

Public ¹⁸⁹¹~~(1900)~~ Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 255

Dated 1 - 4 - 91

Indexed.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Construction of a urinal and latrine
for the use of the clerks of the Secretariat.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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CNS	1407/91						
	593/92						

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF ^{Assistant.} ~~SECRETARY.~~

I wish to bring the following circumstances to your notice. I have several times noticed Clerk Desikachari going up the wooden steps leading from your room to the Chief Secy's room. He always went up without his turban, and as an officer sits in the C.S.'s room I spoke to Mr. Lyons about the matter and told him to instruct Desikachari to wear his turban when going upstairs in future and asked him to ascertain for what purpose Desikachari goes upstairs. Enquiries elicited the fact that the roof of our office room that was immediately outside the verandah of the C.S.'s room has for some time been used as a urinal by the clerks in the different offices here in this building. This seemed so improbable

that I personally in-
spected the place and
found clear traces of
its having only recently
been so used. At the
further end just outside
the Telephone Office the
smell was so offensive
that had it not been
for the wind being from
the South Dr King would
some time ago have
discovered the nuisance
& at once had the place
thoroughly cleaned
and disinfected. and
as the news of the nu-
isance having been
discovered will no
doubt spread through
the offices it will I hope
cease. It is only a few
days ago that all the
windows on the north
side of the office had to
be closed on account
of the foul smell from
the small iron privy.
It was found that this
privy and the ground
round it had been
used for both purposes

~~NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.~~

and both inside and
out the privy was in
a disgraceful state.
For this I am inclined
to blame the sergeant
who ought to see that
the sweepers do their
work properly. I must
however point out the
inconvenience and
might almost say
danger (at times of
sickness as at present
especially) of having
a latrine so close to an
office in which people
have to sit for several
hours together. While
writing on sanitary
matters there is another
~~one~~ point that should
be mentioned and
that is the want of
stabling accommo-
dation in the Fort
and a rule (which
should be strictly en-
forced without ex-
ception) that all car-
riages and horses

number of women are

for which there is not
stable accommodation
should be kept during
the day outside the Fort.
At present (and for
months past) the space
inside the iron railings
and just below the room
occupied during the
season the Govt is in
Madras is used for
keeping carriages and
horses of any and all
descriptions. The soil
is gradually becoming
saturated with horse
urine; and the noise
made by the coachmen
& horse keepers is most
disturbing when one
is engaged in drafting
work. The overall look
of the thing is bad
enough - During last
cold season I frequently
endeavoured to keep
the space clear but as
some of the carriages
belonged to the higher
officers in the building
the coachmen were
not disposed to move

~~NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.~~

and naturally the
clerk's coachmen were
not under the circum-
stances. I trust it will
not be thought that
I write this note in my
own interest only.

Sanitary measures
are on all sides receiving
consideration ^{and} attention.
and in this case I would
submit that sanitation
should commence
at home. The secret of
the insanitary con-
dition of the surround-
ings of the office is that
there is no urinal for
Hindus in the Fort and
they have to go out on
the sands each time.
Thus the stouter clerks
strongly object to and
take advantage of any
available spot where
they think they will
not be caught. In
present case that
now reported is
most flagrant

and I would ask that
 some notice be taken
 of it. The purpose for
 which Clerk Desikachari
 went upstairs this morn-
 ing cannot be doubted
 although he explains
 that he went up to walk
 about a little. I need
 only say that he was
 not upstairs more than
 2 or at the outside 3
 minutes. No doubt he
 is not the only culprit.
 I wish I could give the
 names of others. I fancy
 if the truth were known
 it would be found that
 a large percentage of
 the Hindu clerks in this
 building have been in
 the habit of using this
 novel writing.

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In obedience to the Chief Secretary's
order, I beg respectfully to submit this
my explanation.

The carriages that remained
near the office were those of gentlemen
such as Mr. ^{Mr. [unclear]} & it was therefore
not possible ^{to find} ^{any} ^{one} ^{to} ^{find} the
carriages ^{and} ^{to} ^{prevent} ^{them} ^{from} ^{remaining}
where they were ^{to} ^{be} ^{found} ^{that} ^{orders} ^{have}
been issued. I will not allow any
carriage to remain near the office.

The urinal vessel is always
kept clean. Some clerks do not make
use of it, but make water on the ground.
The urinal is, besides, used for toilet
purposes. Hence the foul smell
complained of. I however, have the
urinal

quantity of water is used in
the urinal

urinal frequently disinfected -

I beg further to state that if a box with some dry earth is ordered to be kept near the present urinal and more be added much of the nuisance now felt will disappear.

Fort St. George
15th September 1893

R. Moore Esq
Sergeant.

Submitted. I am sorry to say that the nuisance on the roof continues - but I do not think clerks from this office are now responsible for it. It is hoped that, if possible, arrangements may be made for moving the urinal further away from the office building.

J. D. B. 17/9.

Desp 11/9/90

Volcanism 3.5.

Sep. 11. 1890

My dear St. King.

As I know that you take a lively interest in sanitary matters I send you a copy of a note from my second ass't and shall feel much obliged if you will kindly look into the matter of sanitary arrangements in and about the Secretariat buildings and favour me with your advice as to what can be done to remedy the evils complained of and to improve the latrine arrangements which are about as bad as they can be. One can hardly blame the clerks when practised by no accommodation of this nature is provided for them for using as latrines places that should not be. The difficulty is in finding suitable sites but you may possibly be able to meet this.

I have fined the clerk mentioned, not for committing a nuisance as though suspicion is strong there is no absolute proof against him, but for coming up to the room in the vicinity of which he had no business.

business to be. I have also
called on the Sergeant for
information of his allowing
messengers about the place
and if he cannot offer a
satisfactory one he too will
be troubled.

Yours sincerely
(Sd) J. F. Ponce

Memorandum on the Sanitary
Condition of the Secretariat Buildings.

1. With the exception of the Record rooms and the rooms occupied by officers, there is everywhere marked absence of any pretence to cleanliness. Imperfectly removed mopping, and stains of blood - but much expectoration are to be seen at every tape corner that could serve the purpose of a lavatory unconsciously. A room is used by persons either for living in or depositing chatties etc; this shares in the quota of dirt.

2. The floors of offices are covered with cotton matting. This is everywhere very dirty, and is often encrusted with dirt of all sorts. When these mats are lifted in all parts of the building, including Officers' rooms, Council Chambers, etc, there is found below much ancient filth.

3. There are rooms adjoining offices in which the Brahmans and Mahomedan clerks eat their food without regarding the existence of a special building. The conditions of cleanliness in this use, are not conducive to cleanliness.

4. On the roof near the Telephone room, as reported by the Special Assistant to the Chief Secretary, there are stains caused by urine, and there was lately a very large deposit of a very perceptible odour also there. The roof of the main building has also been freely used for the same purpose. In an office having access to the roof of the Record room, I found a place sprinkled with McHugh's powder.

that has presumably been similarly used.
The stairs leading from
the Public Department, is closed. The
paper pending its removal. This is not
gathered from the waste paper basket, but is
swept up from the floors. Therefore,
contains much ordinary refuse things.
There is a disagreeable odour here suggesting
the possibility of the corner also being
used for urination purposes.

Surroundings of the Secretariat

The front of the building is kept fairly
clean, except that occasional leaf platters
are allowed to be about - apparently thrown
by clerks from rooms in which they eat.
On the right side of the building, there is
an overgrowth of weeds, and the general
surface is irregular. Here the enclosure
between the ground between the Ban-
queting Hall and the Record Room are
overgrown with grass and are littered
with fragments of paper, leaf platters
etc.

The surface of the ground is damp,
showing the influence of the exposure to
melting of disposing of rainfall from
the roof, namely, by direct drainage round
the building. The enclosure portion A. has
a slope upwards, so that all discharge
from the roof has to take through here.

[Note. The telegraph poles on the roof
are all placed in connection with the
ground; one of the poles is rendered
tight by wire, which is in turn inserted

in the roof by an iron peg. I do not pro-
fess to give an opinion on this point,
but it strikes me that a few to en-
cure this wire also into the earth. ~~The~~
~~building was it is in the light of the~~
~~earth~~. There is an old disused well
at D that should be closed; near it is a well
that might be secured with a concrete
to perforation.

Close to the building at E is
found the only convenience for ex-
posed offered to the 312 office, including
including menial staff. It is a corrugated
iron shed divided into two portions; one
which one is used by the sweepers as a store,
and the other is retained for convenience
purposes. In the latter compartment
are two old barred iron tubs, which re-
present some antiquarian type of
urinal. They are not used, and, if they
were, would no doubt prove a nuisance.
There is a small tin chamber pan
mounted on a box, which is seemingly
at times employed for receiving urine. But
the condition of the cement floor shows
that it is used for pouring urine
direct upon it. It is possible, from
what I heard, this floor is also occasion-
ally used for defecation. The drainage
from the floor passes direct out to the
surrounding surface. The arrangement
is worse than useless, because dangerous
and is moreover, most unhygienic.

Recommendations.

It is a foregone conclusion that when such a number of employees are brought together, correct conservancy arrangements are essential. In making recommendations however, I am met with the difficulty that the space surrounding the building is very limited, that the building itself has been constructed without the slightest approach to any sanitary method, and that on account of its ~~location~~ ^{position} within the Fort and the important uses to which the building is placed, it is requisite to put no unsightly structures in its neighborhood; and, lastly, I am in doubt as to whether the Government intends to continue to occupy the building. I certainly consider the building very suitable for the purposes of military offices—irrespective of the complete absence of structural adaptations to sanitary requirements. I therefore divide my recommendations with reference to the scale duration of retention of the buildings.

(A) If the buildings are to be retained permanently, I advise that:

1. The whole of the matting should be removed from the floors of the office rooms; on the present brick flooring should be laid ornamental tiles; the passages should be ~~laid~~ ^{laid} paved with tessellated pavement. The walls up to 4' 6" should be lined with plain white glazed tiles, surrounded by an ornamental dado. Above this height, the walls should be painted with white

silicate paint, instead of being white wash.

(2) A new building should be made on the roof, in keeping as far as possible, with the original architecture of the main structure. This should contain a well ventilated and neatly furnished officers' mess room, a library, and a water closet for each officer.

(3) At the centre and at the corners of the building on each floor, and in at least two places in each of the record rooms, should be water-pipes arranged for the fitting of fire hoses, and with branches for distribution of drinking water supply to the various canteen employed. The latter should be water hytaps—over white glazed stoneware water receivers. The water-supply for these arrangements could be obtained by pumping a cistern on the roof of the main building from a well at present existing at B which is supplied with "Seam Wells" water. A pump that has been hitherto used for raising water to the roof of the magazine, and thus supplying the neighbouring officers' mess has been lately removed from the stock. If capable of performance the work mentioned, the possession of this pump might save much expense.

(4) At the side of the building on the plot of ground occupied by the magazine now under process of demolition, should be built a prettily designed cottage containing a mess room,

writing room, lavatory and two water closets for Managers. Similarly, to the rear of this should be built a cottage containing sitting rooms for clerks, arranged with a service to the principles, and having a lavatory and five water closets suited to native use. In this case, the present canteen sitting room - a very rough structure - should be pulled down.

(b) The present mode of collecting the rain water should be completely altered. Numerous pipes should be completely removed in favour of a reasonable number. The rain water should, after collection in proper metal gutters at the eaves, be discharged over open gratings covering a pipe communicating with the present sewer of the Fort.

(c) In the rooms on either side of the buildings should be four urinals of white glazed stoneware, discharging into a glazed stoneware pipe - trapped and ventilated - running into front of the buildings, and discharging into the back garden. The walls and floors of the urinal rooms should be covered with white glazed tiles and the roof, which is wooden, should be painted with three coats of white dilute paint. In place of the iron bars now protecting the urinals, iron ventious cover with white dilute paint should be inserted as far as the present fan light. The fan light, which is now opaque, should be of clear glass, and be movable vertically for ventilation purposes.

(d) The whole of the refuse water from

the lavatories, latrines, urinals and the water closets in front of the main buildings, ~~should~~ and of the managers and clerks special rooms, should be received into stoneware pipes correctly trapped and ventilated, and be connected with the Municipal Sewage Discharge main, which runs & lies close to the exterior of the Fort - air and water disconnection being carefully provided for; or, if junction with the Municipal Sewer is too expensive, the discharge pipes from the buildings might be run direct across the moat or under the bridge to the sands. In this latter situation, the contents could be treated by the separation principle, so as to permit of disposal of the fluid portion by subsoil infiltration, and of the removal of the solids for burial.

(e) At the bottom of each flight of stairs, and at each door entrance should be placed "metal detector".

(f) In each office, four hand glass grenades should be retained ready for extinguishing fires. In the Record rooms, these should be stored at frequent intervals at conspicuous points; and complete sets of ladders should be ready for attachment to the water pipes already referred to. Managers, selected clerks and peons should be drilled for fire duty, and it should be possible in the Record rooms, to start an electric gong in the Main Guard room of the barracks, so as to secure the attendance of the European soldiers and the fire engine

without the delay and explanation in-
curred by sending messages.

Note.

It may be said that the provision of
spec. rooms for officers and managers,
represents useless expense, and can-
not be regarded as of the nature of a
sanitary recommendation. If course all
persons do not care for it, but I
find several do, and that they eat it in
their offices. Considering an office is a
place where various classes of men
have entrance from time to time, and
that the papers dealt with have passed
through numbers of different hands
and conditions, and that every step on
the floor may raise dust that had
better not be mixed with food, I say
the least, the practice is not in full
accord with the tenets of civilization.
By having rooms specially devoted to
feeding purposes, they are likely to
be retained in a suitably clean
condition.

It may be thought objectionable
to have the urinals within the buildings.
This however I think essential; if
properly constructed, and properly
looked after, they will be perfectly
free from odor, and need not there-
fore be feared on this account; whilst,
it would render them absolutely use-
less to place them where access could
not be quickly obtained. As will be

seen from the plan, the position near the
two side stairs will enable clerks from
both ends of the building easily to reach
the urinals, and under cover which also
is an essential. If however, this site is
objected to, the urinals might be formed
in the parts shown in the plan mark-
ed with blue dotted lines, by cutting
off a portion of the rear ^{office} room. In this case,
a corner may should be provided, and a
passage be run through the rear room.
(see dotted line). The urinals would
then discharge into the foot surface water
sewer. It is understood that a toilet, in-
stinctive as to construction of flushing and wash-
ing of the urinals, would be in attendance
throughout office hours. If the larger
scheme were adopted, self flushing
could be managed.

B. If the building is to be retained
for two or three years only, I would
advise the following measures:-
(10) The cotton matting from all offices to
be removed. The floors and the walls to
be plastered with cement for the height
of the plastering 4' 6", the walls up to the
height of the plastering to be painted with
white silicate paint, and above this to be
white washed. A water tank or tanks (ac-
cording as to whether or not the weight
must be distributed having regard to
support on the roof of the main building)
and water pipes in attachment of fire
hoses and for drinking supplies to be
arranged as stated in para 3. Fresh
water to be run by the shortest route

for discharge in iron pipes to cement
lined surface channels - former tower
the buildings primarily for room
rain water under the present mode,
and then to discharge into the Fort
surface water sewer.

411 The site marked C.C. should be
built in as unobtrusive manner as
possible, with the object of concealing
its real purpose, a small house con-
taining two original pattern Men's
earth closets, for men use. To the rear
of this, a similar building should be
made for clerks containing five earth
closets, &c. For deposit of measures
quantities of earth automatically.
Floors and walls of these buildings should
be of white glazed tiles. The ablution
places for natives should be of white
glazed stone ware, supplied with a tap
from the existing "Seven Wells" water pipe.
For urinals should be placed in each
of the rooms marked A-A'; but in-
stead of being connected with the
sewer suggested in scheme A, they
would discharge their contents into
superior cesspools in the shrub-
bery in front of the building. As the
cesspools will be trapped, and will
be closer with air tight covers, and
will be ventilated by vent pipes to
the roof of the Secretariat Buildings,
there need be no fear that they would
in any way prove a nuisance. They
would be emptied daily before and after
office hours. The urinals would be provided

with flush pipes from the pipe on
the roof.

(2) Waste paper wire baskets of a
rough shape, should be provided in
each office, into which, under
penalty of fine, all waste paper should
be placed by the clerks concerned. By
preference, the waste paper should
not be stored in the building, but
should be removed by a contractor
every morning after the offices are
closed; failing this arrangement, iron
receptacles, after the model of high
dustbins, provided with lids that
can be easily depressed down, should be
used for storage. Waste paper, as it
presents gathered by sweeping from
the floors, should be regarded as un-
sightly, with little less distrust than
matter that forces its presence upon
the nose more obtrusively; for with
the sweeping must be retained
numbers of ~~undesirable~~ ^{undesirable} microbes,
together with organic matter, mucus,
scales from the epidermis etc. etc.

C. If the building is to be occu-
pied but a few months:-
(3) I would advise that the urinals des-
cribed in para 11 under the pre-
ceding section be made, and be flush-
ed from the existing pipe system, and
that small portions of the Record Room
be walled off, and the rooms thus formed
be used for earth closets as mentioned in
paras 11; ablution water could be
discharged into the Fort surface water
sewer.

Note.

The Conveyance Staff.

This consists of four to six, nine sweepers, and waterwomen, ~~and five sweepers~~. This staff is sufficient. The so-called 'Sergeant' who supervises this staff is a native, who evidently has no idea as to what cleanliness means. I would advise if this man he retained, that he be made subordinate as a 'maistri' to a European soldier or policeman and his wife. Men who have been officers, servants, and have come who have been domestic, should be selected. Instead of the native broom, good English brooms, scrubbing brushes, zinc pails and India rubber & squeegees should be provided, for cleaning purposes. Under superintendence of this staff, it might be possible to maintain cleanliness. All office assistants might month by month take turns of duty to inspect daily the sanitary condition of the premises, and see that the conveyance staff do their work.

Stabling.

Stabling accommodation should be provided. Irrespective of the question of loss of property by sickness amongst horses caused by exposure, it is cruel that they should be retained during the hot weather and rains without shelter. A suitable building could be made near the Court outside the Fort. To each clerk entitled to stabling were provided with

number, it would be possible to have his conveyance summoned by an arrangement such as used in hotels by means of dials and bells actuated by electricity.

Cost of the measures proposed.

(15) As a mere guess having done so and to know facts of cost - I should say Scheme A would not cost less than Rs 30,000; Scheme B. about Rs 6,000; and Scheme C. about Rs 2,000

[Signature]

Prof. Mapi.
As. Sanitary Commissioner

22nd Sept 1890
Madras



Memorandum on the
sanitary condition
of the
Secretariat buildings
Madras.

22nd Sept 1890.

Memorandum on the Sanitary condition of the Secretariat Buildings.

1. With the exception of the Record Rooms and the rooms occupied by officer there is everywhere a marked absence of any pretence to cleanliness. Imperfectly removed sweepings and stains of betel-nut expectorations are to be seen at every corner that could serve the purpose of concealment conveniently. A room is used by peons either for living in or depositing chatties, &c.; this shares in the quota of dirt.

who responsible with regard to sweeping?

2. The floors of offices are covered with rattan matting. This is everywhere very dirty, and is often encrusted with dirt of sorts. When these mats are lifted in all parts of the building, including officers' rooms, Council Chambers, &c., there is found below much ancient filth.

The state of the mats is taken up at all places; floors are cleaned; floors are not particularly clean; provide accommodation for water closets; report. Have no water closet for the building; the Com. La. M. is to be provided.

3. There are rooms adjoining offices in which the Brahmin and Mahomedan clerks eat their food, notwithstanding the existence of a special building. The conditions incident to this use are not conclusive to cleanliness.

4. On the roof near the telephone room, as reported by the Special Assistant to the Chief Secretary, there are stains caused by urine, and there was lately to my knowledge a very perceptible odour also there. The roof of the main building has also been freely used for the same purpose. In an office having access to the roof of the record room I found a place sprinkled with McDougall's powder that has presumably been similarly used.

This is matter regarding which I have been speaking. Staff of office making a partition between the two rooms. come down on the roof.

Under the side stairs leading from the Public Department, is stored the waste paper pending its removal. This is not gathered from waste paper baskets, but is swept up from the floors and, therefore, contains much ordinary refuse sweepings. There is a disagreeable odour here, suggestive of the possibility of the corner also being used for urination purposes.

SURROUNDINGS OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The front of the building is kept fairly clean, except that occasionally leaf platters are allowed to be about—apparently thrown by clerks from rooms in which they eat. On the right side of the building, there is an overgrowth of weeds, and the general surface is irregular. Here the enclosed portions of the ground between the Banqueting Hall and the Record Room are overgrown with grass and are littered with fragments of paper, leaf platters, &c.

These faults in the building are not to be seen from the street through the trees.

The surface of the ground is damp, showing the influence of the erroneous method of disposing of rainfall from the roof, namely, by direct breakage round the building. The enclosed portion A' has a slope inwards, so that all discharge from the roof has to soak through here. [NOTE.—The telegraph poles on the roof are all placed in connection with the ground; one of the poles is rendered safe by wire, which is in turn inserted in the roof by an iron peg. I do not profess to give an opinion on this point, but it strikes me it would be safer to connect this wire also with the earth.] There is an old disused well at D that should be closed; near it is a tree that might be removed with advantage to perfection.

As for this well shall be taken out before long so it can be left as is.

5. Close to the building at E is found the only convenience for easement offered to the 312 office employees including menial staff. It is a corrugated iron shed divided into two portions, of which one is used by the sweepers as a store and the other is retained for conservancy purposes. In the latter compartment are two old tarred iron tubs, which represent some antediluvian type of urinal.

Have the tree cut down.

Four new drains

placed in the building also a building

to be noticed in the building in which all the

They are not used, and, if they were, would no doubt prove a nuisance. There is a small tin chamber pan mounted on a box, which is seemingly at times employed for receiving urine. But the condition of the cement floor shows that it is usual for persons to pass urine direct upon it. It is possible, from what I heard, this floor is also occasionally used for defecation. The drainage from the floor passes direct out to the surrounding surface. The arrangement is worse than useless, because dangerous, and is moreover, most unsightly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is a foregone conclusion that where such a number of employees are brought together, correct conservancy arrangements are essential. In making recommendations, however, I am met with the difficulty that the space surrounding the building is very limited, that the building itself has been constructed without the slightest approach to any sanitary method, and that on account of its position within the Fort and the important uses to which the building is placed, it is requisite to put no unsightly structures in its neighbourhood, and, lastly, I am in doubt as to whether Government intends to continue to occupy the building. I certainly consider the building very unsuited for the purposes of important offices—irrespective of the complete absence of structural adaptation to sanitary requirements. I therefore divide my recommendations with reference to possible duration of retention of the buildings.

(A)—If the buildings are to be retained permanently, I advise that—

(1.) The whole of the matting should be removed from the floorings of the office rooms; on the present brick flooring should be laid ornamental tiles; the passages should be provided with tessellated pavement. The walls up to 4' 6" should be lined with plain white glazed tiles, surrounded by an ornamental dado. Above this height, the walls should be painted with white silicate paint, instead of being white washed.

(2.) A new building should be made on the roof, in keeping, as far as possible, with the original architecture of the main structure. This should contain a well ventilated and neatly furnished officers' tiffin room, a lavatory and a water closet for each officer.

(3.) At the centre and at the two ends of the building on each floor, and in at least two places in each of the Record rooms, should be water-pipes arranged for the fitting of fire hoses, and with branches for distribution of drinking water-supply for the various castes employed. The latter should deliver water by taps, over white glazed stoneware water receivers. The water-supply for these arrangements could be obtained by pumping to cisterns on the roof of the main building from a well at present existing at B which is supplied with "Seven Wells" water. A pump that has been hitherto used for raising water to the roof of the Magazine, and thus supplying the neighbouring officers' mess has been lately removed from the spot. If capable of performing the work mentioned, the possession of this pump might save much expense.

(4.) At the side of the building on the plot of ground C C occupied by the Magazine now under process of demolition, should be built a prettily designed cottage containing a tiffin room, writing room, lavatory and two water closets for managers. Similarly, to the rear of this should be built a cottage containing eating rooms for clerks, arranged with reference to caste principles, and leaving a lavatory and five water closets suited to native habits. In this case, the present caste eating room, a very rough structure should be pulled down.

(5.) The present mode of catching the rain-water should be completely altered. The numerous pipes should be removed in favour of a reasonable number, the rain-water should, after collection in proper metal gutters at the eaves, be discharged over open gratings covering a pipe communicating with the present sewer of the Fort.

(6.) In the rooms A A on either side of the buildings should be four urinals of white glazed stoneware, discharging into a glazed stoneware pipe, trapped and ventilated, running in front of the buildings, and referred to in the next para. The walls and floors of the urinal rooms should be covered with white glazed tiles and the roof, which is wooden, should be painted with three coats of white silicate paint. In place of the iron bars now protecting the windows, iron venetians coated with white silicate paint should be inserted as far as the present fan light. The fan-light, which is now opaque, should be of clear glass, and be removeable vertically for ventilation purposes.

(7.) The whole of the refuse water from the lavatories, latrines, urinals and the water closet contents of the main buildings, and of the Managers' and Clerks' special rooms, should be received with stoneware pipes correctly trapped and ventilated, and be connected with the Municipal sewage discharge main, which runs I believe close to the exterior of the Fort—air and water disconnection being carefully provided for; or, if junction with the Municipal Sewer be too expensive, the discharge pipes from the buildings might be run direct across the moat or under the bridge—to the sands. In this latter situation, the contents could be treated on the separation principle, so as to permit of disposal of the final portions by subsoil irrigation, and of the removal of the solids for burial.

(8.) At the bottom of each flight of stairs, and at each door entrance should be placed "metal scraper mats."

(9.) In each office, four hand-glass grenades should be retained ready for extinguishing fires. In the Record rooms, these should be stored at frequent intervals at conspicuous points; and complete sets of hoses should be ready for attachment to the water pipes already referred to. Managers, selected clerks and peons should be drilled for fire duty, and it should be possible in the Record rooms, to start an electric gong in the main guard rooms of the barracks, so as to secure the attendance of the European Soldiers and the fire engine without the delay and explanations incident to sending messages.

NOTE.

It may be said that the provision of special rooms for Officers and Managers, represents useless refinement, and cannot be regarded as of the nature of a Sanitary recommendation. Of course all persons do not care for tiffin, but I find several do, and that they eat it in their offices. Considering an office is a place where various classes of men have entrance from time to time, and that the papers dealt with have passed through numbers of different hands and conditions, and that every step on the floor may raise dust that had better not be mingled with food, to say the least, the practice is not in full accord with the tenets of civilization. By having rooms specially devoted to feeding purposes, they are likely to be retained in a suitably cleanly condition.

It may be thought objectionable to have the urinals within the buildings. This, however, I think essential; if properly constructed, and properly looked after, they will be perfectly free from odour, and need not therefore be feared on this account; whilst, it would render them absolutely useless to place them where access could not be quickly obtained. As will be seen from the plan, the position near the two side stairs will enable clerks from both ends of the building easily to reach the spots, and under cover which also is an essential. If, however, this site is objected to, the urinals might be formed in the parts shown in the plan marked with blue dotted lines, by cutting off a portion of the Record rooms at F-F. In this case, a covered way should be provided, and a passage be run through the Record rooms. (See dotted line.) The urinals would then discharge into the Fort surface water sewer. It is understood that a toty, instructed as to constant flushing and washing of the urinals, would be in attendance throughout office hours. If the larger scheme were adopted, self flushing could be managed.

(B.)—If the building is to be retained for two or three years, I would advise the following measures:—

(10.) The rattan matting from all offices to be removed. The floors and the walls to be plastered with cement for the height of 4 feet, 6 inches, the walls up to the height of the plastering to be painted with white silicate paint, and above this to be whitewashed. A water tank or tanks (according as to whether or not the weight must be distributed having regard to support on the roof of the main building) and water pipes for attachment of fire hoses and for drinking supplies to be arranged as stated in para. 3. Waste water to be run by the shortest route for discharge in iron pipes to cement lined surface channels—formed round the buildings primarily for receipt of rainwater under the present mode, and thus to discharge into the Fort surface water sewer.

(11.) On the site marked C-C should be built in as ornamental a manner as possible, with the object of concealing its real purpose, a small house containing two original pattern Moule's earth closets for managers. For the rear of this, a similar building should be made for clerks containing five earth closets, designed for deposit of measured quantities of earth automatically. The floors and walls of these buildings should be of white glazed tiles. The ablution places for natives should be of white glazed stoneware, supplied with a tap from the existing "Seven Wells" water pipes. Two urinals should be placed in each of the rooms marked A-A; but instead of being connected with the sewer suggested in scheme A, they would discharge their contents into impervious cesspools in the shrubbery in front of the building. As the cesspools will be trapped, and will be closed with air-tight covers, and will be ventilated by bent pipes to the roof of the Secretariat Buildings, there need be no fear that they would in any way prove a nuisance. They would be emptied daily before and after office hours. The urinals would be provided with flush pipes from the cistern on the roof.

(12.) Waste paper wire baskets of a trough shape, should be provided in each office, with which, under penalty of fine, all waste paper should be placed by the clerks concerned. By preference, the waste paper should not be stored in the building, but should be removed by a contractor every morning after the offices are swept; failing this arrangement, iron receptacles after the model of English dustbins, provided with lids that can be easily screwed down, should be used for storage. Waste paper, as at present gathered by sweeping from the floors, should be regarded sanitarily with little less distrust than matter that forces its presence upon the nose more obtrusively; for with the sweepings must be retained numbers of undesirable microbes, together with organic matter, such as scales from the epidermis, &c., &c.

(C.)—If the building is to be occupied but a few months:—

(13.) I would advise that the urinals described in para. 11, under the preceding section be made, and be flushed from the existing pipe system, and that small portions of the Record rooms be walled off, and the rooms thus formed be used for earth closets as mentioned in paras. 11; ablution water could be discharged into the Fort surface water sewer.

NOTE.

The Conservancy Staff.

This consists of four toties, nine sweepers, and waterwomen. This staff is sufficient. The so called "sergeant" who supervises this staff is a native, who evidently has no idea as to what cleanliness means. I would advise if this man be retained, that he be made subordinate as a "maistry" to a European soldier or pensioner and his wife. Men who have been officers' servants, and have wives who have been domestic servants should be selected. Instead of the native broom, good English brooms, scrubbing brushes, zinc pails and India rubber "squeezees"

should be provided, for cleaning purposes. Under superintendence of this sort, it might be possible to maintain cleanliness. All office assistants might month by month take turns of duty to inspect daily the sanitary condition of the premises, and see that the conservancy staff do their work.

Stabling.

(14.) Stabling accommodation should be provided. Irrespective of the question of loss of property by sickness amongst horses caused by exposure, it is cruel that they should be retained during the hot weather and rains without shelter. A suitable building could be made near the Coom outside the Fort. If each clerk entitled to stabling were provided with a number, it would be possible to have his conveyance summonsed by an arrangement such as used in Hotels by means of discs and bells actuated by electricity.

Cost of the measures proposed.

(15.) As a mere guess, having some regard to known facts of cost, I should say Scheme A would not cost less than Rs. 30,000; Scheme B, about Rs. 6,000; and Scheme C, about Rs. 2,000.

W. G. KING, M.B., SURGEON MAJOR,

Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

MADRAS,

22nd September 1890.

35

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Resubmitted.

General Kennedy.
-Herbert returned
this morning.

J.D.B.

5/11.

proposals may
be taken into con-
sideration.

J.D.B.

30/1/90.

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22

45

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY. •

Stables. It has been ascertained that an estimate was approved in the Military Dept. in February last for the erection of stables on the site of the old gasworks. Nothing has yet been done in the matter - presumably for want of funds. May Mr. D. be asked about it?

Latrines. The early provision of these for native clerks as also increased ~~difficult~~ room accommodation for Hindu clerks is very necessary, but no site can be suggested. Perhaps a Committee might be appointed to consider the question -

1. The Consulting Architect.
2. The Dy. Sanitary Commr.
3. The Under Secy. Public Wk.
4. The Dy. ~~Sanitary~~ Principal Med. Off. Army.

It seems doubtful whether the C. in C. will consent to ~~latrines~~ ^{latrines} being erected in the Fort. Perhaps a spot might be given near the N.E. angle where a large latrine for E.I. clerks already exists.

J.D.B. 21/11.

From the Quarter Master
General n^o 168-A & 20th Janary
1890 request forwarding for
sanction & transfer to the P.W.D.
for disposal plans & estimates for
constructing coach houses and
stables on the site of the old
gas works Fort St George

n^o 1109 & 13th February 1891

I approved & transferred
to the Quarter Master General for
favor of disposal, under the order
of H.E. the Commander in Chief
by the Superintending Engineer
Madras Military Works Division

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Current 3363 is
submitted for orders.
Nothing is said
about stabling.
If it has been de-
cided that the
Secretariat is to
remain in these
buildings it seems
very necessary
that early action
be taken for the
provision of latrines
and stable accom-
modation which are absolutely
necessary.

It has been decided to
transfer the Secretariat
to the new building.
The latrine and
stable accommodation
is being provided
in the new building.
J. O. B.
17/2/91
J. O. B.
18/2/91

With Copy of
Dr. King's
report

in 24. 10238
of 13-12-96

The undersigned has the honor to forward
to the Military Secy to Govt a copy of a
report received from Dr. King when being
sawing down on the sawing machine
of the building ^{in the P. House} occupied by the Govt
Mentorians and to hope that the
has been ^{decided} that
the Govt Office are to remain as they
they are ^{steps} ~~some arrangements~~ ^{steps} ~~being~~ ^{steps}
speedily be taken to provide ^{steps} ~~some~~ ^{steps}
certain accommodations for the building
of the Govt Secy.

That no present existing is correctly
described by Dr. King as being 3 pages
in his memorandum. The ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
insufficient and from the Secretary will
be about as good as the will be
be, will be ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
in the building. ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
By consequence of the ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
the ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
I want to the black for the ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~
presented. This has however recently
been put a stop to in consequence of
strict orders to the Office to ^{steps} ~~steps ^{steps} ~~steps~~
humanity in such a way that
Caucasian types in front of the Govt.~~

The undersigned avails himself of
the opportunity ^{steps} ~~steps ^{steps} ~~steps~~
may be taken as soon as possible
in the direction of the provision of
habiting or at any rate all the ^{steps} ~~steps ^{steps} ~~steps~~
a ^{steps} ~~steps ^{steps} ~~steps~~
of the Govt Secy. This matter
will be subject to constant ^{steps} ~~steps ^{steps} ~~steps~~
for several years and now the~~~~~~~~

There is wanted a letter from the
^{Department} Building Division a reasonable
 estimate of the present building
 the total debt. All of these are treated
 with the fund and the result will
 be subject of course to the approval
 of the building authorities and should
 be taken into account in also
 the management of the building
 as far as necessary. It is anti-
 the only explanation that the undersigned
 would like is that the department
 of the accommodation should not be
 with the building authorities dealt with
 under the Chief of Building Department
 but that the Chief of Building
 should be permitted to
 use any portion of the building
 without the need of permission
 of the officials before it is

Sanitary.

Cp 726.

No. 1490

Government of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort Saint George, the 17th March 1890.

Office Note from the Chief Secretary to
Government, Public Department, No. 238, dated
Madras, 13th December 1890.

From the Quarter Master General to the
Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 417
dated Colacanium, 2nd March 1891.

In returning as requested the correspondence referred to this office with Military Department No. 7673 of 18 th December 1890, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward for the information of Government the Original Proceedings of a Committee (with plans) which assembled for the purpose of selecting sites for latrines &c. for the use of the clerks &c. employed in the Government Secretariat at Fort St. George and to say that His Excellency agrees with the Committee as to the suitability of the sites recommended.

With

2. With regards to the latter portion of the Office Note, dated 13th December 1890 of the Chief Secretary to Government, which formed one of the enclosures of the Reference Order above alluded to regarding the provision of Stabling accommodation for the employees of the Government Secretariat in the Fort, I am to mention, that the question of providing such accommodation on the site of the Old Gas Works was referred to the Chief Engineer, Military Works in December last, in view to the sanction of the Director General of Military Works and of the Government of India being obtained to their erection in the vicinity of a fortified place and on this sanction being acceded a further communication on this subject will be made.

3. From G. O. No. 439, dated 22nd January 1891, it is observed that a Committee has been appointed to consider the measures to be taken for the construction of a building on the site to the south of the Public Works Offices at Madras to accommodate the Secretariat Offices and the best means of utilizing the existing Government office

Office in Fort St. George.

Order:— Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Quarter Master General, with its accompaniment be communicated to the Public Department, for information and such further action as may be considered desirable.

(True Extract.)

Attest Herbert

Brigdr. Genl.

Secretary to Government.

To
The Public Department,
with Proceedings of Committee & 2 plans }

Public C No 726.

From,

The Military Dept
No 1490.

D/B } 11th March 1891

Enclosure 3
including 2 plans.

Approved by the

Site selected for latrine for
the use of the Clerks employed
in the Govt Secretariat, Fort St George.

Urinal and Latrine for Secret.
-ariat Clerks, Fort St George.

Col: Madden objects to
the site selected for the latrine
but it is thought that if it is
constructed ^{and worked} on the dry earth
principle and a proper est.
entertained to keep it clean
the latrine sh^d not prove
a nuisance. In regard to
the Urinal no objection is
taken by Col: Madden be-
cause during the N.E. mon-
soon ~~the~~ any smell from it
w^d be carried away from the
Mess House & Officers' quarters
& the urinal w^d be sheltered
by the Govt offices ^{from the S.E. wind}. But it is
submitted that as regards
the Urinal the offices will be
little better off than at present
for the N.E. wind blows straight
across site B into the offices.
For a time the new urinal
might be inoffensive but
after a year or two of use, as
numbers of native clerks
there is every probability
of its becoming objectionable
to those working in the Govt
offices. Mr. Loring was on the
committee but his office is
situated towards the Centre
of the Secretariat buildings
and out of view of the proposed
urinal. Please see A & B in Site
Plan No 2.

D/B

Pub DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 726

From The Military Dept

Dated 31st March 1891.

FOR ORDERS.

Approved
26 March

I beg to submit the accompanying
papers to the with the request that
the Consulting Architect may now
be asked to in consultation with
the Sanitary Comm^r. he to prepare
plans and estimates for the
construction of a urinal & latrine
for the use of the Clerks of the Govt.
Secy.

The circumstances under which this
subject has been brought forward
are as follows.

When on the 11th last year I received
a report that the Clerks were using
the roof of the Govt Office as a
latrine and that the place was
in a very unsanitary and filthy
state.

I thereupon sent the papers to Mr.
King the St. Sanitary Comm^r. and asked
him to examine the building and
let me know what should be done.
His St. King did not however
considered a work was also finding other
things. Amongst others that there
was only one wretched and very dirty
Communal for 312 persons.

Having inspected the spot. I sent
an Office Note to the Comd^r. Dept asking
that something might be done.

FOR ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

Officers of the Regt. in the Fort
 objects to a latrine on the beach
 outside the Fort. This seems to
 be grounds for there is already
 a latrine close to the Officers' mess
 & quarters (these are the other
 & employed latrine there should be no small
 members of the Committee have
 not taken objection to the plan
 C in C approves.

The matter of the Stables is one which
 will be brought up hereafter when
 the point referred to in para 2
 of the A in G's letter is disposed
 of.

18 March

and raising at the same time
 the often heard question of stability
 & want to build a big mess hall
 built and which has been
 a source of frequent complaint.
 The result was that after I
 had with the General Commanding
 inspected the available latrines
 in the Fort & that referred to
 above the military authorities
 appointed a committee which
 has now sent in its report
 which recommends that
 a latrine and latrine shall
 be erected on the site marked
 in the plan accompanying
 the report. If this is done
 all that can be expected in
 the way of latrine accommodation
 will have been provided.
 The military authorities object
 to going through to a latrine
 close to the Officers' mess that
 suggested and this is close enough.
 The plans would of course
 be sent to the military authorities
 before the work is taken in hand.
 The work is a very necessary
 for the reception of the mess
 wrecked little latrine that
 latrine clerks have to go to the
 outside of the St. John's gate which
 is quite 1/3 of a mile from
 the Officers. The 2 Indian clerks
 are a little better off but
 not much as the latrine that
 they have to use is in the
 outworks past the Officers
 mess Room.
 It will be observed that Col
 has been the Commanding

FOR ORDERS.

[25]

Public Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

Office Note . No. 2387 dated
13.11.90.
To . M. L. Dept. No. 1190 of
11.11.91.

Order of the 9th 11.91. -
Comm^d - and the
plans forwarded - to
the P. W. Dept. with the
request that - in consulta-
tion with the Sanitary
Comm^d - plans and esti-
mates may be prepared
with the least possible
delay for the construction
of a urinal and latrine
for the use of the clerks of
the Govt. Secretariat
the sites selected by the
Committee.

/ From orders /

C. 18/3
P. 27/3

To The P. W. Dept.
with repl. & plans

J. O. B.

593/92

Stablin account mod at

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ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED *1-4-91*

No. *255-*

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETTO.

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