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[L. & M. 2,900—10-3-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 302/m

DATED 26th February 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

26/2 Proof 9/2

26 302

TH FEBRUARY 1895, No. & M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. J. M. B. ROCHE VICTORIA, Avergal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tuticorin, 23rd January 1895, No. 25.

I have the honour to forward herewith the inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with replies noted against the margin of the inspection note.

2. A copy of the resolution of the council on the subject is enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

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

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 5th and 6th September 1894.

Population per census of 1891—

	NO.
Males	13,713
Females	11,394
Total ..	25,107

Inspection Notes.

This busy town is growing rapidly, having added one-half to its population in ten years. The council should therefore be on the alert to prevent overcrowding, and when any new streets are being built should see that they are properly laid out to begin with on plans approved by the Sanitary Board. If this rule had been observed in the past, the present narrow crooked lanes, which are so difficult to clean, would never have come into existence. The soil on which the town is situated is pure sand with water within a few feet of the surface. This water is brackish and must be highly charged with organic matter, as no sewage finds its way out of the town, except what is contained in the 177 cess-pits which are cleaned daily by municipal agency.

Chairman's Remarks

Inspection Notes.

2. *Dwellings.*—There are a great many thatched houses in the paracherries and poorer quarters, and in these places also considerable overcrowding exists. The council should see to it that broad streets at right angles to the sea beach are opened out, so as to let in the fresh breeze as much as possible.

3. *Roads.*—With the exception of the Great Cotton road, the roads at the time of inspection were not in good repair, though they compared favourably with those outside municipal limits. The metal at present used seems to crumble down into dust very easily and probably harder stone, though having to be brought from a greater distance, would in the end prove more economical at least for those roads over which the heavy cotton traffic passes. The sandy soil renders a large outlay on a good foundation—a necessity to begin with. The main streets are well swept, but the lanes are largely used as latrines and in some places refuse after fish cleaning was present, *e.g.*, Kursadi lane.

4. *Removal of rubbish.*—There are 126 dust-bins, of which 83 are moveable corrugated iron structures, or an increase of eleven during the year. This number should be rapidly increased, so that people may have no excuse for throwing out rubbish into the streets promiscuously as they do at present.

The rubbish is removed in eight carts to three depôts, where it is sifted; the combustible part being burnt and the rest accumulating in huge heaps. This is being used as manure for a municipal garden which ought to encourage cultivators to purchase in future. Only Rs. 10 was realized by sale of rubbish last year. The depôt at salt pans road south of the town is full and should now be levelled and cultivated, a new site being chosen for the deposit of rubbish in the meantime.

5. *Conservancy.*—There are sixteen public latrines, of which six are of Horbury's patent iron type, one masonry, and nine tatty enclosures. For a town with such porous soil as Tuticorin the open space type are most objectionable and should at once be replaced by latrines built on the standard plan. I was pleased to see that the Horbury's latrines are placed in crowded localities and not situated far from houses on the outskirts of the town as is too often the case elsewhere. More latrines should be

Chairman's Remarks.

Dust-bins are being increased year after year by twenty. Even after the inspection twenty dust-bins have been made.

This depôt is very close to the salt factory and the sea and the soil is quite unsuitable for cultivation of any kind.

The council will be glad to place some iron latrines in the beach if they can only get suitable places to stick them in.

Inspection Notes.

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Some of the tatty latrines appeared to act merely as sign posts, for the ground around was much more used than the inside, *e.g.*, at *David Vilai;* where also acres of ground covered with prickly-pear offered ready shelter. Probably want of privacy in these "open space" latrines may be partly the cause of this state of affairs. More iron latrines on sound principles are urgently required. There are three night-soil depôts—north, south and west of the town—where the excreta are buried in shallow pits at hap-hazard. The trenches, which should not be more than 18 inches deep, should be arranged regularly in rows, and an endeavour should be made to sell the poudrette to the manufacturers of bone manure if local cultivators cannot be got to use it. I would recommend the councillors to inspect the jail garden at Palamcottah, where they may see excellent vegetables growing on ground into which night-soil is being constantly trenched. There was no sale of night-soil last year. The eight night-soil carts are of wood and, as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, "are very unsuitable and should be replaced by good air-tight iron ones."

Private scavenging.—The number of private latrines cleansed by municipal agency is 926, but, as remarked by the Collector in paragraph 8 of his endorsement on the municipal report for last year (G.O., dated 10th August 1894, No. 1061 M., Local and Municipal), "the number of houses served bears a very small proportion to the number brought under municipal

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It is already arranged to place an iron latrine similar to the one near the railway station for females and this will be done during the current year.

Additional scavengers have been provided for in the budget solely for the purpose of detailing them to attend to some of the latrines which are more freely resorted to.

This place is almost inhabited by low castemen and coolies who are quite indifferent. The prickly-pear on this side will soon be cleared out. The prickly-pear cutter is now engaged in removing the stuff within the heart of the town.

Iron latrines will be substituted in due course as funds permit, and every year two or more are purchased.

The night-soil will, in future, be buried as instructed, although there will be no demand in the town for it. Certainly it would not pay the cost of sending the poudrette to the manufacturers. No cultivation can be expected to be done in this town until the water-supply scheme is matured.

An air-tight iron night-soil cart has been already ordered for.

With reference to the remarks that the number of houses which utilized the private scavenging service bears a small proportion to the number of houses brought under municipal taxation, it must be observed that, in a commercial seaport

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	Rs.
2 sanitary inspectors	50
5 peons	41
20 sweepers	120
6 scavengers	30
5 sewage cartmen	30
2 cinerator men	12
1 prickly-pear cutter ..	6
1 drain cleaner	6
Total monthly cost ..	295

I think the number of scavengers should be greatly increased and, as there are only two drains in the town, I believe the sweepers could easily clean these in addition to their present work thus getting rid of the drain cleaner. The narrow lanes are in great need of attention and require the services of scavengers, and it is evident that six persons with sixteen latrines to look after have not leisure to attend properly to this.

6. *Drainage.*—Only two streets have properly-constructed drains; and that in like this town, there are many many places or buildings which are solely utilized for places of business and there are also many huts and small houses lying about the outskirts of the town which also do not need the service. However the councillors are trying to devote their attention to this item and increase the scavenging service. No doubt steps will be also taken under section 221 of the Act.

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The idea of reclaiming this tank with a view to converting it into a cart-stand is deferred for the present pending the water-supply scheme.

7. *Water-supply.*—For seven or eight months of the year water is supplied from Korampallam tank 4 miles from Tuticorin. The water comes in an open channel to a reservoir at Melúr, from whence it is distributed through masonry conduits to various parts of the town, as many as 32 wells being connected with these. These conduits are not water-tight and must permit of an intercharge with water in the subsoil which as I have shown above, must be highly charged with sewage. At the time of inspection no water reached the town from the tank and the inhabitants had to resort to shallow pits dug in the sand alongside the supply channel, or other parts in the outskirts of the town. I visited the wells at Pasu Parai where women might be seen laboriously drawing a mixture of water and sand, and by hard work filling a chatty in 15 minutes; needless to say there are numerous quarrels over the scanty supply, and I think that the council should be called upon to decide speedily what they mean to do to remedy this pitiful state of affairs.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—The mutton slaughter-house is very confined as to floor space and there are no proper drains. The contents of the catch pits are baled out on to the ground adjacent and the ordure is buried 12 yards off. This should all be removed in an iron cart to the rubbish depôts. The present site is not a good one, and I would recommend the council to build a new slaughter-house for sheep and cattle on a part of the swamp tank land. There is no cattle slaughter-house and the place where beef is sold is a most unsuitable structure.

The offal of the slaughter-house is always removed and buried along with night-soil.

Looking out for a suitable site for slaughtering beef which will be decided shortly.

9. *Markets.*—There are two private markets. The general market consists of rows of tiled sheds with sandy ground between. It was in fair order, but the place is constructed on a bad principle and

can never prove satisfactory. The municipality should select a central site and build a public market on correct principles as soon as possible.

There are no funds to build a market.

10. *Cart-stands.*—There are eleven private cart-stands from which a revenue of Rs. 178-2-0 is derived. Those I visited were not in good order, and I think a public stand well drained and planted with shade trees and under proper control should be formed at the swamp tank.

11. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are seven burial grounds, several of these are in crowded localities and no more time should be lost in fixing on new sites for the various denominations.

12. *Vaccination* has considerably improved this year, still it is not what it ought to be in a town in which it has been compulsory for over two years. A census of 189 school children showed 147 vaccinated, 17 with marks of small-pox and 27 unprotected. From March 1893 to February 1894 inclusive, 833 births were registered, but of these only 131 have been vaccinated, 340 have died or left and 362 remain unprotected. One child had small-pox at the seventh month. During this time 253 prosecutions were instituted for failing to vaccinate, but the vaccinator complains that the parents are so leniently dealt with that this procedure is of little use. The parents in most cases refuse to bring their children to the depôt, and so the vaccinator's time is largely employed in seeking out the parents and trying to induce them to submit their children to operation. This is not as it should be, and the Chairman should see that the provisions of the Act are enforced.

First-class Vaccinator Eiven Pillai—pay Rs. 15, service nine years—knows Tamil only and keeps his register in that language. I marked twelve cases for verification, of which eight proved to be successful, one unsuccessful and three absent. One case was wrongly entered as to the number of cicatrices. Lymph is obtained from the municipal depôt in the hospital compound. The shed for calves is not a good one and should be altered as I explained to the Medical officer who superintends it. If glycerine be used to preserve the lymph, fewer calves would serve, but the animals would then have to be vaccinated from the arm direct and not with paste.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	1,041	1,124	1,009	1,803	819
,, ,, successfully	920	1,040	928	1,715	764
,, ,, under one year of age	148	230	197	501	168
,, of cases verified by inspecting officer	710	857	721	736	375
Births	567	600	691	855	448

13. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 20. He is helped by five ward peons. Twice a week he goes round the town to verify the information.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	181	42	44	11	30
Small-pox	2	135	60	14	2
Fevers	151	232	226	281	178
Dysentery and diarrhœa	98	142	115	149	84
Other causes	223	221	262	324	260
Total	655	772	707	779	554
Death-rate per mille	40·2	30·7	28·1	31·0	33·1
Number of births registered	567	600	691	855	448
Birth-rate per mille	34·8	23·9	27·5	34·1	26·7

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31*st October* 1894.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Capt.,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, in their meeting held on Friday, the 11th January 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

* * * * *

3. Read Inspection note of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras regarding this town.

The explanations of the Chairman are approved.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. M. B. ROCHE VICTORIA,
Chairman.

No. 1939-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, through the Collector.

2. The favour of attention is requested to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal.

5*th November* 1894. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sany. Commr. for Madras.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

Expenses
Order & Docket

Cne 277 M/95.

W.S.
C.S.
P.S.

Order 26-2-95 No. 302 M

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take on the remarks & suggestions made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paras 1 to 3, ~~5 (last part), 8 (middle),~~ 11 & 12 of his inspection notes, has not been reported. This omission should be supplied without delay.

(2) With reference to Dr. Bannerman's remark in para.) regarding the water-supply project, it is observed that the introduction of the scheme has been postponed pending the amendment of the District Municipalities Act.

(3) The attdce of the Dist. Mgte will be called in the Judicial Dept. to the alleged leniency in the sentences imposed upon offenders against the bye-laws to compulsory vaccinatn.

I.P. 9/12/95

Jud 26/2/95

W. 23-2-95

Rdr. The Council is so poor that it is useless to insist upon many of these recommendations being carried out.

C. The Chairman, M. C. Tuticorin.
" Collector of Tinnevelly
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Sanitary Engineer
Tuticorin Dispy

Editors table.

Dispd 5/3/95

Tuticorin

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This busy town is growing rapidly, having added one-half to its population in ten years. The council should therefore be on the alert to prevent overcrowding, and when any new streets are being built should see that they are properly laid out to begin with on plans approved by the Sanitary Board. If this rule had been observed in the past, the present narrow crooked lanes, which are so difficult to clean, would never have come into existence. The soil on which the town is situated is pure sand with water within a few feet of the surface. This water is brackish and must be highly charged with organic matter, as no sewage finds its way out of the town, except what is contained in the 177 cess-pits which are cleaned daily by municipal agency.

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11. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are seven burial grounds, several of these are in crowded localities and no more time should be lost in fixing on new sites for the various denominations.

12. *Vaccination* has considerably improved this year, still it is not what it ought to be in a town in which it has been compulsory for over two years. A census of 189 school children showed 147 vaccinated, 17 with marks of small-pox and 27 unprotected. From March 1893 to February 1894 inclusive, 833 births were registered, but of these only 131 have been vaccinated, 340 have died or left and 362 remain unprotected. One child had small-pox at the seventh month. During this time 253 prosecutions were instituted for failing to vaccinate, but the vaccinator complains that the parents are so leniently dealt with that this procedure is of little use. The parents in most cases refuse to bring their children to the depôt, and so the vaccinator's time is largely employed in seeking out the parents and trying to induce them to submit their children to operation. This is not as it should be, and the Chairman should see that the provisions of the Act are enforced.

First-class Vaccinator Eiven Pillai—pay Rs. 15, service nine years—knows Tamil only and keeps his register in that language. I marked twelve cases for verification, of which eight proved to be successful, one unsuccessful and three absent. One case was wrongly entered as to the number of cicatrices. Lymph is obtained from the municipal depôt in the hospital compound. The shed for calves is not a good one and should be altered as I explained to the Medical officer who superintends it. If glycerine be used to preserve the lymph, fewer calves would serve, but the animals would then have to be vaccinated from the arm direct and not with paste.

Chairman's Remarks.

There are no funds to build a market.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	1,041	1,124	1,009	1,803	819
,, ,, successfully	920	1,040	928	1,715	764
,, ,, under one year of age	148	230	197	501	168
,, of cases verified by inspecting officer	710	857	721	736	375
Births	567	600	691	855	448

13. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 20. He is helped by five ward peons. Twice a week he goes round the town to verify the information.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to end of August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	181	42	44	11	30
Small-pox	2	135	60	14	2
Fevers	151	232	226	281	178
Dysentery and diarrhœa	98	142	115	149	84
Other causes	223	221	262	324	260
Total	655	772	707	779	554
Death-rate per mille	40·2	30·7	28·1	31·0	33·1
Number of births registered	567	600	691	855	448
Birth-rate per mille	34·8	23·9	27·5	34·1	26·7

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31*st October* 1894.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Capt.,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 1939-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, through the Collector.

2. The favour of attention is requested to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal.

5*th November* 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sany. Commr. for Madras.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, in their meeting held on Friday, the 11th January 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

* * * * *

3. Read Inspection note of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras regarding this town.

The explanations of the Chairman are approved.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. M. B. ROCHE VICTORIA,
Chairman.

ORDER—dated 26th February 1895, No. 302 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take on the remarks and suggestions made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 1 to 3, 11 and 12 of his inspection notes has not been reported. This omission should be supplied without delay.

(2) With reference to Dr. Bannerman's remark in paragraph 7 regarding the water-supply project, it is observed that the introduction of the scheme has been postponed pending the amendment of the District Municipalities Act.

(3) The attention of the District Magistrate will be called in the Judicial Department to the alleged excessive leniency in the sentences imposed upon offenders against the law relating to compulsory vaccination.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin.
" Collector of Tinnevelly.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th Feb. 1895, No. 302 M.

FEBRUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

(READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED)
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3

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