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Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

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G.O., No. 900 Mu

DATED 28th May 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

INDEX.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 28-5-96
No. 900 M

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Reending, with remarks, the Dy. Sec.y Commrs. on the Cuddalore Municy.

Inspection Notes.

of drainage in New Town, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Muthupalayam owing to the want of a proper fall and outlet. In Pughis road, a large portion of the drainage finds its way into the Bathukottam (which was formerly a tank), near the Gadilam bridge; during floods the river water overflows into this also and runs back into the side channel and over the road. Many parts of Old Town were also flooded, but as it is situated on higher ground it did not suffer so much. In Old Town there are in several of the streets brick drains square in section, but not connected in a continuous system. Here there are no great difficulties in the matter of drainage, which is badly required and should be taken in hand. The whole question should be referred to the Sanitary Engineer's Department for report. Encroachments are numerous throughout the town; in the main baazar street, Tiruppáppuliyúr, a conspicuous example is to be seen—about one-third of the breadth of the street is occupied by semi-detached, thatched sheds constructed in front of the ordinary shops; these are divided into several stalls occupied by petty traders. Attention has been called to the prevalence of encroachments in previous report on this municipality, but apparently without effect. There are 383 dust-bins provided: of these, 23 are wooden, 187 masonry (nearly all very much out of repair), 38 of iron sheets and rectangular shape, and 80 circular corrugated-iron receptacles. Fifty-five of the latter have been provided during the current year. In Bandypolliam it appears unnecessary to supply these dust-bins as they are not used, the house refuse, &c., being removed by the owners direct to their fields which surround the village. There is no depôt for rubbish, as it is removed direct to the fields by contractors who purchase it annually for manure. Its sale realised Rs. 2,308 last year. I am informed that the rubbish carts are used by the contractors for their private work, such as carting rice plants to their fields. This should be prohibited, as neither the miserable bullocks supplied nor the carts are equal to more work than is legitimately required of them.

2. *Water-supply*—is derived from wells, tanks, channels and Dr. Robertson's Capper Hill water scheme. Private wells are numerous and largely used. Of the public wells, the court-house wells are

Chairman's Remarks.

The councillors have been requested to prepare lists of encroachments in their wards, and the lists, when received, will be placed before a meeting of the council and steps taken to remove such encroachments which are considered objectionable.

I may here mention that, under a resolution passed by the council at their meeting held on the 27th August 1895, the Collector was requested to depute a Revenue Inspector to examine and report on the encroachments in the town, but that officer replied that, under a recent policy persued by Government, the services of a Revenue Inspector could not be lent even if the municipality undertakes to pay for them. As a Public Works Department Overseer will be entertained in 1896–97, his services will also be utilized in checking encroachments.

The dilapidated masonry dust-bins are, with the funds available, being gradually replaced by corrugated-iron bins. In the budget for 1896–97 provision has been made for the purchase of thirty more iron bins.

This objectionable practice has been stopped.

The work of providing the wells near the court-house with a drain is in progress under the supervision of a councillor of the ward in which they are situated. More wells will be sunk in localities in

Inspection Notes.

most resorted to for drinking purposes. Of the three wells here only one is used, one has been provided with a drain, but the others (including the one in use) have none. In the same neighbourhood are two large tanks; the one behind the court-house is fed by the road drains and dries in the hot season, the other behind the treasury always contains water, but is little used for drinking purposes. At the time of my visit the water in it was on a level with the road. The council have written for a tube well to be sunk in the vicinity of this tank as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The Capper Hill scheme supplies Old Town, Cuddalore, only and is very largely used. Close to it is a bathing tank divided by a low wooden partition into two parts for males and females respectively. No new wells have been sunk since last report. The owner of the cow-shed near the drinking-water well in Appu Mudaliyar Street, Kudupalayam, has removed it, but has closed his well to the public. The well near the mission church appears to be largely used. Its platform should be raised and a drain provided to carry off waste water. The public well in Erasappa Chetty Street has neither platform nor drain; these should be provided.

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

7	Inspectors	on Rs.	21, 18, 15 and 10 each.
3	Scavengers	on Rs.	8 each.
1	,,	on ,,	7
5	,,	on ,,	6 each.
9	,,	on ,,	5 ,,
10	,,	on ,,	4 ,,
57	Sweepers	on Rs.	4 each.

Private Scavenging.

1	Scavenger	on Rs.	8
1	,,	on ,,	6
4	,,	on ,,	5 each.

The rates of pay granted to the sanitary inspectors are very unequal, and in the case of six of them appear to me very high for the nature of the work performed. None are trained men and each is provided with a peon to assist him. The sanitary inspectors should be obliged to live in or near the wards in which they are employed. I would recommend the appointment of a properly-trained sanitary inspector to look after the ward conservancy overseers; for the work expected of the latter Rs. 12 would, I think, be ample remuneration as the divisions are not extensive. This would allow of a

Chairman's Remarks.

need of them as funds are found available for the purpose. If the well referred to is the one in the compound of St. Joseph's College, which is largely used, the principal of the institution will be addressed with the view to the improvement suggested to it being carried out. The public well in Erasappa Chetty Street has been provided with a platform and drain as suggested.

Proposal has been made in the budget for 1896–97 to reorganize the sanitary staff and to appoint a chief sanitary inspector as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. All the inspectors now reside in their respective wards.

fair salary with pony or carriage allowance for the sanitary inspector without any increase in the total expenditure. It would also be observed that ten drain cleaners and 57 road sweepers are employed, while there are only 28 scavengers to attend all the latrines (22 in number) as well as drive the conservancy carts, empty cesspools and prepare trenches in the night-soil depôt. It is difficult to understand why the services of the road sweepers cannot be utilized for clearing the drains, as the latter exist in only a very limited part of the municipality. For private scavengering only six men are employed—three in the first and three in the third division—the system not having yet been introduced elsewhere. Of the 22 latrines, thirteen are masonry and nine open spaces enclosed with bamboo mats or tatties made of leaves. The former are of an antiquated pattern in good repair and kept clean. As the leaf and bamboo mats have to be renewed yearly, it would be advisable at that time to change the site of each latrine to fresh ground, as at present the ground on which they have stood for years is saturated with urine and excreta; while owing to the scraping of the ground by the toties, the level of the interior has been reduced, and in the rains water fills the hollow thus formed and the latrine is useless. This was the case with several during my inspection; others could not be reached as the low ground on which they are located was flooded by the river. Two new iron latrines have been ordered from Bombay. The fact that special carts and sweepers are employed to remove excreta from the streets does not indicate much vigilance on the part of the sanitary peons or the police. Of 366 private latrines (a very small number for such a large town), only 158 are cleaned by the municipality, viz., 78 in Cuddalore Old Town and 80 in Tiruppáppuliyúr. This is an increase of eighteen since last year. The transport provided for the removal of night-soil is as follows:—Three sewage carts for the contents of cesspools, of which there are sixty in the town, eight hand night-soil carts for removing excreta from the streets and lanes, five night-soil carts drawn by bullocks (three for public latrines and two for private). These last-mentioned carts* have wooden frames with sheet-iron lining and covers, and a hinged

Ten drain cleaners are employed for keeping clean both the drains and cesspools. It is feared that if the street sweepers are required to look to the drains in addition to the work of sweeping the streets, the former are not likely to be kept as clean as they are at present, and it is therefore considered inexpedient to disturb the arrangement under which the drains and cesspools are at present cleaned.

With the view to extend the scheme to houses which are not conserved, I have employed special men to inspect the backyard of every house in the town and to furnish me with a list of houses provided with latrines which are not cleaned by the municipal agency employed for the purpose. This information is necessary to enable me to enforce the provisions of section 221 of the Act against the owner or occupier of every house which is kept in a dirty state.

The iron night-soil hand-carts required for extending the scheme to localities where it has not yet been introduced have already been purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.

The suggestion as regards the temporary bamboo-mat latrines will be given effect to when it is again found necessary to repair or renew them.

These carts are employed for removing the nuisance committed in streets during night time. The attention of the Superintendent of Police will be drawn to the remarks of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this matter.

It is anticipated that the returns which are being prepared by men specially appointed to inspect and report on the condition of the backyards of houses referred to above would show an increase in the number of private latrines in the town.

*These will, as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, be gradually replaced by the description of carts employed for cleaning cesspools which were purchased from Messrs. Massey and Co.

Inspection Notes.

iron back, opening from below. If the night-soil is put direct into them, it must fall out below from the jolting of the cart. The sweepers consequently have to put the baskets containing excreta into the cart. On examining the contents of one of these carts on its arrival at the depôt, I found that it contained only two baskets! These carts should be sold and replaced by iron carts similar to those now used for removing sewage. Two large iron barrels (200 gallons) have been received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; they appear to be intended for liquid refuse only and it appears doubtful whether bullocks can be procured locally of sufficient strength and size to draw them. There are three night-soil depôts, at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Old Town, Cuddalore, and in Manjakuppam. The sites are well chosen and trenches about two feet wide used for the night-soil. No sale has been effected, nor has the manufacture of poudrette, as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, been attempted. The huts in Chundi Pillay's land near the travellers' bungalow are still without a latrine. A portion of the beach near the fisher village was set apart for use as a latrine, but the villagers do not use it, preferring to defœcate near their own dwellings and by the sides of the lanes adjoining. The banks of the Gadilam and Oopanar are still resorted to for purposes of nature. The prickly-pear, &c., in the neighbourhood of the latrine on the banks of the Oopanar should be cleared away, as it affords excellent shelter for this purpose and seems to be preferred to the latrines.

4. *Markets.*—There is only one public market in Old Town, which realised Rupees 710 last year. It is used for the sale of meat and fish only. There are two rows of tiled sheds with sixteen stalls each with floors paved with brick, not half of which were occupied at the time of my inspection. Five on one side were used by the butchers, while the fish was sold in the central open space. Vegetables and fruit are sold in a narrow street outside. The Tiruppáppuliyúr private meat market has not been improved; meat is still hung by dirty cords; the animals are killed in backyards close by. I was shown a piece of ground, in a bye street, enclosed with

Chairman's Remarks.

The two cylindrical barrels purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, were returned as they were considered too large, and the firm in question have, in their stead, supplied the municipality with ~~one~~ to contain 100 gallons and three small, hand, iron night-soil carts. These carts are considered suitable for the private scavenging of houses in narrow streets and lanes.

The night-soil which is buried in trenches was offered to ryots gratis, but as they declined to utilize it for manuring their fields, it was considered inexpedient to incur any outlay in the manufacture of poudrette.

A public bamboo tatty latrine is situated at a distance of about 200 yards from these huts, but people instead of using it prefer to resort to the spacious fields and gardens in the neighbourhood. The place will, however, be provided in the current year with one of the two latrines for the construction of which arrangement has already been made.

The Superintendent of Police will be addressed with the view to steps being taken to prevent people from committing nuisance near their dwellings and in the lanes of their villages and to insist on them resorting to the place set apart for purpose of defœcation on the beach. This prickly-pear is growing on private, poramboke and railway lands. As regards private lands, notice has been issued under section 186, clause (1), of the Act requiring the owners to clean them, while the Revenue Department and the Railway authorities have been addressed with the view to steps being taken to improve the insanitary condition of their lands.

4. The question of providing Tiruppáppuliyúr with a good market and slaughter-house is under the consideration of the council. As the funds of the municipality with the numerous demands on them would not at present permit the council to undertake this work themselves, steps are being taken to induce the residents of the town to build a market. Should this attempt fail, the council will be requested to consider the question of providing the funds required for the erection of a general market on a plan approved by the Sanitary Board. The butchers in the Tiruppáppuliyúr private market have since replaced the cords by hooks. The

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
a bamboo thorn fence, said to be set apart for slaughtering, but I could see no traces of its use as such. A large vegetable market is held in the main street of this (Tiruppáppuliyúr) division, no platform or cover of any kind is provided and traffic is interrupted. A properly-constructed general market for meat and vegetables, &c., and also a slaughter house, are required here.	inspector of the division states that on the morning of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection, only one sheep was slaughtered in this ground which was cleaned up immedi ately after the operation was over.
5. *Slaughter-houses.*—Of these, there are two. One in Old Town is a well-built structure of the standard plan with a well outside. The interior is kept clean; an iron cover has been provided for the cistern as recommended last year, but the state of the ground around it shows that the contents are habitually baled out on the spot, instead of being removed in the hand-cart provided for the purpose. The second slaughter-house is private property and is situated behind the fish market in Pudupolliem. It is provided with a cemented floor and central drain, the walls and roof being formed of leaves and bamboos. There are no hooks or cross-beams provided to hang the carcases for skinning and cleaning; these might be provided at a small cost. The small cistern outside for receipt of washings, &c., is not cleaned out, but allowed to overflow and form a foul drain through the surrounding open ground.	5. The contents of the cistern are now removed in the cart provided for the purpose and the ground around the slaughter-house is kept clean. The proprietor of the slaughter-house in Pudupolliem has been called upon to provide the building with hooks or cross-beams for cleaning and skinning the sheep slaughtered therein and to make better arrangements for cleaning the cistern and carrying away the washings.
6. *Bandy Stands.* — There is one bandy-stand at Old Town near Dr. Robertson's fountain; it is an open space of ground surrounded by a wooden paling with stone uprights. There is no shelter provided for cartmen as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner last year and promised by the Chairman. At the time of my visit, the whole place was under water owing to the heavy rain.	This shed is under construction.
7. *Burial-grounds.* — The Christian grave-yard in Old Town is kept in good order and the ancient tombs in it are in good repair. A piece of ground has been selected, but not yet acquired, for a new Muhammadan grave-yard in Manjakuppam; the old grave-yard here is still in use—burials being restricted to the portion most distant from the road and dwellings. The grave-yard in connection with the Jumma Masjid is still used, but burials here do not appear to be frequent.	I am in correspondence with the Division Officer regarding this land, and, as soon as the information as to its area and situation is furnished, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will be addressed with the view to ascertain whether the land selected is suitable for a burial-ground from a sanitary point of view.
8. *Vaccination.*— Two vaccinators are employed by the council—one 1st-class vaccinator, Iyalee Naidu, on Rs. 15; service 17 years, three in the municipality; monthly minimum 100; and one	Endeavours will be made, with the assistance of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to remedy the defects pointed out under vaccination.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

assistant vaccinator, B. Varatharajulu Naidu on Rs. 7. In the returns, no work is shown as done by the latter who is said to be engaged during the entire month in serving notices. This is absurd in face of the fact shown by the returns required by G.O., No. 1502, for July last (the latest received) that out of a total of 224 cases available for vaccination, in 70 no notice has been served since January last, *i.e.*, shortly after their birth. Moreover, the man himself informed me that he does vaccinate, but that his cases are included in the register of the 1st-class vaccinator, who consequently does not produce the minimum required by him. As this assistant vaccinator kept a separate register and showed the required minimum of work monthly up to April 1895, it is difficult to understand why he should not continue to do so. The register is neatly kept in English and up to date, but the monthly return for September has not yet been prepared (October 25th), as he has not yet ascertained the results of 46 cases vaccinated in September. His lancet is useless, having no point, the tip being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad. He is provided with a copy of the birth register. All operations are direct from the calf. Six or seven animals are provided monthly and kept in the depôt (attached to the hospital), the improvement of which is now being taken in hand. There are four depôts for the collection of children, viz., at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Bandypoliem, Old Town dispensary and New Town hospital. I verified 51 recent cases, all well done and correctly entered except one. Of 114 children examined in the streets of Old Town, 58 were vaccinated, 56 or 49·1 per cent. were unprotected, and none marked with small-pox. In New Town, Puthupalayam, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Bandypoliem of 123 children examined, 73 or 57·5 per cent. were unprotected and 2 marked with small-pox. In a result-grant school of 21 children, 11 were unprotected. These results are very bad and show either gross inattention to vaccination or very defective registration — probably both. According to his own register, the vaccinator has worked only thirteen days on an average during each of the past six months. This man should be punished and in future both vaccinators should be required to produce their minimum number of cases monthly.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

The following table shows progress of vaccination during previous five years :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	1,424	2,549	2.968	2,115	1,254
" " successfully	1,226	2,297	2,841	2,031	1,228
" " under one year of age	442	605	570	721	636
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179*

* Up to end of September.

9. *Registration.*—There are two registrars—one on Rs. 15 per month, who keeps the books, his assistant on Rs. 10 checks the registers by going round the divisions and also makes reports; domestic occurrences are reported by the divisional sanitary inspectors. Very few reports are made by the relatives or friends of the parties concerned. The books are neatly kept in English and up to date. Reports are made and entered only once a week. The column headed "Date of vaccination" is not kept up. This should be attended to as this information must be obtained in order to prepare the vaccination statements required by G.O., No. 1502, dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal.

It is proposed, at the request of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to place the registrar of births and deaths under his orders and to provide him with an office-room in the vaccination depôt to be shortly erected in connection with the New Town hospital. Under this arrangement it is presumed that the work of registering vital statistics would be more satisfactorily done.

The omission in the birth registers has since been supplied for the past year and up to date.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to date.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	349	88	67	109	39
Small-pox	27	33	44	28	11
Fevers	204	197	192	179	202
Dysentery and diarrhœa	160	72	77	98	94
All other causes	465	499	532	599	399
Total ..	1,235	889	912	1,013	745
Death-rate ..	28·3	18·8	19·2	21·4	21·0
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179
Birth-rate ..	31·1	33·0	30·2	30·4	33·2

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11*th November* 1895.

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

No. 2025 S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th November* 1895.

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

Forwarded.

2. The Acting Collector regrets to notice that the administration of the Cuddalore Municipality continues to be highly unsatisfactory.

KOLIANUR, 16*th November* 1895.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART-STUART,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Cuddalore, passed at a meeting held on the 28th March 1896.

* * * * *

6. Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of this town, and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's draft reply, as modified, is approved. Resolved that the notes with the replies be forwarded to Government.

* * * * *

Forwarded.

16*th April* 1896.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Acting Collector.

C.S.
P.S.

108

Refer

C: 1192-96

Order dt 28-5-96 No 900M

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The arrangements for the conservancy of the town described in the inspection notes are far from satisfactory. Many of the defects in sanitation brought to notice in the previous year have been allowed to continue, which, the Government believes, might have been to a considerable extent remedied, if not altogether removed, had the Chairman's administration been more rigorous. In this connection, the Council's attention will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in para. 2 of his endorsement.

(2) Every effort should be made to improve vaccination which, appears, at present, to receive very inadequate attention.

(3) The explanation offered by the Chairman for the delay in forwarding these notes cannot be accepted as at all satisfactory.

Cuddalore Insp^n note

Retd 6/5

KR 19.5.96.

W&D 22-5-96.

25.5.96

To The Chairman, M.C. Cuddalore
" Collector of South Arcot
" Sanitary Commissioner
" " Engineer.
Editor's Table. Dispd 16/6/96

(with order)

No. 900 M., 28TH MAY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. C. S. SRINIVASA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of South Arcot), dated 8th April 1896, No. 8.

I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this town with my replies thereon, approved by the council at their meeting held on the 28th ultimo.

2. A copy of the resolution of the council is also herein enclosed.

3. I regret the delay in submitting the notes, which were detained with the view to remedy most of the trivial defects pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner before forwarding his remarks to Government.

ENCLOSURES.

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

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CUDDALORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 22nd to 26th October 1895.

Population—

Males	..	23,197
Females	..	24,158
Total	..	47,355

Inspection Notes.

Drainage, &c.—New Town, Cuddalore, is situated in very flat, low-lying country, in some parts almost level with the bed of the river Gadilam. During my visit, over 13 inches of rain were registered in two days; this caused a considerable rise in the river which flooded many portions of the town. The road leading to Old Town was completely under water, and the approaches to the temporary bridge across the Uppanar were washed away, the bridge itself having partly collapsed. Arrangements should be made to provide a permanent bridge here, as cart traffic is completely cut off at present and any temporary structure is always liable to be carried away by floods. There is no system

Chairman's Remarks.

An extract of this paragraph will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer with the Government of Madras as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. A permanent girder bridge over the Uppanar is estimated to cost Rupees 26,700, of which Rs. 7,000 has been provided in the budget for 1896–97. The district board has promised to contribute Rs. 8,900, while the Government have sanctioned the payment of the balance, Rs. 10,800, from Provincial Funds—*Vide* G.O., dated 9th March 1896, Mis. No. 438 L.

Inspection Notes.

of drainage in New Town, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Muthupalayam owing to the want of a proper fall and outlet. In Pughis road, a large portion of the drainage finds its way into the Bathukottam (which was formerly a tank), near the Gadilam bridge; during floods the river water overflows into this also and runs back into the side channel and over the road. Many parts of Old Town were also flooded, but as it is situated on higher ground it did not suffer so much. In Old Town there are in several of the streets brick drains square in section, but not connected in a continuous system. Here there are no great difficulties in the matter of drainage, which is badly required and should be taken in hand. The whole question should be referred to the Sanitary Engineer's Department for report. Encroachments are numerous throughout the town; in the main bazaar street, Tiruppáppuliyúr, a conspicuous example is to be seen—about one-third of the breadth of the street is occupied by semi-detached, thatched sheds constructed in front of the ordinary shops; these are divided into several stalls occupied by petty traders. Attention has been called to the prevalence of encroachments in previous report on this municipality, but apparently without effect. There are 383 dust-bins provided: of these, 23 are wooden, 187 masonry (nearly all very much out of repair), 38 of iron sheets and rectangular shape, and 80 circular corrugated-iron receptacles. Fifty-five of the latter have been provided during the current year. In Bandipalaiyam it appears unnecessary to supply these dust-bins as they are not used, the house refuse, &c., being removed by the owners direct to their fields which surround the village. There is no depôt for rubbish, as it is removed direct to the fields by contractors who purchase it annually for manure. Its sale realised Rs. 2,308 last year. I am informed that the rubbish carts are used by the contractors for their private work, such as carting rice plants to their fields. This should be prohibited, as neither the miserable bullocks supplied nor the carts are equal to more work than is legitimately required of them.

2. *Water-supply*—is derived from wells, tanks, channels and Dr. Robertson's Capper Hill water scheme. Private wells are numerous and largely used. Of the public wells, the court-house wells are

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The councillors have been requested to prepare lists of encroachments in their wards, and the lists, when received, will be placed before a meeting of the council and steps taken to remove such encroachments which are considered objectionable.

I may here mention that, under a resolution passed by the council at their meeting held on the 27th August 1895, the Collector was requested to depute a Revenue Inspector to examine and report on the encroachments in the town, but that officer replied that, under a recent policy pursued by Government, the services of a Revenue Inspector could not be lent even if the municipality undertakes to pay for them. As a Public Works Department Overseer will be entertained in 1896–97, his services will also be utilized in checking encroachments.

The dilapidated masonry dust-bins are, with the funds available, being gradually replaced by corrugated-iron bins. In the budget for 1896–97 provision has been made for the purchase of thirty more iron bins.

This objectionable practice has been stopped.

The work of providing the wells near the court-house with a drain is in progress under the supervision of a councillor of the ward in which they are situated. More wells will be sunk in localities in

Inspection Notes.

most resorted to for drinking purposes. Of the three wells here, only one is used, one has been provided with a drain, but the others (including the one in use) have none. In the same neighbourhood are two large tanks; the one behind the court-house is fed by the road drains and dries in the hot season, the other behind the treasury always contains water, but is little used for drinking purposes. At the time of my visit the water in it was on a level with the road. The council have written for a tube well to be sunk in the vicinity of this tank as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The Capper Hill scheme supplies Old Town, Cuddalore, only and is very largely used. Close to it is a bathing tank divided by a low wooden partition into two parts for males and females respectively. No new wells have been sunk since last report. The owner of the cow-shed near the drinking-water well in Appu Mudaliyar Street, Pudupalaiyam, has removed it, but has closed his well to the public. The well near the mission church appears to be largely used. Its platform should be raised and a drain provided to carry off waste water. The public well in Erasappa Chetti Street has neither platform nor drain; these should be provided.

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9	,,	on ,,	5 ,,
10	,,	on ,,	4 ,,
57	Sweepers	on Rs.	4 each.

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Chairman's Remarks.

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Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

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With the view to extend the scheme to houses which are not conserved, I have employed special men to inspect the backyard of every house in the town and to furnish me with a list of houses provided with latrines which are not cleaned by the municipal agency employed for the purpose. This information is necessary to enable me to enforce the provisions of section 221 of the Act against the owner or occupier of every house which is kept in a dirty state.

The iron night-soil hand-carts required for extending the scheme to localities where it has not yet been introduced have already been purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.

The suggestion as regards the temporary bamboo-mat latrines will be given effect to when it is again found necessary to repair or renew them.

These carts are employed for removing the nuisance committed in streets during night time. The attention of the Superintendent of Police will be drawn to the remarks of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this matter.

It is anticipated that the returns which are being prepared by men specially appointed to inspect and report on the condition of the backyards of houses referred to above would show an increase in the number of private latrines in the town.

* These will, as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, be gradually replaced by the description of carts employed for cleaning cesspools which were purchased from Messrs. Massey and Co.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

iron back, opening from below. If the night-soil is put direct into them, it must fall out below from the jolting of the cart. The sweepers consequently have to put the baskets containing excreta into the cart. On examining the contents of one of these carts on its arrival at the depôt, I found that it contained only two baskets! These carts should be sold and replaced by iron carts similar to those now used for removing sewage. Two large iron barrels (200 gallons) have been received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; they appear to be intended for liquid refuse only and it appears doubtful whether bullocks can be procured locally of sufficient strength and size to draw them. There are three night-soil depôts, at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Old Town Cuddalore, and in Manjakuppam. The sites are well chosen and trenches about two feet wide used for the night-soil. No sale has been effected, nor has the manufacture of poudrette, as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, been attempted. The huts in Chundi Pillai's land near the travellers' bungalow are still without a latrine. A portion of the beach near the fisher village was set apart for use as a latrine, but the villagers do not use it, preferring to defœcate near their own dwellings and by the sides of the lanes adjoining. The banks of the Gadilam and Oopanár are still resorted to for purposes of nature. The prickly-pear, &c., in the neighbourhood of the latrine on the banks of the Oopanár should be cleared away, as it affords excellent shelter for this purpose and seems to be preferred to the latrines.

4. *Markets.*—There is only one public market in Old Town, which realised Rupees 710 last year. It is used for the sale of meat and fish only. There are two rows of tiled sheds with sixteen stalls each with floors paved with brick, not half of which were occupied at the time of my inspection. Five on one side were used by the butchers, while the fish was sold in the central open space. Vegetables and fruit are sold in a narrow street outside. The Tiruppáppuliyúr private meat market has not been improved; meat is still hung by dirty cords; the animals are killed in backyards close by. I was shown a piece of ground, in a bye street, enclosed with

The two cylindrical barrels purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, were returned as they were considered too large, and the firm in question have, in their stead, supplied the municipality with one to contain 100 gallons and three small, hand, iron night-soil carts. These carts are considered suitable for the private scavenging of houses in narrow streets and lanes.

The night-soil which is buried in trenches was offered to ryots gratis, but as they declined to utilize it for manuring their fields, it was considered inexpedient to incur any outlay in the manufacture of poudrette.

A public bamboo tatty latrine is situated at a distance of about 200 yards from these huts, but people instead of using it prefer to resort to the spacious fields and gardens in the neighbourhood. The place will, however, be provided in the current year with one of the two latrines for the construction of which arrangement has already been made. The Superintendent of Police will be addressed with the view to steps being taken to prevent people from committing nuisance near their dwellings and in the lanes of their villages and to insist on them resorting to the place set apart for purpose of defœcation on the beach.

This prickly-pear is growing on private, poramboke and railway lands. As regards private lands, notice has been issued under section 186, clause (1), of the Act requiring the owners to clean them, while the Revenue Department and the Railway authorities have been addressed with the view to steps being taken to improve the insanitary condition of their lands.

The question of providing Tiruppáppuliyúr with a good market and slaughter-house is under the consideration of the council. As the funds of the municipality with the numerous demands on them would not at present permit the council to undertake this work themselves, steps are being taken to induce the residents of the town to build a market. Should this attempt fail, the council will be requested to consider the question of providing the funds required for the erection of a general market on a plan approved by the Sanitary Board. The butchers in the Tiruppáppuliyúr private market have since replaced the cords by hooks. The

Inspection Notes.

a bamboo thorn fence, said to be set apart for slaughtering, but I could see no traces of its use as such. A large vegetable market is held in the main street of this (Tiruppáppuliyúr) division, no platform or cover of any kind is provided and traffic is interrupted. A properly-constructed general market for meat and vegetables, &c., and also a slaughter house, are required here.

5. *Slaughter-houses.*—Of these, there are two. One in Old Town is a well-built structure of the standard plan with a well outside. The interior is kept clean; an iron cover has been provided for the cistern as recommended last year, but the state of the ground around it shows that the contents are habitually baled out on the spot, instead of being removed in the hand-cart provided for the purpose. The second slaughter-house is private property and is situated behind the fish market in Pudupalaiyam. It is provided with a cemented floor and central drain, the walls and roof being formed of leaves and bamboos. There are no hooks or cross-beams provided to hang the carcases for skinning and cleaning; these might be provided at a small cost. The small cistern outside for receipt of washings, &c., is not cleaned out, but allowed to overflow and form a foul drain through the surrounding open ground.

6. *Bandy Stands.* — There is one bandy-stand at Old Town near Dr. Robertson's fountain; it is an open space of ground surrounded by a wooden paling with stone uprights. There is no shelter provided for cartmen as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner last year and promised by the Chairman. At the time of my visit, the whole place was under water owing to the heavy rain.

7. *Burial-grounds.* — The Christian grave-yard in Old Town is kept in good order and the ancient tombs in it are in good repair. A piece of ground has been selected, but not yet acquired, for a new Muhammadan grave-yard in Manjakuppam; the old grave-yard here is still in use—burials being restricted to the portion most distant from the road and dwellings. The grave-yard in connection with the Jumma Masjid is still used, but burials here do not appear to be frequent.

8. *Vaccination.*— Two vaccinators are employed by the council—one 1st-class vaccinator, Iyalu Nayudu, on Rs. 15; service 17 years, three in the municipality; monthly minimum 100; and one

Chairmans' Remarks.

inspector of the division states that on the morning of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection, only one sheep was slaughtered in this ground which was cleaned up immediately after the operation was over.

The contents of the cistern are now removed in the cart provided for the purpose and the ground around the slaughter-house is kept clean. The proprietor of the slaughter-house in Pudupalaiyam has been called upon to provide the building with hooks or cross-beams for cleaning and skinning the sheep slaughtered therein and to make better arrangements for cleaning the cistern and carrying away the washings.

This shed is under construction.

I am in correspondence with the Division Officer regarding this land, and, as soon as the information as to its area and situation is furnished, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will be addressed with the view to ascertain whether the land selected is suitable for a burial-ground from a sanitary point of view.

Endeavours will be made, with the assistance of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to remedy the defects pointed out under vaccination.

Inspection Notes.

assistant vaccinator, B. Varadarajulu Nayudu on Rs. 7. In the returns, no work is shown as done by the latter who is said to be engaged during the entire month in serving notices. This is absurd in face of the fact shown by the returns required by G.O., No. 1502, for July last (the latest received) that out of a total of 224 cases available for vaccination, in 70 no notice has been served since January last, *i.e.*, shortly after their birth. Moreover, the man himself informed me that he does vaccinate, but that his cases are included in the register of the 1st-class vaccinator, who consequently does not produce the minimum required by him. As this assistant vaccinator kept a separate register and showed the required minimum of work monthly up to April 1895, it is difficult to understand why he should not continue to do so. The register is neatly kept in English and up to date, but the monthly return for September has not yet been prepared (October 25th), as he has not yet ascertained the results of 46 cases vaccinated in September. His lancet is useless, having no point, the tip being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad. He is provided with a copy of the birth register. All operations are direct from the calf. Six or seven animals are provided monthly and kept in the depôt (attached to the hospital), the improvement of which is now being taken in hand. There are four depôts for the collection of children, viz., at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Bandipalaiyam, Old Town dispensary and New Town hospital. I verified 51 recent cases, all well done and correctly entered except one. Of 114 children examined in the streets of Old Town, 58 were vaccinated, 56 or 49·1 per cent. were unprotected, and none marked with small-pox. In New Town, Pudupalaiyam, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Bandipalaiyam of 123 children examined, 73 or 57·5 per cent. were unprotected and 2 marked with small-pox. In a result-grant school of 21 children, 11 were unprotected. These results are very bad and show either gross inattention to vaccination or very defective registration — probably both. According to his own register, the vaccinator has worked only thirteen days on an average during each of the past six months. This man should be punished and in future both vaccinators should be required to produce their minimum number of cases monthly.

Chairman's Remarks.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

The following table shows progress of vaccination during previous five years :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	1,424	2,549	2,968	2,115	1,254
" " successfully	1,226	2,297	2,841	2,031	1,228
" " under one year of age	442	605	570	721	636
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179*

* Up to end of September.

9. *Registration.*—There are two registrars—one on Rs. 15 per month, who keeps the books, his assistant on Rs. 10 checks the registers by going round the divisions and also makes reports; domestic occurrences are reported by the divisional sanitary inspectors. Very few reports are made by the relatives or friends of the parties concerned. The books are neatly kept in English and up to date. Reports are made and entered only once a week. The column headed "Date of vaccination" is not kept up. This should be attended to as this information must be obtained in order to prepare the vaccination statements required by G.O., No. 1502, Local and Municipal, dated 19th October 1894.

It is proposed, at the request of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to place the registrar of births and deaths under his orders and to provide him with an office-room in the vaccination depôt to be shortly erected in connection with the New Town hospital. Under this arrangement it is presumed that the work of registering vital statistics would be more satisfactorily done.

The omission in the birth registers has since been supplied for the past year and up to date.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to date.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	349	88	67	109	39
Small-pox	27	33	44	28	11
Fevers	204	197	192	179	202
Dysentery and diarrhœa	160	72	77	98	94
All other causes	465	499	582	599	399
Total ..	1,235	889	912	1,013	745
Death-rate ..	28·3	18·8	19·2	21·4	21·0
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179
Birth-rate ..	31·1	33·0	30·2	30·4	33·2

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11*th November* 1895.

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

—

No. 2025 S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th November* 1895.

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

Forwarded.

2. The Acting Collector regrets to notice that the administration of the Cuddalore Municipality continues to be highly unsatisfactory.

KOLIANUR,
16*th November* 1895.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART-STUART,
Acting Collector.

—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Cuddalore, passed at a meeting held on the 28th March 1896.

* * * * *

6. Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of this town, and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's draft reply, as modified, is approved. Resolved that the notes with the replies be forwarded to Government.

* * * * *

—

Forwarded.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Acting Collector.

16*th April* 1896.

—

ORDER—No. 900 M., dated 28th May 1896.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) The arrangements for the conservancy of the town described in the inspection notes are far from satisfactory. Many of the defects in sanitation brought to notice in the previous year have been allowed to continue. These, the Government believes, might have been to a considerable extent remedied, if not altogether removed, had the administration of the council been more vigorous. In this connection the council's attention will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(2) Every effort should be made to improve vaccination which appears at present to receive very inadequate attention.

(3) The explanation offered by the Chairman for the delay in forwarding these notes cannot be accepted as at all satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Engineer.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 900 M., 28th May 1896.

MAY.

Inspection Notes.

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

Proof

No. 900 M., 28TH MAY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. C. S. SRINIVASA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of South Arcot), dated 8th April 1896, No. 8.

I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this town with my replies thereon, approved by the council at their meeting held on the 28th ultimo.

2. A copy of the resolution of the council is also herein enclosed.

3. I regret the delay in submitting the notes, which were detained with the view to remedy most of the trivial defects pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner before forwarding his remarks to Government.

ENCLOSURES.

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

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CUDDALORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 22nd to 26th October 1895.

Population—

Males	..	23,197
Females	..	24,158
Total	..	47,355

Inspection Notes.

Drainage, &c.—New Town, Cuddalore, is situated in very flat, low-lying country, in some parts almost level with the bed of the river Gadilam. During my visit, over 13 inches of rain were registered in two days; this caused a considerable rise in the river which flooded many portions of the town. The road leading to Old Town was completely under water, and the approaches to the temporary bridge across the Uppanar were washed away, the bridge itself having partly collapsed. Arrangements should be made to provide a permanent bridge here, as cart traffic is completely cut off at present and any temporary structure is always liable to be carried away by floods. There is no system

Chairman's Remarks.

An extract of this paragraph will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer with the Government of Madras as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. A permanent girder bridge over the Uppanar is estimated to cost Rupees 26,700, of which Rs. 7,000 has been provided in the budget for 1896–97. The district board has promised to contribute Rs. 8,900, while the Government have sanctioned the payment of the balance, Rs. 10,800, from Provincial Funds—*Vide* G.O., dated 9th March 1896, Mis. No. 438 L.

Inspection Notes.

of drainage in New Town, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Muthupalayam owing to the want of a proper fall and outlet. In Pughis road, a large portion of the drainage finds its way into the Bathukottam (which was formerly a tank), near the Gadilam bridge; during floods the river water overflows into this also and runs back into the side channel and over the road. Many parts of Old Town were also flooded, but as it is situated on higher ground it did not suffer so much. In Old Town there are in several of the streets brick drains square in section, but not connected in a continuous system. Here there are no great difficulties in the matter of drainage, which is badly required and should be taken in hand. The whole question should be referred to the Sanitary Engineer's Department for report. Encroachments are numerous throughout the town; in the main bazaar street, Tiruppáppuliyúr, a conspicuous example is to be seen—about one-third of the breadth of the street is occupied by semi-detached, thatched sheds constructed in front of the ordinary shops; these are divided into several stalls occupied by petty traders. Attention has been called to the prevalence of encroachments in previous report on this municipality, but apparently without effect. There are 383 dust-bins provided: of these, 23 are wooden, 187 masonry (nearly all very much out of repair), 38 of iron sheets and rectangular shape, and 80 circular corrugated-iron receptacles. Fifty-five of the latter have been provided during the current year. In Bandipalaiyam it appears unnecessary to supply these dust-bins as they are not used, the house refuse, &c., being removed by the owners direct to their fields which surround the village. There is no depôt for rubbish, as it is removed direct to the fields by contractors who purchase it annually for manure. Its sale realised Rs. 2,308 last year. I am informed that the rubbish carts are used by the contractors for their private work, such as carting rice plants to their fields. This should be prohibited, as neither the miserable bullocks supplied nor the carts are equal to more work than is legitimately required of them.

Chairman's Remarks.

The councillors have been requested to prepare lists of encroachments in their wards, and the lists, when received, will be placed before a meeting of the council and steps taken to remove such encroachments which are considered objectionable.

I may here mention that, under a resolution passed by the council at their meeting held on the 27th August 1895, the Collector was requested to depute a Revenue Inspector to examine and report on the encroachments in the town, but that officer replied that, under a recent policy pursued by Government, the services of a Revenue Inspector could not be lent even if the municipality undertakes to pay for them. As a Public Works Department Overseer will be entertained in 1896–97, his services will also be utilized in checking encroachments.

The dilapidated masonry dust-bins are, with the funds available, being gradually replaced by corrugated-iron bins. In the budget for 1896–97 provision has been made for the purchase of thirty more iron bins.

This objectionable practice has been stopped.

2. *Water-supply*—is derived from wells, tanks, channels and Dr. Robertson's Capper Hill water scheme. Private wells are numerous and largely used. Of the public wells, the court-house wells are

The work of providing the wells near the court-house with a drain is in progress under the supervision of a councillor of the ward in which they are situated. More wells will be sunk in localities in

Inspection Notes.

most resorted to for drinking purposes. Of the three wells here, only one is used, one has been provided with a drain, but the others (including the one in use) have none. In the same neighbourhood are two large tanks; the one behind the court-house is fed by the road drains and dries in the hot season, the other behind the treasury always contains water, but is little used for drinking purposes. At the time of my visit the water in it was on a level with the road. The council have written for a tube well to be sunk in the vicinity of this tank as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The Capper Hill scheme supplies Old Town, Cuddalore only and is very largely used. Close to it is a bathing tank divided by a low wooden partition into two parts for males and females respectively. No new wells have been sunk since last report. The owner of the cow-shed near the drinking-water well in Appu Mudaliyar Street, Pudupalayam, has removed it, but has closed his well to the public. The well near the mission church appears to be largely used. Its platform should be raised and a drain provided to carry off waste water. The public well in Erasappa Chetty Street has neither platform nor drain; these should be provided.

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

7	Inspectors on	Rs.	21, 18, 15 and 10 each.
3	Scavengers on	Rs.	8 each.
1	„	on „	7
5	„	on „	6 each.
9	„	on „	5 „
10	„	on „	4 „
57	Sweepers on	Rs.	4 each.

Private Scavenging.

1	Scavenger on	Rs.	8
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The rates of pay granted to the sanitary inspectors are very unequal, and in the case of six of them appear to me very high for the nature of the work performed. None are trained men and each is provided with a peon to assist him. The sanitary inspectors should be obliged to live in or near the wards in which they are employed. I would recommend the appointment of a properly-trained sanitary inspector to look after the ward conservancy overseers; for the work expected of the latter Rs. 12 would, I think, be ample remuneration as the divisions are not extensive. This would allow of a

Chairman's Remarks.

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Proposal has been made in the budget for 1896–97 to reorganize the sanitary staff and to appoint a chief sanitary inspector as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. All the inspectors now reside in their respective wards.

Inspection Notes.

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Chairman's Remarks.

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With the view to extend the scheme to houses which are not conserved, I have employed special men to inspect the backyard of every house in the town and to furnish me with a list of houses provided with latrines which are not cleaned by the municipal agency employed for the purpose. This information is necessary to enable me to enforce the provisions of section 221 of the Act against the owner or occupier of every house which is kept in a dirty state.

The iron night-soil hand-carts required for extending the scheme to localities where it has not yet been introduced have already been purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.

The suggestion as regards the temporary bamboo-mat latrines will be given effect to when it is again found necessary to repair or renew them.

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* These will, as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, be gradually replaced by the description of carts employed for cleaning cesspools which were purchased from Messrs. Massey and Co.

Inspection Notes.

iron back, opening from below. If the night-soil is put direct into them, it must fall out below from the jolting of the cart. The sweepers consequently have to put the baskets containing excreta into the cart. On examining the contents of one of these carts on its arrival at the depôt, I found that it contained only two baskets! These carts should be sold and replaced by iron carts similar to those now used for removing sewage. Two large iron barrels (200 gallons) have been received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; they appear to be intended for liquid refuse only and it appears doubtful whether bullocks can be procured locally of sufficient strength and size to draw them. There are three night-soil depôts, at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Old Town Cuddalore, and in Manjakuppam. The sites are well chosen and trenches about two feet wide used for the night-soil. No sale has been effected, nor has the manufacture of poudrette, as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, been attempted. The huts in Chundi Pillai's land near the travellers' bungalow are still without a latrine. A portion of the beach near the fisher village was set apart for use as a latrine, but the villagers do not use it, preferring to defœcate near their own dwellings and by the sides of the lanes adjoining. The banks of the Gadilam and Oopanar are still resorted to for purposes of nature. The prickly-pear, &c., in the neighbourhood of the latrine on the banks of the Oopanar should be cleared away, as it affords excellent shelter for this purpose and seems to be preferred to the latrines.

4. *Markets.*—There is only one public market in Old Town, which realised Rupees 710 last year. It is used for the sale of meat and fish only. There are two rows of tiled sheds with sixteen stalls each with floors paved with brick, not half of which were occupied at the time of my inspection. Five on one side were used by the butchers, while the fish was sold in the central open space. Vegetables and fruit are sold in a narrow street outside. The Tiruppáppuliyúr private meat market has not been improved; meat is still hung by dirty cords; the animals are killed in backyards close by. I was shown a piece of ground, in a bye street, enclosed with

Chairman's Remarks.

The two cylindrical barrels purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, were returned as they were considered too large, and the firm in question have, in their stead, supplied the municipality with one to contain 100 gallons and three small, hand, iron night-soil carts. These carts are considered suitable for the private scavenging of houses in narrow streets and lanes.

The night-soil which is buried in trenches was offered to ryots gratis, but as they declined to utilize it for manuring their fields, it was considered inexpedient to incur any outlay in the manufacture of poudrette.

A public bamboo tatty latrine is situated at a distance of about 200 yards from these huts, but people instead of using it prefer to resort to the spacious fields and gardens in the neighbourhood. The place will, however, be provided in the current year with one of the two latrines for the construction of which arrangement has already been made. The Superintendent of Police will be addressed with the view to steps being taken to prevent people from committing nuisance near their dwellings and in the lanes of their villages and to insist on them resorting to the place set apart for purpose of defœcation on the beach.

This prickly-pear is growing on private, poramboke and railway lands. As regards private lands, notice has been issued under section 186, clause (1), of the Act requiring the owners to clean them, while the Revenue Department and the Railway authorities have been addressed with the view to steps being taken to improve the insanitary condition of their lands.

The question of providing Tiruppáppuliyúr with a good market and slaughter-house is under the consideration of the council. As the funds of the municipality with the numerous demands on them would not at present permit the council to undertake this work themselves, steps are being taken to induce the residents of the town to build a market. Should this attempt fail, the council will be requested to consider the question of providing the funds required for the erection of a general market on a plan approved by the Sanitary Board. The butchers in the Tiruppáppuliyúr private market have since replaced the cords by hooks. The

Inspection Notes.

a bamboo thorn fence, said to be set apart for slaughtering, but I could see no traces of its use as such. A large vegetable market is held in the main street of this (Tiruppáppuliyúr) division, no platform or cover of any kind is provided and traffic is interrupted. A properly-constructed general market for meat and vegetables, &c., and also a slaughter house, are required here.

5. *Slaughter-houses.*—Of these, there are two. One in Old Town is a well-built structure of the standard plan with a well outside. The interior is kept clean; an iron cover has been provided for the cistern as recommended last year, but the state of the ground around it shows that the contents are habitually baled out on the spot, instead of being removed in the hand-cart provided for the purpose. The second slaughter-house is private property and is situated behind the fish market in Pudupalayam. It is provided with a cemented floor and central drain, the walls and roof being formed of leaves and bamboos. There are no hooks or cross-beams provided to hang the carcases for skinning and cleaning; these might be provided at a small cost. The small cistern outside for receipt of washings, &c., is not cleaned out, but allowed to overflow and form a foul drain through the surrounding open ground.

6. *Bandy Stands.* — There is one bandy-stand at Old Town near Dr. Robertson's fountain; it is an open space of ground surrounded by a wooden paling with stone uprights. There is no shelter provided for cartmen as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner last year and promised by the Chairman. At the time of my visit, the whole place was under water owing to the heavy rain.

7. *Burial-grounds.* — The Christian grave-yard in Old Town is kept in good order and the ancient tombs in it are in good repair. A piece of ground has been selected, but not yet acquired, for a new Muhammadan grave-yard in Manjakuppam; the old grave-yard here is still in use—burials being restricted to the portion most distant from the road and dwellings. The grave-yard in connection with the Jumma Masjid is still used, but burials here do not appear to be frequent.

8. *Vaccination.*— Two vaccinators are employed by the council—one 1st-class vaccinator, Iyalu Naidu, on Rs. 15; service 17 years, three in the municipality; monthly minimum 100; and one

Chairmans' Remarks.

inspector of the division states that on the morning of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection, only one sheep was slaughtered in this ground which was cleaned up immediately after the operation was over.

The contents of the cistern are now removed in the cart provided for the purpose and the ground around the slaughter-house is kept clean. The proprietor of the slaughter-house in Pudupalayam has been called upon to provide the building with hooks or cross-beams for cleaning and skinning the sheep slaughtered therein and to make better arrangements for cleaning the cistern and carrying away the washings.

This shed is under construction.

I am in correspondence with the Division Officer regarding this land, and, as soon as the information as to its area and situation is furnished, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will be addressed with the view to ascertain whether the land selected is suitable for a burial-ground from a sanitary point of view.

Endeavours will be made, with the assistance of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to remedy the defects pointed out under vaccination.

Inspection Notes.

assistant vaccinator, B. Varadarajulu Nayudu on Rs. 7. In the returns, no work is shown as done by the latter who is said to be engaged during the entire month in serving notices. This is absurd in face of the fact shown by the returns required by G.O., No. 1502, for July last (the latest received) that out of a total of 224 cases available for vaccination, in 70 no notice has been served since January last, *i.e.*, shortly after their birth. Moreover, the man himself informed me that he does vaccinate, but that his cases are included in the register of the 1st-class vaccinator, who consequently does not produce the minimum required by him. As this assistant vaccinator kept a separate register and showed the required minimum of work monthly up to April 1895, it is difficult to understand why he should not continue to do so. The register is neatly kept in English and up to date, but the monthly return for September has not yet been prepared (October 25th), as he has not yet ascertained the results of 46 cases vaccinated in September. His lancet is useless, having no point, the tip being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad. He is provided with a copy of the birth register. All operations are direct from the calf. Six or seven animals are provided monthly and kept in the depôt (attached to the hospital), the improvement of which is now being taken in hand. There are four depôts for the collection of children, viz., at Tiruppáppuliyúr, Bandipalaiyam, Old Town dispensary and New Town hospital. I verified 51 recent cases, all well done and correctly entered except one. Of 114 children examined in the streets of Old Town, 58 were vaccinated, 56 or 49·1 per cent. were unprotected, and none marked with small-pox. In New Town, Pudupalayam, Tiruppáppuliyúr and Bandipalaiyam of 123 children examined, 73 or 57·5 per cent. were unprotected and 2 marked with small-pox. In a result-grant school of 21 children, 11 were unprotected. These results are very bad and show either gross inattention to vaccination or very defective registration — probably both. According to his own register, the vaccinator has worked only thirteen days on an average during each of the past six months. This man should be punished and in future both vaccinators should be required to produce their minimum number of cases monthly.

Chairman's Remarks.

3

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

The following table shows progress of vaccination during previous five years :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	1,424	2,549	2,968	2,115	1,254
" " successfully	1,226	2,297	2,841	2,031	1,228
" " under one year of age	442	605	570	721	636
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179*

* Up to end of September.

9. *Registration.*—There are two registrars—one on Rs. 15 per month, who keeps the books, his assistant on Rs. 10 checks the registers by going round the divisions and also makes reports ; domestic occurrences are reported by the divisional sanitary inspectors. Very few reports are made by the relatives or friends of the parties concerned. The books are neatly kept in English and up to date. Reports are made and entered only once a week. The column headed "Date of vaccination" is not kept up. This should be attended to as this information must be obtained in order to prepare the vaccination statements required by G.O., No. 1502, Local and Municipal, dated 19th October 1894.

It is proposed, at the request of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to place the registrar of births and deaths under his orders and to provide him with an office-room in the vaccination depôt to be shortly erected in connection with the New Town hospital. Under this arrangement it is presumed that the work of registering vital statistics would be more satisfactorily done.

The omission in the birth registers has since been supplied for the past year and up to date.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to date.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	349	88	67	109	39
Small-pox	27	33	44	28	11
Fevers	204	197	192	179	202
Dysentery and diarrhœa	160	72	77	98	94
All other causes	465	499	532	599	399
Total	1,235	889	912	1,013	745
Death-rate	28·3	18·8	19·2	21·4	21·0
Births	1,358	1,564	1,429	1,438	1,179
Birth-rate	31·1	33·0	30·2	30·4	33·2

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11*th November* 1895.

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

No. 2025 S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th November* 1895.

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

Forwarded.

2. The Acting Collector regrets to notice that the administration of the Cuddalore Municipality continues to be highly unsatisfactory.

KOLIANUR,
16*th November* 1895.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART-STUART,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Cuddalore, passed at a meeting held on the 28th March 1896.

* * * * *

6. Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of this town, and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's draft reply, as modified, is approved. Resolved that the notes with the replies be forwarded to Government.

* * * * *

Forwarded.

16*th April* 1896.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Acting Collector.

ORDER—No. 900 M., dated 28th May 1896.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) The arrangements for the conservancy of the town described in the inspection notes are far from satisfactory. Many of the defects in sanitation brought to notice in the previous year have been allowed to continue. These, the Government believes, might have been to a considerable extent remedied, if not altogether removed, had the administration of the council been more vigorous. In this connection the council's attention will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(2) Every effort should be made to improve vaccination which appears at present to receive very inadequate attention.

(3) The explanation offered by the Chairman for the delay in forwarding these notes cannot be accepted as at all satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary, P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Engineer.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A.S.

Proof for approval

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 900 M., 28th May 1896.

Press

Please strike

MAY.

Inspection Notes.

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

From,

Dr. A. Ry. C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avergal,

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Cuddalore.

To,

The Honorable J. F. Price,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Madras.

/ Through the Collector of South Arcot. /

Dated 8.
Despd. 9. } April 1896.
Recd. 13 APR. 96
despd: 16.4.96

No. 8

Encl: 2.

Submitting the inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner on this town with his (Chairman's) replies thereon.

Press

Put up

IR 4/4/96

IR 15/4

21/4

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE SOUTH ARCOT 10 APR 96

148

Forwarded.

Sd/- C. Rechter
Actg. Collector
16.4.96

despd 16-4-96

IR
16-4.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Kandalore, passed at a meeting held on the 28th March 1896.

Present.

H. R. Fy. L. S. Srinivasa Rão Avergal, Chairman

" S. Kuppusamy Naidu Garu.

" P. J. Modagoppa Chetti Avergal

" S. Pandaremga Mudaliar Avergal. B.A.B.L.

Surgeon Major W. A. Lee.

H. R. Fy. Mohamed Ameer Hussain Avergal

" S. Devanayaga Mudaliar Avergal.

Absent 12 Councillors.

× × ×

Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner on the results of his inspection of this town, and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

6. The Chairman's draft reply, as modified, is approved.

Resolved that the notes with the replies

replies be forwarded to Government.

x x x

/ Signed / L. S. Srinivasa Rao
Lieutenant

/ True Extract /

Copied by: H
Compared by: D.S.

Lieutenant

Enclosure No. 2.

In a letter from the Chairman,
Municipal Council, Cuddalore,
dated 8th April 1896, No. 8.

Aug 1892

Thro' the Collector

Enclosure No. 1.

In a letter from the Chairman,
Municipal Council, Cuddalore,
dated 8th April 1896, No. 8

C. to 2036/Dec 95

CUDDALORE

R. No. 2025/8 12 6 8

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

2. Attention is requested to para 2 of G.O. of 23rd Dec 1893 R. No. 1765. Mu.

Surgeon Lt-Col,
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

12 6 P.

Fort St George
14th Nov 1895

DESPATCHED
16 NOV. 95

Forwarded

2. The Ag. Collector regrets to notice that the administration of the Cuddalore Municipality continues to be highly unsatisfactory.

Ag. Colr
16-xi-95

Camp Kollegal.

No 1192 Aug 96

must be obtained in order to prepare the Vaccination Statements required by G.O. No. 1502 dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to date
Deaths from					
Cholera	349	88	67	109	39
Small pox	27	33	44	28	11
Fevers	204	197	182	179	202
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	160	72	77	98	94
All other causes	465	499	532	599	399
Total	1235	889	912	1013	745
Death rate	28.3	18.8	19.2	21.4	21.0
Births	1358	1564	1429	1438	1179
Birth rate	31.1	33.0	30.2	30.4	33.2

C. Mallins. M.D.
Surgeon Major
ag Inspector of Vacc.n
& Dy Sanitary Comr.

Chairman

Dec'd

Forbes George
11th Nov 1895

9. Registration: There are 2 Registrars, one on Rs 15 pr. month who keeps the books, his Assistant on Rs 10 checks the Registers by going round the Divisions and also makes reports; Domestic occurrences are reported by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors. Very few reports are made by the relatives or friends of the parties concerned. The books are neatly kept in English and up to date. Reports are made and entered only once a week. The Column headed "date of Vaccination is not kept up. This should be attended to as this information must

It is proposed, at the request of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to place the Registrar of Births and Deaths under his orders and to provide him with an office room in the Vaccination Depôt to be shortly erected in connection with the New Town Hospital. Under this arrangement, it is presumed that the work of registering Vital Statistics would be more satisfactorily done.

The omission in the Births Registers has since been supplied for the past year and up to date.

marked with small-pox. In a result Grant School of 21 children 11 were un-protected. These results are very bad and show either gross inattention to Vaccination or very defective registration, probably both. According to his own register the Vaccinator has worked only 13 days on an average during each of the past 6 months. This man should be punished and in future both Vaccinators should be required to produce their minimum number of cases monthly.

The following table shows progress of Vaccination during previous 5 years: —

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 to end of August
Number Vaccinated	1424	2549	2968	2115	1254
— do — Successfully	1226	2297	2841	2031	1228
— do — Under one year of age	442	605	570	721	636
Births	1358	1564	1429	1438	1179

* Up to end of September

having no point - the tip being 1/4 inch broad. He is provided with a copy of the Birth Register. All operations are direct from the calf. 6 or 7 animals are provided monthly and kept in the Depôt (attached to the Hospital) the improvement of which is now being taken in hand. There are 4 depôts for the collection of children, viz, at Tirupapuliyur, Bandy policm, Old Town Dispensary and New town Hospital. I verified 51 recent cases, all well done and correctly entered except one. Of 114 children examined in the streets of old town, 58 were Vaccinated 56 or 49.1 per cent were un-protected and none marked with small pox. In New town, Puthupalayam, Tirupapuliyur, and Bandy poliam of 123 Children examined, 73 or 57.5 per cent were unprotected and 2

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G.O 1502 for July last (the latest received) that out of a total of 224 cases available for Vaccination, in 70 no notice has been served since January last (i.e shortly after their birth. Moreover the man himself informed me that he does Vaccinate but that his cases are included in the Register of the 1st class Vaccinator, who consequently does not produce the minimum required by him. As this Assistant Vaccinator kept a separate Register and showed the required minimum of work monthly up to April 1895, it is difficult to understand why he should not continue to do so. The Register is neatly kept in English and up to date, but the monthly return for September has not yet been prepared (Oct 25th)* As lancet is useless,

* as he has not yet ascertained the results of 46 cases Vaccinated in September.

has been selected but not yet acquired for a new Mahomedan graveyard in Munjakuppam; the old graveyard here is still in use - burials being restricted to the portion most distant from the road and dwellings. The graveyard in connection with the Jumma Musgid is still used, but burials here do not appear to be frequent.

8. Vaccination. 2 Vaccinators are employed by the Committee 1st class Vaccinator Iyaloo Nair on Rs 15 - service 17 years - 3 in the Municipality. monthly minimum 100 and one assistant Vaccinator B. Varathrajoolow Naidu on Rs 7. In the returns no work is shown as done by the latter who is said to be engaged during the entire month in serving notices. This is absurd in face of the fact shown by the returns required by G.O

furnished, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will be addressed with the view to ascertain whether the land selected is suitable for a burial ground from a Sanitary point of view.

Endeavours will be made, with the assistance of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to remedy the defects pointed out under Vaccination.

for skinning and cleaning; these might be provided at a small cost. The small cistern outside for receipt of washings &c is not cleaned out, but allowed to overflow and form a foul drain through the surrounding open ground.

This shed is under Construction.

6. Bandy stands. There is one bandy stand at Old Town near Dr Robertson's fountain it is an open space of ground surrounded by a wooden paling with stone uprights. There is no shelter provided for cartmen as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner last year and promised by the Chairman. At the time of my visit the whole place was under water owing to the heavy rain.

I am in Correspondence with the Division Officer regarding this land, and as soon as the information as to its area and situation is furnished

7. Burial grounds. The Christian graveyard in Old town is kept in good order and the ancient tombs in it are in good repair. A piece of ground has

for meat and Vegetables &c and also a Slaughter house are required here.

5. Slaughter houses. Of these, there are 2 – one in Old town is a well built structure of the standard plan with a well outside. The interior is kept clean, an iron cover has been provided for the cistern as recommended last year, but the state of the ground around it shows that the contents are habitually baled out on the spot, instead of being removed in the hand cart provided for the purpose. The 2d Slaughter house is a private property and is situated behind the fish market in Pudupolliem. It is provided with a cemented floor and central drain, the walls and roof being formed of leaves and bamboos. There are no hooks or crossbeams provided to hang the carcasses

for

Jaffna as a private Market have since replaced the Carts by hooks. The Inspector of the Division states that on the morning of the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection, only one sheep was slaughtered in this ground which was cleaned up immediately after the operation was over.

8. The Contents of the Cistern are now removed in the Cart provided for the purpose and the ground around the slaughter house is kept clean. The proprietor of the Slaughter house in Pudupolliem has been called upon to provide the building with hooks or Crossbeams for cleaning and skinning the sheep slaughtered therein and to make better arrangements for cleaning the Cistern and Carrying away the washings

the owners to clean them, while the Revenue Department and the Railway authorities have been addressed with the view to opening latrines in the immediate vicinity of the Jaffna Market. Should this attempt fail, the Council will be requested to consider the question of providing the funds required for the erection of a general Market on a plan approved by the Sanitary Board.

The butchers in the Tirupapuliyur Division are now housed in a row of 5 tiled sheds with brick, not half of which were occupied at the time of my inspection. 5 or more sides were used by the butchers, while the fish was sold in the central open space. Vegetables and fruit are sold in a narrow street outside. The Tirupapuliyur private meat market has not been improved; meat is still hung by dirty cords; the animals are killed in back yards close by. I was shown a piece of ground in a bye street, enclosed with a bamboo thorn fence, said to be set apart for slaughtering, but I could see no traces of its use as such. A large vegetable market is held in the main street of this (Tirupapuliyur) division, no platform or cover of any kind is provided and traffic is interrupted. A properly constructed general market for

near the traveller's bungalow are still without a latrine. A portion of the beach near the fisher village was set apart for use as a latrine, but the villagers do not use it, preferring to defecate near their own dwellings and by the sides of the lanes adjoining. The banks of the Gadilam and Odpanar are still resorted to for purposes of nature. The prickly pear in the neighbourhood of the latrine on the banks of the Odpanar should be cleared away, as it affords excellent shelter for this purpose and seems to be preferred to the latrines.

4. Markets. There is only one Public market in Old town, which realised Rs710 last year. It is used for the sale of meat and fish only. There are 2 rows of tiled sheds with 16 stalls each with floors paved with

latrine is situated at a distance of about 200 yards from these huts, but people instead of using it prefer to resort to the adjacent fields and gardens in the neighbourhood. The plan will however be provided in the Current year, with one of the two latrines for the Construction of which arrangement has already been made.

The Superintendent of Police will be addressed with the view to steps being taken to prevent people from Committing nuisance near their dwellings and in the lanes of their villages and to insist on their resorting to the place set apart for purpose of defecation on the beach. This prickly pear is growing on private, Government and Railway lands. As regards private lands, notice has been issued under Section 186 clause (1) of the Act requiring

the

~~The two Cylindrical bamboo~~
~~purchased from Messrs Richardson~~
~~and Cruddas on the recommendation~~
~~of the Sanitary Commissioner, were~~
~~returned as they were considered~~
~~too large, and the Firm in question~~
~~have, in their stead, supplied~~
~~the Municipality with one hundred~~
~~Certain baskets & small~~
~~hand iron night soil Carts.~~
~~These Carts are considered suitable~~
~~for the private cleansing of~~
~~houses in narrow streets and~~
~~lanes.~~

~~The night soil which is~~
~~buried in trenches as is~~
~~offered to cyots gratis but as~~
~~they declined to utilize it~~
~~for manuring their fields,~~
~~it was considered inexpedient~~
~~to incur any outlay in the~~
~~manufacture of poudrette.~~

~~A public bamboo latty~~

latrine

it contained only 2 baskets! These carts should be sold and replaced by iron carts similar to those now used for removing sewage. 2 large iron barrels (200 gallons) have been received from Messrs Richardson and Cruddas; they appear to be intended for liquid refuse only and it appears doubtful whether bullocks can be procured locally of sufficient strength and size to draw them. There are 3 night soil depots, at Tirupapuliyur, old Town Cuddalore and in Manja-Kuppam. The sites are well chosen and trenches about 2 feet wide used for the night-soil. No sale has been effected, nor has the manufacture of poudrette as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year been attempted. The huts in Chundi Pillay's land

near

the Municipality, 78 in Cuddalore old town and 80 in Tirupapuliyur. This is an increase of 18 since last year. The transport provided for the removal of nightsoil is as follows:- 3 sewage carts for the contents of cesspools, of which there are 60 in the town - 8 hand night soil carts for removing excreta from the streets and lanes - 5 night soil carts drawn by bullocks (3 for public latrines and 2 for private). These last mentioned carts have wooden frames with sheet iron lining and covers, and a hinged iron back, opening from below. If the night soil is put direct into them, it must fall out below from the jolting of the cart. The sweepers consequently have to put the baskets containing excreta into the cart. On examining the contents of one of these carts on its arrival at the Depôt, I found that it

prepared by Dr. specially appointed to inspect and report on the condition of the backyards of houses reported to above would show an increase in the number of privies cleaned in the town.

These will, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, be gradually replaced by the description of Carts employed for cleaning Cesspools which were purchased from Messrs Ramsey & Co.

occupier of every house which is kept in a dirty state.

The new Municipal Act requires [illegible] to [illegible] it has not yet been introduced [illegible] already been punished for [illegible] Bombay.

The suggestion as regards the temporary [illegible] latrines will be given effect to when it is again found necessary to repair or renew them.

These Carts are employed for removing the nuisance committed in streets during night time. The attention of the Superintendent of Police will be drawn to the remarks of the Dy Sanitary Commissioner on this matter.

It is anticipated that the returns which are being prepared

to change the site of each latrine to fresh ground: as at present the ground on which they have stood for years is saturated with urine and excreta, while owing to the scraping of the ground by the coolies, the level of the interior has been reduced, and in the rains, water fills the hollow thus formed and the latrine is useless. This was the case with several during my inspection; others could not be reached as the low ground on which they are located, was flooded by the river. 2 new iron latrines have been ordered from Bombay. The fact that special carts and sweepers are employed to remove excreta from the streets, does not indicate much vigilance on the part of the Sanitary pens or the Police. Of 366 private latrines (a very small number for such a large town), only 158 are cleaned by the

are employed while there are only 28 scavengers to attend all the latrines (22 in number) as well as drive the conservancy carts, empty cesspools and prepare trenches in the Night-soil depôts. It is difficult to understand why the services of the road sweepers cannot be utilized for clearing the drains as the latter exist in only a very limited part of the Municipality. For private scavengering only 6 men are employed, 3 in the 1st and 3 in the 3rd Division, the system not having yet been introduced elsewhere.

Of the 22 latrines, 13 are masonry and 9 open spaces enclosed with bamboo mats or tattis made of leaves. The former are of an antiquated pattern in good repair and kept clean. As the leaf and bamboo mats have to be renewed yearly, it would be advisable at that time to

both the Drains and Cesspools. It is feared that if the street sweepers are required to look to the Drains, in addition to the work of sweeping the streets, the former are not likely to be kept as clean as they are at present, and it is therefore considered inexpedient to disturb the arrangement under which the Drains and Cesspools are at present cleaned.

With the view to extend the scheme to houses which are not covered, I have employed special Darn to inspect the backyard of every house in the town and to furnish me with a list of houses provided with latrines which are not cleaned by the Municipal Agency employed for the purpose. This information is necessary to enable me to enforce the provisions of Section 221 of the Act against the owners or

occupier

7 Sarigrahis on Rs 21, 18, 15 & 10 each
3 Scavengers on Rs 8 each
1 — do — . 7
5 — do — . 6 each
9 — do — . 5 .
10 — do — . 4 .
57 Sweepers on Rs 4 each
Private Scavenging
1 Scavenger on Rs 8
1 — do — . 6
4 — do — . 5 each

to reorganize the Sanitary Staff and to appoint a Chief Sanitary Inspector as suggested by the Dy Sanitary Commissioner. All the Inspectors now reside in their respective Wards

Ten Drain Cleaners are employed for keeping clean

in the margin. The rates of pay granted to the Sanitary Inspector are very unequal and in the case of 6 of them appear to me very high for the nature of the work performed. None are trained men and each is provided with a peon to assist him. The Sanitary Inspectors should be obliged to live in or near the wards in which they are employed. I would recommend the appointment of a properly trained Sanitary Inspector to look after the ward Conservancy overseers; for the work expected of the latter Rs 12 would I think be ample remuneration as the Divisions are not extensive. This would allow of a fair salary with pony or carriage allowance for the Sanitary Inspector without any increase in the total expenditure. It will also be observed that 10 Drain cleaners and 57 Road Sweepers

are

as recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. The Casper Hill scheme supplies old town Cuddalore only and is very largely used. Close to it is a bathing tank divided by a low wooden partition into 2 parts for males and females respectively. No new wells have been sunk since last report. The owner of the cowshed near the drinking water well in Appu Mudaliar Street Pudupalayam, has removed it, but has closed his well to the public. The well near the Mission Church appears to be largely used. Its platform should be raised and a drain provided to carry off waste water. The public well in Erasapah Chetty Street has neither platform or drain; these should be provided.

3. Conservancy. The strength and pay of the Establishment is shown in Proposal has been made in the budget for 1896-97 to

The work of providing the wells near the Court House with a drain is in progress under the superviscion of a Conciller of the Ward in which they are situated. More wells will be sunk in localities in need of them as funds are found available for the purpose. If the well referred to is the one in the Compound of Saint Joseph's College, which is largely used, the Principal of the Institution will be addressed with the view to the improvement suggested bieng carried out. The public well in Ernuppa Chetty Street has been provided with a platform and drain as suggested.

2. Water-supply is derived from wells, tanks, channels and Dr. Robertson's Copper hill water scheme. Private wells are numerous and largely used. Of the public wells, the Court house wells are most resorted to for drinking purposes. Of the 3 wells here only one is used, one has been provided with a drain but the others (including the one in use) have none. In the same neighbourhood are 2 large tanks; the one behind the Court house is fed by the road drains and dries in the hot season, the other behind the treasury always contains water, but is little used for drinking purposes. At the time of my visit the water in it was on a level with the road. The Council have written for a tube well to be sunk in the vicinity of this tank

38 of iron sheets and rectangular shape and 80 circular corrugated iron receptacles. 55 of the latter have been provided during the current year. In Bandy pollium it appears unnecessary to supply these dustbins as they are not used, the house refuse &c being removed by the owners direct to their fields which surround the village. There is no depôt for rubbish as it is removed direct to the fields by the Contractors who purchase it annually for manure. Its sale realised Rs 2,308 last year. I am informed that the rubbish carts are used by the contractors for their private work, such as carting rice plants to their fields. This should be prohibited as neither the miserable bullocks supplied, nor the carts are equal to more work than is legitimately required of them.

to pay for them. As a D. P. W. Overseer will be entertained in 1896-97, his services will also be utilized in checking encroachments.

The dilapidated masonry dust bins are, with the funds available, being gradually replaced by Corrugated iron bins. In the budget for 1896-97 provision has been made for the purchase of 30 more iron bins.

The objectionable practice has been stopped.

~~The Councillors have been requested to prepare lists of encroachments in their Wards, and the lists, when received, will be placed before a meeting of the Council and steps taken to remove such encroachments which are considered objectionable.~~

~~I may here mention that, under a resolution passed by the Council at their Meeting held on the 27th August 1895, the Collector was requested to depute a Revenue Inspector to examine and report on the encroachments in the town, but that officer replied that, under a recent policy pursued by Government, the services of a Revenue Inspector could not be lent even if the Municipality undertakes~~

there are no great difficulties in the matter of drainage, which is badly required and should be taken in hand. The whole question should be referred to the Sanitary Engineer's Department for report. Encroach-ments are numerous through-out the town; in the main Bazaar Street Tirupapuliyur a conspicuous example is to be seen, about ⅓ of the breadth of the street is occupied by semi detached thatched sheds, constructed in front of the ordinary shops; these are divided into several stalls occupied by petty traders. Attention has been called to the prevalence of encroach-ments in previous report on this Municipality but apparently without effect. There are 383 dust bins provided: of these 23 are wooden, 187 masonry (nearly all very much out of repair)

to provide a permanent bridge here, as cart traffic is completely cut off at present and any temporary structure is always liable to be carried away by floods. There is no system of drainage in New town Tirupapuliyur and Muthu-palayam owing to the want of a proper fall and outlet. In Pughis road, a large portion of the drainage finds its way into the Bathukottam (which was formerly a tank) near the Gadilam bridge; during floods the river water over-flows into this also and runs back into the side channel and over the road. Many parts of Old Town were also flooded, but as it is situated on higher ground, it did not suffer so much. In old Town there are in several of the streets, brick drains square in section, but not connected in a continuous system. Here

there

Cost Rs. 26,700, of which Rs. 7000 has been provided in the budget for 1896-97. The District Board has promised to contribute Rs. 8,900, while the Government have sanctioned the payment of the balance Rs. 10,800 from Provincial Funds. Vide G. O, dated 9 March '96 No. 438 L. Dis.

20

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

South Arcot District

Cuddalore Municipality

Inspected 22d to 26th October 1895.

Population — Male, 23,197
Female, 24,158
Total 47,355

Drainage &c. New Town Cuddalore is situated in very flat low lying country, in some parts almost level with the bed of the river Gadilam. During my visit over 13 inches of rain were registered in 2 days - this caused a considerable rise in the river which flooded many portions of the town. The road leading to Old town was completely under water, and the approaches to the temporary bridge across the Uppanar were washed away, the bridge itself having - partly collapsed. Arrange - ments should be made to

An extract of this para will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer with the Government of Madras as suggested by the Dy. Sanitary Commissioner. A permanent girder bridge over the Uppanar is estimated to

Cost

view to remedy most of the trivial defects pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner before forwarding his remarks to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chairman

Copied by Dr.

Compd by Dr.

C. No 427 By 1896

18

Municipal Council's Office,

No. 8

Cuddalore, 8 April 1896.

RECEIVED 11 APR 1896

From,

M. R. Ry. C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avergal,

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Cuddalore.

To,

The Honorable J. F. Price,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Madras.

/ Through the Collector of South Arcot. /

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on this town with my replies thereon, approved by the Council at their Meeting held on the 28th Ultimo.

2. A Copy of the resolution of the Council is also herein enclosed.

3. I regret the delay in submitting the notes which were detained with the

view