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Local & Muni. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 608 M

DATED 1st April 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, the ----- of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Trichinopoly 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.

[1]

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 1-4-96
No. 608 m

First copy sent to Press. 1/4/96

Returned for signature. 6/5/96

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording visits remarks
thereon of the Dy.
Sanr. Comr. on
the Technical Examin
ations

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18 .

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 18 , No.

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18 .

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 775 M/96. — in type

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED: Order complete. 80 / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
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H = Print, but not for monthly volume.

No. 608 M., 1ST APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19th to 24th July 1895.

Population as per census of 1891.	Males		44,080
	Females		46,529
	Total ..		90,609

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Roads, Drainage, &c.—(*a*) There are said to be 37 miles of road in the municipality, of which 34 are metalled. A great many of the streets in the town are rough and out of repair, *e.g.*, Visappa Naick petta, Wallajah street, &c. House owners whose dwellings are in course of reconstruction or repair are allowed to fill up the drains with material collected for the purpose. This should not be permitted. In Darkes road, Palakary road, Nandy Iswar Koil street and other streets there are brick drains of square section on either side; but these are half full of silt and in many places completely blocked and level with the roadway, the culverts also being choked; the result is that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulation of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be *at once* carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them. Main Bazaar street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. These meet in Kalla street about ten yards from a drinking-water tank and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents	The streets in the town are being repaired one by one. The practice of allowing the *debris* of houses to fill up the drains will be stopped. These brick drains and the culverts have been completely cleaned out and the silt carted away. The clearing of the earth from the drains will be done more carefully in future. A brick-in-chunam continuation will be attempted, but the only fear is as to how

Inspection Notes.

soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catch-pits for silt—square brick and chunam structures—at the corners of several streets, *e.g.*, Chinnakadai street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain, *e.g.*, Guziali street, Chinna Kannara street, Stone-cutter's street and Mettoo street, which I saw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water-channel than a roadway.

(*b*) There are 332 dust-bins in the town; 212 of these are of masonry, stone or brick-in-chunam, and 120 are moveable galvanised-iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair; the earth inside has in several (*e.g.*, Kandy street, Visappu Naick petta street, Tailor street, &c.) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls, which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy street, in Kalla street and other places, large holes have been dug outside the dust-bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited there. The most dilapidated of these should be levelled and the large iron dust-bins in store (eight in number) should be issued for use. Slabs of stone should be provided for them to stand upon, so as to prevent excavation of the site in future. There are five depôts for rubbish. The so-called cinerators on the East Boulevard and Puttur depôts are never used, and some it would be impossible to utilize. All of these depôts are within the town and much too close to dwelling-houses.

(*c*) The ugly cadjan hut near the Prince's triumphal arch, used as a shop for the selling of ropes, referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in his inspection notes of September 1894 as an encroachment on the open ground, is still in existence.

2. *Water-supply* is derived from twenty-five tanks in the town, all deriving their water from the Wyacondan—a branch of the Cauvery—flowing through the town.

Chairman's Remarks.

far any such construction will fit in with the general scheme of drainage.

I wrote to the Chairman some months ago to the effect that it is doubtful if it is worth making drains which will not fit in with, and be part of, a general drainage scheme, as, when the latter is taken in hand, these piecemeal-made drains will probably be of no use, and meanwhile they are apt to clean the streets through which they run at the expense of the streets lower down. Hence the need for having a proper drainage scheme, so that any petty drains made as funds are available may form part of it. I believe the matter is under consideration of the Chairman and council.

(Intld.) J. A.

Steps are being taken to replace the objectionable masonry dust-bins by the large iron bins. Those that are unobjectionable have been repaired. I am also arranging to place all the iron dust-bins on stone slabs, as recommended.

Two of the rubbish depôts will be closed this year, site for a new depôt having been acquired at a short distance from the town. Changes of depôt sites are under consideration in view to obviating the danger.

(*c*) The shop will be acquired soon; the necessary notifications have already issued.

2. The new water-works are expected to be opened in April next.

An extract of this will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer.

Inspection Notes.

The stream itself is also resorted to. The new water-supply will be opened, it is believed, in October next, when the use of tanks and of river water, in portions of the town supplied with pipe water should be discontinued. The pipes and street fountains are all ready for use, but the system has not been introduced into Warriore, Puttur and Thennur Divisions. The authorities in charge of the Rock temple and the inhabitants in its vicinity complain that the supply will not benefit them. A stand-pipe in this neighbourhood would be a great boon for the numbers of people visiting the temple and others, as the only supply at present is from a tank approached by a long and steep flight of steps. Near Chanda Sahib's tomb the same thing was represented to me, and with more reason, by the Muhammadans in the vicinity, as there is no stand-pipe near them and they are driven to use the water from open channels close by, which are fouled by excreta during the hot weather. I visited the head works at Kumbarasam village, where the Engineer in charge pointed out to me the objectionable proximity of four graveyards. These should be immediately closed. The three on the right bank are all small patches of ground probably surreptitiously used for this purpose. The fourth is in Keethapuram on the left bank above the wells and pumping station.

Chairman's Remarks.

The subject of acquiring a new site for burial-ground is under correspondence.

3. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. Of the five registrars mentioned, only two have as yet been appointed.* Eight of the sanitary inspectors combine registration with their other duties which include serving of notices and collection of taxes on vehicles, animals, &c. These duties might be deputed to some of the fifteen peons at the disposal of the municipality. Only one of the inspectors has been trained. The remainder know nothing about sanitation. There are forty-one latrines, each divided into compart-

2 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 20 each.
2 Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 17½ each.
3 Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 15 each.
1 Maistry on Rs. 7.
15 Peons on Rs. 6 each.
92 Scavengers on Rs. 4½ each.
51 Sweepers on Rs. 4½ each.
4 ,, on Rs. 4 each.
1 Toty for removing sewage water at Rs. 4½.
"The five registrars on Rs. 14 each do also the duties of sanitary inspectors."

Private Scavenging Establishment.

6 Maistries on Rs. 7 each.
1 Scavenger on ,, 6
1 ,, on ,, 5½
1 ,, on ,, 4½

* *Vide* paragraph (8), Registration.

A new man has been entertained to act who has passed in Hygiene, and three of the existing staff have been sent up to Madras to undergo sanitary training.

Inspection Notes.

ments for males and females. With the exception of one roofed latrine for females near Preston's battery, one small, open, iron latrine in the 5th ward and two old military latrines in the 2nd and 3rd wards, these are all large open enclosures, many of them unnecessarily large. This is most conspicuous in the 1st A ward. Several might with advantage be reduced to half their present size and converted according to the standard plan. All the latrines should be supplied with iron, air-tight receptacles standing on stone slabs for the night-soil awaiting removal by the carts. At present, in the great majority of cases, the night-soil is either collected on the ground outside or in bamboo baskets quite unsuited for the purpose. To each latrine a tiled shed is attached for dry earth. Nearly all of the roofs are out of repair and many have almost disappeared. In Palla street, 7th ward, there is a temporary latrine with walls of bamboo tatties. Such as remain of these are all broken, the greater part has disappeared and the whole place is in a disgraceful state and almost unapproachable owing to the stench. In Edda street is a large enclosed latrine for females, two acres in extent. There appears to be no proper arrangement for cleaning it, the pigs of the neighbourhood acting as scavengers. It is said to be private property. The proprietor should be ordered to make satisfactory arrangements. The walls forming court-yards to the old military latrines in the 2nd ward should be removed as on the male side this court-yard is more patronised than the latrine itself. There are said to be 4,151 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency. Cesspools are still very numerous in the town. Of the twenty-nine conservancy carts at present in use only five are of iron, the remainder being of the objectionable wooden pattern already so often condemned. There seems to be a difficulty in getting the iron carts repaired, and hence the objection to their use. I saw eight of these lying in the compound of the old sub-jail in various stages of decay awaiting repairs for periods varying from six days to six months, no repairs having been attempted either from inability on the part of the individual employed or from a natural objection to touch such contaminated structures. The present pattern of wooden carts is decidedly

Chairman's Remarks.

This will cost a large sum of money in the way of putting up new walls, and the municipality cannot afford it just yet.

This will be attended to.

This will be attended to.

A pair of latrines after the standard plan will be constructed this year. The necessary lands and iron materials have been purchased already.

The owner of the property mentioned will be asked to make the necessary arrangements to clean the place daily, and the sanitary overseer has also been strictly warned to pay personal attention to the matter.

It is proposed to acquire some more iron night-soil carts.

Inspection Notes.

objectionable, but a useful modification might be effected by making the top of the cart about 18 inches longer than the bottom with a fixed sloping back, the whole lined with iron sheeting and the posterior half of the covered top hinged. The contents could not then drop out during transit and the cart when tilted up could be readily emptied of its contents. There are also eight urinal carts—wooden tubs of various sizes tied with ropes to the frame-work of the carts—with one exception a large barrel with four upright pieces of bamboo which in a measure checked the wabbling propensities of the barrel during transit, but in no way fixed it. All these barrels should be attached with iron hoops to the frame-work of the carts. The condition of this department of the conservancy arrangements shows an absolute neglect of efficient supervision. The excreta is carted to the depôt at Ariamangalum, about three miles out of the town. Here the municipality have 64 acres at their disposal, about one half of which is covered with prickly-pear. The trenches are much too large—about three feet square in section. The contents are not covered with earth and the stench is overpowering. Many of them are half overgrown with prickly-pear before they are filled. The general appearance of the depôt leads to the belief that the contractor compels purchasers to remove the night-soil from the trenches before it is fit for use, and allows them to collect it on open spaces adjoining, thus saving himself the expense of digging fresh trenches. The existing trenches should be filled up. The prickly-pear should be removed and on the fresh ground thus rendered available fresh, shallow trenches should be prepared on proper principles. For this purpose the services of the sanitary inspector lately trained in Madras should be utilised.

4. *Markets.*—These are eight in number and realised Rs. 16,448-1-0 for 1894-95. The Woraiyur market for the sale of meat and fish is not cleanly kept. The floors of the stalls are of mud. They should be cemented or formed of stone slabs. Slabs should also be provided instead of wooden boxes for laying out the smaller scraps of meat. The blocks upon which the meat is cut up are uneven. They should be cut level and the upper surface

Chairman's Remarks.

An officer called the Sanitary Overseer with the qualifications of an hospital assistant having been recently entertained, the work will be allotted to him.

This will cost much more than the municipality can now afford. The recommendation will be kept in view, but efforts will be made to tamp and otherwise render the ground firm.

These are not provided by the municipality, but by the stall-holders.

Inspections Notes.

thoroughly scraped and cleansed daily; otherwise decomposing particles of meat are retained in the wood. One corner of the roof of the market has fallen in and should be repaired. A stone or cemented platform should be provided with a drain or cistern attached for the use of butchers washing their knives, hooks, &c. Outside there is a vegetable market, the stalls in which should also be provided with stone or cemented floors. The same remarks apply to the stalls of the Musapet market, especially the beef market. In the latter the carcases are hung all night in the same shed in which the salesmen sit by day, the blood falling on to a rough stone floor which cannot possibly be kept pure and clean. There is no gate to the enclosure and the butchers complain of the depredations of dogs at night. A separate shed for hanging carcases should be attached to the slaughter-house close by. In the Chinna Kadai market I found beggars occupying a stall on one side, and three stalls on the opposite side were utilised as dwellings. This should not be allowed. In Butcher street near the old palace there are a few dirty thatched sheds with rough uneven floors used for the sale of mutton, the meat being exposed on rough stones or hung from the roofs by rope. In the street itself there are also several stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The place is quite unsuited for the purpose. The floors of the Fort meat stalls are also out of repair. The Fort general market requires a proper system of drains and is not kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The salt-fish and straw market near Pullai Kottapara street is a large walled enclosure; fish is sold here and laid out on dirty boards and boxes. These should be prohibited and stone slabs provided. In Fishmongers' street, 7th ward, there is a private market for the sale of meat which is quite unsuited for the purpose and very dirty. No license should be granted unless the proprietor provides suitable accommodation.

5. *Slaughter-houses.*—There are five slaughter-houses, which produced an income of Rs. 2,361-8-0 for 1894-95. In the Musapet beef slaughter-house eight to ten animals are killed daily. The walls and stone pillars are in a filthy state. The floor is of rough, uneven stone. The gut contents are stored inside the building, and in one corner there is a

Chairman's Remarks.

The butchers will be warned.

There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,000 for the repair.

This will be done in the course of the repairs.

This can be done only gradually as funds permit. At present, it is not practicable.

Beyond advice, we have no power to interfere, and the beef butchers are a trouble some lot.

The floor will be dressed smooth, so that bad matters may not lodge.

A gate and a separate room will be provided as now recommended.

The beggars and renters who lived inside this market have all been driven out soon after these remarks were communicated to the council.

The High Court having ruled that mutton sellers are under no legal necessity to take out licenses, nothing can be done until the Act is revised. But what can be done by levying penal profession tax is being tried, though it is a matter of doubt if the law courts would uphold such tax if the matter is carried to them.

Draining the Fort market is to form a part of the general drainage scheme, which remains to be considered.

These are provided by the sellers themselves and not by the municipality.

It is not a licensed market and the proprietor will be prosecuted.

5. The beef slaughter-house has since been repaired and whitewashed. The gut contents are removed by the contractor daily; these are not stored inside the building.

Inspection Notes.

platform, on which a mat and carpet were laid out apparently for the accommodation of the care-taker. A gate of iron bars should be provided, and no person should be permitted to sleep inside either by day or night. The smell outside was most offensive and seems due to the saturation of the ground with the contents of the cistern attached to the building. On my first visit to this place the ordure, &c., was stored in two iron receptacles outside, said to be provided by the municipality for the purpose. The contractor should be compelled to make his own arrangement for the complete removal *daily* of all filth from the building, by transferring it at once to his carts. No collection of it should be allowed, nor facilities for the purpose provided. The sheep slaughter-house is close by, and is kept in much better order. Here also the immediate removal of all filth, &c., should be insisted upon. At the Puttur slaughter house thirty to forty animals are killed daily. Here I saw two iron receptacles turned bottom upwards in a corner. I was informed that they were stored here, not having been used since the cholera disappeared! The floor is out of repair and the surroundings are in a filthy state. Outside them is a mud-walled enclosure intended for the reception of the gut contents, the floor of which has been dug out several feet below the surface, with the result that the filth is now thrown on the ground in the vicinity. Close by are a rubbish depôt and a latrine: the abolition of these was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, but they still remain.

6. *Bandy Stand.*—There is one large bandy stand in the compound of the old district jail buildings. It is let out on contract and realized Rs. 4,705 in 1894-95. The place is in a dirty state; sweepings and rubbish are collected on the spot, and owing to unevenness of the ground, water stands upon it. The enclosure should be levelled and metalled, drains should be provided for removal of surface water, and the contractor should be compelled to remove all sweepings and rubbish daily. Inside there is a tank used for washing purposes; it is dangerous at present owing to the want of a wall or fence round it. When the new water-supply is introduced, it would be well to fill up this tank altogether.

Chairman's Remarks.

A gate with iron bars will be provided for it and a prohibition that no person should sleep in the building issued. But the council would submit that the latter order is a little too hard on the contractor, who may wish to watch his own beef.

This has been remedied.

This is the present rule—to get each day's offal to be removed the same day. In fact, it is a condition of the contract.

The Puttur slaughter-house has been thoroughly cleaned up and repaired. The enclosure for storing ordure and filth has been abolished and the contractor ordered to remove the offal, &c., each day. The proposal to remove the slaughter-house to a less objectionable place is under consideration.

The rubbish depôt will be abolished with effect from the 1st April. There will remain only the latrine, and that cannot be objected to.

Notice has issued to the contractor to remove the sweepings daily, but he states that he finds it impossible to do so. Every effort will be made to make him do so.

This will cost a large sum of money and the municipality cannot afford it just now.

There is a watchman placed over the tank. A railing will be placed all round.

Inspection Notes.

7. *Vaccination* is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, and is in charge of one 1st-class and three 2nd-class vaccinators, whose services vary from twenty-three to thirteen years—in every case spent in the municipality. They all appear to be intelligent men and work well, keeping their registers neatly in English and up to date. The monthly minimum for each vaccinator is 130. Calves are purchased locally for Rs. 3 or 4 each and subsequently sold. Inoculation is performed by the vaccinators and all operations are direct from the calf. The returns required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, have been recently prepared and submitted up to date, all registered births liable to vaccination being satisfactorily accounted for. The vaccine depôt is in the compound of the municipal hospital, the calves being kept in a shed under charge of a care-taker. Operations of inoculation and extraction are performed in the verandah. The place is unsuitable. A separate building should be provided. Parents attend with their children at the hospital once in five days for vaccination. On the evening of the same day the calf is removed to the Jubilee Dispensary, Woraiyur, where children are also collected.

Of 720 children examined in the streets, 136, or 19 per cent., were unprotected, 29 being marked with small-pox. The largest number of unprotected were found in the 5th ward. In two S.P.G. schools of 127 children examined, eleven (ten Brahmins) were unprotected and nineteen bore marks of small-pox. Of 142 children examined in five pyal schools, twenty-two were unprotected and eleven marked with small-pox.

Chairman's Remarks.

When funds permit, a separate building will be constructed for the vaccine depôt in the hospital compound.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Number vaccinated	13,825	6,405	6,192	6,047	3,202
,, ,, successfully	12,811	5,988	5,912	5,484	3,093
,, ,, under one year of age	1,725	1,111	1,312	1,641	953
,, verified by inspecting officer	9,846	3,794	1,631	1,802	1,088
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929

8. *Registration*—is carried on in addition to their other duties by eight of the sanitary inspectors and by two special registrars appointed to 7th and 1st A and 5th wards. According to the information furnished by the Chairman in reply to queries from this office, "registration work is done by the five registrars as well as by the seven sanitary inspectors". At the time of my inspection I was informed that there were only two registrars, viz., M. C. Vellimali Pillai for 5th A and B wards and Muruzia Pillai for 1st A and 7th wards as well as the following twelve sanitary inspectors (those marked R. being also registrars):—

8. Registration is now carried on by five death and birth registrars on Rs. 14 and specially appointed for the purpose. They have no other duties to perform.

For next year, I propose to employ eight men on Rs. 10 each instead of the five men on Rs. 14 each. This arrangement will give one registrar for each of the eight wards into which the municipality will be divided. The revision of the establishment as stated above will increase the establishment charges by Rs. 10 per mensem, but it is expected to show better results with sufficient supervision.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

1st A.—Ruthnasawmy Pillai.
B.—Seetharam Sing. R.
2nd.—Moonasawmi Pillai. R.
3rd A.—Narrainsawmi Naidu. R.
B.—Kundasawmi Pillai. R.
4th A.—Sudasevasawmi Pillai. R.
B.—Madura Mootoo Pillai. R.
5th A.—Venkatasela Aiyar.
B.—Kaisavalu Naidu.
6th A.—Toolasi Naidu. R.
B.—Annasawmi Aiyar. R.
7th.—Muhammad Zainodeen.

The registers submitted to me were also signed by the two registrars and the eight sanitary inspectors above mentioned.

According to the returns the number of deaths in each ward largely exceeds the births—a result which is at variance with the fact that the population is steadily increasing. The register of births is very defective, and I was shown at the hospital several children recently vaccinated whose births had never been registered. Only one prosecution has been instituted during the year for failure in this respect.

By careful supervision it is hoped to render the registration of vital statistics more accurate.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	456	302	1,221	278	299
Small-pox	101	137	130	35	8
Fevers	533	620	691	650	342
Dysentery and diarrhœa	304	320	328	309	143
All other causes	1,277	949	947	936	437
Total	2,671	2,328	3,317	2,208	1,229
Death-rate	31·6	25·6	36·6	24·4	24·8
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929
Birth-rate	25·5	20·9	25·4	18·3	18·8

Fort St. George,
13*th August* 1895.

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

Enclosure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the town of Trichinopoly passed at the meeting held on the 20th February 1896.

* * * * *

435. Read inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Trichinopoly Municipality, with the Chairman's draft replies thereto.

Resolution.—Draft reply approved.

* * * * *

Trichinopoly, 25*th February* 1896. (Signed) P. S. SINGARAVELU PILLAI, *Chairman.*

No. 1501-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

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

Fort St. George, 4*th September* 1895. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col., *Sanitary Commissioner.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 2938-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. ANDREW, *Ag. Collector.*

10*th September* 1895.

No. 2532.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, through the Collector of Trichinopoly.

2. The above remarks were approved by the council at their meeting held on the 20th instant.

Trichinopoly, 25*th February* 1896. (Signed) P. S. SINGARAVELU PILLAI, *Dy. Collr. and Chairman, Munl. Council.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 564-Rev.

Submitted to Government.

2. I have made one or two remarks in the margin. Considerable improvements have been effected in the municipality since the date of inspection.

(Signed) J. ANDREW, *Collector.*

29*th February* 1896.

Order—No. 608 M., dated 1st April 1896.

Recorded, with the remark that the delay of nearly six months in the municipal office in forwarding the inspection notes is unsatisfactory and should have been explained.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE, *Chief Secretary.*

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

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 608 M., 1st April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, the — of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Trichinopoly Municipality.

Lewis & Dodd

CN6775

Friday 3rd Feb

1813/15

11
8

11
P.S.

order No. 608 M
1-4-96

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F.R
31/3/96

W.W.S
1.4.96

To,

The Chairman, M.C. Trichinopoly 1/V
" Collector of Trichinopoly. 1/V
" Sanitary Commissioner 1/8
" " Engineer 3

Editor's Table. D.M.D. 8/5/96

ENCLOSURE.

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Collector.

29*th February* 1896.

Inspection Notes.

The stream itself is also resorted to. The new water-supply will be opened, it is believed, in October next, when the use of tanks and of river water, in portions of the town supplied with pipe water should be discontinued. The pipes and street fountains are all ready for use, but the system has not been introduced into Warriore, Puttur and Thennur Divisions. The authorities in charge of the Rock temple and the inhabitants in its vicinity complain that the supply will not benefit them. A stand-pipe in this neighbourhood would be a great boon for the numbers of people visiting the temple and others, as the only supply at present is from a tank approached by a long and steep flight of steps. Near Chanda Sahib's tomb the same thing was represented to me, and with more reason, by the Muhammadans in the vicinity, as there is no stand-pipe near them and they are driven to use the water from open channels close by, which are fouled by excreta during the hot weather. I visited the head works at Kumbarasam village, where the Engineer in charge pointed out to me the objectionable proximity of four graveyards. These should be immediately closed. The three on the right bank are all small patches of ground probably surreptitiously used for this purpose. The fourth is in Keethapuram on the left bank above the wells and pumping station.

Chairman's Remarks.

The subject of acquiring a new site for burial-ground is under correspondence.

3. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. Of the five registrars mentioned, only two have as yet been appointed.* Eight of the sanitary inspectors combine registration with their other duties which include serving of notices and collection of taxes on vehicles, animals, &c. These duties might be deputed to some of the fifteen peons at the disposal of the municipality. Only one of the inspectors has been trained. The remainder know nothing about sanitation. There are forty-one latrines, each divided into compart-

2	Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 20 each.
2	Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 17½ each.
3	Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 15 each.
1	Maistry on Rs. 7.
15	Peons on Rs. 6 each.
92	Scavengers on Rs 4½ each.
51	Sweepers on Rs. 4½ each.
4	,, on Rs. 4 each.
1	Toty for removing sewage water at Rs. 4½.

"The five registrars on Rs. 14 each do also the duties of sanitary inspectors."

Private Scavenging Establishment.

6	Maistries on Rs. 7 each.
1	Scavenger on ,, 6
1	,, on ,, 5½
1	,, on ,, 4½

* *Vide* paragraph (8), Registration.

A new man has been entertained to act who has passed in Hygiene, and three of the existing staff have been sent up to Madras to undergo sanitary training.

Inspection Notes.

ments for males and females. With the exception of one roofed latrine for females near Preston's battery, one small, open, iron latrine in the 5th ward and two old military latrines in the 2nd and 3rd wards, these are all large open enclosures, many of them unnecessarily large. This is most conspicuous in the 1st A ward. Several might with advantage be reduced to half their present size and converted according to the standard plan. All the latrines should be supplied with iron, air-tight receptacles standing on stone slabs for the night-soil awaiting removal by the carts. At present, in the great majority of cases, the night-soil is either collected on the ground outside or in bamboo baskets quite unsuited for the purpose. To each latrine a tiled shed is attached for dry earth. Nearly all of the roofs are out of repair and many have almost disappeared. In Palla street, 7th ward, there is a temporary latrine with walls of bamboo tatties. Such as remain of these are all broken, the greater part has disappeared and the whole place is in a disgraceful state and almost unapproachable owing to the stench. In Edda street is a large enclosed latrine for females, two acres in extent. There appears to be no proper arrangement for cleaning it, the pigs of the neighbourhood acting as scavengers. It is said to be private property. The proprietor should be ordered to make satisfactory arrangements. The walls forming court-yards to the old military latrines in the 2nd ward should be removed as on the male side this court-yard is more patronised than the latrine itself. There are said to be 4,151 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency. Cesspools are still very numerous in the town. Of the twenty-nine conservancy carts at present in use only five are of iron, the remainder being of the objectionable wooden pattern already so often condemned. There seems to be a difficulty in getting the iron carts repaired, and hence the objection to their use. I saw eight of these lying in the compound of the old sub-jail in various stages of decay awaiting repairs for periods varying from six days to six months, no repairs having been attempted either from inability on the part of the individual employed or from a natural objection to touch such contaminated structures. The present pattern of wooden carts is decidedly

Chairman's Remarks.

This will cost a large sum of money in the way of putting up new walls, and the municipality cannot afford it just yet.

This will be attended to.

This will be attended to.

A pair of latrines after the standard plan will be constructed this year. The necessary lands and iron materials have been purchased already.

The owner of the property mentioned will be asked to make the necessary arrangements to clean the place daily, and the sanitary overseer has also been strictly warned to pay personal attention to the matter.

It is proposed to acquire some more iron night-soil carts.

Inspection Notes.

objectionable, but a useful modification might be effected by making the top of the cart about 18 inches longer than the bottom with a fixed sloping back, the whole lined with iron sheeting and the posterior half of the covered top hinged. The contents could not then drop out during transit and the cart when tilted up could be readily emptied of its contents. There are also eight urinal carts—wooden tubs of various sizes tied with ropes to the frame-work of the carts—with one exception a large barrel with four upright pieces of bamboo which in a measure checked the wabbling propensities of the barrel during transit, but in no way fixed it. All these barrels should be attached with iron hoops to the frame-work of the carts. The condition of this department of the conservancy arrangements shows an absolute neglect of efficient supervision. The excreta is carted to the depôt at Ariamangalum, about three miles out of the town. Here the municipality have 64 acres at their disposal, about one half of which is covered with prickly-pear. The trenches are much too large—about three feet square in section. The contents are not covered with earth and the stench is overpowering. Many of them are half overgrown with prickly-pear before they are filled. The general appearance of the depôt leads to the belief that the contractor compels purchasers to remove the night-soil from the trenches before it is fit for use, and allows them to collect it on open spaces adjoining, thus saving himself the expense of digging fresh trenches. The existing trenches should be filled up. The prickly-pear should be removed and on the fresh ground thus rendered available fresh, shallow trenches should be prepared on proper principles. For this purpose the services of the sanitary inspector lately trained in Madras should be utilised.

4. *Markets.*—These are eight in number and realised Rs. 16,448–1–0 for 1894–95. The Woriore market for the sale of meat and fish is not cleanly kept. The floors of the stalls are of mud. They should be cemented or formed of stone slabs. Slabs should also be provided instead of wooden boxes for laying out the smaller scraps of meat. The blocks upon which the meat is cut up are uneven. They should be cut level and the upper surface

Chairman's Remarks.

An officer called the Sanitary Overseer with the qualifications of an hospital assistant having been recently entertained, the work will be allotted to him.

This will cost much more than the municipality can now afford. The recommendation will be kept in view, but efforts will be made to tamp and otherwise render the ground firm.

These are not provided by the municipality, but by the stall-holders.

Inspections Notes.

thoroughly scraped and cleansed daily; otherwise decomposing particles of meat are retained in the wood. One corner of the roof of the market has fallen in and should be repaired. A stone or cemented platform should be provided with a drain or cistern attached for the use of butchers washing their knives, hooks, &c. Outside there is a vegetable market, the stalls in which should also be provided with stone or cemented floors. The same remarks apply to the stalls of the Musapet market, especially the beef market. In the latter the carcases are hung all night in the same shed in which the salesmen sit by day, the blood falling on to a rough stone floor which cannot possibly be kept pure and clean. There is no gate to the enclosure and the butchers complain of the depredations of dogs at night. A separate shed for hanging carcases should be attached to the slaughter-house close by. In the Chinna Kadai market I found beggars occupying a stall on one side, and three stalls on the opposite side were utilised as dwellings. This should not be allowed. In Butcher street near the old palace there are a few dirty thatched sheds with rough uneven floors used for the sale of mutton, the meat being exposed on rough stones or hung from the roofs by rope. In the street itself there are also several stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The place is quite unsuited for the purpose. The floors of the Fort meat stalls are also out of repair. The Fort general market requires a proper system of drains and is not kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The salt-fish and straw market near Pullai Kottapara street is a large walled enclosure; fish is sold here and laid out on dirty boards and boxes. These should be prohibited and stone slabs provided. In Fishmongers' street, 7th ward, there is a private market for the sale of meat which is quite unsuited for the purpose and very dirty. No license should be granted unless the proprietor provides suitable accommodation.

5. *Slaughter-houses.*—There are five slaughter-houses, which produced an income of Rs. 2,361-8-0 for 1894-95. In the Musapet beef slaughter-house eight to ten animals are killed daily. The walls and stone pillars are in a filthy state. The floor is of rough, uneven stone. The gut contents are stored inside the building, and in one corner there is a

Chairman's Remarks.

The butchers will be warned.

There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,000 for the repair.

This will be done in the course of the repairs.

This can be done only gradually as funds permit. At present, it is not practicable.

Beyond advice, we have no power to interfere, and the beef butchers are a trouble some lot.

The floor will be dressed smooth, so that bad matters may not lodge.

A gate and a separate room will be provided as now recommended.

The beggars and renters who lived inside this market have all been driven out soon after these remarks were communicated to the council.

The High Court having ruled that mutton sellers are under no legal necessity to take out licenses, nothing can be done until the Act is revised. But what can be done by levying penal profession tax is being tried, though it is a matter of doubt if the law courts would uphold such tax if the matter is carried to them.

Draining the Fort market is to form a part of the general drainage scheme, which remains to be considered.

These are provided by the sellers themselves and not by the municipality.

It is not a licensed market and the proprietor will be prosecuted.

5. The beef slaughter-house has since been repaired and whitewashed. The gut contents are removed by the contractor daily; these are not stored inside the building.

Inspection Notes.

platform, on which a mat and carpet were laid out apparently for the accommodation of the care-taker. A gate of iron bars should be provided, and no person should be permitted to sleep inside either by day or night. The smell outside was most offensive and seems due to the saturation of the ground with the contents of the cistern attached to the building. On my first visit to this place the ordure, &c., was stored in two iron receptacles outside, said to be provided by the municipality for the purpose. The contractor should be compelled to make his own arrangement for the complete removal *daily* of all filth from the building, by transferring it at once to his carts. No collection of it should be allowed, nor facilities for the purpose provided. The sheep slaughter-house is close by, and is kept in much better order. Here also the immediate removal of all filth, &c., should be insisted upon. At the Puttur slaughter house thirty to forty animals are killed daily. Here I saw two iron receptacles turned bottom upwards in a corner. I was informed that they were stored here, not having been used since the cholera disappeared! The floor is out of repair and the surroundings are in a filthy slate. Outside them is a mud-walled enclosure intended for the reception of the gut contents, the floor of which has been dug out several feet below the surface, with the result that the filth is now thrown on the ground in the vicinity. Close by are a rubbish depôt and a latrine: the abolition of these was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, but they still remain.

6. *Bandy Stand.*—There is one large bandy stand in the compound of the old district jail buildings. It is let out on contract and realized Rs. 4,705 in 1894-95. The place is in a dirty state; sweepings and rubbish are collected on the spot, and owing to unevenness of the ground, water stands upon it. The enclosure should be levelled and metalled, drains should be provided for removal of surface water, and the contractor should be compelled to remove all sweepings and rubbish daily. Inside there is a tank used for washing purposes; it is dangerous at present owing to the want of a wall or fence round it. When the new water-supply is introduced, it would be well to fill up this tank altogether.

Chairman's Remarks.

A gate with iron bars will be provided for it and a prohibition that no person should sleep in the building issued. But the council would submit that the latter order is a little too hard on the contractor, who may wish to watch his own beef.

This has been remedied.

This is the present rule—to get each day's offal to be removed the same day. In fact, it is a condition of the contract.

The Puttur slaughter-house has been thoroughly cleaned up and repaired. The enclosure for storing ordure and filth has been abolished and the contractor ordered to remove the offal, &c., each day. The proposal to remove the slaughter-house to a less objectionable place is under consideration.

The rubbish depôt will be abolished with effect from the 1st April. There will remain only the latrine, and that cannot be objected to.

Notice has issued to the contractor to remove the sweepings daily, but he states that he finds it impossible to do so. Every effort will be made to make him do so.

This will cost a large sum of money and the municipality cannot afford it just now.

There is a watchman placed over the tank. A railing will be placed all round.

Inspection Notes.

7. *Vaccination* is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, and is in charge of one 1st-class and three 2nd-class vaccinators, whose services vary from twenty-three to thirteen years—in every case spent in the municipality. They all appear to be intelligent men and work well, keeping their registers neatly in English and up to date. The monthly minimum for each vaccinator is 130. Calves are purchased locally for Rs. 3 or 4 each and subsequently sold. Inoculation is performed by the vaccinators and all operations are direct from the calf. The returns required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, have been recently prepared and submitted up to date, all registered births liable to vaccination being satisfactorily accounted for. The vaccine depôt is in the compound of the municipal hospital, the calves being kept in a shed under charge of a care-taker. Operations of inoculation and extraction are performed in the verandah. The place is unsuitable. A separate building should be provided. Parents attend with their children at the hospital once in five days for vaccination. On the evening of the same day the calf is removed to the Jubilee Dispensary, Worlore, where children are also collected.

Of 720 children examined in the streets, 136, or 19 per cent., were unprotected, 29 being marked with small-pox. The largest number of unprotected were found in the 5th ward. In two S.P.G. schools of 127 children examined, eleven (ten Brahmins) were unprotected and nineteen bore marks of small-pox. Of 142 children examined in five pyal schools, twenty-two were unprotected and eleven marked with small-pox.

Chairman's Remarks.

When funds permit, a separate building will be constructed for the vaccine depôt in the hospital compound.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Number vaccinated	13,825	6,405	6,192	6,047	3,202
,, ,, successfully	12,811	5,988	5,912	5,484	3,093
,, ,, under one year of age	1,725	1,111	1,312	1,641	953
,, verified by inspecting officer	9,846	3,794	1,631	1,802	1,088
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929

8. *Registration*—is carried on in addition to their other duties by eight of the sanitary inspectors and by two special registrars appointed to 7th and 1st A and 5th wards. According to the information furnished by the Chairman in reply to queries from this office, "registration work is done by the five registrars as well as by the seven sanitary inspectors". At the time of my inspection I was informed that there were only two registrars, viz., M. C. Vellimali Pillai for 5th A and B wards and Muruzia Pillai for 1st A and 7th wards as well as the following twelve sanitary inspectors (those marked R. being also registrars):—

1st A.—Ruthnasawmy Pillai.
B.—Seetharam Sing. R.
2nd.—Moonasawmi Pillai. R.
3rd A.—Narrainsawmi Naidu. R.
B.—Kundasawmi Pillai. R.
4th A.—Sudasevasawmi Pillai. R.
B.—Madura Mootoo Pillai. R.
5th A.—Venkatasela Aiyar.
B.—Kaisavalu Naidu.
6th A.—Toolasi Naidu. R.
B.—Annasawmi Aiyar. R.
7th.—Muhammad Zainodeen.

The registers submitted to me were also signed by the two registrars and the eight sanitary inspectors above mentioned.

According to the returns the number of deaths in each ward largely exceeds the births—a result which is at variance with the fact that the population is steadily increasing. The register of births is very defective, and I was shown at the hospital several children recently vaccinated whose births had never been registered. Only one prosecution has been instituted during the year for failure in this respect.

8. Registration is now carried on by five death and birth registrars on Rs. 14 and specially appointed for the purpose. They have no other duties to perform.

For next year, I propose to employ eight men on Rs. 10 each instead of the five men on Rs. 14 each. This arrangement will give one registrar for each of the eight wards into which the municipality will be divided. The revision of the establishment as stated above will increase the establishment charges by Rs. 10 per mensem, but it is expected to show better results with sufficient supervision.

By careful supervision it is hoped to render the registration of vital statistics more accurate.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	456	302	1,221	278	299
Small-pox	101	137	130	35	8
Fevers	533	620	691	650	342
Dysentery and diarrhœa	304	320	328	309	143
All other causes	1,277	949	947	936	437
Total	2,671	2,328	3,317	2,208	1,229
Death-rate	31·6	25·6	36·6	24·4	24·8
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929
Birth-rate	25·5	20·9	25·4	18·3	18·8

Fort St. George,
13*th August* 1895.

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

Enclosure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the town of Trichinopoly passed at the meeting held on the 20th February 1896.

* * * * *

435. Read inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Trichinopoly Municipality, with the Chairman's draft replies thereto.

Resolution.—Draft reply approved.

* * * * * *

Trichinopoly, 25*th February* 1896. (Signed) P. S. SINGARAVELU PILLAI, *Chairman.*

No. 1501-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

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

Fort St. George, 4*th September* 1895. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col., *Sanitary Commissioner.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 2938-Rev.

Forwarded.

10*th September* 1895. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Ag. Collector.*

No. 2532.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, through the Collector of Trichinopoly.

2. The above remarks were approved by the council at their meeting held on the 20th instant.

Trichinopoly, 25*th February* 1896. (Signed) *Dy. Collr. and Chairman, Munl. Council.* P. S. Singaravelu Pillai

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Endt. on Cur. No. 564-Rev.

Submitted to Government.

2. I have made one or two remarks in the margin. Considerable improvements have been effected in the municipality since the date of inspection.

29*th February* 1896. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Collector.*

Order—No. 608 M., dated 1st April 1896.

Recorded, with the remark that the delay of nearly six months in the municipal office in forwarding the inspection notes is unsatisfactory and should have been explained.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

D.S.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 608 M., 1st April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, the — of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Trichinopoly Municipality.

RP. 2532

MUNICIPAL OFFICE 20 SEP. 95 TRICHINOPOLY.

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy Sanitary Commissioner Trichinopoly District

Trichinopoly Municipality

Inspected 19th to 24th July 1895

Population as per Census of 1891

Males ____ 44,080

Females ____ 46,529

Total 90,609

The streets in the town are being repaired one by one.

Roads, drainage &c. (a) There are said to be 37 miles of road in the Municipality of which 34 are metalled. A great many of the streets in the town are rough and out of repair, eg, Vidyappa Naick Patta, Walliyar Street, &c. House owners whose dwellings are in course of re-construction or repair are allowed to fill up the drains with materials collected for the purpose. This should not be permitted. In Darkie's road, Palakary road, Raw dy — Iswar Koil street and other streets there are brick drains of square section

The practice of allowing the debris of houses to fill up the drains will be stopped.

These brick drains and the culverts have been completely cleaned out and the silt carted away. The clearing of the earth from the drains will be done more carefully in future.

on either side; but there are half full of silt, and in many places completely blocked, and level with the roadway, the culverts also being choked; the result is, that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulation of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be at once carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them. Main Bazaar Street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. There used in Kalla street about — 10 yards from a drinking water

A brick in chunam continuation will be attempted, but the only fear is as to how far any such construction will fit in with the general scheme of drainage.

I wrote to the Chairman some months ago to the effect that it is doubtful if it is worth making drains which will not fit in with, the future, a General drainage scheme, as when the latter is taken in hand then practically the whole of the work done will probably be of no use, and meanwhile it will be difficult to clear the blocked drains of the accumulation of silt which they are sure at the expense of the lower ones. Hence the need for the proper Drainage scheme, so that any petty drains made as funds are available may form part of it. I believe the matter is under consideration by the Chairman and Council &c.

28

water tank, and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catchpits for silt, square brick and chunam structures, at the corners of several streets, e.g., Chunna Kadai street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain e.g. Gugiati Street, Chunna Kavara Street, Stone cutters street and Mettoo street which I

saw

paw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water channel than a roadway.

(b) There are 332 dust bins in the town; 212 of these are of masonry alone or brick in chunam and 120 are moveable galvanised iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair; the earth inside has in several (e.g. Kandy Street, Veruppa Naick Pettai street Tailor street) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy Street, in Kalla street and other places, large

Steps are being taken to replace the objectionable masonry dust bins by the large iron bins. Those that are unobjectionable have been repaired. I am also arranging to place all the iron dust bins on stone slabs, as recommended.

large holes have been dug outside the dust bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited there. The most dilapidated of these should be levelled and the large iron dust bins in store (8 in No) should be issued for use. Slabs of stone should be provided for them to stand upon, so as to prevent excavation of the site in future. There are 6 depots for rubbish. The so called cinerators on the East Boulevard and Pettai Depots are never used, and I am sure it would be impossible to utilize. All of these depots are within the town and much too close to dwelling houses.

(c) The ugly cadjan hut near the Queens triumphal Arch, used as a shop for the selling of ropes referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in his Inspection Note of Sept 1914, as an encroachment on the open ground, is still in existence.

2. Water supply is derived from 26 tanks in the town, all deriving their water from the Koyambedu a branch of the Cauvery flowing through the town. The stream of

Two of the rubbish depots will be closed this year, Site for a new depot having been acquired at a short distance from the town. Changes of depot sites are under consideration in view to obviating the danger.

(c) The shop will be acquired soon, the necessary notifications have already issued.

2. The new water works is expected to be opened in April next.

An extract of this will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer.

is also resorted to. The new water supply will be opened, it is believed, in October next, when the use of tanks and of river water, in portions of the town supplied with pipe water, should be discontinued. The pipes and street fountains are all ready for use, but the system has not been introduced into Warriore Pettur & Thennur Divisions. The authorities in charge of the Rock Temple and the inhabitants in its vicinity complain that the supply will not tempt them. A stand pipe in this neighbourhood would be a great boon for the numbers of people visiting the temple and there, as the only supply at present is from a tank approached by a long and steep flight of steps. Near Chanda Sahib's tomb the same thing was represented

to

to me, and with more reason by the Mahomedans in the vicinity as there is no stand pipe near them, and they are driven to use the water from open channels close by which are fouled by excreta during the hot weather. I visited the Head works at Kumbarasan village, to where the Engineer in charge pointed out to me the objectionable proximity of 4 graveyards. These should be immediately closed. The 3 on the right bank are all small patches of ground probably temporarily used for this purpose. The 4th is in Keeth apparan on the bank above the wells

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The subject of acquiring a new site for burial ground is under correspondence.

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1 Maistry on Rs 7
15 Peons on Rs 6 each
92 Scavengers on Rs 4½ each
51 Sweepers on Rs 4½ each
4 -do- on Rs 4 each
1 Lorry for removing sewage water at Rs 4-8.

"The 5 Registrars on Rs 14 each do also the duties of Sanitary Inspectors."

Private Scavengering Establt

6 Maistries on Rs 7 each
1 Scavenger on Rs 6-0
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× vide para (D) Registration

A new man has been entertained to act, who has passed in Hygiene, and Three of the existing staff have been sent off to Madras to undergo Sanitary training.

This will cost a large sum of money in the way of putting up new walls and the municipality cannot afford it just yet.

This will be attended to.

This will be attended to.

large. This is urgent in explicamus in the 1st & ward. Several might with advantage be reduced to half their present size and constructed according to the standard plan. All the latrines should be supplied with iron air tight receptacles standing on stone slabs for the night soil awaiting removal by the carts. At present in the great majority of cases the night soil is either collected on the ground into iron buckets or into earthen receptacles for the purpose. In each latrine a tallet should be attached for dry earth. Nearly all of the roofs are out of repair and many have almost disappeared. In Pallavaram 4th ward there is a temporary latrine

latrine with walls of bamboo tatties. Each pen-nan of these are all broken, the greater part has disappeared and the whole place is in a disgraceful state, and almost unapproachable owing to the stench. Sir Edds street is a large enclosed latrine for females, 2 acres in extent. There appears to be no proper arrangement for cleaning it, the pugs of the neighbourhood acting as scavengers. It is said to be private property. The proprietor should be ordered to make satisfactory arrangements. The walls forming Court-yards to the old Military latrines in the 2nd Road should be removed as on the south side this Courtyard is more latrinised than the latrine

A pair of latrines after the standard plan will be constructed this year. The necessary lands and iron materials have been purchased already.

The owner of the property mentioned will be asked to make the necessary arrangements to clean the place daily, and the Sanitary Overseer has also been strictly warned to pay personal attention to the matter.

latrine itself. There are stated to be 4,151 private latrines cleaned by Municipal Agency. Cess pools are still very numerous in the town. Of the 69 Conservancy carts at present in use only 6 are of iron, the remainder being of the objectionable wooden pattern already so often condemned. There seems to be a difficulty in getting the iron carts repaired, and hence the objection to their use. I saw 8 of these lying in the compound of the old Jail in various stages of decay awaiting repairs for periods varying from 6 days to 6 months, no repairs having been attempted either from inability on the part of the individual employed or from a natural

It is proposed to require some more iron night-soil Carts.

objection

objection to touch such contaminated structures.
The present pattern of wooden carts is decidedly objectionable, but a useful modification might be effected by making the top of the cart about 18 inches longer than the bottom with a fixed sloping back, the whole lined with iron sheeting and the posterior half of the covered top hinged. The contents could not then drop out during transit and the cart when tilted up could be readily emptied of its contents. There are also 8 conical carts wooden tubs of various sizes fixed with ropes to the framework of the carts with one exception a large barrel with 4 upright pieces of bamboo which in a measure

checked

checked the wabbling propensities of the barrel during transit, but in no way fixed it. All these barrels should be attached with iron hoops to the framework of the carts. The condition of this department of the conservancy arrangements shows an absolut neglect of efficient supervision. The excreta is carted to the depôt at Arianungalum about 3 miles out of the town where the Municipality have 64 acres at their disposal, about one half of which is covered with prickly pear. The trenches are much too large about 3 feet square in section. The contents are not covered with earth and the stench is overpowering. Many of them are half over grown with prickly pear before they are

filled

filled. The general appearance of the depot leads to the belief that the contractor compels purchasers to remove the night soil from the trenches before it is fit for use, and allows them to collect it on open spaces adjoining, thus saving himself the expense of digging fresh trenches. The existing trenches should be filled up. The prickly pear should be removed and the fresh ground thus rendered available. Fresh shallow trenches should be prepared on proper principles. For this purpose the services of the Sanitary Inspector lately trained in Madras should be utilized.

4. Markets. There are 8 in number and realised Rs 16,448-1-0 for 1894-95. The Harrisore market for the sale of meat and

An officer called the Sanitary Overseer with the qualifications of an Hospital Assistant having been recently entertained, the work will be allotted to him.

This will cost much more than the municipality can now afford. The recommendation will be kept in view, but efforts will be made to tamp and otherwise render the ground firm.

These are not provided by the municipality but by the stall-holders.

The butchers will be warned.

There is a Budget provision of Rs 1,500 for the repair.

This will be done in the course of the repairs.

This can be done only gradually as funds permit. At present, it is not practicable.

and fish is not cleanly kept. The floors of the stalls are of mud. They should be cemented or formed of stone slabs. Slabs should also be provided instead of wooden boxes for laying out the smaller scraps of meat. The blocks upon which the meat is cut up are uneven. They should be cut level and the upper surface thoroughly scraped and cleansed daily; otherwise decomposing particles of meat are retained in the wood. One corner of the roof of the market has fallen in and should be repaired. A stone or cemented platform should be provided with a drain or cistern attached for the use of butchers washing their knives, hooks &c. Outside there is a vegetable market

market, the stalls in which should also be provided with stone or cemented floors. The same remarks apply to the stalls of the Triveniperi Market especially the Beef Market. In the latter the carcases are hung all night in the same shed in which the fabricators sit by day, the blood falling on to a rough stone floor which cannot possibly be kept pure and clean. There is no gate to the enclosure and the butchers complain of the depredations of dogs at night. A separate shed for hanging carcases should be attached to the Slaughter house close by. In the Chinna Kadai Market I found beggars occupying a stall on one side, and 3 stalls on the opposite side were utilised as dwellings

Beyond advice, we have no power to interfere and the beef butchers are a troublesome lot.

The floor will be dressed smooth, so that bad matters may not lodge.

A gate and a separate room will be provided as now recommended.

The beggars and renters who lived inside this market have all been driven out soon after these remarks were communicated to the Consul.

The High Court having ruled that mutton sellers are under no legal necessity to take out licenses, nothing can be done until the Act is revised. But what can be done by levying penal profession tax is being tried, though it is a matter of doubt if the Law Courts would uphold such tax if the matter is carried to them.

Draining the Fort Market is to form a part of the general drainage Scheme which remains to be considered.

dwellings. This should not be allowed. In Butcher street near the old Palace there are a few dirty thatched sheds with rough uneven floors used for the sale of mutton, the meat being exposed on rough slabs or hung from the roofs by rope. In the street itself there are also several stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The place is quite unsuited for the purpose. The floors of the Fort meat stalls are also out of repair. The Fort General Market requires a proper system of drains and is not kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The salt fish and straw market near Pallai kottapara street is

a large walled enclosure; fish is sold here and laid out on dirty — boards and boxes. These should be prohibited and stone slabs provided. In Fishmongers street yd. court there is a private market for the sale of meat which is quite unsuited for the purpose and very dirty. No licence should be granted unless the proprietor provides — suitable accommodation.

These are provided by the sellers themselves and not by the municipality.

It is not a licensed market and the proprietor will be presented.

5. Slaughter houses. There are 5 slaughter houses which produced an income of Rs 2361-8- for 1894-95. In the Masanpet beef slaughter house 8 to 10 animals are killed daily. The walls and stone pillars are in a filthy state. The floor is of rough uneven

5. The beef slaughter house has since been repaired and whitewashed. The gut contents are removed by the Contractor daily; these are not stored inside the building.

A gate with iron bars will be provided for it and a prohibition that no person should sleep in the building issued. But the Council would submit that the latter order is a little too hard on the contractor, who may wish to watch his own beef.

This has been remedied.

This is the present rule — to get each day's offal to be removed the same day. In fact it is a condition of the contract.

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uneven stone. The gut contents are stored inside the building, and in one corner there is a platform on which a mat and carpet were laid out apparently for the accommodation of the caretaker. A gate of iron bars should be provided, and no — person should be permitted to sleep inside either by day or night. The smell outside was most offensive and — seems due to the saturation of the ground with the contents of the cistern attached to the building. On my first visit to this place the offal was stored in 2 iron receptacles outside, said to be provided by the Municipality for the purpose. The contractor should be compelled to make his own arrangement for the

the complete removal daily of all filth from the building, by transferring it at once to his carts. The collection of it should be allowed, nor facilities for the purpose provided. The sheep slaughter house is close by, and is kept in much better order. Here also the immediate removal of all filth should be insisted upon. At the Puttur slaughter house 30 to 40 animals are killed daily. Here I saw 2 iron receptacles turned bottom upwards in a corner. I was informed that they were stored here not having been used since the cholera disappeared! The floor is out of repair and the surroundings are in a filthy state. Outside them is a mud walled enclosure intended for the reception of the gut contents, the floor

The Puttur Slaughter House has been thoroughly cleaned up and repaired. The enclosure for storing ordure and filth has been abolished and the contractor ordered to remove the offal ~~of~~ each day. The proposal to remove the Slaughter House to a less objectionable place is under consideration.

The rubbish depot will be abolished with effect from the 1st April. There will remain only the latrine and that cannot be objected to.

Notice has issued to the Contractor to remove the sweepings daily, but he states that he finds it impossible to do so. Every effort will be made to make him do so.

This will cost a large sum of money and the municipality cannot afford it just now.

of which has been dug at several feet below the surface, with the result that the filth is now thrown on the ground in the vicinity. Close by are a rubbish depot and a latrine. The abolition of these was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, but they still remain.

6. Bandy stand. There is one large bandy stand in the compound of the old District Jail buildings. It is let out on contract and realised Rs 4705 in 1894-95. The place is in a dirty state. Sweepings and rubbish are collected on the spot, and owing to unevenness of the ground water stands upon it. The enclosure should be levelled, and metalled, drains should be provided for removal of surface water, and the contractor should be compelled to remove all

all sweepings and rubbish daily. Inside there is a tank used for washing purposes; it is dangerous at present owing to the want of a wall or fence round it. When the new water supply is introduced, it would be well to fill up this tank altogether.

There is a watchman placed over the tank. A railing will be placed all round.

7. Vaccination is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, and in charge of one 1st class and three 2nd class vaccinators whose services vary from 23 to 13 years in every case spent in the Municipality. They all appear to be intelligent men, and work well. Keeping their registers neatly in English and up to date. The monthly minimum for each vaccinator is 130. Calves are purchased locally for Rs. 3 or 4 each and subsequently sold. Inoculation is performed by the vaccinators and all operations are direct upon the calf. The returns required by G.O. No 1507 dated 19th October 1894 Local and Municipal have been recently prepared and submitted up to date, all registered births liable to vaccination being satisfactorily accounted for. The Vaccine Depot is in the compound of the Municipal Hospital, the calves being kept in a shed under charge of a caretaker. Operations of inoculation and extraction are performed in the verandah. The place is unsuitable. A separate building should be provided. Parents attend with their children at the Hospital once in 5 days for vaccination. On the evening of the same day the calf is removed to the Jubilee Dispensary

When funds permit, a separate building will be constructed for the vaccine depot in the Hospital compound.

Warriore

Warriore where children are also collected.

Of 720 children examined in the streets, 136 or 19 per cent were unprotected, 29 being marked with small pox. The largest number of unprotected were found in the 5th ward.

In 2 S.P.G. schools of 127 children examined — 11 (10 Brahmins) were unprotected, 19 bore marks of small pox. Of 142 children examined in 5 Govt schools 22 were unprotected and 11 marked with small pox

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875 to 30th June
Nos vaccinated	13825	6405	6192	6047	3202
" successfully	12811	5988	5912	5784	3093
" under 1 year of age	1725	1111	1312	1641	953
Nos verified by Inspecting Offrs	9846	3794	1631	1802	1088
Births	2161	1906	2302	1661	929

8. Registration is now carried on by 5 Death and Birth Registrars on Rs 14 and specially appointed for the purpose. They have no other duties to perform.

For next year, I propose to employ 8 men on Rs 10 each instead of the 5 men on Rs 14 each. This arrangement will give one Registrar for each of the eight wards into which the municipality will be divided. The revision of the establishment as stated above will increase the establishment charges by Rs 10 per mensem but it is expected to show better results with sufficient supervision.

8. Registration is carried on in addition to their other duties by 8 of the Sanitary Inspectors and by 2 special Registrars appointed to 7th and 1st A and 5th wards. According to the information furnished by the Chairman in reply to queries from this Office "Registration work is done by the 5 Registrars as well as by the 7 Sanitary Inspectors". At the time of my inspection I was informed that there were only 2 Registrars viz M. C. Vellinaki Pillay for 5th A and B wards and Imaruzia Pillai for 1st A and 7th wards as well as the following 12 Sanitary Inspectors (those marked R being also Registrars)

1st A. Ruthnasawmy Pillay
B. Seethanam Sing R
2nd. Moonasawmy Pillay R
3rd A. Narrainsawmy Naidu R
B. Kundasawmy Pillay R
4th A. Sudasevasawmy Pillay R
B. Madura Moodoo Pillay R

5th A. Venkatasela Ayar

B. Kaisavalu Naidu

6th A. Toolasi Naidu R

B. Ramaswamy Ayar R

7th Inahomed Saurdeen.

The Registers submitted to me were also signed by the 2 Registrars and the 8 Sanitary Inspectors above mentioned.

According to the returns the numbers of deaths in each ward largely exceeds the births, a result which is at variance with the fact that the population is steadily increasing. The register of births is very defective, and I was shown at the Hospital several children recently vaccinated whose birth had never been registered. Only 1 prosecution has been instituted during the year for failure in this respect.

By careful supervision it is hoped to render the registration of vital Statistics more accurate.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the Town of Trichinopoly passed at the meeting held on the 20th February 1896

Present

M.R.Ry. P.S. Singaravelu Pillai avl	Dy Collector & Chairman
Khan Bahadur Khadir Nawaz Khan Saib	Revenue officer
Surgeon Lieut Col. W. Ottara	Councillor
Rev. Father J. D. W. Sewell S.J.	Do
P. Roseve Allen Esquire	Do
H. a Chinchin Esquire	Do
Rev. T. H. Dodson M. a	Do
Mohomed Meyan Saib	Do
M.R.Ry. N.C. Chittambara Mudaliar avl	Do
" N.G. Gopala aiyar avl	Do
" T.V. Ramasami Mudaliar avl	Do.
" S.T. Ramaswami aiyar avl	Do
" T.R. Subramania Pillai avl	Do
" S.T. Kristnasami aiyar avl	Do
" T.S. Ramanaheswara aiyar avl	Do
" V.S. Chella ppa Chettyar avl	Do
" T. Ramasami Chettyar avl	Do
Mohomed Assadullah Saib	Do
" Sirasudeen Saib	Do

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to 17 July
Death from:-					
Cholera	456	302	1221	278	299
Small pox	101	137	130	35	8
Fevers	533	620	691	650	342
Dysentery + diarrhœa	304	320	328	309	143
All other causes	1277	949	947	936	437
Total	2671	2328	3317	2208	1229
Death rate	31·6	25·6	36·6	24·4	24·8
Births	2161	1906	2302	1661	929
Birth rate	25·5	20·9	25·4	18·3	18·8

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 1734/95
Madras

Fort St. George
13th August 1895

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort Saint George thro' the Collector of Trichinopoly

The above remarks were approved by the Council at their meeting held on the 20th Instant

Municipal Office
Trichinopoly
25th February 96

Surgeon Major
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

Dy Collector and Chairman M.C.

L35. Read Inspection notes of the Dy Sanitary Commissioner Madras on the Trichinopoly Municipality, with the Chairman's draft replies thereto.

Draft reply approved.

× × ×

(Signed) S. D. Gingaraudhu Pillai

(True extract) Chairman.

Municipal office
Trichinopoly. 25-2-96.

Chairman

Currt No 2938/795 Rev

Cumulative 564/796

From the Collector



No. 1501/S

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

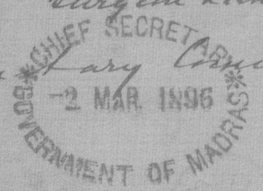
2. Attention is requested to para 2 of Govt. dated 23rd December 1893 — Rt. 1765 2n.

W B Wood

M B, Ch, D P H.

Surgeon Lieut Col

Sanitary Commissioner



Fort St George,
4th Sept 1895

Dated 5th Sept 1895
Rect. in Govt 2938/795 Rev dated 10/9/95

Forwarded

Municipal Council

10.9.95 Endt No 566 of 96. Rev dated 29/2/96

Submitted to Government.

Observations and orders in the margin. Considerable improvements have been effected in the municipality since the date of my previous Municipal Council

29.2.96

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 775-96

From

The Chairman, M.C., Trichinopoly.

No. 1532

Dated 15-2-96

Received 2-3-96

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Submitting Inspection Notes of the Dy. Sanitary Commissioner on the Trichinopoly Municipality.

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608 m/April

No. 608 L., MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19*th to* 24*th July* 1895.

Population as per census of 1891.	Males		44,080
	Females		46,529
	Total ..		90,609

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Roads, Drainage, &c.—(*a*) There are said to be 37 miles of road in the municipality, of which 34 are metalled. A great many of the streets in the town are rough and out of repair, *e.g.*, Visuppa Naick petta, Wallajah street, &c. House owners whose dwellings are in course of reconstruction or repair are allowed to fill up the drains with material collected for the purpose. This should not be permitted.	The streets in the town are being repaired one by one.
In Darkes road, Palakary road, Nandy Iswar Koil street and other streets there are brick drains of square section on either side; but these are half full of silt and in many places completely blocked and level with the roadway, the culverts also being choked; the result is that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulation of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be *at once* carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them.	The practice of allowing the *debris* of houses to fill up the drains will be stopped.
Main Bazaar street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. These meet in Kalla street about ten yards from a drinking-water tank and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents	These brick drains and the culverts have been completely cleaned out and the silt carted away. The clearing of the earth from the drains will be done more carefully in future.
	A brick-in-chunam continuation will be attempted, but the only fear is as to how

Inspection Notes.

soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catch-pits for silt—square brick and chunam structures—at the corners of several streets, *e.g.*, Chinnakadai street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain, *e.g.*, Guziali street, Chinna Kannara street, Stone-cutter's street and Mettoo street, which I saw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water-channel than a roadway.

(*b*) There are 332 dust-bins in the town; 212 of these are of masonry, stone or brick-in-chunam, and 120 are moveable galvanised-iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair; the earth inside has in several (*e.g.*, Kandy street, Visuppu Naick petta street, Tailor street, &c.) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls, which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy street, in Kalla street and other places, large holes have been dug outside the dust-bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited there. The most dilapidated of these should be levelled and the large iron dust-bins in store (eight in number) should be issued for use. Slabs of stone should be provided for them to stand upon, so as to prevent excavation of the site in future. There are five depôts for rubbish. The so-called cinerators on the East Boulevard and Puttur depôts are never used, and some it would be impossible to utilize. All of these depôts are within the town and much too close to dwelling-houses.

(*c*) The ugly cadjan hut near the Prince's triumphal arch, used as a shop for the selling of ropes, referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in his inspection notes of September 1894 as an encroachment on the open ground, is still in existence.

2. *Water-supply* is derived from twenty-five tanks in the town, all deriving their water from the Wyacondan—a branch of the Cauvery—flowing through the town.

Chairman's Remarks.

far any such construction will fit in with the general scheme of drainage.

I wrote to the Chairman some months ago to the effect that it is doubtful if it is worth making drains which will not fit in with, and be part of, a general drainage scheme, as, when the latter is taken in hand, these piecemeal-made drains will probably be of no use, and meanwhile they are apt to clean the streets through which they run at the expense of the streets lower down. Hence the need for having a proper drainage scheme, so that any petty drains made as funds are available may form part of it. I believe the matter is under consideration of the Chairman and council.

(Intld.) J. A.

Steps are being taken to replace the objectionable masonry dust-bins by the large iron bins. Those that are unobjectionable have been repaired. I am also arranging to place all the iron dust-bins on stone slabs, as recommended.

Two of the rubbish depôts will be closed this year, site for a new depôt having been acquired at a short distance from the town. Changes of depôt sites are under consideration in view to obviating the danger.

(*c*) The shop will be acquired soon; the necessary notifications have already issued.

2. The new water-works are expected to be opened in April next.

An extract of this will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The stream itself is also resorted to. The new water-supply will be opened, it is believed, in October next, when the use of tanks and of river water, in portions of the town supplied with pipe water should be discontinued. The pipes and street fountains are all ready for use, but the system has not been introduced into Warriore, Puttur and Thennur Divisions. The authorities in charge of the Rock temple and the inhabitants in its vicinity complain that the supply will not benefit them. A standpipe in this neighbourhood would be a great boon for the numbers of people visiting the temple and others, as the only supply at present is from a tank approached by a long and steep flight of steps. Near Chanda Sahib's tomb the same thing was represented to me, and with more reason, by the Muhammadans in the vicinity, as there is no stand-pipe near them and they are driven to use the water from open channels close by, which are fouled by excreta during the hot weather. I visited the head works at Kumbarasam village, where the Engineer in charge pointed out to me the objectionable proximity of four graveyards. These should be immediately closed. The three on the right bank are all small patches of ground probably surreptitiously used for this purpose. The fourth is in Keethapuram on the left bank above the wells and pumping station.

The subject of acquiring a new site for burial-ground is under correspondence.

3. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. Of the five registrars mentioned, only two have as yet been appointed.* Eight of the sanitary inspectors combine registration with their other duties which include serving of notices and collection of taxes on vehicles, animals, &c. These duties might be deputed to some of the fifteen peons at the disposal of the municipality. Only one of the inspectors has been trained. The remainder know nothing about sanitation. There are forty-one latrines, each divided into compart-

2 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 20 each.
2 Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 17½ each.
3 Sanitary inspectors on Rs. 15 each.
1 Maistry on Rs. 7.
15 Peons on Rs. 6 each.
92 Scavengers on Rs. 4½ each.
51 Sweepers on Rs. 4½ each.
4 ,, on Rs. 4 each.
1 Toty for removing sewage water at Rs. 4½.
"The five registrars on Rs. 14 each do also the duties of sanitary inspectors."

Private Scavenging Establishment.

6 Maistries on Rs. 7 each.
1 Scavenger on ,, 6
1 ,, on ,, 5½
1 ,, on ,, 4½

* *Vide* paragraph (8), Registration.

A new man has been entertained to act who has passed in Hygiene, and three of the existing staff have been sent up to Madras to undergo sanitary training.

ments for males and females. With the exception of one roofed latrine for females near Preston's battery, one small, open, iron latrine in the 5th ward and two old military latrines in the 2nd and 3rd wards, these are all large open enclosures, many of them unnecessarily large. This is most conspicuous in the 1st A ward. Several might with advantage be reduced to half their present size and converted according to the standard plan. All the latrines should be supplied with iron, air-tight receptacles standing on stone slabs for the night-soil awaiting removal by the carts. At present, in the great majority of cases, the night-soil is either collected on the ground outside or in bamboo baskets quite unsuited for the purpose. To each latrine a tiled shed is attached for dry earth. Nearly all of the roofs are out of repair and many have almost disappeared. In Palla street, 7th ward, there is a temporary latrine with walls of bamboo tatties. Such as remain of these are all broken, the greater part has disappeared and the whole place is in a disgraceful state and almost unapproachable owing to the stench. In Edda street is a large enclosed latrine for females, two acres in extent. There appears to be no proper arrangement for cleaning it, the pigs of the neighbourhood acting as scavengers. It is said to be private property. The proprietor should be ordered to make satisfactory arrangements. The walls forming court-yards to the old military latrines in the 2nd ward should be removed as on the male side this court-yard is more patronised than the latrine itself. There are said to be 4,151 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency. Cesspools are still very numerous in the town. Of the twenty-nine conservancy carts at present in use only five are of iron, the remainder being of the objectionable wooden pattern already so often condemned. There seems to be a difficulty in getting the iron carts repaired, and hence the objection to their use. I saw eight of these lying in the compound of the old sub-jail in various stages of decay awaiting repairs for periods varying from six days to six months, no repairs having been attempted either from inability on the part of the individual employed or from a natural objection to touch such contaminated structures. The

This will cost a large sum of money in the way of putting up new walls, and the municipality cannot afford it just yet.

This will be attended to.

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The owner of the property mentioned will be asked to make the necessary arrangements to clean the place daily, and the sanitary overseer has also been strictly warned to pay personal attention to the matter.

It is proposed to acquire some more iron night-soil carts.

Inspection Notes.

present pattern of wooden carts is decidedly objectionable, but a useful modification might be effected by making the top of the cart about 18 inches longer than the bottom with a fixed sloping back, the whole lined with iron sheeting and the posterior half of the covered top hinged. The contents could not then drop out during transit and the cart when tilted up could be readily emptied of its contents. There are also eight urinal carts—wooden tubs of various sizes tied with ropes to the frame-work of the carts—with one exception a large barrel with four upright pieces of bamboo which in a measure checked the wabbling propensities of the barrel during transit, but in no way fixed it. All these barrels should be attached with iron hoops to the frame-work of the carts. The condition of this department of the conservancy arrangements shows an absolute neglect of efficient supervision. The excreta is carted to the depôt at Ariamungalum, about three miles out of the town. Here the municipality have 64 acres at their disposal, about one half of which is covered with prickly-pear. The trenches are much too large—about three feet square in section. The contents are not covered with earth and the stench is overpowering. Many of them are half overgrown with prickly-pear before they are filled. The general appearance of the depôt leads to the belief that the contractor compels purchasers to remove the night-soil from the trenches before it is fit for use, and allows them to collect it on open spaces adjoining, thus saving himself the expense of digging fresh trenches. The existing trenches should be filled up. The prickly-pear should be removed and on the fresh ground thus rendered available fresh, shallow trenches should be prepared on proper principles. For this purpose the services of the sanitary inspector lately trained in Madras should be utilised.

Chairman's Remarks.

An officer called the Sanitary Overseer with the qualifications of an hospital assistant having been recently entertained, the work will be allotted to him.

4. *Markets.*—These are eight in number and realised Rs. 16,448–1–0 for 1894–95. The Warriore market for the sale of meat and fish is not cleanly kept. The floors of the stalls are of mud. They should be cemented or formed of stone slabs. Slabs should also be provided instead of wooden boxes for laying out the smaller scraps of meat. The blocks upon which the meat is cut up are uneven. They should be cut level and the upper surface

This will cost much more than the municipality can now afford. The recommendation will be kept in view, but efforts will be made to tamp and otherwise render the ground firm.

These are not provided by the municipality, but by the stall-holders.

Inspections Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
thoroughly scraped and cleansed daily; otherwise decomposing particles of meat are retained in the wood. One corner of the roof of the market has fallen in and should be repaired. A stone or cemented platform should be provided with a drain or cistern attached for the use of butchers washing their knives, hooks, &c. Outside there is a vegetable market, the stalls in which should also be provided with stone or cemented floors. The same remarks apply to the stalls of the Musapet market, especially the beef market. In the latter the carcases are hung all night in the same shed in which the salesmen sit by day, the blood falling on to a rough stone floor which cannot possibly be kept pure and clean. There is no gate to the enclosure and the butchers complain of the depredations of dogs at night. A separate shed for hanging carcases should be attached to the slaughter-house close by. In the Chinna Kadai market I found beggars occupying a stall on one side, and three stalls on the opposite side were utilised as dwellings. This should not be allowed. In Butcher street near the old palace there are a few dirty thatched sheds with rough uneven floors used for the sale of mutton, the meat being exposed on rough stones or hung from the roofs by rope. In the street itself there are also several stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The place is quite unsuited for the purpose. The floors of the Fort meat stalls are also out of repair. The Fort general market requires a proper system of drains and is not kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The salt-fish and straw market near Pullai Kottapara street is a large walled enclosure; fish is sold here and laid out on dirty boards and boxes. These should be prohibited and stone slabs provided. In Fishmongers' street, 7th ward, there is a private market for the sale of meat which is quite unsuited for the purpose and very dirty. No license should be granted unless the proprietor provides suitable accommodation.	The butchers will be warned. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,000 for the repair. This will be done in the course of the repairs. This can be done only gradually as funds permit. At present, it is not practicable. Beyond advice, we have no power to interfere, and the beef butchers are a trouble some lot. The floor will be dressed smooth, so that bad matters may not lodge. A gate and a separate room will be provided as now recommended. The beggars and renters who lived inside this market have all been driven out soon after these remarks were communicated to the council. The High Court having ruled that mutton sellers are under no legal necessity to take out licenses, nothing can be done until the Act is revised. But what can be done by levying penal profession tax is being tried, though it is a matter of doubt if the law courts would uphold such tax if the matter is carried to them. Draining the Fort market is to form a part of the general drainage scheme, which remains to be considered. These are provided by the sellers themselves and not by the municipality. It is not a licensed market and the proprietor will be prosecuted.
5. *Slaughter-houses.*—There are five slaughter-houses, which produced an income of Rs. 2,361-8-0 for 1894-95. In the Musapet beef slaughter-house eight to ten animals are killed daily. The walls and stone pillars are in a filthy state. The floor is of rough, uneven stone. The gut contents are stored inside the building, and in one corner there is a	5. The beef slaughter-house has since been repaired and whitewashed. The gut contents are removed by the contractor daily; these are not stored inside the building.

Inspection Notes.

platform, on which a mat and carpet were laid out apparently for the accommodation of the care-taker. A gate of iron bars should be provided, and no person should be permitted to sleep inside either by day or night. The smell outside was most offensive and seems due to the saturation of the ground with the contents of the cistern attached to the building. On my first visit to this place the ordure, &c., was stored in two iron receptacles outside, said to be provided by the municipality for the purpose. The contractor should be compelled to make his own arrangement for the complete removal *daily* of all filth from the building, by transferring it at once to his carts. No collection of it should be allowed, nor facilities for the purpose provided. The sheep slaughter-house is close by, and is kept in much better order. Here also the immediate removal of all filth, &c., should be insisted upon. At the Puttur slaughter house thirty to forty animals are killed daily. Here I saw two iron receptacles turned bottom upwards in a corner. I was informed that they were stored here, not having been used since the cholera disappeared! The floor is out of repair and the surroundings are in a filthy slate. Outside them is a mud-walled enclosure intended for the reception of the gut contents, the floor of which has been dug out several feet below the surface, with the result that the filth is now thrown on the ground in the vicinity. Close by are a rubbish depôt and a latrine: the abolition of these was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, but they still remain.

6. *Bandy Stand.*—There is one large bandy stand in the compound of the old district jail buildings. It is let out on contract and realized Rs. 4,705 in 1894–95. The place is in a dirty state; sweepings and rubbish are collected on the spot, and owing to unevenness of the ground, water stands upon it. The enclosure should be levelled and metalled, drains should be provided for removal of surface water, and the contractor should be compelled to remove all sweepings and rubbish daily. Inside there is a tank used for washing purposes; it is dangerous at present owing to the want of a wall or fence round it. When the new water-supply is introduced, it would be well to fill up this tank altogether.

Chairman's Remarks.

A gate with iron bars will be provided for it and a prohibition that no person should sleep in the building issued. But the council would submit that the latter order is a little too hard on the contractor, who may wish to watch his own beef.

This has been remedied.

This is the present rule—to get each day's offal to be removed the same day. In fact, it is a condition of the contract.

The Puttur slaughter-house has been thoroughly cleaned up and repaired. The enclosure for storing ordure and filth has been abolished and the contractor ordered to remove the offal, &c., each day. The proposal to remove the slaughter-house to a less objectionable place is under consideration.

The rubbish depôt will be abolished with effect from the 1st April. There will remain only the latrine, and that cannot be objected to.

Notice has issued to the contractor to remove the sweepings daily, but he states that he finds it impossible to do so. Every effort will be made to make him do so.

This will cost a large sum of money and the municipality cannot afford it just now.

There is a watchman placed over the tank. A railing will be placed all round.

Inspection Notes.

Chirman's Remarks.

7. *Vaccination* is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, and is in charge of one 1st-class and three 2nd-class vaccinators, whose services vary from twenty-three to thirteen years—in every case spent in the municipality. They all appear to be intelligent men and work well, keeping their registers neatly in English and up to date. The monthly minimum for each vaccinator is 130. Calves are purchased locally for Rs. 3 or 4 each and subsequently sold. Inoculation is performed by the vaccinators and all operations are direct from the calf. The returns required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, have been recently prepared and submitted up to date, all registered births liable to vaccination being satisfactorily accounted for. The vaccine depôt is in the compound of the municipal hospital, the calves being kept in a shed under charge of a care-taker. Operations of inoculation and extraction are performed in the verandah. The place is unsuitable. A separate building should be provided. Parents attend with their children at the hospital once in five days for vaccination. On the evening of the same day the calf is removed to the Jubilee Dispensary, Warriore, where children are also collected.

When funds permit, a separate building will be constructed for the vaccine depôt in the hospital compound.

Of 720 children examined in the streets, 136, or 19 per cent., were unprotected, 29 being marked with small-pox. The largest number of unprotected were found in the 5th ward. In two S.P.G. schools of 127 children examined, eleven (ten Brahmins) were unprotected and nineteen bore marks of small-pox. Of 142 children examined in five pyal schools, twenty-two were unprotected and eleven marked with small-pox.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Number vaccinated	13,825	6,405	6,192	6,047	3,202
,, ,, successfully	12,311	5,988	5,912	5,484	3,093
,, ,, under one year of age	1,725	1,111	1,312	1,641	953
,, verified by inspecting officer	9,846	3,794	1,631	1,802	1,088
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929

8. *Registration*—is carried on in addition to their other duties by eight of the sanitary inspectors and by two special registrars appointed to 7th and 1st A and 5th wards. According to the information furnished by the Chairman in reply to queries from this office, "regis-

8. Registration is now carried on by five death and birth registrars on Rs. 14 and specially appointed for the purpose. They have no other duties to perform.

For next year, I propose to employ eight men on Rs. 10 each instead of the five men on Rs. 14 each. This arrangement

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

vation work is done by the five registrars as well as by the seven sanitary inspectors". At the time of my inspection I was informed that there were only two registrars, viz., M. C. Vellimali Pillai for 5th A and B wards and Muruzia Pillai for 1st A and 7th wards as well as the following twelve sanitary inspectors (those marked R. being also registrars):—

1st A.—Ruthnasawmy Pillai.
B.—Seetharam Sing. R.
2nd.—Moonasawmi Pillai. R.
3rd A.—Narrainsawmi Naidu. R.
B.—Kundasawmi Pillai. R.
4th A.—Sudasevasawmi Pillai. R.
B.—Madura Mootoo Pillai. R.
5th A.—Venkatasela Aiyar.
B.—Kaisavalu Naidu.
6th A.—Toolasi Naidu. R.
B.—Annasawmi Aiyar. R.
7th.—Muhammad Zainodeen.

The registers submitted to me were also signed by the two registrars and the eight sanitary inspectors above mentioned.

According to the returns the number of deaths in each ward largely exceeds the births—a result which is at variance with the fact that the population is steadily increasing. The register of births is very defective, and I was shown at the hospital several children recently vaccinated whose births had never been registered. Only one prosecution has been instituted during the year for failure in this respect.

will give one registrar for each of the eight wards into which the municipality will be divided. The revision of the establishment as stated above will increase the establishment charges by Rs. 10 per mensem, but it is expected to show better results with sufficient supervision.

By careful supervision it is hoped to render the registration of vital statistics more accurate.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to 17th July.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	456	302	1,221	278	299
Small-pox	101	137	130	35	8
Fevers	533	620	691	650	342
Dysentery and diarrhœa	304	320	328	309	143
All other causes	1,277	949	947	936	437
Total ..	2,371	2,328	3,317	2,208	1,229
Death-rate ..	31·6	25·6	36·6	24·4	24·8
Births	2,161	1,906	2,302	1,661	929
Birth-rate ..	25·5	20·9	25·4	18·3	18·8

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th August* 1895.

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

Inspection Notes.

soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catch-pits for silt—square brick and chunam structures—at the corners of several streets, *e.g.*, Chinnakadai street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain, *e.g.*, Guziali street, Chinna Kannara street, Stone-cutter's street and Mettoo street, which I saw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water-channel than a roadway.

(*b*) There are 332 dust-bins in the town; 212 of these are of masonry, stone or brick-in-chunam, and 120 are moveable galvanised-iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair; the earth inside has in several (*e.g.*, Kandy street, Visappu Naick petta street, Tailor street, &c.) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls, which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy street, in Kalla street and other places, large holes have been dug outside the dust-bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited there. The most dilapidated of these should be levelled and the large iron dust-bins in store (eight in number) should be issued for use. Slabs of stone should be provided for them to stand upon, so as to prevent excavation of the site in future. There are five depôts for rubbish. The so-called cinerators on the East Boulevard and Puttur depôts are never used, and some it would be impossible to utilize. All of these depôts are within the town and much too close to dwelling-houses.

(*c*) The ugly cadjan hut near the Prince's triumphal arch, used as a shop for the selling of ropes, referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in his inspection notes of September 1894 as an encroachment on the open ground, is still in existence.

2. *Water-supply* is derived from twenty-five tanks in the town, all deriving their water from the Wyacondan—a branch of the Cauvery—flowing through the town.

Chairman's Remarks.

far any such construction will fit in with the general scheme of drainage.

I wrote to the Chairman some months ago to the effect that it is doubtful if it is worth making drains which will not fit in with, and be part of, a general drainage scheme, as, when the latter is taken in hand, these piecemeal-made drains will probably be of no use, and meanwhile they are apt to clean the streets through which they run at the expense of the streets lower down. Hence the need for having a proper drainage scheme, so that any petty drains made as funds are available may form part of it. I believe the matter is under consideration of the Chairman and council.

(Intld.) J. A.

Steps are being taken to replace the objectionable masonry dust-bins by the large iron bins. Those that are unobjectionable have been repaired. I am also arranging to place all the iron dust-bins on stone slabs, as recommended.

Two of the rubbish depôts will be closed this year, site for a new depôt having been acquired at a short distance from the town. Changes of depôt sites are under consideration in view to obviating the danger.

(*c*) The shop will be acquired soon; the necessary notifications have already issued.

2. The new water-works are expected to be opened in April next.

An extract of this will be communicated to the Sanitary Engineer.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19th to 24th July 1895.

Population as per census of 1891.	Males	.. .. ..	44,080
	Females	.. .. ..	46,529
		Total ..	90,609

Inspection Notes.

Roads, Drainage, &c.—(*a*) There are said to be 37 miles of road in the municipality, of which 34 are metalled. A great many of the streets in the town are rough and out of repair, *e.g.*, Visappa Naick petta, Wallajah street, &c. House owners whose dwellings are in course of reconstruction or repair are allowed to fill up the drains with material collected for the purpose. This should not be permitted. In Darkes road, Palakary road, Nandy Iswar Koil street and other streets there are brick drains of square section on either side; but these are half full of silt and in many places completely blocked and level with the roadway, the culverts also being choked; the result is that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulation of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be *at once* carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them. Main Bazaar street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. These meet in Kalla street about ten yards from a drinking-water tank and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents

Chairman's Remarks.

The streets in the town are being repaired one by one.

The practice of allowing the *debris* of houses to fill up the drains will be stopped.

These brick drains and the culverts have been completely cleaned out and the silt carted away. The clearing of the earth from the drains will be done more carefully in future.

A brick-in-chunam continuation will be attempted, but the only fear is as to how

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