointed out will be attended to.

also merely a coping instead of a parapet wall, the former has no platform. As long as gratings of flat iron are used over the wells, people will stand on them if round iron-bars were used instead, this would be impossible. The private well close to the Jubilee well still remains in the same state as reported last year.

Since last inspection the owners of the well were prosecuted for having kept it in an insanitary condition and they removed the silt and kept it clean for some time. Steps will again be taken under clause I, section 156 of the Municipal Act.

By the new water-scheme now in progress it is proposed to provide the town with water from three large wells sunk on high ground to the east close to the railway station. At present these wells contain 25 feet, 29 feet and 22 feet of water, respectively, but it remains to be seen at what rate this water will be replenished when continuous pumping operations begin. Adjoining the site of the reservoir there are three new Mahammadan graves, the use of this place as a burial-ground should be prohibited and the present graves enclosed, so that future burials may be at once detected.

Of the three graves, two are old ones renewed lately. In regard to the other, steps have been already taken to prosecute the offender. Further a notice has been already issued to prevent burials in that locality.

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

	Rs.
2 sanitary inspectors, each on ..	20
2 peons, each on	7½
1 peon on	6
3 peons, each on	5
18 sweepers, each on	4½
11 scavengers, each on	3
8 ,, each on	2
13 drain-cleaners, each on ..	5
2 tankwatchmen, each on ..	3
1 nightwatchman, on	4
2 pumping coolies, each on ..	6
7 private scavengers, each on ..	4

Six * peons seems an unnecessary number; two for each sanitary inspector should be sufficient. The work of supervision is not fairly divided between the two sanitary inspectors; as regards division of wards it sounds fair enough, three being assigned to each, but in the second division including the fourth, fifth and sixth wards, all the outlying villages and parcharries, 16 out of the 19 latrines and both the slaughter-houses are situated, entailing at least twice the exertion required to supervise the 1st division, the wards of which are in a compact area. There are nineteen latrines, all of the open space pattern. Two have walls of masonry, three of corrugated iron and fourteen of mud with tiled copings. Before providing an improved

This was under contemplation for some time and advantage has now been taken of the suggestion.

* The council think there is sufficient work for six peons.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
pattern of screening walls it would be advisable to improve the sanitary principles of these latrines by constructing impervious floors, drains, &c., the style of the enclosing walls being a minor consideration. Owing to the expense of the iron sheets the interior space in the latrines protected is very limited and insufficient. Several are provided with stone seats. None have any air-tight receptacles in which to collect the excreta, small bamboo baskets quite unsuitable to the purpose being used. Suitable iron receptacles can be made locally and should be supplied. Seven of these latrines are divided into two compartments, but still only four are utilized for males. The original intention in providing separate compartments must have been that accommodation might be available for both sexes, and this should be carried out, especially in Begumpoore where the females are "gosha" and do not resort in any number to public latrines. The transport provided consists of one double-bullock wooden cart, four single-bullock iron carts, and four hand iron carts—all, except the wooden one, of good pattern and well made. New hand-carts when required might be made lighter than the present pattern which is very heavy: these are used for cleaning private latrines, 252 out of a total of 532 being attended to by the municipality. Prickly-pear abounds in the neighbourhood of the female latrine in Seneier street and is largely resorted for purposes of nature; the same is true of the latrine at the weekly market, and that at Begumpoore as well as upon and around the South street rock. Excreta is said to be carted to the night-soil depôt combined with the rubbish depôt on the Palni road. This is said to have been in use only for three months. There are only two trenches —one empty and the other covered in— their dimensions being about 30 feet × $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$—so that one of these has been sufficient for three months for the excreta of 20,000 people. The low ground and excavations behind Venayakam Pillay's lane and around the base of the South street rock is used as a depôt for the rubbish and silt from the drains of the neighbourhood. A second depôt is badly required on the Metaputty side of the town and might be established in the old gravel pits belonging to the municipality	Noted. These will be provided in future. Steps will be taken to mark the compartments of these latrines for men and women. The lands around this belong to Government and the Revenue authorities have been already requested to clear them. Steps have been taken to remove the prickly-pear. Steps will be taken to remove this. This belongs to Government and the Revenue department has been addressed to remove the prickly-pear. The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this and he has been warned. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Magthoom Rowther Avargal and Arokium Pillai Avargal has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for acquiring site.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
surrounded by cultivation (to the east of Vembam garden) where it would probably realize a ready sale. Land near might be secured for a night-soil depôt.	
4. *Slaughter - houses.* — The beef slaughter-house is situated on high ground behind the chuckler's quarters. It is a mud walled enclosure with a floor of rough stone paving ; a drain leads into a masonry cistern, the foul-smelling contents of which run out into the surrounding prickly-pear. Two or three animals are slaughtered daily, the meat being sold in stalls adjoining the slaughter-house.	Sanitary Inspector's attention will be drawn to this.
The sheep slaughter-house is in the market paracherry. The roof of the shed in which animals are skinned and cut up requires repair. Iron hooks should be provided for hanging the carcasses. The flooring is paved with rough-stones, and was fairly clean. Outside the enclosure is a masonry cistern for the reception of refuse water, &c., the contents of which are baled out into the street. In the centre of the enclosure there is a well very little used and nearly dry. In the compound of the travellers' bungalow there was, at the time of my visit, an iron hand cart in perfect order, with the exception of the air-tight receptacle (which was unserviceable). This is said to have been lying there for ten months. A new receptacle might be purchased locally and the cart profitably employed in removing refuse from the slaughter-houses.	Noted. Noted. Noted.
5. *Markets.*—Of these there are four. The weekly market at Nagilnaikemputty with 11 tiled sheds—8 with earthern floors and 3 erected last year—with well made cemented floors. The open ground adjoining is used for the sale of cattle and sheep and is kept clean. There are two wells for drinking water, both square with stones across the angles on which persons stand to draw water. In both the parapet walls are outside the platforms; in one a cross beam is provided with pulleys attached with rope "so placed as to render their use dangerous" as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The daily market in the centre of the town is a square enclosure with tiled sheds on three sides of the interior used exclusively for the sale of meat, fish being sold in the open space in the centre in the evenings. Outside them is a row of stalls for the sale of vegetable	This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
and grain and fruit. These are kept clean, but iron hooks should be insisted upon for hanging meat, and the blocks used for cutting it up should be daily washed and scraped thoroughly clean. The mosque lane bazaar for vegetable and fruit off the main bazaar street is also cleanly kept. The beef market next the slaughter-house is not kept clean, and is in the midst of insanitary surroundings.	The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this.
6. *Burial - grounds.* — Amongst the burial-grounds inside municipal limits and still in use is one belonging to the Roman Catholics on the side of the Metaputty road which is greatly overcrowded and should be closed. The Muhammadan grave-yard in Begumpoore is surrounded with dwellings. A new site should be selected and the present ground closed.	*Vide supra.*
7. *Vaccination* is in charge of 2nd-class vaccinator A. Gangadaram; service three years under the Local Fund. He has only joined his present appointment three weeks ago; pay Rs. 10 monthly; minimum 75 successful cases. He keeps his records neatly in English and up to date; instruments clean. Calves are purchased locally and operations performed direct from the animal. I saw one calf ready for use on Monday—from this only eleven children were vaccinated. Rs. 3–8–0 were paid for the calf, and it was sold for Rs. 1–12–0. If efficient measures were taken to collect children, about 30 or 40 could have been vaccinated from this animal, and the cost of each case reduced accordingly. I verified 17 of his recent cases, all correctly entered. Returns in accordance with G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been submitted up to July 1895, and show that 80 cases are still reported as "pending before the Magistrate;" and that out of 70 available cases during the month only 16 were vaccinated. In the streets and houses I examined 317 children below five years of age; of these 259 were vaccinated, 50 or 15·8 per cent. unprotected, and 8 marked with small-pox. In the Municipal High school of 151 pupil, 125 were vaccinated, 13 marked with small-pox, and 13 or 8·6 per cent. unprotected. In another Municipal result-grant school of 39, 32 were vaccinated, 4 unprotected and 3 bore marks of small-pox. In two pyal schools of 31 children, 14 or 45·1 per cent. were	This has been closed. But old graves are being renewed every year. Arrangements have been already made for acquiring a site; as soon as it is acquired this will be closed. Steps have been taken in this direction, and it is hoped there will be improvement in vaccination and curtailment in expenditure under this head in the current year. The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

Inspection Notes.

unprotected. The vaccine depôt is in the Mission hospital compound; a thatched shed with tatty walls is used for operation on the calves—the latter being kept in a room of the old hospital building. This has an earthen floor and no means of escape for urine, &c. The floor should be cemented and a drain supplied. Another room in the same building might be rendered suitable for the inoculation and extraction operations.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Medical officer's attention will be drawn to this.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	937	861	1,302	910	788	606
Do. do. successfully	897	786	1,253	879	711	359
Do. do. under one year of age	594	567	883	595	428	376
Do. verified by Inspecting officer	388	205	632	..	..	..
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608

8. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 15 who collects information himself, very few reports being made at his office. His registers are neatly kept in English and up to date.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to August.
Deaths from—						
Cholera	54	152	18	51	23	4
Small-pox	..	15	2	1	..	..
Fevers	36	18	32	26	70	59
Dysentery and diarrhœa	32	10	6	28	42	35
All other causes	309	393	356	369	344	197
Total ..	431	588	414	475	479	295
Death-rate per mille ..	30·4	21·9	20·5	23·5	23·7	21·9
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608
Birth-rate per mille ..	50·3	44·0	41·9	41·9	45·6	45·1

(Signed) C. MALLINS, Surgn.-Major,
Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th October* 1895.

No. 1778-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th October* 1895.

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

EXTRACT from the Special Meeting of the Municipal Council, Dindigul, held on 8th November 1895.

* * * * * *

III. Read Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection note of the Dindigul Municipality for 1895.

Resolution.—The remarks of the Council are recorded against each paragraph of the notes.

Dis. No. 4409.

Submitted with copy of Sub-Collector's letter, Dis. No. 1518, dated 2nd instant.

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub-Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

MADURA,
14*th December* 1895.

PR

C.S.
P.S.

Order No. 245 M. dt
12-2-96.

Recorded.

2. The result of the deliberations of the Sub-Committees appointed to consider the water-supply of the Kopala-Lamudram tank and to select a site for a rubbish depôt should be reported with reference to the remarks
~~3. The suggestion made~~ 3. ~~by~~ of the Sub-Collector in para. 3 of his letter forwarding these notes ~~it is proposed that the advice can be obtained from the Sanitary Board on proposals relating to sanitary improvements~~ ~~should be referred to the Sanitary Board for remark~~ The conditions under which this assistance may be obtained are laid down in the revised rules for the guidance of the Sanitary Board, which will be found in ~~the~~ Chapter II of the Local Fund Code.

P.R 31/1/96

P.W.D 1.ii.96.

P.R 10/2/96

To The Chairman, M.C. Dindigul. Jv
" Collector of Madura. "
" Sanitary Commissioner "
" " Engineer "
" " Board "
Editors' Table. Dup 6/3/96

(Mitterdey)

AD 324/96

No. 245 M., 12TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJAGOPAUL NAYUDU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector and Collector of Madura), dated Dindigul, 18th November 1895, No. 272.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith, in original, the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this municipality with the remarks of the council and the copy of the council's resolution No. 3, dated 8th instant.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated 2nd December 1895, Dis. No. 1518.

In forwarding the Dindigul Municipal Chairman's letter No. 272, dated 18th November 1895, submitting the resolution of the council on the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. I was present at the meeting. One thing that forcibly struck me and also Mr. Mengel, the other European member present, was that, while the council was extremely desirous to carry out the recommendations of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it was greatly at a loss in most cases how to set about it in the absence of professional advice. The council has no officer competent to draw up plans and specifications for improvements and alterations in wells, drains, latrines and other sanitary works. The council has, in most cases, no idea of the probable cost of the various improvements recommended, no definite proposals are made, and as a rule the question eventually lapses. This is a difficulty that probably arises in most small municipalities. It is certainly the case in Palni and Periyakulam.

3. I venture to make a suggestion, which possibly has been made before, that would perhaps meet the difficulty. No single small municipality has the funds to pay the salary of a competent Sanitary Inspector or Subordinate Sanitary Engineer with the requisite qualifications. Moreover, there is hardly sufficient work for such an officer in a single small municipality. But if such an officer were appointed for a group of say six small municipalities, he could stay two months in each, which would be ample time for him to prepare the necessary estimates, plans and specifications for carrying out the recommendations of inspecting officers. In most cases he could also supervise the carrying out of the work. Each municipality could easily, in my opinion, pay his salary for two months. The money spent in his salary would, moreover, be covered by the savings which would doubtless occur from the work being done under proper professional supervision.

Enclosure.

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

MADURA DISTRICT.

Dindigul Municipality.

Inspected from 31st August to 1st September 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population per census of 1891	10,027	10,176	20,203

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Roads, drainage, &c.—The roads, as a rule, are in good order and cleanly kept. The material collected in many of them for their repair consists chiefly of flat chips—evidently purchased from stone-dressers—and useless for road-making. In the village of Mounseypuram new roads have been laid out twenty feet in breadth and provided with square-cut earthen drains. On one road (Hindu street) there is evidently an encroachment across the line of the drain which should be checked. All the streets in the town proper are provided with side drains; those in bazaar street are almost completely covered on both sides, so that they cannot possibly be properly cleaned. These obstructions should be removed and only such coverings as are necessary opposite the doors of the houses allowed. Many are in a foul state from defective levels or obstruction from silt. In the villages of Metaputti, Begumpoora and Nagalnaikemputti there is no proper drainage system; in a few streets there are stone drains. Matarajputty and Anandum and Thimman Parcherries there is no attempt at drainage. In these outlying villages, as well as on the outskirts of the town itself, new dwellings are constantly being erected. One hundred and twenty-eight houses have been built during the past year. It would be highly advisable if the municipality allotted certain grounds in each locality as available for this purpose, and mapped out each portion with roads showing the lines and frontage according to which new houses must be constructed. The present practice of digging out earth for building purposes in the immediate vicinity of new dwellings should be prohibited, as they are invariably filled in with rubbish to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants.	The rock which supplies these chips is close to the central road. The material was thus cheaper and so provided for in the estimate for repairing the said road. But the chips that were not of the dimensions in accordance with the standard specification have been rejected. These will be discontinued in future. In Mounseypuram roads are being laid out. When funds are available steps will be taken to provide drains of the size and kind recommended in paragraph 1 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes 94. This has been already taken notice of by the council and a notice issued to the party concerned for removing the encroachment. These drains have been in existence for a long time and in many places they have been covered over from time to time. Steps have been already taken to rectify these defects and the improvements of the defective drains will be considered at the time of the budget. These defects are engaging the attention of the council and will be gradually rectified as funds become available. But, as resolved upon last, the council is not at present prepared to face any large expenditure under this head. Steps will be taken in this direction in consultation with revenue authorities. There appears to be no provision in law to prevent this. But attention is always being given to prevent such ditches being filled in with rubbish.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
There are 44 dust-bins—26 masonry and 18 galvanized iron in the town. More are required in Metaputty and Begumpoore, where there are none, and in the Parcherries. Fourteen rubbish carts are employed to remove the contents, the contractor should be compelled to keep these carts in proper order and repair. At present only one rubbish depôt is in use, not far from the Gopalasamudram tank, it is not properly kept. A certain portion of the ground should be marked out in which the carts should be emptied and the rubbish collected, not in heaps here, there and everywhere as at present. Its sale realized only Rs. 86.	Provision for this will be considered at the time of the budget.
2. *Water-supply.*—At present this depends on the Fort and Gopalasamudram tanks and a few wells in the town and outlying villages. In the Gopalasamudram tank there are three wells—the largest is approached by steps and is used by persons who cannot afford the metal vessels and long ropes required for the draw-wells. The parapet wall is provided with several openings on the same level as the bed of the tank allowing ready entrance to the silt and dirt carried in by the first flood in the tank. Close by is a stagnant pool used by buffaloes and from it an earthen drain leading to one of these openings. The use of this well for drinking purposes should be prohibited. The other two wells are of the pattern common to the town and district, *i.e.*, the parapet wall is outside the platform and the mouth of the well is covered with an iron grating permitting people to stand over the water while drawing it and so contaminating it with drippings from their feet and limbs. The same conditions are present in Devaraja Iyer's well—the cemented platform of which requires repair in weavers' street well—which has lately been converted from a step-well into a draw-well and in the Metaputty (central) well. In the case of the Metaputty (south) well a platform with drain and cistern have been provided, but the parapet is merely a coping about six inches high; a new platform is now in course of construction around the mouth of the Anandam Parcherry well; the stone used to form the concrete is unsuitable being the thin flat chips sold by the stone-dressers. A parapet wall should be also provided. The well in the Thimman Parcherry and that in the Vellala street have	Noted. Steps have been taken in this direction. Noted. This is a reservoir for rain-water. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Batten, *ex*-officio Councillor, Mengel, councillor, and the chairman has been appointed regarding the water-supply of Gopalasamudram tank. In all these wells there is a very small quantity of water during the greater part of the year. The iron grating was evidently made flat, so that people could stand on it. If not allowed to stand thereon they could not draw water. The design of the wells is, no doubt, faulty. The council is not now in a position to rebuild all its wells. Other defects in regard to platform, &c., pointed out will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

also merely a coping instead of a parapet wall ; the former has no platform. As long as gratings of flat iron are used over the wells, people will stand on them if round iron-bars were used instead, this would be impossible. The private well close to the Jubilee well still remains in the same state as reported last year.

By the new water-scheme now in progress it is proposed to provide the town with water from three large wells sunk on high ground to the east close to the railway station. At present these wells contain 25 feet, 29 feet and 22 feet of water, respectively, but it remains to be seen at what rate this water will be replenished when continuous pumping operations begin. Adjoining the site of the reservoir there are three new Mahammadan graves, the use of this place as a burial-ground should be prohibited and the present graves enclosed, so that future burials may be at once detected.

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

	Rs.
2 sanitary inspectors, each on ..	20
2 peons, each on	7½
1 peon on	5
3 peons, each on	4½
18 sweepers, each on	3
11 scavengers, each on	2
8 " each on	5
13 drain-cleaners, each on ..	3
2 tank watchmen, each on ..	4
1 night watchman on	6
2 pumping coolies, each on ..	6
7 private scavengers, each on ..	4

Six * peons seem an unnecessary number ; two for each sanitary inspector should be sufficient. The work of supervision is not fairly divided between the two sanitary inspectors ; as regards division of wards it sounds fair enough, three being assigned to each, but in the second division including the fourth, fifth and sixth wards, all the outlying villages and parcherries, 16 out of the 19 latrines and both the slaughter-houses are situated, entailing at least twice the exertion required to supervise the 1st division, the wards of which are in a compact area. There are 19 latrines, all of the open space pattern. Two have walls of masonry, three of corrugated iron and 14 of mud with tiled copings. Before providing an improved pattern

Chairman's Remarks.

Since last inspection the owners of the well were prosecuted for having kept it in an insanitary condition and they removed the silt and kept it clean for some time. Steps will again be taken under clause I, section 156 of the Municipal Act.

Of the three graves, two are old ones renewed lately. In regard to the other, steps have been already taken to prosecute the offender. Further a notice has been already issued to prevent burials in that locality.

This was under contemplation for some time and advantage has now been taken of the suggestion.

* The council think there is sufficient work for six peons.

Inspection Notes.

of screening walls it would be advisable to improve the sanitary principles of these latrines by constructing impervious floors, drains, &c., the style of the enclosing walls being a minor consideration. Owing to the expense of the iron sheets the interior space in the latrines protected is very limited and insufficient. Several are provided with stone seats. None have any air-tight receptacles in which to collect the excreta, small bamboo baskets quite unsuitable to the purpose being used. Suitable iron receptacles can be made locally and should be supplied. Seven of these latrines are divided into two compartments, but still only four are utilized for males. The original intention in providing separate compartments must have been that accommodation might be available for both sexes, and this should be carried out, especially in Begumpoore where the females are "gosha" and do not resort in any number to public latrines. The transport provided consists of one double-bullock wooden cart, four single-bullock iron carts, and four hand iron carts—all, except the wooden one, of good pattern and well made. New hand carts when required might be made lighter than the present pattern which is very heavy : these are used for cleaning private latrines, 252 out of a total of 532 being attended to by the municipality. Prickly-pear abounds in the neighbourhood of the female latrine in Seneier street and is largely resorted for purposes of nature ; the same is true of the latrine at the weekly market, and that at Begumpoore as well as upon and around the South street rock. Excreta is said to be carted to the night-soil depôt combined with the rubbish depôt on the Palni road. This is said to have been in use only for three months. There are only two trenches —one empty and the other covered in—their dimensions being about 30 feet × $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$—so that one of these has been sufficient for three months for the excreta of 20,000 people. The low ground and excavations behind Venayakam Pillay's lane and around the base of the South street rock is used as a depôt for the rubbish and silt from the drains of the neighbourhood. A second depôt is badly required on the Metaputty side of the town and might be established in the old gravel pits belonging to the municipality surrounded by cultivation (to the east of

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

These will be provided in future.

Steps will be taken to mark the compartments of these latrines for men and women.

The lands around this belong to Government and the Revenue authorities have been already requested to clear them.

Steps have been taken to remove the prickly-pear.

Steps will be taken to remove this.

This belongs to Government and the Revenue department has been addressed to remove the prickly-pear.

The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this and he has been warned.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Magthoom Rowther Avargal and Arokium Pillai Avargal has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for acquiring site.

Inspection Notes.

Vembam garden) where it would probably realize a ready sale. Land near might be secured for a night-soil depôt.

4. *Slaughter - houses.* — The beef slaughter-house is situated on high ground behind the chuckler's quarters. It is a mud walled enclosure with a floor of rough stone paving; a drain leads into a masonry cistern, the foul-smelling contents of which run out into the surrounding prickly-pear. Two or three animals are slaughtered daily, the meat being sold in stalls adjoining the slaughter-house.

The sheep slaughter-house is in the market parcherry. The roof of the shed in which animals are skinned and cut up requires repair. Iron hooks should be provided for hanging the carcasses. The flooring is paved with rough-stones, and was fairly clean. Outside the enclosure is a masonry cistern for the reception of refuse water, &c., the contents of which are baled out into the street. In the centre of the enclosure there is a well very little used and nearly dry. In the compound of the travellers' bungalow there was, at the time of my visit, an iron hand cart in perfect order, with the exception of the air-tight receptacle (which was unserviceable). This is said to have been lying there for ten months. A new receptacle might be purchased locally and the cart profitably employed in removing refuse from the slaughter-houses.

5. *Markets.*—Of these there are four. The weekly market at Nagalnaikemputti with 11 tiled sheds—8 with earthern floors and 3 erected last year—with well made cemented floors. The open ground adjoining is used for the sale of cattle and sheep and is kept clean. There are two wells for drinking water, both square with stones across the angles on which persons stand to draw water. In both the parapet walls are outside the platforms; in one a cross beam is provided with pulleys attached with rope "so placed as to render their use dangerous" as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The daily market in the centre of the town is a square enclosure with tiled sheds on three sides of the interior used exclusively for the sale of meat, fish being sold in the open space in the centre in the evenings. Outside them is a row of stalls for the sale of vegetable and grain and fruit. These are kept clean, but iron hooks should be insisted upon for

Chairman's Remarks.

Sanitary Inspector's attention will be drawn to this.

Noted.

Noted.

Noted.

This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

hanging meat, and the blocks used for cutting it up should be daily washed and scraped thoroughly clean. The mosque lane bazaar for vegetable and fruit off the main bazaar street is also cleanly kept. The beef market next the slaughter-house is not kept clean, and is in the midst of insanitary surroundings.

6. *Burial - grounds.* — Amongst the burial-grounds inside municipal limits and still in use is one belonging to the Roman Catholics on the side of the Metaputty road which is greatly overcrowded and should be closed. The Muhammadan grave-yard in Begumpoore is surrounded with dwellings. A new site should be selected and the present ground closed.

7. *Vaccination* is in charge of 2nd-class vaccinator A. Gangadaram; service three years under the Local Fund. He has only joined his present appointment three weeks ago; pay Rs. 10 monthly; minimum 75 successful cases. He keeps his records neatly in English and up to date; instruments clean. Calves are purchased locally and operations performed direct from the animal. I saw one calf ready for use on Monday—from this only eleven children were vaccinated. Rs. 3–8–0 were paid for the calf, and it was sold for Rs. 1–12–0. If efficient measures were taken to collect children, about 30 or 40 could have been vaccinated from this animal, and the cost of each case reduced accordingly. I verified 17 of his recent cases, all correctly entered. Returns in accordance with G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been submitted up to July 1895, and show that 80 cases are still reported as "pending before the Magistrate;" and that out of 70 available cases during the month only 16 were vaccinated. In the streets and houses I examined 317 children below five years of age; of these 259 were vaccinated, 50 or 15·8 per cent. unprotected, and 8 marked with small-pox. In the Municipal High school of 151 pupils, 125 were vaccinated, 13 marked with small-pox, and 13 or 8·6 per cent. unprotected. In another Municipal result-grant school of 39, 32 were vaccinated, 4 unprotected and 3 bore marks of small-pox. In two pyal schools of 31 children, 14 or 45·1 per cent. were unprotected. The vaccine depôt is in the Mission hospital compound; a thatched

Chairman's Remarks.

The Sanitary Inspector's attention has been drawn to this.

Vide supra.

This has been closed. But old graves are being renewed every year.

Arrangements have been already made for acquiring a site; as soon as it is acquired this will be closed.

Steps have been taken in this direction, and it is hoped there will be improvement in vaccination and curtailment in expenditure under this head in the current year.

The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

Chairman's Remarks.

Inspection Notes.

shed with tatty walls is used for operation on the calves—the latter being kept in a room of the old hospital building. This has an earthen floor and no means of escape for urine, &c. The floor should be cemented and a drain supplied. Another room in the same building might be rendered suitable for the inoculation and extraction operations.

The Medical officer's attention will be drawn to this.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	937	861	1,302	910	788	606
Do. do. successfully	897	786	1,253	879	711	359
Do. do. under one year of age	594	567	883	595	428	376
Do. verified by Inspecting officer	388	205	632	..	..	..
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608

8. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 15 who collects information himself, very few reports being made at his office. His registers are neatly kept in English and up to date.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to August.
Deaths from—						
Cholera	54	152	18	51	23	4
Small-pox	..	15	2	1	..	..
Fevers	36	18	32	26	70	59
Dysentery and diarrhœa	32	10	6	28	42	35
All other causes	309	393	356	369	344	197
Total ..	431	588	414	475	479	295
Death-rate per mille ..	30·4	21·9	20·5	23·5	23·7	21·9
Births ..	714	889	848	846	922	608
Birth-rate per mille ..	50·3	44·0	41·9	41·9	45·6	45·1

(Signed) C. MALLINS, Surgn.-Major,
Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
10*th October* 1895.

No. 1778-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.

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

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

Fort St. George,
10*th October* 1895.

Extract from the Special Meeting of the Municipal Council, Dindigul, held on 8th November 1895.

* * * * *

III. Read Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection note of the Dindigul Municipality for 1895.

Resolution.—The remarks of the Council are recorded against each paragraph of the notes.

Dis. No. 4409.

Submitted with copy of Sub-Collector's letter, Dis. No. 1518, dated 2nd instant.

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub-Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

Madura,
14*th December* 1895.

Order—No. 245 M., dated 12th February 1896.

Recorded.

2. The result of the deliberations of the sub-committees appointed to consider the water-supply of the Gopalasamudram tank and to select a site for a rubbish depôt should be reported.

3. With reference to the remarks of the Sub-Collector in paragraph 3 of his letter forwarding the notes, it is observed that advice can be obtained from the Sanitary Board on proposals relating to sanitary improvements. The circumstances in which this assistance may be obtained are laid down in the revised rules for the guidance of the Board, which will shortly be issued.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.
" Collector of Madura.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Sanitary Board.
Editors' Table.

Ed. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Remarks.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 245 M., 12th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

provided with side drains, three in Bazaar street are almost completely covered on both sides so that they cannot possibly be properly cleaned. These obstructions should be removed and only such covering as are necessary opposite the doors of the houses allowed. Many are in a foul state from defective levels or obstruction from silt. In the villages of Metapatti Begumpoora and Nagalnaikenpatty there is no proper drainage system - in a few streets there are stone drains. Viatarajpatty and Anandan and Thinman Paracherries there is no attempt at drainage. In these outlying villages as well as on the outskirts of the town itself, new dwellings are constantly being erected. 128 houses have been built during

These drains have been in existence for a long time & in many places they have been covered over from time to time. Steps have been already taken to rectify these defects & the improvements of the defective drains will be considered at the time of the Budget.

These defects are engaging the attention of the Council & will be gradually rectified as funds become available. But as resolved upon last the Council is not at present prepared to face any large expenditure under this head

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

Madura District

Dindigul Municipality

Population per Census of 1891 — Males 10,027 — Females 10,176 — Total 20,203

Inspected from 31st August to 5th September 1895

Enclosure No 1.

In a letter

From The Collector of Madura

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

Dated 14th December 1895.

Copy of the Sub Collector's letter No D/s 1518 dated 2nd December 1895.

Roads, drainage &c. The roads as a rule are in good order and clearly kept. The material collected in many of them for their repair consists chiefly of thin flat chips evidently purchased from stone-dressers and useless for road making. In the village of Nowneypurum new roads have been laid out 20 feet in breadth and provided with square cut-earthen drains. In one road (Hindu Street) there is evidently an encroachment across the line of the drain which should be checked. All the streets in the town proper are provided

Replies of the Chairman as approved by the Council.

The rock which supplies these chips is close to the central road. The material was thus cheap & so provided for in the estimate for repairing the said road. But the chips that were not of the dimensions in accordance with the standard specification have been rejected. These will be discontinued in future.

In many parts roads are being laid out. When funds are available steps will be taken to provide drains of the size & form recommended in para 1 of the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection Notes 94.

This has been already taken notice of by the Council & a notice issued to the party concerned for removing the encroachment.

3P

Copy of Communication Dis no: 1518 of 1895, from J. K. Batten Esquire Acting Sub Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura.

In forwarding the Dindigal Municipal Chairman's letter no: 272 dated 18th November 1895, submitting the resolution of the Council on the Inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honor to make the following remarks.

2. I was present at the meeting. One thing that forcibly struck me and also Mr Mengel the other European Member present, was, that while the Council was extremely desirous to carry out the recommendations of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it was greatly at a loss in most cases, how to set about it in the absence of professional advice. The Council has no officer competent to draw up plans and specifications for improvements and alterations in wells, drains, latrines and other Sanitary works. The Council has, in most cases, no idea of the probable cost of the various improvements recommended, no definite proposals are made, and as a rule, the question eventually lapses.

x dated 2-12-95

Municipal Department.

Current No. 4521 & G of 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
Rcd 20 Nov 95
CURRENT No. 3811 M

G. Rajagopala nayudu garu
Chairman
Municipal Council
Dindigul

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 18
Despatched 19 } November 1895
Received

MADRAS
20 NOV 95
SUB COLLECTORATE

Cn: 2.

No. 272

Submitting in original the Inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with a copy of the Councils' resolution No. 3 dated 8th November 1895.

Rem
Please submit type
SK
21.12.95

5.74/10

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

3P

Submitted, with
Copy of Sub-Collector's
letter Dis: No. 1518 dated 2nd Dec.

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

Madura
14.12.95 } J. Kurij.
Ag. Collector.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
19 DEC 1895

20/12

lapses. This is a difficulty that probably arises in most small Municipalities. It is certainly the case in Palni and Periyakulam.

3. I venture to make a suggestion, which possibly has been made before, that would perhaps meet the difficulty. No single small Municipality has the funds to pay the Salary of a Competent Sanitary Inspector, or Subordinate Sanitary Engineer, with the requisite qualifications. Moreover, there is hardly sufficient work for such an officer in a single small Municipality. But if such an officer were appointed for a group of say six small Municipalities, he could stay two months in each, which would be ample time for him to prepare the necessary estimates, plans, and specifications for carrying out the recommendations of Inspecting officers. In most cases, he could also supervise the carrying out of the work. Each Municipality could easily, in my opinion, pay his salary for two months. The money spent in his salary would moreover be covered by the Savings which would doubtless occur from the work being done under proper professional supervision.

40

Chairman V.C.
For retiring Collector

By V
1/35

Enclosure No 1.

In a letter

From The Collector
of
Madura

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

Dated 14th December 1895.

Copy of the Sub Collector's
letter No Dis 1518 dated 2nd December
1895.

[illegible] the savings
which

Municipal Department.

Current No 4521 & C of 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
11 DEC 95
CURRENT No. 3811 M

G. Rajagopaul nayudu garu

Chairman
Municipal Council
Dindigul

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 18
Despatched 19 } November 1895
Received

20 NOV 95
SUB COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Cir: 2.

No. 272

Submitting in original the Inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with a copy of the Councils' resolution No 3 dated 8th November 1895.

Rev
Please submit type
Sd
21.12.95

S. 14/12

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

2P

Submitted, with

1. Copy of Sub-Collector's letter Dis: No. 1518 dated 2nd instant

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

Madura } K. Kurij.
14.12.95 } Ag. Collector.

CHIEF SECRETARY
19 DEC 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

20/12

Enclosure No 1.

In a letter

From The Collector
of
Madura

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

Dated 14th December 1895.

Copy of the Sub Collector's
letter No Dis 1518 dated 2nd December
1895.

Dindigul Munc. Office
dated 18th November 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No 3811 M

From

M R Ry,

T. Rajagopaul nayudu Garu
Chairman
Municipal Council
Dindigul.

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

(Through the Sub Collector and Collector of
Madura)

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G.O. dated
23rd December 1893 No. 1765 M, I have the honor
to forward herewith in original the Inspection note
of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this Muni-
cipality with the remarks of the Council and the
copy of the council's resolution No. 3 dated 8th inst.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed. Servt.

T Rajagopaul
Chairman

the savings
which

Municipal Department.

Current No. 4521 & 6 of 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
Rec'd 20 NOV 95
CURRENT No. 3811 M

C. Rajagopaul Naydu garu
Chairman
Municipal Council
Dindigul

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 18
Despatched 19 } November 1895
Received

20 NOV 95
SUB COLLECTORATE

Cn: 2.

No. 272

Submitting in original the Inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with a copy of the Councils' resolution No. 3 dated 8th November 1895.

Rev
Please submit in typed
Sd
21.12.95

Disposal No. 4409 of 1895

2P

Submitted, with

1. Copy of Sub-Collector's letter Dis: No. 1578 dated 2nd instant.

2. The undersigned thinks that the Sub Collector's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Sub-Engineer for a group of small municipalities is worthy of consideration.

Madura 14.12.95 } D. Kurij.
Ag. Collector.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
19 DEC 1895

20/12

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 180 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP. BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.