& Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1256 M

DATED 3rd August 1895.

[Despatch. Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. P. I. CHINNASAWMY PILLAY, Avargal, Rao Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th May 1895, No. 1569.

I have the honour to submit the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the municipal town of Palghat, and to subjoin a resolution of the council passed at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

2. The suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner are most practicable and excellent. I regret that the municipal council were unable to adopt some of his suggestions owing to their present financial difficulties.

3. As regards the licensing of grave-diggers, I consider that the council's resolution is *ultra vires* inasmuch as it is opposed to section 242 of Act IV of 1884. Section 239 is now being rigorously enforced in this municipality, and all persons having control of burial and burning grounds have been asked to give information to the sanitary inspector of all burials and burnings which take place in such grounds. If section 242 is also enforced, burials and burnings in public grounds can be conducted safely and decently, and information as regards burials and burnings will be furnished to the sanitary agency by the grave-diggers. I need scarcely mention that I entirely agree with the Sanitary Commissioner and request that, under the circumstances stated, his suggestion may be adopted.

4. With regard to the Moplah burial-ground the Government has since ordered, in G.O., dated 23rd April 1895, No. 691 M., Mis., that the municipal council should select two or three sites for the new burial-ground, and should take the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner on the occasion of his next visit to Palghat as to their respective merits from a sanitary point of view. The Government order has been referred to the council for disposal at their meeting to be held on the 15th May 1895.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 27th to 29th December 1894.

Population as per census of ..	Males	19,128
	Females	20,353
	Total ..	39,481

Roads.—On the whole, the made roads of the municipality—extending 18 miles—are in good order. Laterite is used in some cases, stone metal in others. The municipality should endeavour to use the latter solely, macadamized roads having longer life than those formed of laterite.

2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Although wells within private compounds are largely used, a favourite source of supply—especially with the higher castes—is the river Kalpatti. Ghâts lead to the river bed; near these much rubbish, and, on the banks at intervals, deposits of fœcal matter, were found. Washing of clothing, bathing and withdrawal of water for drinking purposes proceed at all points. It is high time the municipality exhibited a determination to deal with the question of the protection of this important source of water-supply. Limits should be defined by boundary marks. Defœcation and deposit of rubbish should be put an end to with a firm hand. A councillor possessed of a high class of education is in charge of the division. His influence should be brought to bear upon his less educated neighbours, and endeavours be made to inculcate habits of cleanliness in accord with the demands of caste and hygiene.

(*b*) At Vythianathapuram is a well much used by Brahmins. The parapet wall is arranged so that whilst it prevents passengers from falling in, no protection from contamination of water by drippings from feet is secured. Under section 156, either a proper parapet wall and basement should be formed, or closure should be insisted upon.

(*c*) *Chunnammkara Street.*—The basement of the well should be plastered with Portland cement, and a channel should be provided.

(*d*) *Weaver Street (Moplah) Well.*—The supply in the well is deficient on account of silting; it should be cleaned out and deepened.

(*e*) The inhabitants complain that the flow in the river Kalpatti is fast becoming too small for requirements. This is accounted for by obstruction by means of anicuts up-stream. It would appear that certain persons secured from the Collector the right to take off surplus water over temporary bunds; the condition under which this concession was made being that removal should take place by the 15th November annually. These bunds have now been made "pucca"—apparently without the Collector's authority—and, although sluices have been provided, as they are not under public control their presence does not prevent the obstruction of flow. The matter should be referred formally by the municipality to the district Revenue authorities.

3. *Removal of Sewage—Moplah Street.*—The municipality has recently made a drain here at a cost of Rs. 150. The necessity for a drain is indubitable; but the expenditure up to date represents practically mere waste. The drain is of unlined bricks and leads the discharge "nowhere." It is very offensive. The drain should now be re-sectioned to an egg-shape, and be made impervious by cement-plastering; it should terminate either in a cesspool (to be daily emptied) or upon land under cultivation. Cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes might be secured from the Basel Mission Tile works.

The Ramanji Kulam at the back of the Moplah quarters receives much of the surface washings from this dirty area. It would be advisable this be filled in and a drain be made to conduct the surface water beyond this point.

4. *Rubbish Conservancy.*—(*a*) Much rubbish and soakage from sullage water are found in the backyards of Moplahs. These yards should be subject to systematic inspection, and the councillors should endeavour to explain to these people the necessity for not allowing sullage water to soak in the neighbourhood of their wells. The use of small clay drains lined with country tiles would safely lead sullage water to the masses of vegetation to be found in each compound.

The burning of rubbish cannot be effected during the wet weather. "Roberts' incinerator" would meet the requirements of the municipality (pamphlet* enclosed).

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(*b*) *Night-soil.*—The Bandymett latrine requires repair; the floor should be of concrete cement-plastered. The square drain should be altered to the egg-shape type.

(*c*) *Palghat College Latrine.*—This has a huge space formed of brick with a tarred surface for receipt of urine and a small space for fœcal deposits. The latrine is

unsuitable. A good form of dry-earth latrine should be provided as an "object lesson" for the students. I advise the municipality to adopt the form advocated by Mr. Donaldson, Calcutta.

The conservancy of Moottantara is much neglected both in respect to night-soil and rubbish. Action is necessary by the municipality here to ensure sanitary safety.

(*d*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—The night-soil depôt is objected to by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village. It is, however, not too close to habitations if the burial of fœcal matter be carefully and properly conducted. The trenches at present employed are too deep and are irregularly placed. 18″ × 18″ is quite large enough for these. Directly a deposit is made, it should be covered with earth. A toty is retained at the depôt. Besides this man, a maistry sufficiently educated to secure a check upon the number of trips made per day should be posted here.

(*e*) *Private Scavengering.*—Only 609 houses are attended to under the private scavengering system. The arrangement of houses would lend itself fully to the method, and the municipality would be well advised in attempting to largely extend it, as required by Government (G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1891, Local and Municipal).

(*f*) There are but thirteen latrines in the whole area, and as these have rarely more than six seats each, the number is very inadequate. Equally is this the case in respect to provision for removal of night-soil, which amounts to a mere farce. There are but seven carts employed giving $2\frac{5}{6}$ cubic feet space. Even taking into consideration the peculiarities of the "paramba" system certainly not less than twenty latrines of twelve seats each should be provided. Similarly, if both private and public conservancy be properly conducted, not less than thirteen night-soil carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern should be purchased.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—The condition of the slaughter-house in the town has been under discussion for several years. I understand the municipality now intend to take action.

6. *Markets.*—A new market at a cost of Rs. 13,500 is about to be undertaken. Attention to better conservancy by provision of more suitable and numerous carts and latrines should, I think, have preceded this effort.

7. *Bandy-stands.*—Although 6 pies is exacted from each bandy-wallah, no shelter is provided for either the men or animals. A new site is about to be selected by the municipality. This should be conveniently near the proposed market, but at not less than 300 yards distance. A carefully-protected well with pump delivering into a cistern provided with taps should be a part of the arrangement, as well as efficient shelter for the bandy-wallahs and their animals.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) Grave-diggers are not licensed. Thus a new grave was found in the mosque ground of which no report had reached the municipality. Section 242 gives authority of a most useful character, and I advise that licenses be issued in future; prompt reports of burials and of adherence to necessary rules as to depth, distance of one grave from another, &c., being laid down as the conditions upon which they are granted.

(*b*) The Moplahs have a burial-ground round their musjid, which is situated in a thickly-populated part of the town. They use a well within the musjid compound and immediately beyond. They claim that they do not drink the water from these sources, but use them only for inferior domestic purposes. This cannot, however, alter the condition of danger. There seems reason to believe that an outbreak of cholera was connected with contamination of one of these wells, either direct or indirect, from the sub-soil. The question of closure is now before Government. In the meantime, the well on the road over which the municipality have control should be filled in permanently. Grave-diggers are not licensed under section 242. The Chairman brought the proposal before the council; but it was thrown out on the ground that there are no common grave-diggers. This is a very unlikely contingency, but even if true the section would cover "any person acting as such." It is most desirable that licenses should be insisted upon. It can only be by enforcing this that

burials can be conducted decently and safely; the ground would be used in systematic order, and such things as old biers and filthy cloths would not be found lying about, to the danger of persons attending funerals.

9. *Vaccination.*—Of 41 children examined haphazard in the streets, 30 were protected and 11 were not protected; of the latter, 8 had been attacked with small-pox. The following shows the results of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

Total births during preceding six months, *i.e*, from 1-7	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.					
591	271	271	..	..	..	110	210	..	45·8

10. *Registration and Special Diseases.*—(*a*) Only one registrar is employed. He is expected to search for events with the aid of seven sub-registrars (section maistries). Better arrangements are requisite. At least four registration offices should be opened in convenient parts of the municipality, the distances in an area of 12 square miles being very great. By means of tom-tom and boards placed in public places, the people should be warned as to compulsory registration; thereafter punitive measures should be employed.

(*b*) A single register in which both births and deaths are entered is at present employed. Separate volumes should be used.

(*c*) The following exhibits the results of registration :—

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.	Ratio of deaths of children above one and under five years of age per mille of the population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
1892	31·4	32·1	1·6	26·8	19·4	7·7	..	44·5	234·8	110·5
1893	31·0	26·6	1·6	8·5	19·9	11·1	..	58·9	273·7	106·0
1894	31·1	23·5	4·0	1·0	23·7	8·8	..	62·5	231·6	79·3

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—A sanitary inspector on Rs. 30 is employed. No horse allowance is given him. It seems to me out of the question to expect that correct supervision in the scattered area of this municipality can be effected by an inspector who has to depend for locomotion upon one pair of legs. He certainly should be provided with a horse allowance of Rs. 15, and be expected to give a good account of himself in the various distant parts of the municipality.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4*th March* 1895.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Palghát, at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

* * * * *

3. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Palghat Municipality.

RESOLUTION.—*Paragraph* 1.—Metal is largely used for the construction and the maintenance of roads. Gravel is used as binding material, as without binding material roads would dry and break up in hot weather.

Paragraph 2.—(*a*) With reference to a recent proposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, that "places should be stokked off in the river for bathing, washing clothes, &c., the council passed the subjoined resolution :—

"The council, though approving of the suggestion, find it impossible to adopt it owing to the situation of villages."

The river flows from east to west and several villages are situated on the southern bank of the river. If any portion of the river at the eastern end is set apart for drinking purposes, it will not be found useful to the villagers at the western end owing to the long distance they will have to walk over. The accompanying copy of the survey plan will show the situation and distance of villages. The rubbish is heaped up by the villagers on the banks and is daily removed by the sanitary establishment. Prosecution is always instituted against persons who commit nuisance in the river bed.

(*b*), (*c*) *and* (*d*) The wells at Vythianathapuram, Chunnammkara street, Weavers' street (Moplah) are private wells. The council resolve to enforce the municipal law on the owners for the improvement of the condition of these wells at their own expense.

(*e*) The Chairman has already addressed the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar as regards the diversion of the Kalpatti river water by means of anicuts up-stream. The flow in the Kannadi river in this hot weather has also been completely obstructed owing to the construction of anicuts high up the stream in the Cochin territory. The council solicit that the Government will be pleased to take such action as it may deem necessary for the prevention of obstruction of the flow in both the rivers.

Paragraph 3.—The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner as regards the Moplah street drain will be attended to. Application will be made to the manager, Mission tile works, for the supply of cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes.

The owner will be asked to fill in the Ramanji kulam under section 156 (2) of Act IV of 1884.

Paragraph 4 —(*a*) The suggestion about the backyards of the Moplahs will be attended to, although the sanitary establishment find it highly difficult to improve the sanitary condition of the Moplah quarters owing to the obstruction caused by that community. The council doubt whether they can utilize municipal funds for the purchase of small clay drains for the improvement of Moplah backyards.

From the pamphlet enclosed by the Sanitary Commissioner, it is found that a Roberts' patent refuse destructor was constructed at Nandy Bagan by the Howrah municipality at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and the council regret that in their present financial condition they are unable to construct one at Palghat.

(*b*) Provision has been made for the repair of latrines in the budget of the current year. The cart-stand latrine will be repaired in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

(*c*) A plan and estimate for a latrine at the college at a cost of Rs. 1,150 have been obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government. When funds are available, the work will be taken in hand.

The council have been doing their best for the improvement of the conservancy of Moottantara and beg to assure Government that the condition of this portion of the town has vastly improved. The private scavenging service has been extended to 25 houses in Moottantara, and night-soil is being removed every day by the municipal scavenging establishment. Moottantara is the most important portion of that part of the town where Mr. Jones proposes that the drainage scheme should be adopted. Unless the drainage scheme is adopted, no permanent improvement can be effected in Moottantara.

(*d*) The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the burial of the fœcal matter in the night-soil depôt will be carefully attended to. The council

regret of their inability to appoint a maistry for the night-soil depôt in the current year for want of funds.

(*e*) Efforts are being made for the increase in the number of houses on the private scavenging list although the public are generally unwilling to welcome this service.

(*f*) Having fields close at hand, the people do not evince a desire to use latrines. This was reported by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in his Inspection Notes of 1892, read in G.O., dated 9th January 1893, No. 1 M., in which he stated that "those (latrines) I saw were in very good order, but apparently not much resorted to," that "most people go to the fields for purposes of nature, &c." The municipal council will construct latrines when there is a demand for the same.

Paragraph 5.—The new slaughter-house is almost completed and will be ready for use in the immediate future.

Paragraph 6.—The want of a suitable market was often remarked by the Sanitary officers and noticed by Government so early as 1890 in G.O., dated 11th October 1890, No. 1512 M. The construction of the building, although long contemplated, had to be postponed year after year for want of funds. The loan required for the building had only recently been raised and the council trust that the construction of the building will be completed in the current official year.

Paragraph 7.—The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to as regards the new cart-stand which will be acquired at an early date.

Paragraph 8.—(*a*) The council do not consider it necessary to license grave-diggers under the circumstances stated in their resolution, dated 17th October 1894, No. 16, which is as follows :—

"The council do not find it necessary to take any action under this section as there are no common grave-diggers or attendants at the public burial-grounds."

(*b*) The Chairman has already addressed the Government in regard to the closure of the Moplah burial-ground, and the order of Government is awaited.

Notice has already been issued to the owner of the well to desist from using the water or permitting others to use it. In G.O., dated 13th November 1894, No. 1703 M., Mis., the Collector was asked to obtain and send to the Chemical Examiner for analysis a specimen of the water of the well near the mosque, and of the tank in the mosque compound. If the result of the analysis shows that the water of the well is impure, the council will take necessary action for the closure of the well permanently.

Paragraph 9.—The council assure Government that vaccination has been receiving the most careful attention of the Chairman, and that the result, especially in infantile vaccination, will compare favourably with that of any of the previous years in this municipality. The Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. King) has been good enough to remark since the inspection of this town in his letter to the Chairman as follows :—

"I need not state that I am fully impressed with your earnestness in advancing vaccination."

Paragraph 10.—(*a*) While approving the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion that four registration offices should be opened in the municipality, the council regret of their inability to adopt this system in the current year for want of funds.

(*b*) The Chairman has issued necessary instructions for the maintenance of separate registers for births and deaths.

Paragraph 11.—Provision will be made in the next budget for a horse allowance of Rs. 15 to the sanitary inspector, as suggested.

No. 809

Returned to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, for submission through the Collector.

2. The municipal Council's remarks on the inspection notes should be entered in the left margin opposite the notes, as required in para 2 of G.O. of 23rd Dec. 1893 No. 1765 M.

By order

Asst. Secretary

10/6/95
Forwarded
17th June 1895

To, The Chairman Municipal Council, Palghat.

Memo dtd 26/6/95

Recd 17/6/95

with enclt

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10. *Registration and Special Diseases.*—(*a*) Only one registrar is employed. He is expected to search for events with the aid of seven sub-registrars (section maistries). Better arrangements are requisite. At least four registration offices should be opened in convenient parts of the municipality, the distances in an area of 12 square miles being very great. By means of tom-tom and boards placed in public places, the people should be warned as to compulsory registration; thereafter punitive measures should be employed.

(*b*) A single register in which both births and deaths are entered is at present employed. Separate volumes should be used.

(*c*) The following exhibits the results of registration:—

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.	Ratio of deaths of children above one and under five years of age per mille of the population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
1892	31·4	32·1	1·6	26·8	19·4	7·7	..	44·5	234·8	110·5
1893	31·0	26·6	1·6	8·5	19·9	11·1	..	58·9	273·7	106·0
1894	31·1	23·5	4·0	1·0	23·7	8·8	..	62·5	231·6	79·3

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—A sanitary inspector on Rs. 30 is employed. No horse allowance is given him. It seems to me out of the question to expect that correct supervision in the scattered area of this municipality can be effected by an inspector who has to depend for locomotion upon one pair of legs. He certainly should be provided with a horse allowance of Rs. 15, and be expected to give a good account of himself in the various distant parts of the municipality.

Fort St. George,
4*th March* 1895.

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

Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Palghát, at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

* * * * *

3. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Palghat Municipality.

Resolution.—*Paragraph* 1.—Metal is largely used for the construction and the maintenance of roads. Gravel is used as binding material, as without binding material roads would dry and break up in hot weather.

Paragraph 2.—(*a*) With reference to a recent proposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, that "places should be staked off in the river for bathing, washing clothes, &c.," the council passed the subjoined resolution:—

"The council, though approving of the suggestion, find it impossible to adopt it owing to the situation of villages."

The river flows from east to west and several villages are situated on the southern bank of the river. If any portion of the river at the eastern end is set apart for drinking purposes, it will not be found useful to the villagers at the western end owing to the long distance they will have to walk over. The accompanying copy of the survey plan will show the situation and distance of villages. The rubbish is heaped up by the villagers on the banks and is daily removed by the sanitary establishment. Prosecution is always instituted against persons who commit nuisance in the river bed.

(*b*), (*c*) *and* (*d*) The wells at Vythianathapuram, Chunnamkara street, Weavers' street (Mappila) are private wells. The council resolve to enforce the municipal law on the owners for the improvement of the condition of these wells at their own expense.

(*e*) The Chairman has already addressed the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar as regards the diversion of the Kalpatti river water by means of anicuts up-stream. The flow in the Kannadi river in this hot weather has also been completely obstructed owing to the construction of anicuts high up the stream in the Cochin territory. The council solicit that the Government will be pleased to take such action as it may deem necessary for the prevention of obstruction of the flow in both the rivers.

Paragraph 3.—The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner as regards the Moplah street drain will be attended to. Application will be made to the manager, Mission tile works, for the supply of cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes.

The owner will be asked to fill in the Ramanji kulam under section 156 (2) of Act IV of 1884.

Paragraph 4.—(*a*) The suggestion about the backyards of the Mappilas will be attended to, although the sanitary establishment find it highly difficult to improve the sanitary condition of the Mappila quarters owing to the obstruction caused by that community. The council doubt whether they can utilize municipal funds for the purchase of small clay drains for the improvement of Mappila backyards.

From the pamphlet enclosed by the Sanitary Commissioner, it is found that a Roberts' patent refuse destructor was constructed at Nandy Bagan by the Howrah municipality at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and the council regret that in their present financial condition they are unable to construct one at Palghat.

(*b*) Provision has been made for the repair of latrines in the budget of the current year. The cart-stand latrine will be repaired in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

(*c*) A plan and estimate for a latrine at the college at a cost of Rs. 1,150 have been obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government. When funds are available, the work will be taken in hand.

The council have been doing their best for the improvement of the conservancy of Moottantara and beg to assure Government that the condition of this portion of the town has vastly improved. The private scavenging service has been extended to 25 houses in Moottantara, and night-soil is being removed every day by the municipal scavenging establishment. Moottantara is the most important portion of that part of the town where Mr. Jones proposes that the drainage scheme should be adopted. Unless the drainage scheme is adopted, no permanent improvement can be effected in Moottantara.

(*d*) The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the burial of the fœcal matter in the night-soil depôt will be carefully attended to. The council

Order—dated 3rd August 1895, No. 1256 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) The Sanitary Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the Chairman's remarks regarding the difficulty of protecting the Kalpathi water-supply.

(2) The practice of storing rubbish on the banks of the river is open to grave objection and should be discontinued at once.

(3) The Collector should be addressed on the subject of the obstruction to the flow of water in the Kannádi river caused by the construction of anicuts in the Cochin territory.

(4) The clay pipes required for improving the backyards of Mappila houses should not be purchased from municipal funds unless the cost can be recovered from the owners of the premises, but the Municipal Act gives the council ample power to prevent backyards from being kept in an insanitary condition.

(5) With reference to the council's remarks on paragraph 8 (*a*) of the inspection notes, its attention will be drawn to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Collector's endorsement.

(6) The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy should, in future, be invariably submitted through the Collector.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
„ Collector of Malabar.
„ Sanitary Commissioner. (with a pamphlet returned)
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 3rd Aug. 1895, No. 1256 M.

AUGUST.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. P. I. CHINNASAWMY PILLAY, Avargal, Rao Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th May 1895, No. 1569.

I have the honour to submit the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the municipal town of Palghat, and to subjoin a resolution of the council passed at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

2. The suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner are most practicable and excellent. I regret that the municipal council were unable to adopt some of his suggestions owing to their present financial difficulties.

3. As regards the licensing of grave-diggers, I consider that the council's resolution is *ultra vires* inasmuch as it is opposed to section 242 of Act IV of 1884. Section 239 is now being rigorously enforced in this municipality, and all persons having control of burial and burning grounds have been asked to give information to the sanitary inspector of all burials and burnings which take place in such grounds. If section 242 is also enforced, burials and burnings in public grounds can be conducted safely and decently, and information as regards burials and burnings will be furnished to the sanitary agency by the grave-diggers. I need scarcely mention that I entirely agree with the Sanitary Commissioner and request that, under the circumstances stated, his suggestion may be adopted.

4. With regard to the ~~Moplah~~ burial-ground the Government has since ordered, in G.O., dated 23rd April 1895, No. 691 M., Mis., that the municipal council should select two or three sites for the new burial-ground, and should take the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner on the occasion of his next visit to Palghat as to their respective merits from a sanitary point of view. The Government order has been referred to the council for disposal at their meeting to be held on the 15th May 1895.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Palghat Municipality.

Inspected 27th to 29th December 1894.

Population as per census of ..	Males		19,128
	Females		20,353
	Total ..		39,481

Roads.—On the whole, the made roads of the municipality—extending 18 miles—are in good order. Laterite is used in some cases, stone metal in others. The municipality should endeavour to use the latter solely, macadamized roads having longer life than those formed of laterite.

2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Although wells within private compounds are largely used, a favourite source of supply—especially with the higher castes—is the river Kalpatti. Ghâts lead to the river bed; near these much rubbish, and, on the banks at intervals, deposits of fœcal matter, were found. Washing of clothing, bathing and withdrawal of water for drinking purposes proceed at all points. It is high time the municipality exhibited a determination to deal with the question of the protection of this important source of water-supply. Limits should be defined by boundary marks. Defœcation and deposit of rubbish should be put an end to with a firm hand. A councillor possessed of a high class of education is in charge of the division. His influence should be brought to bear upon his less educated neighbours, and endeavours be made to inculcate habits of cleanliness in accord with the demands of caste and hygiene.

(*b*) At Vythianathapuram is a well much used by Brahmins. The parapet wall is arranged so that whilst it prevents passengers from falling in, no protection from contamination of water by drippings from feet is secured. Under section 156, either a proper parapet wall and basement should be formed, or closure should be insisted upon.

(*c*) *Chunnamkara Street.*—The basement of the well should be plastered with Portland cement, and a channel should be provided.

(*d*) *Weaver Street (~~Moplah~~) Well.*—The supply in the well is deficient on account of silting; it should be cleaned out and deepened.

(*e*) The inhabitants complain that the flow in the river Kalpatti is fast becoming too small for requirements. This is accounted for by obstruction by means of anicuts up-stream. It would appear that certain persons secured from the Collector the right to take off surplus water over temporary bunds; the condition under which this concession was made being that removal should take place by the 15th November annually. These bunds have now been made "pucca"—apparently without the Collector's authority—and, although sluices have been provided, as they are not under public control their presence does not prevent the obstruction of flow. The matter should be referred formally by the municipality to the district Revenue authorities.

3. *Removal of Sewage—~~Moplah~~ Street.*—The municipality has recently made a drain here at a cost of Rs. 150. The necessity for a drain is indubitable; but the expenditure up to date represents practically mere waste. The drain is of unlined bricks and leads the discharge "nowhere." It is very offensive. The drain should now be re-sectioned to an egg-shape, and be made impervious by cement-plastering; it should terminate either in a cesspool (to be daily emptied) or upon land under cultivation. Cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes might be secured from the Basel Mission Tile works.

The Ramanji Kulam at the back of the ~~Moplah~~ quarters receives much of the surface washings from this dirty area. It would be advisable this be filled in and a drain be made to conduct the surface water beyond this point.

4. *Rubbish Conservancy.*—(*a*) Much rubbish and soakage from sullage water are found in the backyards of ~~Moplahs.~~ These yards should be subject to systematic inspection, and the councillors should endeavour to explain to these people the necessity for not allowing sullage water to soak in the neighbourhood of their wells. The use of small clay drains lined with country tiles would safely lead sullage water to the masses of vegetation to be found in each compound.

The burning of rubbish cannot be effected during the wet weather. "Roberts' incinerator" would meet the requirements of the municipality (pamphlet* enclosed).

* To be returned.

(*b*) *Night-soil.*—The Bandymett latrine requires repair; the floor should be of concrete cement-plastered. The square drain should be altered to the egg-shape type.

(*c*) *Palghat College Latrine.*—This has a huge space formed of brick with a tarred surface for receipt of urine and a small space for fœcal deposits. The latrine is

unsuitable. A good form of dry-earth latrine should be provided as an "object lesson" for the students. I advise the municipality to adopt the form advocated by Mr. Donaldson, Calcutta.

The conservancy of Moottantara is much neglected both in respect to night-soil and rubbish. Action is necessary by the municipality here to ensure sanitary safety.

(*d*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—The night-soil depôt is objected to by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village. It is, however, not too close to habitations if the burial of fœcal matter be carefully and properly conducted. The trenches at present employed are too deep and are irregularly placed. 18″ × 18″ is quite large enough for these. Directly a deposit is made, it should be covered with earth. A toty is retained at the depôt. Besides this man, a maistry sufficiently educated to secure a check upon the number of trips made per day should be posted here.

(*e*) *Private Scavengering.*—Only 609 houses are attended to under the private scavengering system. The arrangement of houses would lend itself fully to the method, and the municipality would be well advised in attempting to largely extend it, as required by Government (G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894, Local and Municipal).

(*f*) There are but thirteen latrines in the whole area, and as these have rarely more than six seats each, the number is very inadequate. Equally is this the case in respect to provision for removal of night-soil, which amounts to a mere farce. There are but seven carts employed giving 2⅝ cubic feet space. Even taking into consideration the peculiarities of the "paramba" system certainly not less than twenty latrines of twelve seats each should be provided. Similarly, if both private and public conservancy be properly conducted, not less than thirteen night-soil carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern should be purchased.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—The condition of the slaughter-house in the town has been under discussion for several years. I understand the municipality now intend to take action.

6. *Markets.*—A new market at a cost of Rs 13,500 is about to be undertaken. Attention to better conservancy by provision of more suitable and numerous carts and latrines should, I think, have preceded this effort.

7. *Bandy-stands.*—Although 6 pies is exacted from each bandy-wallah, no shelter is provided for either the men or animals. A new site is about to be selected by the municipality. This should be conveniently near the proposed market, but at not less than 300 yards distance. A carefully-protected well with pump delivering into a cistern provided with taps should be a part of the arrangement, as well as efficient shelter for the bandy-wallahs and their animals.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) Grave-diggers are not licensed. Thus a new grave was found in the mosque ground of which no report had reached the municipality. Section 242 gives authority of a most useful character, and I advise that licenses be issued in future; prompt reports of burials and of adherence to necessary rules as to depth, distance of one grave from another, &c., being laid down as the conditions upon which they are granted.

(*b*) The ~~Moplahs~~ have a burial-ground round their musjid, which is situated in a thickly-populated part of the town. They use a well within the musjid compound and immediately beyond. They claim that they do not drink the water from these sources, but use them only for inferior domestic purposes. This cannot, however, alter the condition of danger. There seems reason to believe that an outbreak of cholera was connected with contamination of one of these wells, either direct or indirect, from the sub-soil. The question of closure is now before Government. In the meantime, the well on the road over which the municipality have control should be filled in permanently. Grave-diggers are not licensed under section 242. The Chairman brought the proposal before the council; but it was thrown out on the ground that there are no common grave-diggers. This is a very unlikely contingency, but even if true the section would cover "any person acting as such." It is most desirable that licenses should be insisted upon. It can only be by enforcing this that

burials can be conducted decently and safely; the ground would be used in systematic order, and such things as old biers and filthy cloths would not be found lying about, to the danger of persons attending funerals.

9. *Vaccination.*—Of 41 children examined haphazard in the streets, 30 were protected and 11 were not protected; of the latter, 8 had been attacked with small-pox. The following shows the results of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

Total births during preceding six months, *i.e*, from 1·7	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.					
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10. *Registration and Special Diseases.*—(*a*) Only one registrar is employed. He is expected to search for events with the aid of seven sub-registrars (section maistries). Better arrangements are requisite. At least four registration offices should be opened in convenient parts of the municipality, the distances in an area of 12 square miles being very great. By means of tom-tom and boards placed in public places, the people should be warned as to compulsory registration; thereafter punitive measures should be employed.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

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

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Palghát, at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

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RESOLUTION.—*Paragraph* 1.—Metal is largely used for the construction and the maintenance of roads. Gravel is used as binding material, as without binding material roads would dry and break up in hot weather.

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"The council, though approving of the suggestion, find it impossible to adopt it owing to the situation of villages."

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(*b*), (*c*) *and* (*d*) The wells at Vythianathapuram, Chunnammkara street, Weavers' street (~~Moplah~~) are private wells. The council resolve to enforce the municipal law on the owners for the improvement of the condition of these wells at their own expense.

(*e*) The Chairman has already addressed the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar as regards the diversion of the Kalpatti river water by means of anicuts up-stream. The flow in the Kannadi river in this hot weather has also been completely obstructed owing to the construction of anicuts high up the stream in the Cochin territory. The council solicit that the Government will be pleased to take such action as it may deem necessary for the prevention of obstruction of the flow in both the rivers.

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(*b*) Provision has been made for the repair of latrines in the budget of the current year. The cart-stand latrine will be repaired in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

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The council have been doing their best for the improvement of the conservancy of Moottantara and beg to assure Government that the condition of this portion of the town has vastly improved. The private scavenging service has been extended to 25 houses in Moottantara, and night-soil is being removed every day by the municipal scavenging establishment. Moottantara is the most important portion of that part of the town where Mr. Jones proposes that the drainage scheme should be adopted. Unless the drainage scheme is adopted, no permanent improvement can be effected in Moottantara.

(*d*) The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the burial of the fœcal matter in the night-soil depôt will be carefully attended to. The council

regret of their inability to appoint a maistry for the night-soil depôt in the current year for want of funds.

(*e*) Efforts are being made for the increase in the number of houses on the private scavenging list although the public are generally unwilling to welcome this service.

(*f*) Having fields close at hand, the people do not evince a desire to use latrines. This was reported by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in his Inspection Notes of 1892, read in G.O, dated 9th January 1893, No. 1 M., in which he stated that "those (latrines) I saw were in very good order, but apparently not much resorted to," that "most people go to the fields for purposes of nature, &c." The municipal council will construct latrines when there is a demand for the same.

Paragraph 5.—The new slaughter-house is almost completed and will be ready for use in the immediate future.

Paragraph 6.—The want of a suitable market was often remarked by the Sanitary officers and noticed by Government so early as 1890 in G.O., dated 11th October 1890, No. 1512 M. The construction of the building, although long contemplated, had to be postponed year after year for want of funds. The loan required for the building had only recently been raised and the council trust that the construction of the building will be completed in the current official year.

Paragraph 7.—The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to as regards the new cart-stand which will be acquired at an early date.

Paragraph 8.—(*a*) The council do not consider it necessary to license grave-diggers under the circumstances stated in their resolution, dated 17th October 1894, No. 16, which is as follows:—

"The council do not find it necessary to take any action under this section as there are no common grave-diggers or attendants at the public burial-grounds."

(*b*) The Chairman has already addressed the Government in regard to the closure of the Moplah burial-ground, and the order of Government is awaited.

Notice has already been issued to the owner of the well to desist from using the water or permitting others to use it. In G.O., dated 13th November 1894, No. 1703 M., Mis., the Collector was asked to obtain and send to the Chemical Examiner for analysis a specimen of the water of the well near the mosque, and of the tank in the mosque compound. If the result of the analysis shows that the water of the well is impure, the council will take necessary action for the closure of the well permanently.

Paragraph 9.—The council assure Government that vaccination has been receiving the most careful attention of the Chairman, and that the result, especially in infantile vaccination, will compare favourably with that of any of the previous years in this municipality. The Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. King) has been good enough to remark since the inspection of this town in his letter to the Chairman as follows:—

"I need not state that I am fully impressed with your earnestness in advancing vaccination."

Paragraph 10.—(*a*) While approving the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion that four registration offices should be opened in the municipality, the council regret of their inability to adopt this system in the current year for want of funds.

(*b*) The Chairman has issued necessary instructions for the maintenance of separate registers for births and deaths.

Paragraph 11.—Provision will be made in the next budget for a horse allowance of Rs. 15 to the sanitary inspector, as suggested.

C No 231/95

Plan &c connected with Palghaut Inspection Notes for 1894

Loc. & Jud. Dep.
No 2234
CURRENT No 2158/95

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government Local and Municipal Department, thro' the Collector of Malabar in continuation of No 2105 dated 20th June 1895.

R. MOBERLY

Municipal Office, Palghat 27th June 1895. } Vice-Chairman Chairman

6 JUL. 95

Forwarded.

Recd 3-7-95

For collection

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2158m

From

The Chairman, M.C.

Palghat.

No. 2234

Dated 27-6-95

Received 6-7-95

Enclosures 2

SUBJECT.

Submitting plants connected with the Palghat Inspection notes.

12/7

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 1564m of 1895, dated 10th May from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat
Current No. 2146m of 1895, dated 20th June from the —do— —do—
—do— 2158m —do— 27th June —do— —do—

Order. 3rd augt 95 No. 1256m

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The Sanitary Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the Chairman's remarks regarding the difficulty of protecting the Kalpathi water supply.

(2) The practice of shooting rubbish on the banks of the river is open to grave objection and should be discontinued at once.

(3) ~~A report will be called for in the Political Department from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin re-garding~~ The Collector should be addressed on the subject of the obstruction to the flow of water in the Kannadi river caused by the construction of anicuts in the Cochin territory.

(4) The clay pipes required for improving the backyards of Mappila houses ~~may~~ should not be purchased from Municipal funds, ~~unless~~ but the cost can be

Inspection notes.

Palghat municipality.

from the owners of the
premises but the Municipal Act gives the
Council ample power to prevent backyards from being kept in an insanitary condition.
2146 & 2158 fm

(5) With reference to the Council's remarks on para. 8 (a) of the inspection notes, its attention will be drawn to paras. 2 and 3 of the Collector's Endorsement.

C.S.
P.S.

(6) The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy should, in future, be invariably submitted through the Collector.

V.R.
25/7/95

W 30/7/95

31/7/95

To,

The Chairman, M. C. Palghat.

" Collector of Malabar.

" Sanitary Commissioner, (with a pamphlet returned)

Political Dept.

Editors' Table.

Dy/d. 27/8/95

3RD AUGUST 1895, No. 1256 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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2. The suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner are most practicable and excellent. I regret that the municipal council were unable to adopt some of his suggestions owing to their present financial difficulties.

3. As regards the licensing of grave-diggers, I consider that the council's resolution is *ultra vires* inasmuch as it is opposed to section 242 of Act IV of 1884. Section 239 is now being rigorously enforced in this municipality, and all persons having control of burial and burning grounds have been asked to give information to the sanitary inspector of all burials and burnings which take place in such grounds. If section 242 is also enforced, burials and burnings in public grounds can be conducted safely and decently, and information as regards burials and burnings will be furnished to the sanitary agency by the grave-diggers. I need scarcely mention that I entirely agree with the Sanitary Commissioner and request that, under the circumstances stated, his suggestion may be adopted.

4. With regard to the Mappila burial-ground the Government has since ordered, in G.O., dated 23rd April 1895, No. 691 M., Mis., that the municipal council should select two or three sites for the new burial-ground, and should take the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner on the occasion of his next visit to Palghat as to their respective merits from a sanitary point of view. The Government order has been referred to the council for disposal at their meeting to be held on the 15th May 1895.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 27th to 29th December 1894.

Population as per census of ..	Males	19,128
	Females	20,353
	Total ..	39,481

Roads.—On the whole, the made roads of the municipality—extending 18 miles—are in good order. Laterite is used in some cases, stone metal in others. The municipality should endeavour to use the latter solely, macadamized roads having longer life than those formed of laterite.

2. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Although wells within private compounds are largely used, a favourite source of supply—especially with the higher castes—is the river Kalpatti. Ghâts lead to the river bed; near these much rubbish, and, on the banks at intervals, deposits of fœcal matter, were found. Washing of clothing, bathing and withdrawal of water for drinking purposes proceed at all points. It is high time the municipality exhibited a determination to deal with the question of the protection of this important source of water-supply. Limits should be defined by boundary marks. Defœcation and deposit of rubbish should be put an end to with a firm hand. A councillor possessed of a high class of education is in charge of the division. His influence should be brought to bear upon his less educated neighbours, and endeavours be made to inculcate habits of cleanliness in accord with the demands of caste and hygiene.

(*b*) At Vythianathapuram is a well much used by Brahmins. The parapet wall is arranged so that whilst it prevents passengers from falling in, no protection from contamination of water by drippings from feet is secured. Under section 156, either a proper parapet wall and basement should be formed, or closure should be insisted upon.

(*c*) *Chunnamkara Street.*—The basement of the well should be plastered with Portland cement, and a channel should be provided.

(*d*) *Weaver Street* (*Mappila*) *Well.*—The supply in the well is deficient on account of silting; it should be cleaned out and deepened.

(*e*) The inhabitants complain that the flow in the river Kalpatti is fast becoming too small for requirements. This is accounted for by obstruction by means of anicuts up-stream. It would appear that certain persons secured from the Collector the right to take off surplus water over temporary bunds; the condition under which this concession was made being that removal should take place by the 15th November annually. These bunds have now been made "pucca"—apparently without the Collector's authority—and, although sluices have been provided, as they are not under public control their presence does not prevent the obstruction of flow. The matter should be referred formally by the municipality to the district Revenue authorities.

3. *Removal of Sewage—Mappila Street.*—The municipality has recently made a drain here at a cost of Rs. 150. The necessity for a drain is indubitable; but the expenditure up to date represents practically mere waste. The drain is of unlined bricks and leads the discharge "nowhere." It is very offensive. The drain should now be re-sectioned to an egg-shape, and be made impervious by cement-plastering; it should terminate either in a cesspool (to be daily emptied) or upon land under cultivation. Cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes might be secured from the Basel Mission Tile works.

The Ramanji Kulam at the back of the Mappila quarters receives much of the surface washings from this dirty area. It would be advisable that this be filled in and a drain be made to conduct the surface water beyond this point.

4. *Rubbish Conservancy.*—(*a*) Much rubbish and soakage from sullage water are found in the backyards of Mappilas. These yards should be subject to systematic inspection, and the councillors should endeavour to explain to these people the necessity for not allowing sullage water to soak in the neighbourhood of their wells. The use of small clay drains lined with country tiles would safely lead sullage water to the masses of vegetation to be found in each compound.

The burning of rubbish cannot be effected during the wet weather. "Roberts' incinerator" would meet the requirements of the municipality (pamphlet* enclosed).

* To be returned.

(*b*) *Night-soil.*—The Bandypett latrine requires repair; the floor should be of concrete cement-plastered. The square drain should be altered to the egg-shape type.

(*c*) *Palghat College Latrine.*—This has a huge space formed of brick with a tarred surface for receipt of urine and a small space for fœcal deposits. The latrine is unsuitable. A good form of dry-earth latrine should be provided as an "object lesson" for the students. I advise the municipality to adopt the form advocated by Mr. Donaldson, Calcutta.

The conservancy of Moottantara is much neglected both in respect to night-soil and rubbish. Action is necessary by the municipality here to ensure sanitary safety.

(*d*) *Night-soil Depôt.*—The night-soil depôt is objected to by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village. It is, however, not too close to habitations if the burial of fœcal matter be carefully and properly conducted. The trenches at present employed are too deep and are irregularly placed. 18″ × 18″ is quite large enough for these. Directly a deposit is made, it should be covered with earth. A toti is retained at the depôt. Besides this man, a maistry sufficiently educated to secure a check upon the number of trips made per day should be posted here.

(*e*) *Private Scavengering.*—Only 609 houses are attended to under the private scavengering system. The arrangement of houses would lend itself fully to the method, and the municipality would be well advised in attempting to largely extend it, as required by Government (G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894, Local and Municipal).

(*f*) There are but thirteen latrines in the whole area, and as these have rarely more than six seats each, the number is very inadequate. Equally is this the case in respect to provision for removal of night-soil, which amounts to a mere farce. There are but seven carts employed giving 2⅔ cubic feet space. Even taking into consideration the peculiarities of the "paramba" system certainly not less than twenty latrines of twelve seats each should be provided. Similarly, if both private and public conservancy be properly conducted, not less than thirteen night-soil carts of Richardson and Cruddas' (200 gallon) pattern should be purchased.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—The condition of the slaughter-house in the town has been under discussion for several years. I understand the municipality now intend to take action.

6. *Markets.*—A new market at a cost of Rs. 13,500 is about to be undertaken. Attention to better conservancy by provision of more suitable and numerous carts and latrines should, I think, have preceded this effort.

7. *Bandy-stands.*—Although 6 pies is exacted from each bandy-wallah, no shelter is provided for either the men or animals. A new site is about to be selected by the municipality. This should be conveniently near the proposed market, but at not less than 300 yards distance. A carefully-protected well with pump delivering into a cistern provided with taps should be a part of the arrangement, as well as efficient shelter for the bandy-wallahs and their animals.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) Grave-diggers are not licensed. Thus a new grave was found in the mosque ground of which no report had reached the municipality. Section 242 gives authority of a most useful character, and I advise that licenses be issued in future; prompt reports of burials and of adherence to necessary rules as to depth, distance of one grave from another, &c., being laid down as the conditions upon which they are granted.

(*b*) The Mappilas have a burial-ground round their musjid, which is situated in a thickly-populated part of the town. They use a well within the musjid compound and immediately beyond. They claim that they do not drink the water from these sources, but use them only for inferior domestic purposes. This cannot, however, alter the condition of danger. There seems reason to believe that an outbreak of cholera was connected with contamination of one of these wells, either direct or indirect, from the sub-soil. The question of closure is now before Government. In the meantime, the well on the road over which the municipality have control should be filled in permanently. Grave-diggers are not licensed under section 242. The Chairman brought the proposal before the council; but it was thrown out on the ground that there are no common grave-diggers. This is a very unlikely contingency, but even if true the section would cover "any person acting as such." It is most desirable that licenses should be insisted upon. It can only be by enforcing this that

burials can be conducted decently and safely; the ground would be used in systematic order, and such things as old biers and filthy cloths would not be found lying about, to the danger of persons attending funerals.

9. *Vaccination.*—Of 41 children examined haphazard in the streets, 30 were protected and 11 were not protected; of the latter, 8 had been attacked with small-pox. The following shows the results of vaccination during the last six-monthly period :—

Total births during preceding six months, *i.e*, from 1·7	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.					
591	271	271	..	..	..	110	210	..	45·8

10. *Registration and Special Diseases.*—(*a*) Only one registrar is employed. He is expected to search for events with the aid of seven sub-registrars (section maistries). Better arrangements are requisite. At least four registration offices should be opened in convenient parts of the municipality, the distances in an area of 12 square miles being very great. By means of tom-tom and boards placed in public places, the people should be warned as to compulsory registration; thereafter punitive measures should be employed.

(*b*) A single register in which both births and deaths are entered is at present employed. Separate volumes should be used.

(*c*) The following exhibits the results of registration :—

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death ratio per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.	Ratio of deaths of children above one and under five years of age per mille of the population of that age.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
1892	31·4	32·1	1·6	26·8	19·4	7·7	..	44·5	234·8	110·5
1893	31·0	26·6	1·6	8·5	19·9	11·1	..	58·9	273·7	106·0
1894	31·1	23·5	4·0	1·0	23·7	8·8	..	62·5	231·6	79·3

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—A sanitary inspector on Rs. 30 is employed. No horse allowance is given him. It seems to me out of the question to expect that correct supervision in the scattered area of this municipality can be effected by an inspector who has to depend for locomotion upon one pair of legs. He certainly should be provided with a horse allowance of Rs. 15, and be expected to give a good account of himself in the various distant parts of the municipality.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1895.

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

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Palghát, at their meeting held on the 3rd April 1895.

* * * * *

3. Read inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Palghat Municipality.

RESOLUTION.—*Paragraph* 1.—Metal is largely used for the construction and the maintenance of roads. Gravel is used as binding material, as without binding material roads would dry and break up in hot weather.

Paragraph 2.—(*a*) With reference to a recent proposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, that "places should be staked off in the river for bathing, washing clothes, &c.," the council passed the subjoined resolution :—

"The council, though approving of the suggestion, find it impossible to adopt it owing to the situation of villages."

The river flows from east to west and several villages are situated on the southern bank of the river. If any portion of the river at the eastern end is set apart for drinking purposes, it will not be found useful to the villagers at the western end owing to the long distance they will have to walk over. The accompanying copy of the survey plan will show the situation and distance of villages. The rubbish is heaped up by the villagers on the banks and is daily removed by the sanitary establishment. Prosecution is always instituted against persons who commit nuisance in the river bed.

(*b*), (*c*) *and* (*d*) The wells at Vythianathapuram, Chunnamkara street, Weavers' street (Mappila) are private wells. The council resolve to enforce the municipal law on the owners for the improvement of the condition of these wells at their own expense.

(*e*) The Chairman has already addressed the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar as regards the diversion of the Kalpatti river water by means of anicuts up-stream. The flow in the Kannadi river in this hot weather has also been completely obstructed owing to the construction of anicuts high up the stream in the Cochin territory. The council solicit that the Government will be pleased to take such action as it may deem necessary for the prevention of obstruction of the flow in both the rivers.

Paragraph 3.—The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner as regards the Mappila street drain will be attended to. Application will be made to the manager, Mission tile works, for the supply of cheap, glazed, half-drain pipes.

The owner will be asked to fill in the Ramanji kulam under section 156 (2) of Act IV of 1884.

Paragraph 4.—(*a*) The suggestion about the backyards of the Mappilas will be attended to, although the sanitary establishment find it highly difficult to improve the sanitary condition of the Mappila quarters owing to the obstruction caused by that community. The council doubt whether they can utilize municipal funds for the purchase of small clay drains for the improvement of Mappila backyards.

From the pamphlet enclosed by the Sanitary Commissioner, it is found that a Roberts' patent refuse destructor was constructed at Nandy Bagan by the Howrah municipality at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and the council regret that in their present financial condition they are unable to construct one at Palghat.

(*b*) Provision has been made for the repair of latrines in the budget of the current year. The cart-stand latrine will be repaired in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

(*c*) A plan and estimate for a latrine at the college at a cost of Rs. 1,150 have been obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government. When funds are available, the work will be taken in hand.

The council have been doing their best for the improvement of the conservancy of Moottantara and beg to assure Government that the condition of this portion of the town has vastly improved. The private scavenging service has been extended to 25 houses in Moottantara, and night-soil is being removed every day by the municipal scavenging establishment. Moottantara is the most important portion of that part of the town where Mr. Jones proposes that the drainage scheme should be adopted. Unless the drainage scheme is adopted, no permanent improvement can be effected in Moottantara.

(*d*) The suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the burial of the fœcal matter in the night-soil depôt will be carefully attended to. The council

(5) With reference to the council's remarks on paragraph 8 (*a*) of the inspection notes, its attention will be drawn to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Collector's endorsement.

(6) The inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy should, in future, be invariably submitted through the Collector.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
" Collector of Malabar.
" Sanitary Commissioner (with a pamphlet returned).
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Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

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