

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

TH JANUARY 1895, No. M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. P. KRISHNASAMY AIYAR Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevely, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Tinnevely), dated 19th December 1894, No. 458.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for 1894, together with the replies of the council passed at their meeting held on the 10th December 1894, which are entered in the other half-margin so as to face the notes.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

TINNEVELLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 11th and 12th September 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 ..	{ Males	::	::	::	11,759
	{ Females	::	::	::	13,009

Total ..					24,768

Inspection Notes.

This is a very insanitary and over-crowded town, comparatively little rubbish or sewage being removed from the inhabited area. The result is what might be expected, viz., that cholera visits the town nearly every year.

2. Roads.—The main roads were in fair order and well swept, but the side streets and lanes are in most cases freely used as urinals and latrines at night. The police should be warned to take more energetic action in this matter. The road leading to the rubbish depôt was in bad order.

Chairman's Remarks.

The pits in backyards are being filled up and so hereafter the rubbish will increase. There being no regular drainage system, sewage in large quantities cannot find outlet.

The police have been addressed on the subject.

3. *Removal of Rubbish.*—There are 143 dust-bins, of which 122 are moveable iron ones. This is an increase of only two during the year, and as there is only one bin for every 173 of the population, the council would do well to steadily increase the number year by year. The rubbish is carted to the depôt at Ramayanpatti, 1½ miles distant from town, and there divided into two portions, the combustible being burned and the remainder heaped on the ground close by. The ashes are used to mix with the night-soil. The cinerator is constructed on a bad plan; it should be pulled down and rebuilt on similar lines to the one in use at Palamcottah. The depôt is much too far from town and entails a great amount of unnecessary work on the carting establishment. The amount realized last year from the sale of night-soil and rubbish was Rs. 110.

As before remarked, very little rubbish comparatively is removed from the town, the greater portion being stored in pits in backyards. Almost every backyard has a large and deep pit in one corner, into which all household refuse and cow-dung, &c., is thrown. As this pit also serves as a private latrine, the amount and extent of soil, air and water contamination may be imagined. Although this state of affairs has been repeatedly pointed out, yet I am not aware that any practical steps have been taken to mend matters. Until all such pits are filled up and the rubbish that now finds its way into them is removed daily from the town, it is hopeless to look for any improvement in the public health.

4. *Conservancy.*—There are twenty-four public latrines, of which fifteen are open-spaces with masonry, tatty or mud walls, and nine are iron ones. Of these latter, two are Horbury's, and the rest arranged for buckets, but at present without them, as they are reported to be stolen. Arrangements could however easily be made for securing them by means of chain, or bar and padlock. The night-soil is still stored in baskets. It is removed to the same depôt as the rubbish and there buried along with the ashes in pits 6 feet deep. If the depôt is removed to a site nearer the town (as it should be) I would recommend the council to adopt the shallow-trench system, or to manufacture poudrette on platforms as is now done in Mangalore. By this means only, chance

Additional dust-bins will be sent for as far as funds permit.

This will be done during the course of the year.

This forms part of the private scavenging system which is being improved.

This will be experimented upon.

This will be discontinued.

No nearer site is available for the present and the system now being followed is almost similar to it.

	rs.	
One sanitary inspector ..	35	of water contamination by soakage is avoided. The strength and cost of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin.
Two sub-inspectors ..	24	
Six peons ..	30	
Forty-three sweepers ..	215	
Fourteen scavengers ..	70	
Total monthly cost ..	374	

Private Scavenging.—The number of privies cleaned by the private scavenging agency is only 144—an insignificant number when compared with the number of as-

Years.	Number of houses cleaned.	sessed houses, viz., 6,912.
1889-90 ..	72	The table in the margin will demonstrate how slow
1890-91 ..	54	
1891-92 ..	110	
1892-93 ..	124	
1893-94 ..	144	

has been the increase; the very great importance of this branch of the council's duties having evidently been overlooked hitherto. The staff consists of one inspector on Rs. 10 and three scavengers on Rs. 5 each. A census of all latrines should at once be undertaken by house-to-house visitation, and on this as a basis the required staff of scavengers and carts can easily be calculated. But, as the Collector remarked in paragraph 7 of his endorsement on the annual report of the municipality (G.O., dated 25th July 1894, No. 970 M.), "a vast deal remains, however, to be done before the service can have any appreciable effect on the sanitary condition of the municipality; nor is there likely to be any voluntary extension of the service so long as the legal provisions against insanitary premises are allowed to remain practically a dead letter."

5. *Drainage.*—The main street drains are of the usual U section, but are kept fairly clean by flushing from the channels. The smaller streets are without drains, save for the ordinary cuts for surface water. Many of these lead into the channels from which the drinking-water of the town is largely drawn. The drains in Weaver's street, for instance, discharge into a channel where I saw people bathing, washing clothes and drawing water for domestic use.

The municipality clean out 240 cess-pools daily, the contents of which are to be utilised for a sewage farm when a site for one is procured. This is practically all the sullage water removed from the town, and must be regarded as a mere

This is being done.

Under G.O., No. 1671, dated 10th November 1894, the services of a competent person are promised during 1896-97.

The land is being bargained for.

drop in the bucket when compared with the total quantity produced in the town and finding its way into the pits in the backyards.

6. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply is obtained from irrigation channels which supply water from the Tambraparni river. These channels are open to every sort of pollution, not only in the town but in the whole of their course, and must be one of the main causes of the frequent visitations of cholera. It is impossible to guard them effectually and I would therefore recommend that the scheme for pumping water from the sub-soil stream of the Tambraparni be thoroughly examined once more. Financially the scheme might be possible if the sister municipality of Palamecottah and the district board were to share the expense. There is a large population near the railway station which could be supplied as well as the two municipalities, and for them the district board might very well contribute a moiety of the expense.

7. *Markets.*—The Pennington market is in the centre of the town and consists of rows of tiled sheds with unpaved space between. Some new sheds have been built during the year, and they are certainly an improvement on the old unpaved structures. The floors should be plastered with cement so that they may be conveniently flushed daily. The meat and fish market are in one compound to the north of the town. The area and stalls are unpaved and the meat is exposed on old boxes. The stalls should be cemented and stone-slab tables provided for the butchers. It would be as well also if the fish market could be removed to a distance from the meat, as clouds of flies are attracted by the fish.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—An average of seven sheep are killed daily, and are said to be inspected by the medical officer. The slaughter-house is a tiled shed with a yard paved with tiles in chunam. The joints ought to be pointed with cement, not lime.

9. *Disposal of the Dead.*—No practical steps appear to have been taken to close the burial-grounds on the banks of the channels, though for some years past this has been recommended as an important sanitary object.

Under G.O., No. 1410, dated 9th October 1894, the municipality has to contribute towards the scheme to be undertaken by the district board.

This will be done during the course of the year.

The former work will be carried out at once and the latter as funds permit. These will be separated now to a distance from each other.

This will be done at once.

The Chairman will address the Government separately.

10. *Vaccination* has been compulsory since 1886, but a considerable proportion of the youthful population are still unprotected. Out of 136 school children examined, 116 were found to have been vaccinated, 15 were unprotected and 5 showed marks of small-pox. In the year ending with February 1894 the number of births registered was 989, of which 358 only have been vaccinated, 323 have died or left, leaving 308 unprotected. Of 182 cases sent for prosecution to the magistrate it is reported that notices were issued in the case of 30 only. It is hoped that the provisions of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, will serve to alter this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

First-class Vaccinator Kandimadinada Pillai has 11 years' service. Pay Rs. 15. Keeps his registers in Tamil.

Of sixteen cases marked for identification, seven could not be found and nine were successful. In five of these nine cases the results were wrongly entered in the register, and one case marked as unsuccessful proved to have six good marks. It is evident that the vaccinator has systematically falsified his register, and I would recommend therefore that his services be dispensed with and a more reliable man obtained.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of September.
Number vaccinated	803	1,155	1,526	1,933	1,788	1,465
" " successfully	760	1,113	1,501	1,829	1,732	1,416
" " under one year of age	237	360	533	662	840	609
" " verified by inspecting officers	105	528	470	511	735	..
Births	644	604	771	886	969	658

11. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12-8-0 is employed, and he keeps the books neatly in English. About half the entries are obtained from people who voluntarily come to the office. The number of prosecutions for failure to register births and deaths was sixty.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of September.
Deaths from—						
Cholera	130	217	183	70	89	250
Small-pox	7	50	37	9	9	9
Fevers	62	62	56	132	152	56
Dysentery and diarrhoea	137	71	80	106	132	73
Other causes	468	365	368	484	528	353
Total	804	765	724	801	910	741
Death-rate per mille	34.6	32.9	29.2	32.3	36.7	44.9
Births	638	604	771	886	969	658
Birth-rate per mille	27.4	26.0	31.1	35.8	39.1	39.8

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed)
19th November 1894.

W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., Surgn.-Captn.,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 2071-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevely (through the Collector) with the request that he will communicate to this office the date on which he proposes to place the notes before a meeting of his council.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th November 1894.

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

Forwarded to the Chairman.

30th November 1894.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Ag. Collector.

Forwarded.

21st December 1894.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Ag. Collector.

CAO 329/45m

Tinnevely

PS
N
PS

order 29/1/95 - No 136m

Recorded.

2. The further communication regarding the closure of the objectionable burial and burning grounds promised by the Chairman will be awaited.

PS
29/1/95

M. R. Ry.

To
The Chairman m. r. Tinnevely
Collector of Tinnevely
Sanitary Commissioner
Engineer
Editors Table.

6/2/95

29TH JANUARY 1895, No. 136 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. P. KRISHNASAMY AIYAR Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevely, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Tinnevely), dated 19th December 1894, No. 458.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893, I have the honour to forward the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for 1894, together with the replies of the council passed at their meeting held on the 10th December 1894, which are entered in the other half-margin so as to face the notes.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

TINNEVELLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 11th and 12th September 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 ..	{ Males	::	::	::	11,759
	{ Females	::	::	::	13,009
Total ..					24,768

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

This is a very insanitary and overcrowded town, comparatively little rubbish or sewage being removed from the inhabited area. The result is what might be expected, viz., that cholera visits the town nearly every year.

The pits in backyards are being filled up and so hereafter the rubbish will increase. There being no regular drainage system, sewage in large quantities cannot find outlet.

2. Roads.—The main roads were in fair order and well swept, but the side streets and lanes are in most cases freely used as urinals and latrines at night. The police should be warned to take more energetic action in this matter. The road leading to the rubbish depôt was in bad order.

The police have been addressed on the subject.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

3. *Removal of Rubbish.*—There are 143 dust-bins, of which 122 are moveable iron ones. This is an increase of only two during the year, and as there is only one bin for every 173 of the population, the council would do well to steadily increase the number year by year. The rubbish is carted to the depôt at Ramayanpatti, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from town, and there divided into two portions, the combustible being burned and the remainder heaped on the ground close by. The ashes are used to mix with the night-soil. The cinerator is constructed on a bad plan; it should be pulled down and rebuilt on similar lines to the one in use at Palamcottah. The depôt is much too far from town and entails a great amount of unnecessary work on the carting establishment. The amount realized last year from the sale of night-soil and rubbish was Rs. 110.

As before remarked, very little rubbish comparatively is removed from the town, the greater portion being stored in pits in backyards. Almost every backyard has a large and deep pit in one corner, into which all household refuse and cow-dung, &c., is thrown. As this pit also serves as a private latrine, the amount and extent of soil, air and water contamination may be imagined. Although this state of affairs has been repeatedly pointed out, yet I am not aware that any practical steps have been taken to mend matters. Until all such pits are filled up and the rubbish that now finds its way into them is removed daily from the town, it is hopeless to look for any improvement in the public health.

4. *Conservancy.*—There are twenty-four public latrines, of which fifteen are open-spaces with masonry, tatty or mud walls, and nine are iron ones. Of these latter, two are Horbury's, and the rest arranged for buckets, but at present without them, as they are reported to be stolen. Arrangements could however easily be made for securing them by means of chain, or bar and padlock. The night-soil is still stored in baskets. It is removed to the same depôt as the rubbish and there buried along with the ashes in pits 6 feet deep. If the depôt is removed to a site nearer the town (as it should be) I would recommend the council to adopt the shallow-trench system, or to manufacture poudrette on platforms as is now done in Mangalore. By this means only, chance

Additional dust-bins will be sent for as far as funds permit.

This will be done during the course of the year.

This forms part of the private scavenging system which is being improved.

This will be experimented upon.

This will be discontinued.

No nearer site is available for the present and the system now being followed is almost similar to it.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

of water contamination by soakage is avoided. The strength and cost of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin.

One sanitary inspector	..	Rs. 35
Two sub-inspectors	..	24
Six peons	..	30
Forty-three sweepers	..	215
Fourteen scavengers	..	70

Total monthly cost .. 374

Private Scavenging.—The number of privies cleaned by the private scavenging agency is only 144—an insignificant number when compared with the number of as-

Years.	Number of houses cleaned.	Assessed houses, viz.,
1889-90 ..	72	6,912.
1890-91 ..	54	The table in
1891-92 ..	110	the margin
1892-93 ..	124	will demon-
1893-94 ..	144	strate how slow

has been the increase; the very great importance of this branch of the council's duties having evidently been overlooked hitherto. The staff consists of one inspector on Rs. 10 and three scavengers on Rs. 5 each. A census of all latrines should at once be undertaken by house-to-house visitation, and on this as a basis the required staff of scavengers and carts can easily be calculated. But, as the Collector remarked in paragraph 7 of his endorsement on the annual report of the municipality (G.O., dated 25th July 1894, No. 970 M.), "a vast deal remains, however, to be done before the service can have any appreciable effect on the sanitary condition of the municipality; nor is there likely to be any voluntary extension of the service so long as the legal provisions against insanitary premises are allowed to remain practically a dead letter."

5. *Drainage.*—The main street drains are of the usual U section, but are kept fairly clean by flushing from the channels. The smaller streets are without drains, save for the ordinary cuts for surface water. Many of these lead into the channels from which the drinking-water of the town is largely drawn. The drains in Weaver's street, for instance, discharge into a channel where I saw people bathing, washing clothes and drawing water for domestic use.

The municipality clean out 240 cess-pools daily, the contents of which are to be utilised for a sewage farm when a site for one is procured. This is practically all the sullage water removed from the town, and must be regarded as a mere

This is being done.

Under G.O., No. 1671, dated 10th November 1894, the services of a competent person are promised during 1896-97.

The land is being bargained for.

Inspection Notes.

drop in the bucket when compared with the total quantity produced in the town and finding its way into the pits in the backyards.

6. *Water-supply*.—The water-supply is obtained from irrigation channels which supply water from the Tambraparni river. These channels are open to every sort of pollution, not only in the town but in the whole of their course, and must be one of the main causes of the frequent visitations of cholera. It is impossible to guard them effectually and I would therefore recommend that the scheme for pumping water from the sub-soil stream of the Tambraparni be thoroughly examined once more. Financially the scheme might be possible if the sister municipality of Palamecottah and the district board were to share the expense. There is a large population near the railway station which could be supplied as well as the two municipalities, and for them the district board might very well contribute a moiety of the expense.

7. *Markets*.—The Pennington market is in the centre of the town and consists of rows of tiled sheds with unpaved space between. Some new sheds have been built during the year, and they are certainly an improvement on the old unpaved structures. The floors should be plastered with cement so that they may be conveniently flushed daily. The meat and fish market are in one compound to the north of the town. The area and stalls are unpaved and the meat is exposed on old boxes. The stalls should be cemented and stone-slab tables provided for the butchers. It would be as well also if the fish market could be removed to a distance from the meat, as clouds of flies are attracted by the fish.

8. *Slaughter-house*.—An average of seven sheep are killed daily, and are said to be inspected by the medical officer. The slaughter-house is a tiled shed with a yard paved with tiles in chunam. The joints ought to be pointed with cement, not lime.

9. *Disposal of the Dead*.—No practical steps appear to have been taken to close the burial-grounds on the banks of the channels, though for some years past this has been recommended as an important sanitary object.

Chairman's Remarks.

Under G.O., No. 1410, dated 9th October 1894, the municipality has to contribute towards the scheme to be undertaken by the district board.

This will be done during the course of the year.

The former work will be carried out at once and the latter as funds permit. These will be separated now to a distance from each other.

This will be done at once.

The Chairman will address the Government separately.

Inspection Notes.

10. *Vaccination* has been compulsory since 1886, but a considerable proportion of the youthful population are still unprotected. Out of 136 school children examined, 116 were found to have been vaccinated, 15 were unprotected and 5 showed marks of small-pox. In the year ending with February 1894 the number of births registered was 989, of which 358 only have been vaccinated, 323 have died or left, leaving 308 unprotected. Of 182 cases sent for prosecution to the magistrate it is reported that notices were issued in the case of 30 only. It is hoped that the provisions of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, will serve to alter this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

First-class Vaccinator Kandimadinada Pillai has 11 years' service. Pay Rs. 15. Keeps his registers in Tamil.

Of sixteen cases marked for identification, seven could not be found and nine were successful. In five of these nine cases the results were wrongly entered in the register, and one case marked as unsuccessful proved to have six good marks. It is evident that the vaccinator has systematically falsified his register, and I would recommend therefore that his services be dispensed with and a more reliable man obtained.

Considering the past services of the vaccinator, the council are of opinion that suspension for a month and a warning are sufficient (M.R.Ry. S. Palaniyandi Mudaliyar Avargal dissenting).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of September.
Number vaccinated	803	1,155	1,526	1,933	1,788	1,465
" " successfully	760	1,113	1,501	1,829	1,732	1,416
" " under one year of age	237	360	533	662	840	609
" verified by inspecting officers	105	528	470	511	735	..
Births	644	604	771	886	969	658

11. *Registration*.—One registrar on Rs. 12-8-0 is employed, and he keeps the books neatly in English. About half the entries are obtained from people who voluntarily come to the office. The number of prosecutions for failure to register births and deaths was sixty.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of September.
Deaths from—						
Cholera	130	217	183	70	89	250
Small-pox	7	50	37	9	9	9
Fevers	62	62	56	132	152	56
Dysentery and diarrhoea	137	71	80	106	132	73
Other causes	468	365	368	484	528	353
Total	804	765	724	801	910	741
Death-rate per mille	34.6	32.9	29.2	32.3	36.7	44.9
Births	638	604	771	886	969	658
Birth-rate per mille	27.4	26.0	31.1	35.8	39.1	39.8

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed)
19th November 1894.

W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., Surgn.-Captn.,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. San'y. Commr.

No. 2071-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevely (through the Collector) with the request that he will communicate to this office the date on which he proposes to place the notes before a meeting of his council.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th November 1894.

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

Forwarded to the Chairman.

30th November 1894.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Ag. Collector.

Forwarded.

21st December 1894.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 29th January 1895, No. 136 M., Local and Municipal.
Recorded.

2. The further communication regarding the closure of the objectionable burial and burning grounds, promised by the Chairman, will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raiff,

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 29th Jan. 1895, No. 136 M.

JANUARY.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, Deputy Sanitary
Commissioner's — on the Tinnevely Muni-
cipality.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Read again G.O. No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH SITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.