INDEXED.

Local & Munl. (189 7) Department.

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G.O., No. 756 M

DATED 31—3—97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording Sanitary Comm'rs — on t

Tirupattur Mally:

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 754 M., 31st March 1897.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

Recording Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Tiruppattúr Municipality.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

SALEM DISTRICT.

TIRUPPATTUR MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 8th to 10th November 1896.

Population as per census of 1891 16,499

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Roads.—Except the main road to Vengalapuram, all roads are in very poor condition.	Arrangements are being made to repair the worst roads during the current year. Several other roads have been repaired since.
2. *Dwellings.*—Both in the newly acquired suburb of Vengalapuram and in Tiruppattúr proper, there are numerous ruined dwellings that remain but to obstruct perflation and become a resort for easement. Removal should be insisted upon under section 1 4. Every space so gained in the town site free of walls may be regarded as a sanitary advantage.	Will be attended to. Orders have been issued to municipal servants to report the names of owners of deserted buildings or lands for taking necessary steps.
3. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The chief source of water-supply is the Chetty kolum. This is supplied by sub-soil flow, but, in great part, by surface flow from Reid's tank during rainfall. On its passage to the tank, the surface water has to pass through drains close to the side of the main road where human fæces were visible. Further, at some little distances from the town, the supplying nullah passes close to houses; here again fæcal matter was evident. In the midst of cholera epidemics, such a condition of affairs is obviously dangerous. But, as if to render the certainty of contamination complete, this drinking water is close to the general washing tank of the town, and the people, by way of being cleanly, wash their chatties in it before dipping them into the drinking water tank. In a late epidemic which cost the town 251 lives, it is probable that this tank was at first contaminated with choleraic matter and that, subsequently on its being closed, other sources in the town were infected. The tank used for washing and bathing purposes was so foul that it was impossible to stand within 60 yards of it with comfort; the	

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gaseous products of decomposition were being disengaged from the water forming visible bubbles. The water was green and thick; yet, in this sewage, numerous high-caste natives were enjoying their morning bathing. I caused the water of this tank to be "precipitated" with lime and alum after the manner of treating sewage with much benefit. As, however, it would have but little time to effect deposition owing to disturbance by use for washing, and continued increments of filth must be received, I have no doubt the benefit was but temporary.	
(*b*) It is essential that measures for the protection of the drinking-water supply be devised. I advise that the houses in the neighbourhood of the supplying nullah be removed, and that in the interval between the tank and the open country pipes (stoneware) or a conduit be laid having at the entrance a catchpit, and an automatic arrangement for diverting the first flow of water. As a cheap method of lifting, I would recommend the use of the "Sultan lift," worked by bullocks. The patentees now arrange that, when used for sanitary work, the rope shall not trail on the ground and thus cause contamination of the water source.	Arrangements are being made to remove the houses which are close to the channel. As to the laying of pipes between the tank and the open country, due consideration is being paid by the council. As for lifting of water from the tank, provision has been made in the budget of 1897–98 for the purchase of water-pumps and the matter is at present before Government.
(*c*) Each lift will supply safely 3,000 gallons per hour—as it has been found possible with short lifts to raise 6,000 gallons—so that, presuming that one-half the population resort to this source and requires 6 gallons per head daily, two lifts with two bullocks would suffice. These lifts might discharge into iron tanks, whence the water could be drawn by the inhabitants from taps on the spot. This arrangement would prevent the wholesale contamination which must now proceed by the use of the direct method of withdrawal.	
(*d*) In the case of the washing tank, so limited a supply should certainly not be used direct. The accompanying diagram shows a method by which the water could be used and be returned to the tank after filtration, if it be found that withdrawal could not be tolerated in reference to quantity available. It is, however, most inadvisable that this should be used for a washing tank, as, should the Chetty kolum be much drawn upon, the water from this tank must pass through the sub-soil towards it, and, as the sub-soil cannot do more than filter a definite amount	

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(*e*) *Muni kolum.*—This is an abandoned tank with stones partly removed. The council should finally determine what they mean to do in this matter. It certainly must yield water unfit for domestic use considering the proximity of the Muhammadan graveyard, whilst, in its present condition, it is dangerous to passengers. It should be filled in as soon as funds are available with clean material, such as the refuse from house walls obtainable as suggested in paragraphs 2 and 10 (*b*). No rubbish should be employed.

(*f*) When Tiruppattúr's time for attention as to complete water scheme comes, the Reid or other tank will offer good facilities, or infiltration wells could be obtained in the valley between the town and the adjoining hill range.

(*g*) *Chinna Parachery.*—This parachery is supplied with a "step-well." This is an unsafe method of supply. The steps should be removed, and the well be converted into a draw-well—preferably served with a pump.

4. *Sewerage.*—Cesspits or sewage dumb-wells are used both in the houses of Muhammadans and Hindus. The practice, which involves the proximity of fæcal matter to wells used for drinking water and "domestic purposes," is most dangerous, and I regard their complete abolition as a matter of prime importance. *There ought to be no hesitation or delay in this matter.* The necessity is clear—the mode of action is at hand, namely, by using sections 221 and 214 (2). As soon as these are closed the best efforts should be made to introduce private scavenging. For this purpose, a standard for private

Chairman's Remarks.

The matter is under the consideration of the council. The council are considering whether washing in the tank directly may not be prohibited. The suggestion to protect the water-supply in the tank from contamination will receive due attention.

The council had already determined to close the tank. The matter was deferred for want of funds. As suggested, the materials lying in the daily market will be used now for filling up the tank.

Noted.

Provision has been made in the budget for 1897–98 for the purchase of water-pumps, one of which will be placed near this well as suggested when sanctioned by Government.

Arrangements are being made to close the cesspits in the town and introduce the private scavenging system as far as practicable. Better results might have been attained earlier if the services of the scavengers had been available. Even now, for want of men, the system has not been more widely extended. Provision has been made in the budget for 1897–98 for increased pay to these men as an inducement for them to come from other places and reside here permanently. The question of providing free quarters is also under the consideration of the council.

Inspection Notes.

latrines should be chosen. Mr. Donaldson's patent latrines (concerning which I forward a pamphlet for information) will be found cheap and suitable.

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6. *Rubbish Collection.*—(*a*) Thirty-nine square masonry dust-bins are in use. These should be abolished *gradually* in favour of iron dust-bins. There are 105 of the latter form, but they are too big and are apt to bend under the weight of the contents.

(*b*) The rubbish depôt near the Webster's tope is very badly kept, the material being much scattered over the place. Care should be taken not to allow cattle to graze in the midst of this filth, as seen by me.

(*c*) A considerable portion of the rubbish was found deposited close to road. This is most objectionable, and further addition should be stopped at once. The material already so collected should be either burnt *in situ*, or be covered with earth at least six inches thick.

7. *Night-soil Disposal.*—(*a*) Acting upon the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations in the last inspection notes, the council has added covered air-tight receptacles to each latrine. Only ten latrines are, however, provided. Their number should be increased to at least eighteen, unless the council can show that a very great increase in the private scavenging system is feasible.

(*b*) Night-soil was found disposed of in trenches with fair care, though apparently this had only been adopted after the arrival of the special certificated sanitary inspector appointed with reference to the cholera epidemic. Persons complained to me of the proximity of the night-soil depôt dwellings and graveyards, but so long as the night-soil is correctly and promptly disposed of in *shallow* trenches and retained in a neat condition, as the day on which I saw the depôt, there need be no question about the sanitary propriety of the locality.

8. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) The following shows the existing staff of sweepers and toties with the amount of rubbish and

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary provisions of the Act will be strictly enforced in the town.

The masonry dust-bins are being removed gradually and replaced by zinc ones.

Small ones are being introduced.

Orders have been issued to the sanitary inspector to see that the rubbish is deposited properly without being scattered here and there and not to allow the cattle to graze there, and neglect will be duly noticed.

The necessity for depositing the rubbish on the road side was due to the sale of rubbish in the depôt and want of space. Orders have been issued to the conservancy staff not to deposit on the roadside in future. The rubbish so collected has been sold and removed.

Will be attended to.

The trenches are being dug out systematically and special care is taken to keep the depôt in a fair condition according to the instructions on the subject.

Inspection Notes.

night-soil to be collected and what plant should be available:—

Eighteen sweepers.

Thirty-six toties.

Fifteen rubbish carts with two bullocks.

Four night-soil carts of 16 cubic feet capacity, three trips a day.

Eight hundred and ten cubic feet of rubbish and 179 cubic feet of night-soil have to be removed every day.

(*b*) A latrine has been made in the graveyard of Khaja Meera Hoossain. As this cannot fail to be (as indeed certain of them insisted) hurtful to the feelings of Muhammadans, I advise that it be removed and be placed elsewhere.

(*c*) All latrines should be provided with moveable iron tubs for the receipt of urine, or large forms of aëration filters as per accompanying diagram should be devised for receipt of washings and the filtrate should pass to a plot under cultivation. This is a cheap method of disposal.

9. (*a*) *Slaughter-house for Sheep.*—Here from twenty to thirty sheep are slaughtered daily. The butchers complained—and rightly—that the space at disposal is insufficient. The water-supply is supposed to be from a well, but no water is put into the cistern. The council should require a plan from the Sanitary Board, and attempt to modify the present buildings more correctly to suit modern requirements, especially as to water-supply and gutting arrangements.

(*b*) *Beef Slaughter-house.*—This is a mere open space with flooring. Repair of the floor should be attended to. It ought not to be beyond the means of the council to at least provide a thatched roofing or corrugated-iron roofing.

10. *Market.*—(*a*) This is not now used owing, it is stated, to a demand made by the auditor that advances should be paid by those using it. I should, however, think that this difficulty might be got over by offering it to a single contractor. It, however, seems too far removed from the town, and the chances are this has as much to do with its unpopularity as the auditor's request. It is such a miserable structure that its abandonment ought to be no loss.

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

Arrangements are being made to remove the latrine referred to.

The council have arranged to provide tin tubs for latrines in accordance with the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner in another communication.

A plan will be obtained from the Sanitary Board and the matter will then be considered.

An estimate for Rs. 57 has been sanctioned to repair the floor of the slaughter-house. Provision will be made to roof it in next estimate.

The daily market will be leased out next year as suggested.

Inspection Notes.

(*b*) There is a lot of old building material here that might be used in filling up the Muni kolum.

11. *Offensive Trades.*—More care is requisite as to section 188. Although I did not myself discover cases, I understand that instances exist of persons possessed of over twenty head of sheep not being licensed.

In the case of Vengalapuram, although I would advise measures to be very cautiously adopted, it is time that efforts were made to get a cleaner state of the village generally. There being an old established oil trade here, it should not be rashly interfered with; still, common cleanliness should be enforced and the removal of decaying pressed oil-cake be secured.

12. *Vaccination.*—The vaccinator's register was found correctly maintained. His personal cleanliness was good; his instruments were also in good condition. The following shows the results of compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed under G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894:—

Total of births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number vaccinated unsuccessfully.	Number vaccinated a second time, because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent	Prosecutions for failure to accept vaccination during the year up to date.		
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.						Number of suits filed.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.	Number of convictions.
365	408	2	..	..	5	75	77	..	111·8	5	5	..

Chairman's Remarks.

Will be attended to.

Care will be taken to enforce the section 188 in the matter as far as possible.

The suggestions are being carried out.

There are numerous children under ten years of age that should be reached by a house-to-house search and should be vaccinated under section 138.

Orders have been issued to municipal servants to make a house-to-house search and report unprotected cases for being vaccinated.

13. *Accommodation for infectious diseases.*—The shed for cholera cases is not provided with any accommodation for medical or menial staff. This should be attended to, as it does not suffice to simply remove a cholera patient from the town. It is essential that he be also carefully nursed, and this can only be arranged for by a kitchen, &c., being available. A plan should be obtained from the Sanitary Board of a correct isolation shed.

The Sanitary Board has been addressed to send a standard plan for constructing a cholera shed. Necessary provision has also been made in the budget of 1897–98. The plan is awaited.

14. *Registration.*—The following table shows results of registration of births and deaths. Fifteen cases of failure to register

Inspection Notes.

were reported to the council, but of these only five were prosecuted. No board setting forth the necessity for registration under section 244 is publicly exhibited, except at the head office. It would be advisable to fix such boards at all important public buildings such as police station, &c.

Chairman's Remarks.

Necessary provision has been made to fix boards in important public buildings as suggested.

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1894	39·8	26·4	..	6·9	38·3	7·4	2·0	45·4
1895	42·7	22·5	..	..	43·5	3·3	0·7	52·5
1896 up to October 1896 ..	39·3	41·2	42·0	..	28 0	2·9	0·3	26·8

The deaths from cholera, which represent the penalty for water befouled, have been very heavy. It is for the council to say whether they would wish to attempt the make-shift and cheap scheme I have suggested—pending the undertaking of the necessary and more elaborate scheme that should be ultimately adopted for the whole town—or will decide to do nothing and let their townsmen run a similar risk next time cholera is imported. Government has sought to impress upon municipal councils its willingness to make loans on suitable terms. A loan should therefore be asked for, if the small amount requisite cannot be obtained from current funds.

Due consideration is being paid to improve the water-supply of the town.

Fort St. George,
19*th December* 1896.

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

Endorsement, D. No. 141–Eng.

Submitted to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Madras, through the Collector of Salem, with a copy of the council's resolution passed on the subject.

Tiruppattur
31*st January* 1897.

(Signed) T. O. GOPALASAWMI IYER,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Tiruppattúr Municipal Council, dated 26th January 1897.

* * * * *

I. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on this municipality for the year 1896, together with the draft replies.

Resolution.—The draft reply is passed.

No. 234-M.

Forwarded.

(Signed) V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
Ag. Sub-Collector, in charge.

8*th February* 1897.

Order—No. 754 M., dated 31st March 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Baitt.

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Proof

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

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Roads.—Except the main road to Vengalapuram, all roads are in very poor condition.	Arrangements are being made to repair the worst roads during the current year. Several other roads have been repaired since.
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(*b*) There is a lot of old building material here that might be used in filling up the Muni kolum.	Will be attended to.
11. *Offensive Trades.*—More care is requisite as to section 188. Although I did not myself discover cases, I understand that instances exist of persons possessed of over twenty head of sheep not being licensed. In the case of Vengalapuram, although I would advise measures to be very cautiously adopted, it is time that efforts were made to get a cleaner state of the village generally. There being an old established oil trade here, it should not be rashly interfered with; still, common cleanliness should be enforced and the removal of decaying pressed oil-cake be secured.	Care will be taken to enforce the section 188 in the matter as far as possible. The suggestions are being carried out.

12. *Vaccination.*—The vaccinator's register was found correctly maintained. His personal cleanliness was good; his instruments were also in good condition. The following shows the results of compulsory vaccination in the form prescribed under G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894:—

Total of births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number vaccinated unsuccessfully.	Number vaccinated a second time, because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.	Prosecutions for failure to accept vaccination during the year up to date.		
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.						Number of suits filed.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.	Number of convictions.
365	408	2	..	..	5	75	77	..	111·8	5	5	..

There are numerous children under ten years of age that should be reached by a house-to-house search and should be vaccinated under section 138.

Orders have been issued to municipal servants to make a house-to-house search and report unprotected cases for being vaccinated.

13. *Accommodation for infectious diseases.*—The shed for cholera cases is not provided with any accommodation for medical or menial staff. This should be attended to, as it does not suffice to simply remove a cholera patient from the town. It is essential that he be also carefully nursed, and this can only be arranged for by a kitchen, &c., being available. A plan should be obtained from the Sanitary Board of a correct isolation shed.

The Sanitary Board has been addressed to send a standard plan for constructing a cholera shed. Necessary provision has also been made in the budget of 1897–98. The plan is awaited.

14. *Registration.*—The following table shows results of registration of births and deaths. Fifteen cases of failure to register

Inspection Notes.

were reported to the council, but of these only five were prosecuted. No board setting forth the necessity for registration under section 244 is publicly exhibited, except at the head office. It would be advisable to fix such boards at all important public buildings such as police station, &c.

Chairman's Remarks.

Necessary provision has been made to fix boards in important public buildings as suggested.

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1894	39·8	26·4	..	6·9	38·3	7·4	2·0	45·4
1895	42·7	22·5	..	..	43·5	3·3	0·7	52·5
1896 up to October 1896 ..	39·3	41·2	42·0	..	28 0	2·9	0·3	26·8

The deaths from cholera, which represent the penalty for water befouled, have been very heavy. It is for the council to say whether they would wish to attempt the make-shift and cheap scheme I have suggested—pending the undertaking of the necessary and more elaborate scheme that should be ultimately adopted for the whole town—or will decide to do nothing and let their townsmen run a similar risk next time cholera is imported. Government has sought to impress upon municipal councils its willingness to make loans on suitable terms. A loan should therefore be asked for, if the small amount requisite cannot be obtained from current funds.

Due consideration is being paid to improve the water-supply of the town.

Fort St. George,
19*th December* 1896.

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

Endorsement, D. No. 141–Eng.

Submitted to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Madras, through the Collector of Salem, with a copy of the council's resolution passed on the subject.

Tiruppattur
31*st January* 1897.

(Signed) T. O. GOPALASAWMI IYER,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Tiruppattúr Municipal Council, dated 26th January 1897.

* * * * *

I. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on this municipality for the year 1896, together with the draft replies.

Resolution.—The draft reply is passed.

No. 234-M.

Forwarded.

8th February 1897.

(Signed) V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
Ag. Sub-Collector, in charge.

Order—No. 754 M., dated 31st March 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur.
„ Collector of Salem.
„ Sanitary Board.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raith.

No. M., February 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Tiruppattur Municipality.

Inspected 8th to 10th November 1896.

Population as per census of 1891 16,499

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Roads.—Except the main road to Vengalapuram, all roads are in very poor condition.	Arrangements are being made to repair the worst roads during the current year. Several other roads have been repaired since.
2. *Dwellings.*—Both in the newly acquired suburb of Vengalapuram and in Tiruppattúr proper, there are numerous ruined dwellings that remain but to obstruct perflation and become a resort for easement. Removal should be insisted upon under section 184. Every space so gained in the town site free of walls may be regarded as a sanitary advantage.	Will be attended to. Orders have been issued to municipal servants to report the names of owners of deserted buildings or lands for taking necessary steps.
3. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The chief source of water-supply is the Chetty kolum. This is supplied by sub-soil flow, but, in great part, by surface flow from Reid's tank during rain fall. On its passage to the tank, the surface water has to pass through drains close to the side of the main road where human fæces were visible. Further, at some little distances from the town, the supplying nullah passes close to houses; here again fæcal matter was evident. In the midst of cholera epidemics, such a condition of affairs is obviously dangerous. But, as if to render the certainty of contamination complete, this drinking-water is close to the general washing tank of the town, and the people, by way of being cleanly, wash their chatties in it before dipping them into the drinking water tank. In a late epidemic which cost the town 251 lives, it is probable that this tank was at first contaminated with choleraic matter and that, subsequently on its being closed, other sources in the town were infected. The tank	

Inspection Notes.

used for washing and bathing purposes was so foul that it was impossible to stand within 60 yards of it with comfort; the gaseous products of decomposition were being disengaged from the water forming visible bubbles. The water was green and thick; yet, in this sewage, numerous high-caste natives were enjoying their morning bathing. I caused the water of this tank to be "precipitated" with lime and alum after the manner of treating sewage with much benefit. As, however, it would have but little time to effect deposition owing to disturbance by use for washing, and continued increments of filth must be received, I have no doubt the benefit was but temporary.

(*b*) It is essential that measures for the protection of the drinking-water supply be devised. I advise that the houses in the neighbourhood of the supplying nullah be removed, and that in the interval between the tank and the open country pipes (stoneware) or a conduit be laid having at the entrance a catchpit, and an automatic arrangement for diverting the first flow of water. As a cheap method of lifting, I would recommend the use of the "Sultan lift," worked by bullocks. The patentees now arrange that, when used for sanitary work, the rope shall not trail on the ground and thus cause contamination of the water source.

(*c*) Each lift will supply safely 3,000 gallons per hour—as it has been found possible with short lifts to raise 6,000 gallons—so that, presuming that one-half the population resort to this source and requires 6 gallons per head daily, two lifts with two bullocks would suffice. These lifts might discharge into iron tanks, whence the water could be drawn by the inhabitants from taps on the spot. This arrangement would prevent the wholesale contamination which must now proceed by the use of the direct method of withdrawal.

(*d*) In the case of the washing tank, so limited a supply should certainly not be used direct. The accompanying diagram shows a method by which the water could be used and be returned to the tank after filtration, if it be found that withdrawal could not be tolerated in reference to quantity available. It is, however, most inadvisable that this should be used for a washing tank, as, should the Chetty

Chairman's Remarks.

Arrangements are being made to remove the houses which are close to the channel.

As to the laying of pipes between the tank and the open country, due consideration is being paid by the council.

As for lifting of water from the tank, provision has been made in the budget of 1897–98 for the purchase of water pumps and the matter is at present before Government.

Inspection Notes.

kolum be much drawn upon, the water from this tank must pass through the sub-soil towards it, and, as the sub-soil cannot do more than filter a definite amount of filth, it is a foregone conclusion that the tank water on its passage could not be properly purified. In considering this rough, make-shift scheme for protecting the existing water-supply source, therefore, it would be well to ascertain whether it would not be possible to rely upon the tank yielding enough water for washing if lifted as in the manner suggested for drinking purposes in the case of the Chetty kolum. Any water so raised could be received in masonry troughs, whence the people could draw it by taps on convenient platforms for washing and the foul water be discharged for sewage irrigation purposes.

(*e*) *Muni kolum.*—This is an abandoned tank with stones partly removed. The council should finally determine what they mean to do in this matter. It certainly must yield water unfit for domestic use considering the proximity of the Muhammadan graveyard, whilst, in its present condition, it is dangerous to passengers. It should be filled in as soon as funds are available with clean material, such as the refuse from house walls obtainable as suggested in paragraphs 2 and 10 (*b*). No rubbish should be employed.

(*f*) When Tiruppattúr's time for attention as to complete water scheme comes, the Reid or other tank will offer good facilities, or infiltration wells could be obtained in the valley between the town and the adjoining hill range.

(*g*) *Chinna Parachery.*—This parachery is supplied with a "step-well." This is an unsafe method of supply. The steps should be removed, and the well be converted into a draw-well—preferably served with a pump.

4. *Sewerage.*—Cesspits or sewage dumb-wells are used both in the houses of Muhammadans and Hindus. The practice, which involves the proximity of fæcal matter to wells used for drinking water and "domestic purposes," is most dangerous, and I regard their complete abolition as a matter of prime importance. *There ought to be no hesitation or delay in this matter.* The necessity is clear—the mode of action is at hand, namely, by using sections 221 and 214 (2). As soon as these are closed the best efforts should be made to introduce private scavenging. For this purpose, a standard for private

Chairman's Remarks.

The matter is under the consideration of the council. The council are considering whether washing in the tank directly may not be prohibited. The suggestion to protect the water-supply in the tank from contamination will receive due attention.

The council had already determined to close the tank. The matter was deferred for want of funds. As suggested, the materials lying in the daily market will be used now for filling up the tank.

Noted.

Provision has been made in the budget for 1897–98 for the purchase of water-pumps, one of which will be placed near this well as suggested when sanctioned by Government.

Arrangements are being made to close the cesspits in the town and introduce the private scavenging system as far as practicable. Better results might have been attained earlier if the services of the scavengers had been available. Even now, for want of men, the system has not been more widely extended. Provision has been made in the budget for 1897–98 for increased pay to these men as an inducement for them to come from other places and reside here permanently. The question of providing free quarters is also under the consideration of the council.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
latrines should be chosen. Mr. Donaldson's patent latrines (concerning which I forward a pamphlet for information) will be found cheap and suitable.	
5. *Private Scavenging.*—Up to date, out of 3,476 houses only 459 are attended to under the private scavenging system. Attention is invited to G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894, on this subject.	The sanitary provisions of the Act will be strictly enforced in the town.
6. *Rubbish Collection.*—(*a*) Thirty-nine square masonry dust-bins are in use. These should be abolished *gradually* in favour of iron dust-bins. There are 105 of the latter form, but they are too big and are apt to bend under the weight of the contents.	The masonry dust-bins are being removed gradually and replaced by zinc ones. Small ones are being introduced.
(*b*) The rubbish depôt near the Webster's tope is very badly kept, the material being much scattered over the place. Care should be taken not to allow cattle to graze in the midst of this filth, as seen by me.	Orders have been issued to the sanitary inspector to see that the rubbish is deposited properly without being scattered here and there and not to allow the cattle to graze there, and neglect will be duly noticed.
(*c*) A considerable portion of the rubbish was found deposited close to road. This is most objectionable, and further addition should be stopped at once. The material already so collected should be either burnt *in situ*, or be covered with earth at least six inches thick.	The necessity for depositing the rubbish on the road side was due to the sale of rubbish in the depôt and want of space. Orders have been issued to the conservancy staff not to deposit on the roadside in future. The rubbish so collected has been sold and removed.
7. *Night-soil Disposal.*—(*a*) Acting upon the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations in the last inspection notes, the council has added covered air-tight receptacles to each latrine. Only ten latrines are, however, provided. Their number should be increased to at least eighteen, unless the council can show that a very great increase in the private scavenging system is feasible.	Will be attended to.
(*b*) Night-soil was found disposed of in trenches with fair care, though apparently this had only been adopted after the arrival of the special certificated sanitary inspector appointed with reference to the cholera epidemic. Persons complained to me of the proximity of the night-soil depôt dwellings and graveyards, but so long as the night-soil is correctly and promptly disposed of in *shallow* trenches and retained in a neat condition, as the day on which I saw the depôt, there need be no question about the sanitary propriety of the locality.	The trenches are being dug out systematically and special care is taken to keep the depôt in a fair condition according to the instructions on the subject.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
8. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) The following shows the existing staff of sweepers and toties with the amount of rubbish and night-soil to be collected and what plant should be available:— Eighteen sweepers. Thirty-six toties. Fifteen rubbish carts with two bullocks. Four night-soil carts of 16 cubic feet capacity, three trips a day. Eight hundred and ten cubic feet of rubbish and 179 cubic feet of night-soil have to be removed every day.	Noted.
(*b*) A latrine has been made in the graveyard of Khaja Meera Hoossain. As this cannot fail to be (as indeed certain of them insisted) hurtful to the feelings of Muhammadans, I advise that it be removed and be placed elsewhere.	Arrangements are being made to remove the latrine referred to.
(*c*) All latrines should be provided with moveable iron tubs for the receipt of urine, or large forms of aëration filters as per accompanying diagram should be devised for receipt of washings and the filtrate should pass to a plot under cultivation. This is a cheap method of disposal.	The council have arranged to provide tin tubs for latrines in accordance with the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner in another communication.
9. (*a*) *Slaughter-house for Sheep.*—Here from twenty to thirty sheep are slaughtered daily. The butchers complained—and rightly—that the space at disposal is insufficient. The water-supply is supposed to be from a well, but no water is put into the cistern. The council should require a plan from the Sanitary Board, and attempt to modify the present buildings more correctly to suit modern requirements, especially as to water-supply and gutting arrangements.	A plan will be obtained from the Sanitary Board and the matter will then be considered.
(*b*) *Beef Slaughter-house.*—This is a mere open space with flooring. Repair of the floor should be attended to. It ought not to be beyond the means of the council to at least provide a thatched roofing or corrugated-iron roofing.	An estimate for Rs. 57 has been sanctioned to repair the floor of the slaughter-house. Provision will be made to roof it in next estimate.
10. *Market.*—(*a*) This is not now used owing, it is stated, to a demand made by the auditor that advances should be paid by those using it. I should, however, think that this difficulty might be got over by offering it to a single contractor. It, however, seems too far removed from the town, and the chances are this has as much to do with its unpopularity as the auditor's request. It is such a miserable structure that its abandonment ought to be no loss.	The daily market will be leased out next year as suggested.

784AL

Inspection Notes.

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11. *Offensive Trades.*—More care is requisite as to section 188. Although I did not myself discover cases, I understand that instances exist of persons possessed of over twenty head of sheep not being licensed.

In the case of Vengalapuram, although I would advise measures to be very cautiously adopted, it is time that efforts were made to get a cleaner state of the village generally. There being an old established oil trade here, it should not be rashly interfered with; still, common cleanliness should be enforced and the removal of decaying pressed oil-cake be secured.

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Chairman's Remarks.

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Orders have been issued to municipal servants to make a house-to-house search and report unprotected cases for being vaccinated.

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Inspection Notes.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
19*th December* 1896.

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

Endorsement, D. No. 141–Eng.

Submitted to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Madras, through the Collector of Salem, with a copy of the council's resolution passed on the subject.

TIRUPPATTUR
31*st January* 1897.

(Signed) T. O. GOPALASAWMI IYER,
Chairman.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Tiruppattúr Municipal Council, dated 26th January 1897.

* * * * *

I. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on this municipality for the year 1896, together with the draft replies.

Resolution.—The draft reply is passed.

No. 234–M.

Forwarded.

(Signed) V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
Ag. Sub-Collector, in charge.

8th February 1897.

Refer
26/2/97 C. no. 5748

C. no. 574. M 97

P.S.

Order No. 754 M dt 31/3/97 Timpattur Insp^r's notes

Recorded.

P.R.
25/3/97

31/3/97

To the Chairman, M.C. Timpattur 14
" Collector of Salem 3
" Sanitary Board 14
" " Commissioner 1d
" " Engineer 3
Editor, Table. Dupd. 3/5/97

13

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Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 574 M

From

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Timpattur

Order.

D No. 141
Eng

Dated 31st January 1897.
Received 11-2-1897
Registered 12-2-1897
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SUBJECT.

Submitting the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for the year 1896 with replies passed by the Council.

RECEIVED 10 FEB. 1897 SECRETARIAT GOVERNMENT LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

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Tirupatur Taluk

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Tirupatur Municipal Council, dated 26th January 1897.

PRESENT:

Dt. R. Rg T. V. Gopalaswami Iyer avergal, B.A. Chairman

Official Councillors.

Dt. R. Rg T. Ramanujam Pillai avergal Sub Engineer P. W. D.

" T. Ramaswami Mudaliyar avergal Sub Registar

Non official Councillors.

Dt. R. Rg D. Thristna Iyer avergal.

" N. Muthimula Mudaliar avergal.

I. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for madras on the municipality for the year 1896 together with the draft replies.

Resolution:- The draft reply is passed.

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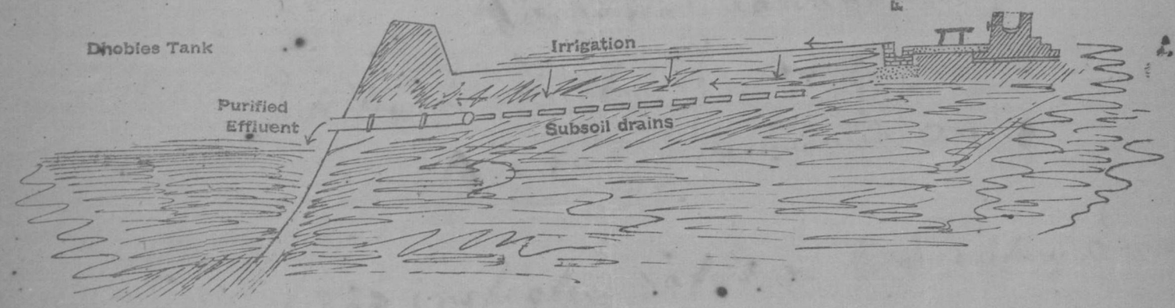
(Signed) T. V. Gopalaswami Iyer.
Chairman

True Copy.
Gopalaswami Iyer
Chairman

1/574 Aug 1897

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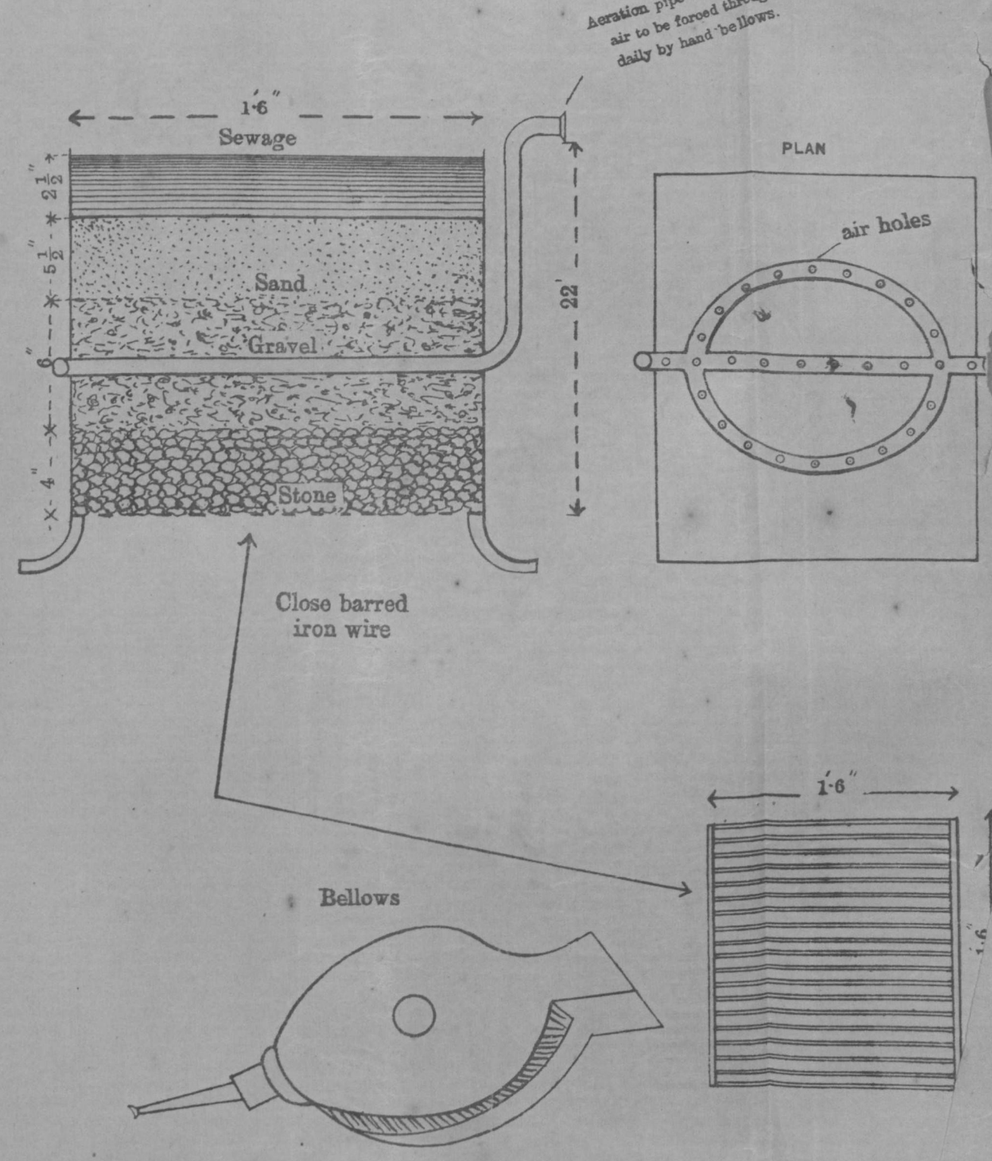


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