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No. 1000—18-4-96.

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1027/m

DATED 26th June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

26TH JUNE 1895, No. 1027 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. V. KARUNAKARA MENON, Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector of Malabar), dated 11th May 1895, No. 139.

With reference to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M. (Local and Municipal), I have the honour to forward the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, dated 25th February 1895, with remarks as passed by the council in Proceedings, dated 7th May 1895, an extract of which is herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

TELLICHERRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 16*th and* 17*th November* 1894.

Population as per census of 1891. { Males .. .. .. 13,403 / Females .. .. .. 13,793 / Total .. 27,196

Inspection Notes.

Roads.—These are in fair order; they are formed of laterite. Seeing that good metal can be obtained within four miles of municipal limits, there can be no reason why this inferior material should be employed. It would be found far more economical to form good macadamized roads.

2. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Cuttings often thirteen and more feet deep are run between "parambas," with the effect that both surface and sub-soil drainage are attended to in a most complete manner. The sanitary influence of this system in a country composed largely of rich alluvial soil and possessed of a heavy rainfall cannot be overrated. The utility of sub-soil drainage is often "pooh-poohed" in this country; but here we have evidence of its having been adopted from very early times by natives—on, it is true, a system differing from that followed in Europe, but nevertheless having the same results.

Chairman's Remarks.

The provision for repairs and maintenance of roads is too inadequate to allow of the suggestion being carried into effect. The metal suggested is very costly and not easily procurable.

The soil in the greater portion of the municipality is not alluvial, but very gravelly, red, ferruginous.

(Sd.) H. MOBERLY.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) *Sewage removal.*—I found in certain parts of the "parambas" a method of getting rid of sullage water that should be checked in a resolute manner by the council. It was simply allowed to flow from houses on to the foot-paths or lanes between "parambas." There can be no excuse for this state of affairs. The owners have plenty of space for the safe disposal of their sullage within their compounds. It should be directed that correctly-formed, impervious cesspools placed in a position where, in the event of their leaking, no danger need occur to the well supply, should be adopted by these persons; they should then be instructed to daily lift the sullage water and apply it to the vegetation within their own grounds.	Noted.
(*c*) In Koonkin street, which is inhabited by Chetties in the manner of an East Coast village, the disposal of sullage should be attended to at the expense of the municipality. Correctly-formed, impervious, egg-shaped drains (cement-lined) should be laid down to a point where the sewage can be discharged upon a field or garden in use for cultivation. The soakage of the soil in this neighbourhood is very great, and the condition of atmosphere most offensive.	Early attention will be paid to this matter.
(*d*) On the subject of patterns for cesspools and drains the Sanitary Engineer should be consulted by the council.	Noted.
3. *Water-supply.*—This is entirely from wells, most of which are situated in private compounds. Twenty public wells, however, exist. They are provided with parapet walls and basements; but the object of a basement seems to have been misunderstood by the designer. These should be as broad as the diameter of the well, and should be rendered impervious by the use of cement pointing or plastering, and be provided with drains for conducting the spilt water to a distance.	As most of the existing wells are by the road-side, it is impracticable to improve them as suggested, as it would reduce the width of the roads considerably. The suggestion will, however, be acted upon when new wells are sunk.
4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) A very large proportion of the town is unsuited for working upon the public latrine system adopted on the Eastern Coast. For "parambas," undoubtedly, the private conservancy system should be pushed. But, I find that only 513 houses are so attended to. I strongly advise further attention by the municipality in this direction; the advantages of the system are fully set forth in G.O., dated 13th June 1894, No. 749 M., Local and Municipal.	Efforts are being made to extend the system as widely as possible.
(*b*) Certain of the toties are provided with copper vessels having lids. The copper, being attacked by the sulphide compounds, permits of unbearable stenches being produced. The material is also very expensive. Iron buckets tarred and with lids should be provided.	These will be provided in future.
(*c*) But even for that part of the town where the public latrines must be regarded as suitable, the number of five latrines provided is obviously too little. An increase of these is urgently required. The municipality has adhered to the "dry-earth" system, and these latrines are arranged on this principle. Their small number renders the working of this possible,	This will be attended to when the requisite funds are available.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
notwithstanding the wet climate, and I recommend the municipality to adopt patterns of latrines on this system in future. The masonry latrines now in use should be improved as regards ventilation and light; every facility should be afforded for the action of both, by not allowing a single part of a wall that can be dispensed with to exist, so long as protection from rain and privacy can be maintained. If the municipality would send the plans of the existing latrines to the Sanitary Engineer, I have no doubt he would show how these could be altered at little expense, whilst providing for covering of night-soil by hoppers provided with an automatic measuring apparatus. These improvements having been effected, the whole interior should be cement-plastered and be painted with white silicate paint. There are also sentry-box latrines. This is a useful form; but the material used is not desirable. I would advise the adoption of Donaldson's pattern (see design). The cost at Calcutta is Rs. 10 per seat.	Noted.
(*d*) The wooden buckets universally used in latrines should be abolished in favour of tarred iron receptacles.	Noted.
(*e*) *Saidapilli Latrine* (within the musjid compound).—This is a recently erected latrine. Openings should be made in the rear wall to permit of better ventilation. The wooden seat should be replaced by iron or by stone slabs, or by glazed earthenware platforms obtainable at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 10 or less per seat. The latrine should be provided with openings at the back to permit of the night-soil bucket being removed in that direction, instead of, as at present, requiring that the wooden seat should be displaced.	This is being done now.
(*f*) The Thiruvangád Temple tank is much used for bathing daily; on Sundays as many as 600 persons are to be found bathing at the same time. The surroundings are much resorted to for purposes of nature. A good form of latrine for males and females should certainly be erected in the neighbourhood.	Noted.
(*g*) *Night-soil removal.*—The transport arrangements for removal of fœcal matter are absolutely inadequate, even if the urine be totally ignored. To remove 279 cubic feet of fœcal matter only 59·28 cubic feet of cart and bucket room is available; so that if three trips be made, there would still be left behind over 100 cubic feet of filth daily or 36,500 cubic feet per annum. The council should procure four Richardson and Cruddas' conservancy carts, 200 gallons capacity, and abolish entirely their hand-buckets for transport to the depôt. The latter should then be utilized for the private conservancy system, and it should be arranged that the material be transferred to the conservancy cart for removal outside the town. This would relieve the toties of much unnecessary work and give them more time for extending private scavengering.	This will be done as early as possible. This will be done, funds permitting. Besides six hand-carts, there are already four conservancy carts ordered from Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay. Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*h*) *Rubbish removal.*—There are 43 dust-bins of which 36 are of laterite and seven old wooden barrels. The provision of six light hand-carts for the removal of rubbish is also inadequate. The rubbish is stated to be burnt in cinerators. These are of the old type, and it is impossible that they can effect their supposed duty during the wet season. I would advise the municipality to place themselves in communication with the firm of Burn & Co., Calcutta, in reference to the type of incinerator known as Mr. Roberts' Refuse Destructor, a description of which is herewith forwarded. This is of a form that will permit of its being used for cremating with natural draught during hot weather, and with forced draught during the wet. The cost seems to me very reasonable, when compared with other patterns offered in the market.	The municipality has already placed itself in communication with Messrs. Burn & Co.
(*i*) *Night-soil and Rubbish Depot.*—This should be removed from its present site without delay. It is within 75 yards of the fish depôt. The idea of a night-soil depôt being so close to a place where food is under preparation is excessively disgusting, whilst, in actual practice, it may lead to the dissemination of disease. The night-soil is buried in pits six feet deep. The system is bad in the extreme. Under such a method, chemical decomposition and disengagement of much foul gas must be brought about. What should be aimed at is the getting of the night-soil in contact with earth as quickly as possible, and thus submit it to the required process of change (nitrification) by the micro-organisms of the soil. For this purpose, the trenches should not be more than 18″ deep and of the same breadth. If a considerable area of ground is available, they should be more shallow.	A site for a suitable depôt has been procured at Dharmapatam, a place situated about three miles from the town. But want of funds for providing new carts and bullocks and other requisite plant has necessitated the continuance of the use of the present depôt.
(*j*) There is practically no sale for either the night-soil or rubbish. The municipality should therefore endeavour to exhibit the results of cultivation upon soil that has been trenched for a period sufficiently long to ensure complete change of the contents. If a site thus enriched by manure were ploughed up and cultivated with vegetables, the produce would undoubtedly pay the municipality a fair income, whilst the advantages of the system should be brought to the notice of the inhabitants.	This will be done when the new depôt at Dharmapatam is begun to be used.
5. *Markets.*—There is an asphalte-floored platform for butchers; but the drain provided is distant from the platform. This is square in section. Old ropes are used for suspending meat; the blocks for cutting are in a filthy state. Steel hooks on white silicate painted iron bars should be employed for suspending meat. A drain should be run close to the platform of an egg-shaped section. Cuddapah or Kutch slabs, or a surface of well glazed, white tiles, which can be procured from the Mangalore Mission Tile works, should be employed.	Noted.
Fish Market.—The walls are tarred throughout. This should be abolished, as the colour	Necessary orders have been given in the matter of substituting the material suggested.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
hides what should be seen if present—that is, dirt. The whole surface exposed to contact by the people's hands, &c., should be cement-plastered and then be coated with white silicate paint; this would enable it to be washed. There is a pump provided for this market, which lifts water from a well into an iron cistern. This has, however, been out of order for the last two years. This should be put in order without further delay. Even if no local workman could understand the simple requirements, it would be an easy matter to send it up to Bombay from Tellicherry. Only one stand-post is served in the market by this cistern. This is a mistake; by means of pipes and cocks the water service should be extended all over the market.	Noted.
	The pump is now in perfect order.
6. *Slaughter-house.*—The slaughter-house is situated in a too crowded portion of the town, and the building is of a very poor type. The council should proceed to erect a new one. If this cannot be afforded at present, the Kutch stones with which it is floored should be relaid and pointed with cement.	
7. *Bandy Stand at Thiruvangâd.*—Here each bandyman is charged half-anna. For this sum the municipality gives nothing in return, as no shelter is provided for either the men or animals. This, I think, is unfair; if men are to be compelled to remain in a spot the municipality elect, and again a sum is demanded for this questionable privilege, it should be arranged that a certain amount of rough comfort and shelter be provided. I suggest therefore that the municipality erect correct shelter for the animals and cooking and sleeping places for the men. The latrine accommodation is also far below requirements, there being but two "sentry boxes" on the spot.	Noted.
8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) Nayars and certain other sects of Hindus bury their dead within their own compounds. As they erect no mounds over the graves, but leave them flat with the surface, the habit has hitherto apparently attracted little notice. In going over the death register, however, I found that there were constant entries of "own paramba" as the place of burial. This system should be put a stop to, and the inhabitants be required to bury in registered burial-grounds.	Noted.
(*b*) The selection of a suitable site for a new Mâppila burial-ground still remains an open question. This matter should be hastened.	A suitable site has not been found as yet, though efforts have been made in this direction.
(*c*) The Roman Catholic burial-ground near the Fishermen's huts is also far too near houses, and burials in this neighbourhood should cease.	Noted.
9. *Vaccination.*—Of 67 children examined, 54 were found protected by vaccination and 13 were unprotected. Of these latter, six had been attacked with small-pox. There was no reason to believe that the Mâppilas had been less operated upon than other classes. The	There is already a chattram near the stand which the bandymen may as well use as a resting place. The subject of providing any additional shelter will be taken into consideration if the accommodation already existing be found insufficient.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

following is the result of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

Name of Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated. Successfully.	Number vaccinated. Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful. Successful.	Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful. 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.
Tellicherry	497	275	4	..	..	11	65	70	4	55·33

10. *Registration.*—The forms are maintained in manuscript. This involves useless labour and leads to inaccuracy. Printed, bound volumes should be employed. The required forms can be obtained on application to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner. The vaccination column was maintained ; but if the records are to be trusted, it is evident that large numbers escaped vaccination—as no statement of results, or action taken, were entered. Under the provision of G.O., dated 18th October 1894, No. 1502 M., Local and Municipal, it is hoped that every care will be exhibited in this matter in future.

Noted.

The following exhibits the registration results :—

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.	Other causes.	Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants between one and five years of age to population of that age.
1892	29·7	33·5	21·9	20·1	9·2	7·0	1·1	40·7	165·7	48·9
1893	32·3	21·9	..	2·0	18·1	13·9	2·1	63·9	125·3	29·0
1894	30·1	18·7	..	0·6	22·1	11·2	1·9	64·2	144·9	22·9

Noted.

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) In this municipality upon education no less than 17·8 per cent. of the total income was expended in 1893–94 against 14·8 per cent. for sanitation. Considering the very primitive and absolutely inefficient state of conservancy and protection of water-supply, it is essential that the council consider the desirability of devoting more funds and more attention to the health of the inhabitants than hitherto.

Noted.

(*b*) The pay of the sanitary inspector (Rs. 20) for this large municipality seems to me far too small, and compares unfavourably with that of the Public Works Department maistry (Rs. 50). The municipality ought to raise the status of their present man as soon as he receives training at the Medical College. Similarly, the vaccinator receives, in consideration of 14 years' service, a mere pittance, Rs. 10. His pay should, I think, certainly be raised to Rs. 15. Under present rules, far more exact and punctual work is demanded than formerly.

The pay of the sanitary inspector is Rs. 30 and not Rs. 20. The proposal for an increase of Rs. 5 to his pay and of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 to that of the two sub-inspectors has been rejected by Government. Government has also directed that every effort should be made to curtail the expenditure wherever possible—*Vide* G.O., dated 8th March 1895, No. 380.

The pay of the Public Works Department maistry is Rs. 15 and not Rs. 50, which latter is the pay of the overseer. Since there are two vaccinators, the pay of each, viz., Rs. 10, seems fair enough.

(*c*) The municipality have made creditable efforts in abolishing the cesspools of Háppilas and of Brahmins, into which fœcal matter was discharged by the owners. From both classes opposition was experienced, but by resolute action the municipality effected its purpose in this important sanitary matter.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
25th February 1895.

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

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tellicherry, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th May 1895.

* * * * *

4. Read draft replies to the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarded with his letter, No. 510-S, dated 13th March 1895.

Resolution.—Approved.

* * * * *

C. No.|169-M.

Forwarded.

13th May 1895.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

Forwarded.

CALICUT,
17th May 1895.

(Signed) H. MOBERLY,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th June 1895, No. 1027 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. Early action should be taken by the council in the matters of providing a latrine near the Thiruvangád temple tank and selecting a new burial-ground for the Máppila community.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th June 1895, No. 1027 M.

JUNE.

Inspection Notes.

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

JUNE 1895, No. 1027 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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TELLICHERRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 16th and 17th November 1894.

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Total ..	27,196

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Roads.—These are in fair order; they are formed of laterite. Seeing that good metal can be obtained within four miles of municipal limits, there can be no reason why this inferior material should be employed. It would be found far more economical to form good macadamized roads.

2. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Cuttings often thirteen and more feet deep are run between "parambas," with the effect that both surface and sub-soil drainage are attended to in a most complete manner. The sanitary influence of this system in a country composed largely of rich alluvial soil and possessed of a heavy rainfall cannot be overrated. The utility of sub-soil drainage is often "pooh-poohed" in this country; but here we have evidence of its having been adopted from very early times by natives—on, it is true, a system differing from that followed in Europe, but nevertheless having the same results.

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The soil in the greater portion of the municipality is not alluvial, but very gravelly, red, ferruginous.

(Sd.) H. MOBERLY.

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(*b*) *Sewage removal.*—I found in certain parts of the "parambas" a method of getting rid of sullage water that should be checked in a resolute manner by the council. It was simply allowed to flow from houses on to the foot-paths or lanes between "parambas." There can be no excuse for this state of affairs. The owners have plenty of space for the safe disposal of their sullage within their compounds. It should be directed that correctly-formed, impervious cesspools placed in a position where, in the event of their leaking, no danger need occur to the well supply, should be adopted by these persons; they should then be instructed to daily lift the sullage water and apply it to the vegetation within their own grounds.	Noted.
(*c*) In Koonkin street, which is inhabited by Chetties in the manner of an East Coast village, the disposal of sullage should be attended to at the expense of the municipality. Correctly-formed, impervious, egg-shaped drains (cement-lined) should be laid down to a point where the sewage can be discharged upon a field or garden in use for cultivation. The soakage of the soil in this neighbourhood is very great, and the condition of atmosphere most offensive.	Early attention will be paid to this matter.
(*d*) On the subject of pattern for cesspools and drains the Sanitary Engineer should be consulted by the council.	Noted.
3. *Water-supply.*—This is entirely from wells, most of which are situated in private compounds. Twenty public wells, however, exist. They are provided with parapet walls and basements; but the object of a basement seems to have been misunderstood by the designer. These should be as broad as the diameter of the well, and should be rendered impervious by the use of cement pointing or plastering, and be provided with drains for conducting the spilt water to a distance.	As most of the existing wells are by the road-side, it is impracticable to improve them as suggested, as it would reduce the width of the roads considerably. The suggestion will, however, be acted upon when new wells are sunk.
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(*d*) The wooden buckets universally used in latrines should be abolished in favour of tarred iron receptacles.	This is being done now.
(*e*) *Saidapully Latrine* (within the musjid compound).—This is a recently erected latrine. Openings should be made in the rear wall to permit of better ventilation. The wooden seat should be replaced by iron or by stone slabs, or by glazed earthenware platforms obtainable at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 10 or less per seat. The latrine should be provided with openings at the back to permit of the night-soil bucket being removed in that direction, instead of, as at present, requiring that the wooden seat should be displaced.	Noted. This will be done as early as possible.
(*f*) The Thiruvangad Temple tank is much used for bathing daily; on Sundays as many as 600 persons are to be found bathing at the same time. The surroundings are much resorted to for purposes of nature. A good form of latrine for males and females should certainly be erected in the neighbourhood.	Noted.
(*g*) *Night-soil removal.*—The transport arrangements for removal of fœcal matter are absolutely inadequate, even if the urine be totally ignored. To remove 279 cubic feet of fœcal matter only 59·28 cubic feet of cart and bucket room is available; so that if three trips be made, there would still be left behind over 100 cubic feet of filth daily or 36,500 cubic feet per annum. The council should procure four Richardson and Cruddas' conservancy carts, 200 gallons capacity, and abolish entirely their hand-buckets for transport to the depôt. The latter should then be utilized for the private conservancy system, and it should be arranged that the material be transferred to the conservancy cart for removal outside the town. This would relieve the toties of much unnecessary work and give them more time for extending private scavengering.	This will be done, funds permitting. Besides six hand-carts, there are already four conservancy carts ordered from Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay. Noted.

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6. *Slaughter-house.*—The slaughter-house is situated in a too crowded portion of the town, and the building is of a very poor type. The council should proceed to erect a new one. If this cannot be afforded at present, the Kutch stones with which it is floored should be relaid and pointed with cement.	The pump is now in perfect order.
7. *Bandy Stand at Thiruvangad.*—Here each bandyman is charged half-anna. For this sum the municipality gives nothing in return, as no shelter is provided for either the men or animals. This, I think, is unfair; if men are to be compelled to remain in a spot the municipality elect, and again a sum is demanded for this questionable privilege, it should be arranged that a certain amount of rough comfort and shelter be provided. I suggest therefore that the municipality erect correct shelter for the animals and cooking and sleeping places for the men. The latrine accommodation is also far below requirements, there being but two "sentry boxes" on the spot.	Noted. There is already a chattram near the stand which the bandymen may as well use as a resting place. The subject of providing any additional shelter will be taken into consideration if the accommodation already existing be found insufficient.
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(*b*) The selection of a suitable site for a new ~~Moplah~~ burial-ground still remains an open question. This matter should be hastened.	A suitable site has not been found as yet, though efforts have been made in this direction.
(*c*) The Roman Catholic burial-ground near the Fishermen's huts is also far too near houses, and burials in this neighbourhood should cease.	Noted.
9. *Vaccination.*—Of 67 children examined, 54 were found protected by vaccination and 13 were unprotected. Of these latter, six had been attacked with small-pox. There was no reason to believe that the ~~Moplahs~~ had been less operated upon than other classes. The	

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

following is the result of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

Name of Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		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.
		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
Tellicherry	497	275	4	..	..	11	65	70	4	55·33

10. *Registration.*—The forms are maintained in manuscript. This involves useless labour and leads to inaccuracy. Printed, bound volumes should be employed. The required forms can be obtained on application to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner. The vaccination column was maintained ; but if the records are to be trusted, it is evident that large numbers escaped vaccination—as no statement of results, or action taken, were entered. Under the provision of G.O., dated 18th October 1894, No. 1502 M., Local and Municipal, it is hoped that every care will be exhibited in this matter in future.

Noted.

Noted.

The following exhibits the registration results :—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants between one and five years of age to population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
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11. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) In this municipality upon education no less than 17·8 per cent. of the total income was expended in 1893–94 against 14·8 per cent. for sanitation. Considering the very primitive and absolutely inefficient state of conservancy and protection of water-supply, it is essential that the council consider the desirability of devoting more funds and more attention to the health of the inhabitants than hitherto.

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(*b*) The pay of the sanitary inspector (Rs. 20) for this large municipality seems to me far too small, and compares unfavourably with that of the Public Works Department

The pay of the sanitary inspector is Rs. 30 and not Rs. 20. The proposal for an increase of Rs. 5 to his pay and of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 to that of the two sub-inspectors has been rejected

Inspection Notes.

maistry (Rs. 50). The municipality ought to raise the status of their present man as soon as he receives training at the Medical College. Similarly, the vaccinator receives, in consideration of 14 years' service, a mere pittance, Rs. 10. His pay should, I think, certainly be raised to Rs. 15. Under present rules, far more exact and punctual work is demanded than formerly.

(*c*) The municipality have made creditable efforts in abolishing the cesspools of ~~Moplahs~~ and of Brahmins, into which fœcal matter was discharged by the owners. From both classes opposition was experienced, but by resolute action the municipality effected its purpose in this important sanitary matter.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
25*th February* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

Chairman's Remarks.

by Government. Government has also directed that every effort should be made to curtail the expenditure wherever possible—*Vide* G.O., dated 8th March 1895, No. 380.

The pay of the Public Works Department maistry is Rs. 15 and not Rs. 50, which latter is the pay of the overseer. Since there are two vaccinators, the pay of each, viz., Rs. 10, seems fair enough.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tellicherry, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th May 1895.

* * * * *

4. Read draft replies to the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarded with his letter, No. 510-S, dated 13th March 1895.

Resolution.—Approved.

* * * * *

C. No. 169-M.

Forwarded.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

13*th May* 1895.

Forwarded.

(Signed) H. MOBERLY,
Ag. Collector.

CALICUT,
17*th May* 1895.

Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes

Ch. 1691/M.

Tellicherry

1-2 Simpson
3-4 M Nanjunda Rao
5-9 Chapter

Recorded.

1 2. Early action should be taken by the Council in the matter of providing a latrine near the Thirumangad Temple tank and selecting a new burial ground for the Mappila community.

22.VI—

To
The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry.
" Collr. of Malabar.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.

Despd. 13/7/95

Editors' Table.

Please see G.Os. 897 M. 12.6.91, 1569 M. 27.9.91, 2149 M. 5.12.91 & 532 M. 15.4.94 put up. Dist. Manual to stand as it stands.

arsb.

/ with orders /

1

26TH JUNE 1895, No. 1027 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. V. KARUNÁKARA MENON, Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-Collector of Malabar), dated 11th May 1895, No. 139.

With reference to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M. (Local and Municipal), I have the honour to forward the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, dated 25th February 1895, with remarks as passed by the council in Proceedings, dated 7th May 1895, an extract of which is herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

TELLICHERRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 16*th and* 17*th November* 1894.

Population as per census of 1891.	Males	13,403
	Females	13,793
	Total ..	27,196

Inspection Notes.

Roads.—These are in fair order; they are formed of laterite. Seeing that good metal can be obtained within four miles of municipal limits, there can be no reason why this inferior material should be employed. It would be found far more economical to form good macadamized roads.

2. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Cuttings often thirteen and more feet deep are run between "parambas," with the effect that both surface and sub-soil drainage are attended to in a most complete manner. The sanitary influence of this system in a country composed largely of rich alluvial soil and possessed of a heavy rainfall cannot be overrated. The utility of sub-soil drainage is often "pooh-poohed" in this country; but here we have evidence of its having been adopted from very early times by natives—on, it is true, a system differing from that followed in Europe, but nevertheless having the same results.

Chairman's Remarks.

The provision for repairs and maintenance of roads is too inadequate to allow of the suggestion being carried into effect. The metal suggested is very costly and not easily procurable.

The soil in the greater portion of the municipality is not alluvial, but very gravelly, red, ferruginous.

(Sd.) H. MOBERLY.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) *Sewage removal.*—I found in certain parts of the "parambas" a method of getting rid of sullage water that should be checked in a resolute manner by the council. It was simply allowed to flow from houses on to the foot-paths or lanes between "parambas." There can be no excuse for this state of affairs. The owners have plenty of space for the safe disposal of their sullage within their compounds. It should be directed that correctly-formed, impervious cesspools placed in a position where, in the event of their leaking, no danger need occur to the well supply, should be adopted by these persons; they should then be instructed to daily lift the sullage water and apply it to the vegetation within their own grounds.	Noted.
(*c*) In Koonkin street, which is inhabited by Chetties in the manner of an East Coast village, the disposal of sullage should be attended to at the expense of the municipality. Correctly-formed, impervious, egg-shaped drains (cement-lined) should be laid down to a point where the sewage can be discharged upon a field or garden in use for cultivation. The soakage of the soil in this neighbourhood is very great, and the condition of atmosphere most offensive.	Early attention will be paid to this matter.
(*d*) On the subject of patterns for cesspools and drains the Sanitary Engineer should be consulted by the council.	Noted.
3. *Water-supply.*—This is entirely from wells, most of which are situated in private compounds. Twenty public wells, however, exist. They are provided with parapet walls and basements; but the object of a basement seems to have been misunderstood by the designer. These should be as broad as the diameter of the well, and should be rendered impervious by the use of cement pointing or plastering, and be provided with drains for conducting the spilt water to a distance.	As most of the existing wells are by the road-side, it is impracticable to improve them as suggested, as it would reduce the width of the roads considerably. The suggestion will, however, be acted upon when new wells are sunk.
4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) A very large proportion of the town is unsuited for working upon the public latrine system adopted on the Eastern Coast. For "parambas," undoubtedly, the private conservancy system should be pushed. But, I find that only 513 houses are so attended to. I strongly advise further attention by the municipality in this direction; the advantages of the system are fully set forth in G.O., dated 13th June 1894, No. 749 M., Local and Municipal.	Efforts are being made to extend the system as widely as possible.
(*b*) Certain of the toties are provided with copper vessels having lids. The copper, being attacked by the sulphide compounds, permits of unbearable stenches being produced. The material is also very expensive. Iron buckets tarred and with lids should be provided.	These will be provided in future.
(*c*) But even for that part of the town where the public latrines must be regarded as suitable, the number of five latrines provided is obviously too little. An increase of these is urgently required. The municipality has adhered to the "dry-earth" system, and these latrines are arranged on this principle. Their small number renders the working of this possible,	This will be attended to when the requisite funds are available.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
notwithstanding the wet climate, and I recommend the municipality to adopt patterns of latrines on this system in future. The masonry latrines now in use should be improved as regards ventilation and light; every facility should be afforded for the action of both, by not allowing a single part of a wall that can be dispensed with to exist, so long as protection from rain and privacy can be maintained. If the municipality would send the plans of the existing latrines to the Sanitary Engineer, I have no doubt he would show how these could be altered at little expense, whilst providing for covering of night-soil by hoppers provided with an automatic measuring apparatus. These improvements having been effected, the whole interior should be cement-plastered and be painted with white silicate paint. There are also sentry-box latrines. This is a useful form; but the material used is not desirable. I would advise the adoption of Donaldson's pattern (see design). The cost at Calcutta is Rs. 10 per seat.	Noted.
(*d*) The wooden buckets universally used in latrines should be abolished in favour of tarred iron receptacles.	This is being done now.
(*e*) *Saidapalli Latrine* (within the musjid compound).—This is a recently erected latrine. Openings should be made in the rear wall to permit of better ventilation. The wooden seat should be replaced by iron or by stone slabs, or by glazed earthenware platforms obtainable at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 10 or less per seat. The latrine should be provided with openings at the back to permit of the night-soil bucket being removed in that direction, instead of, as at present, requiring that the wooden seat should be displaced.	Noted.
(*f*) The Thiruvangád Temple tank is much used for bathing daily; on Sundays as many as 600 persons are to be found bathing at the same time. The surroundings are much resorted to for purposes of nature. A good form of latrine for males and females should certainly be erected in the neighbourhood.	This will be done as early as possible.
(*g*) *Night-soil removal.*—The transport arrangements for removal of fœcal matter are absolutely inadequate, even if the urine be totally ignored. To remove 279 cubic feet of fœcal matter only 59·28 cubic feet of cart and bucket room is available; so that if three trips be made, there would still be left behind over 100 cubic feet of filth daily or 36,500 cubic feet per annum. The council should procure four Richardson and Cruddas' conservancy carts, 200 gallons capacity, and abolish entirely their hand-buckets for transport to the depôt. The latter should then be utilized for the private conservancy system, and it should be arranged that the material be transferred to the conservancy cart for removal outside the town. This would relieve the toties of much unnecessary work and give them more time for extending private scavengering.	Noted.
	This will be done, funds permitting. Besides six hand-carts, there are already four conservancy carts ordered from Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.
	Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*h*) *Rubbish removal.*—There are 43 dust-bins of which 36 are of laterite and seven old wooden barrels. The provision of six light hand-carts for the removal of rubbish is also inadequate. The rubbish is stated to be burnt in cinerators. These are of the old type, and it is impossible that they can effect their supposed duty during the wet season. I would advise the municipality to place themselves in communication with the firm of Burn & Co., Calcutta, in reference to the type of incinerator known as Mr. Roberts' Refuse Destructor, a description of which is herewith forwarded. This is of a form that will permit of its being used for cremating with natural draught during hot weather, and with forced draught during the wet. The cost seems to me very reasonable, when compared with other patterns offered in the market.	The municipality has already placed itself in communication with Messrs. Burn & Co.
(*i*) *Night-soil and Rubbish Depot.*—This should be removed from its present site without delay. It is within 75 yards of the fish depôt. The idea of a night-soil depôt being so close to a place where food is under preparation is excessively disgusting, whilst, in actual practice, it may lead to the dissemination of disease. The night-soil is buried in pits six feet deep. The system is bad in the extreme. Under such a method, chemical decomposition and disengagement of much foul gas must be brought about. What should be aimed at is the getting of the night-soil in contact with earth as quickly as possible, and thus submit it to the required process of change (nitrification) by the micro-organisms of the soil. For this purpose, the trenches should not be more than 18″ deep and of the same breadth. If a considerable area of ground is available, they should be more shallow.	A site for a suitable depôt has been procured at Dharmapatam, a place situated about three miles from the town. But want of funds for providing new carts and bullocks and other requisite plant has necessitated the continuance of the use of the present depôt. This will be done when the new depôt at Dharmapatam is begun to be used.
(*j*) There is practically no sale for either the night-soil or rubbish. The municipality should therefore endeavour to exhibit the results of cultivation upon soil that has been trenched for a period sufficiently long to ensure complete change of the contents. If a site thus enriched by manure were ploughed up and cultivated with vegetables, the produce would undoubtedly pay the municipality a fair income, whilst the advantages of the system should be brought to the notice of the inhabitants.	Noted.
5. *Markets.*—There is an asphalte-floored platform for butchers; but the drain provided is distant from the platform. This is square in section. Old ropes are used for suspending meat; the blocks for cutting are in a filthy state. Steel hooks on white silicate painted iron bars should be employed for suspending meat. A drain should be run close to the platform of an egg-shaped section. Cuddapah or Kutch slabs, or a surface of well glazed, white tiles, which can be procured from the Mangalore Mission Tile works, should be employed.	Necessary orders have been given in the matter of substituting the material suggested.
Fish Market.—The walls are tarred throughout. This should be abolished, as the colour	Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
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Inspection Notes.

following is the result of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

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Inspection Notes.

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(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tellicherry, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th May 1895.

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Resolution.—Approved.

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C. No. 169-M.

Forwarded.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

13th May 1895.

Forwarded.

CALICUT,
17th May 1895.

(Signed) H. MOBERLY,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th June 1895, No. 1027 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. Early action should be taken by the council in the matters of providing a latrine near the Thiruvangád temple tank and selecting a new burial-ground for the Máppila community.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th June 1895, No. 1027 M.

JUNE.

Inspection Notes.

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

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

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

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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ..

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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