

1911-12
[Stamp] & Munl. (1897) Department.

INDEXED *MHS*
PRINTED.

G.O., No. 480 M.

DATED 11-3-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording with remarks, Dy. Sanitary Comptroller
on the Mayavaram Mully.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 480 M., 11th March 1897.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Sub-Collector, Tanjore), dated 27th December 1896, No. 1151.

Returning with explanations the notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on his recent inspection of this municipality.

Inspection Notes of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

MAYAVARAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19th, 20th and 21st August 1896.

Population	{ 1881	..	..	..	..	23,044
	{ 1891	..	..	..	..	23,765

Inspection Notes.

The town is situated on a low-lying flat site composed of sand and alluvium. It has the Cauvery on the north, and a branch of it—the Palan Cauvery—runs through the middle of the town to the south. This latter channel is liable to overflow in the time of the annual floods, and a great part of the town was thus flooded at the time of my inspection. A deputation of inhabitants came to me complaining bitterly of the discomfort and injury to health caused in this way, and requesting that the Public Works department should be asked to bank the channel so as to prevent this. It seems to me that the request is a reasonable one, as the channel is taken through the town mainly for the convenience of cultivators outside and not for the benefit of the towns-people. The short branch channel and the tank supplied by it behind the cutcherry might well be filled up, as they are of no use to anybody and are a distinct nuisance to the neighbourhood. The tank site might then be used for the much-needed extension of the cutcherry buildings, which, as at present existing, are prejudicial to the health of those using them.

The Executive Engineer having expressed that flood banks to the Palan Cauvery channel are unnecessary as it has a head sluice with a special establishment for its regulation, it has been resolved to request the Tahsildar to arrange with the Public Works department for its proper regulation whenever necessary.

The branch channel referred to will cease to be a feeder to Mattakkulam; but it will be retained to carry the drainage water of Pattamangalam street, western row, into the Palan Cauvery. Notice has been given to the owner of the tank to keep it in good order.

Chairman's Remarks.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

2. *Roads.*—The main roads are well swept and clean, but the smaller ones are still largely used as places of easement. A beginning has been made to improve the road from the station by laying it with metal from Mount Capper; this seems likely to make a good lasting surface. With the exception of this main trunk road all the rest are little better than sandy tracks.

3. *Drainage.*—The level of the sub-soil water varies from a few inches to six feet according to the season of the year, and until a systematic sub-soil drainage scheme is carried out, matters must remain as they are to the detriment of the health of the people. Something might be done, however, by diverting the surface drainage from the tanks, to more quickly lower the level of the water in the flood season.

4. *Sewage Disposal.*—There are said to be "about thirty cess-pools" in the town, of which ten are cleaned by municipal agency, the others by the owners. For the last three years this municipality has promised to get an iron sewage cart and pump for dealing with these unsavoury receptacles, but I was surprised to see the same bad system still pursued of employing a leaking wooden barrel cart; I would therefore again urge on the council the desirability of purchasing an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. With the exception of the very small quantity of sewage that is thus carted away all the rest of the waste water of houses soaks into the soil, and must infallibly find its way into the shallow wells that are to be found in every garden; it is thus plain that the inhabitants are using diluted sewage for drinking and other domestic purposes. It is not surprising then to hear that elephantiasis is prevalent, and that deaths under one year reach a very high proportion.

5. *Conservancy.*—There are 220 dust-bins, all fixed, with the exception of 41 corrugated iron ones. The rubbish is removed in seventeen carts to depôts on the north and south of the town, where it is thrown out without any attempt at arrangement. The contractor should be compelled to arrange the heaps close together and at the close of each day the whole should be covered with four inches

Will be attended to.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget for an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. Every effort will be made to extend the sewage service.

The rubbish contractors have been directed to strictly attend to this.

Inspection Notes.

of soil. This not only prevents nuisance but serves to retain the fertilising constituents of the manure which would otherwise pass off into the air and be lost. All the rubbish is, however, not disposed of in this way, for I found a large heap of rubbish at Aruvathimuvar Petta collected close to the feeder of the Arai and other tanks reserved for drinking purposes. This heap should be at once removed and no more rubbish should be allowed to accumulate here. The small sum of Rs. 124-15-9 was realised by sale of rubbish last year.

(b) *Night-soil Conservancy.*—There are eleven latrines, all of the open-space type and therefore imperfect from a sanitary view point. There is room for double this number of latrines, and they should all be constructed with impervious flooring so that the soil may be kept free from contamination.

(c) *Private Scavenging.*—There are 473 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency, which is an increase of 169 since last inspection. There is still, however, room for great improvement in this direction as this is a very small number for a town of 23,000 inhabitants. The extension as the present staff of fifteen scavengers could easily clean more than 32 latrines each. The night-soil is removed in five iron carts to a tope beyond the Cauvery and there buried in trenches. Nothing is realised by the sale of night-soil.

6. *Water-supply.*—Drinking water is got from the Cauvery and the channels and tanks filled from it, and from public and private wells. Various tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and have watchmen appointed to prevent washing. As the tanks are liable to be fouled by surface washings, by deposit of faecal matter along side of supply channel, and by the feet of people wading in to draw water, it is evident that here is a wide open door for the entrance of all manner of disease germs. The wells being for the most part sunk within the inhabited area, and in all cases being shallow, it is equally manifest that here too there is no guarantee, or even likelihood, that the water is pure. I would therefore again strongly press upon the council (as has been done for the last four years in vain) that they should take up in earnest the

Chairman's Remarks.

The whole rubbish has now been heaped up in one place and will be removed to the fields after the coming harvest season.

Will be attended to.

The number of latrines are being gradually increased.

Inspection Notes.

construction of water-works to supply a water of reasonable purity to the inhabitants committed to their care. And with the Cauvery so near this need not involve the municipality in a ruinous expenditure, for if the Railway Company are able to supply abundant water for the supply of their engines and the use of the public at the station by means of a well sunk at the side of river, there seems no reason why the town should not be supplied from a similar source. I would impress on the council the absolute folly of thinking that they can get a good supply of drinking-water from the inhabited area by means of shallow wells.

7. *Markets.*—There is a private market in Kornad where fish and meat is sold. The structure and situation are both alike unsuitable, and the council should at once proceed with the proposed new market here. The vegetable market in Kornad is a series of tiled godowns along either side of the main road, and is therefore very dusty and unsuitable, provision for the accommodation of sellers of vegetables should be made in a spot removed from the dust of the road traffic. The municipal market at Māvaram consists of a row of godowns with pandal in front with accommodation of a very inferior description; vegetables being sold on the floor. There is a well here with a latrine close beside it, this latter should be removed, and the market extended by removing some of the adjacent houses, which, I believe, belong to the municipality.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—This structure has been improved lately by the substitution of stone pillars for the wooden props previously used and by the tiling of the sheds. The concrete floors should be coated with cement, as also the walls for a height of six feet all round. The tiling of the floor-space also should be pointed with cement, and the drains and cistern outside smoothly lined with the same material. The solid refuse is removed by the contractor, but the liquid is baled out on to the ground close by, a most objectionable practice which should be stopped.

9. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are seven burial-grounds within municipal limits, in the same state as noted at last inspection. The small unenclosed burial-ground to the east of the Roman Catholic burial place should be fenced and made decent.

Chairman's Remarks.

The subject of a scheme for a pure water-supply to lie over with reference to the suggestion of Government in paragraph 2 of its order No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894.

Arrangements are being made for the acquisition of a suitable site for a fish market and the construction of the building will be taken on hand soon.

Will be attended to.

Notice will be given accordingly to the person in charge of the burial-ground.

No. 480 M., 11TH MARCH 1897.

Inspection Notes.

10. *Vaccination*.—The civil apothecary looks after this work and the operations are performed at the hospital. Notices are issued to parents after six months; if the people have left or the child has died this is certified by the sanitary inspector's initials in the birth register. The permanent incumbent was on leave. The books are neatly kept in English. I verified fourteen cases and found the results correct in all. Out of 133 children examined, 124 were found to be vaccinated, four were unprotected and five bore marks of small-pox :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of July.
Number vaccinated	837	852	873	869	458
" " successfully	824	732	867	868	454
" " under one year of age	607	628	699	638	376
" " verified by inspecting officer	731	875	708	793	556
Births					up to August.

11. *Registration*.—One registrar on Rs. 12 is kept. He is assisted by the three sanitary inspectors. If the various grave-yards and burning-grounds were put in charge of licensed care-takers, it is probable that a more accurate return of deaths would be got. The table shows the results obtained by the present mode :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to August.
Deaths from	70	20	90	17	9
Cholera	3	9	4	5	1
Small-pox	130	160	163	133	88
Fevers	99	109	89	50	48
Dysentery and diarrhoea	439	405	426	417	307
All other causes					
Total	741	703	772	622	453
Death-rate per mille	31.2	29.6	29.8	26.2	28.6
Total births	731	875	708	793	556
Birth-rate per mille	30.7	36.8	32.4	33.4	35.1

12. *Sanitary Administration*.—The useless staff of untrained men is still employed as sanitary inspectors in spite of the advice of the Sub-Collector, which was approved by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 703, Local and Municipal, dated 26th April 1895. The number of scavengers should be increased as the number at present employed is quite inadequate.

The council has resolved to dispense with the services of any two of the present three sanitary inspectors and to appoint a trained sanitary inspector on Rs. 35, retaining the third remaining inspector as an assistant on Rs. 14 per mensem.

Chairman's Remarks.

No. 480 M., 11TH MARCH 1897.

No. 1857-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B.C.M., D.P.H., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
9th October 1896. *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 2061-Eng.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

5th November 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 6436.

Forwarded.

(Signed) W. B. AYLING,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

29th December 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 22-Eng.

Forwarded. I have not been able to visit Máyavaram since I received this, so can make no remarks worth recording.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

10th January 1897.

ORDER—No. 480 M., dated 11th March 1897.

Recorded.

2. It is observed that no provision has been made in the budget now before Government for the purchase of an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose, as promised by the Chairman in his remark on paragraph 4 of the notes. The omission should be explained.

3. The extension of the private scavenging system should receive earnest attention.

4. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to state whether it will be possible for him to undertake the preparation of a water-supply scheme for the town in the near future.

5. The Chairman has not reported what steps the council proposes to take to improve the present vegetable market in Kornad and the municipal market at Máyavaram, and to close the objectionable burial-grounds within municipal limits referred to in paragraph 9 of the notes. This should now be done without delay.

6. The suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 11 of the notes should receive the consideration of the municipal council.

7. Notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894, a copy of the council's resolution on the inspection notes has not been submitted. This omission should not be allowed to recur.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram.

Collector of Tanjore.

Sanitary Board.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Sanitary Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Proof 1873

Government {1897} of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval

Prove
sticks off
as received
11/20/97

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 480 M., 11th March 1897.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mayavaram, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Sub-Collector, Tanjore), dated 27th December 1896, No. 1151.

Returning with explanations the notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on his recent inspection of this municipality.

Inspection Notes of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

MAYAVARAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19th, 20th and 21st August 1896.

Population { 1881	..	..	..	..	23,044
1891	..	..	..	..	23,765

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The town is situated on a low-lying flat site composed of sand and alluvium. It has the Cauvery on the north, and a branch of it—the Palan Cauvery—runs through the middle of the town to the south. This latter channel is liable to overflow in the time of the annual floods, and a great part of the town was thus flooded at the time of my inspection. A deputation of inhabitants came to me complaining bitterly of the discomfort and injury to health caused in this way, and requesting that the Public Works department should be asked to bank the channel so as to prevent this. It seems to me that the request is a reasonable one, as the channel is taken through the town mainly for the convenience of cultivators outside and not for the benefit of the towns-people. The short branch channel and the tank supplied by it behind the cutcherry might well be filled up, as they are of no use to anybody and are a distinct nuisance to the neighbourhood. The tank site might then be used for the much-needed extension of the cutcherry buildings, which, as at present existing, are prejudicial to the health of those using them.

The Executive Engineer having expressed that flood banks to the Palan Cauvery channel are unnecessary as it has a head sluice with a special establishment for its regulation, it has been resolved to request the Tahsildar to arrange with the Public Works department for its proper regulation whenever necessary.

The branch channel referred to will cease to be a feeder to Mattakkulam; but it will be retained to carry the drainage water of Pattamangalam street, western row, into the Palan Cauvery. Notice has been given to the owner of the tank to keep it in good order.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

2. *Roads*.—The main roads are well swept and clean, but the smaller ones are still largely used as places of easement. A beginning has been made to improve the road from the station by laying it with metal from Mount Capper; this seems likely to make a good lasting surface. With the exception of this main trunk road all the rest are little better than sandy tracks.

3. *Drainage*.—The level of the sub-soil water varies from a few inches to six feet according to the season of the year, and until a systematic sub-soil drainage scheme is carried out, matters must remain as they are to the detriment of the health of the people. Something might be done, however, by diverting the surface drainage from the tanks, to more quickly lower the level of the water in the flood season.

4. *Sewage Disposal*.—There are said to be "about thirty cess-pools" in the town, of which ten are cleaned by municipal agency, the others by the owners. For the last three years this municipality has promised to get an iron sewage cart and pump for dealing with these unsavoury receptacles, but I was surprised to see the same bad system still pursued of employing a leaking wooden barrel cart; I would therefore again urge on the council the desirability of purchasing an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. With the exception of the very small quantity of sewage that is thus carted away all the rest of the waste water of houses soaks into the soil, and must infallibly find its way into the shallow wells that are to be found in every garden; it is thus plain that the inhabitants are using diluted sewage for drinking and other domestic purposes. It is not surprising then to hear that elephantiasis is prevalent, and that deaths under one year reach a very high proportion.

5. *Conservancy*.—There are 220 dust-bins, all fixed, with the exception of 41 corrugated iron ones. The rubbish is removed in seventeen carts to depôts on the north and south of the town, where it is thrown out without any attempt at arrangement. The contractor should be compelled to arrange the heaps close together and at the close of each day the whole should be covered with four inches

Will be attended to.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget for an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. Every effort will be made to extend the sewage service.

The rubbish contractors have been directed to strictly attend to this.

Inspection Notes.

of soil. This not only prevents nuisance but serves to retain the fertilising constituents of the manure which would otherwise pass off into the air and be lost. All the rubbish is, however, not disposed of in this way, for I found a large heap of rubbish at Aruvathimuvur Petta collected close to the feeder of the Arai and other tanks reserved for drinking purposes. This heap should be at once removed and no more rubbish should be allowed to accumulate here. The small sum of Rs. 124-15-9 was realised by sale of rubbish last year.

(b) *Night-soil Conservancy.*—There are eleven latrines, all of the open-space type and therefore imperfect from a sanitary view point. There is room for double this number of latrines, and they should all be constructed with impervious flooring so that the soil may be kept free from contamination.

(c) *Private Scavenging.*—There are 473 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency, which is an increase of 169 since last inspection. There is still, however, room for great improvement in this direction as this is a very small number for a town of 23,000 inhabitants. The extension need not involve any additional expense, as the present staff of fifteen scavengers could easily clean more than 32 latrines each. The night-soil is removed in five iron carts to a tope beyond the Cauvery and there buried in trenches. Nothing is realised by the sale of night-soil.

6. *Water-supply.*—Drinking water is got from the Cauvery and the channels and tanks filled from it, and from public and private wells. Various tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and have watchmen appointed to prevent washing. As the tanks are liable to be fouled by surface washings, by deposit of faecal matter along side of supply channel, and by the feet of people wading in to draw water, it is evident that here is a wide open door for the entrance of all manner of disease germs. The wells being for the most part sunk within the inhabited area, and in all cases being shallow, it is equally manifest that here too there is no guarantee, or even likelihood, that the water is pure. I would therefore again strongly press upon the council (as has been done for the last four years in vain) that they should take up in earnest the

Chairman's Remarks.

The whole rubbish has now been heaped up in one place and will be removed to the fields after the coming harvest season.

Will be attended to.

The number of latrines are being gradually increased.

Inspection Notes.

construction of water-works to supply a water of reasonable purity to the inhabitants committed to their care. And with the Cauvery so near this need not involve the municipality in a ruinous expenditure, for if the Railway Company are able to supply abundant water for the supply of their engines and the use of the public at the station by means of a well sunk at the side of river, there seems no reason why the town should not be supplied from a similar source. I would impress on the council the absolute folly of thinking that they can get a good supply of drinking-water from the inhabited area by means of shallow wells.

7. *Markets.*—There is a private market in Kornad where fish and meat is sold. The structure and situation are both alike unsuitable, and the council should at once proceed with the proposed new market here. The vegetable market in Kornad is a series of tiled godowns along either side of the main road, and is therefore very dusty and unsuitable, provision for the accommodation of sellers of vegetables should be made in a spot removed from the dust of the road traffic. The municipal market at Mayavaram consists of a row of godowns with pandal in front with accommodation of a very inferior description; vegetables being sold on the floor. There is a well here with a latrine close beside it, this latter should be removed, and the market extended by removing some of the adjacent houses, which, I believe, belong to the municipality.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—This structure has been improved lately by the substitution of stone pillars for the wooden props previously used and by the tiling of the sheds. The concrete floors should be coated with cement, as also the walls for a height of six feet all round. The tiling of the floor-space also should be pointed with cement, and the drains and cistern outside smoothly lined with the same material. The solid refuse is removed by the contractor, but the liquid is baled out on to the ground close by, a most objectionable practice which should be stopped.

9. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are seven burial-grounds within municipal limits, in the same state as noted at last inspection. The small unenclosed burial-ground to the east of the Roman Catholic burial place should be fenced and made decent.

Chairman's Remarks.

The subject of a scheme for a pure water-supply to lie over with reference to the suggestion of Government in paragraph 2 of its order No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894.

Arrangements are being made for the acquisition of a suitable site for a fish market and the construction of the building will be taken on hand soon.

Will be attended to.

Notice will be given accordingly to the person in charge of the burial-ground.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

10. *Vaccination.*—The civil apothecary looks after this work and the operations are performed at the hospital. Notices are issued to parents after six months; if the people have left or the child has died this is certified by the sanitary inspector's initials in the birth register. The permanent incumbent was on leave. The books are neatly kept in English. I verified fourteen cases and found the results correct in all. Out of 133 children examined, 124 were found to be vaccinated, four were unprotected and five bore marks of small-pox:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of July.
Number vaccinated	837	852	873	869	458
" " successfully	824	732	867	868	454
" " under one year of age	607	628	699	638	376
" " verified by inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	..
Births	731	875	708	793	556 up to August.

11. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12 is kept. He is assisted by the three sanitary inspectors. If the various grave-yards and burning-grounds were put in charge of licensed care-takers, it is probable that a more accurate return of deaths would be got. The table shows the results obtained by the present mode:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	70	20	90	17	9
Small-pox	3	9	4	5	1
Fevers	130	160	163	133	88
Dysentery and diarrhoea	99	109	89	50	48
All other causes	439	405	426	417	307
Total	741	703	772	622	453
Death-rate per mille	31.2	29.6	29.8	26.2	28.6
Total births	731	875	708	793	556
Birth-rate per mille	30.7	36.8	32.4	33.4	35.1

12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The useless staff of untrained men is still employed as sanitary inspectors in spite of the advice of the Sub-Collector, which was approved by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 703, Local and Municipal, dated 26th April 1895. The number of scavengers should be increased as the number at present employed is quite inadequate.

The council has resolved to dispense with the services of any two of the present three sanitary inspectors and to appoint a trained sanitary inspector on Rs. 35, retaining the third remaining inspector as an assistant on Rs. 14 per mensem.

No. 1857-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Májavaram.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B.C.M., D.P.H., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
9th October 1896. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Endt. on Cur. No. 2061-Eng.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

5th November 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 6436.

Forwarded.

(Signed) W. B. AYLING,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

29th December 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 22-Eng.

Forwarded. I have not been able to visit Májavaram since I received this, so can make no remarks worth recording.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

10th January 1897.

ORDER—No. 480 M., dated 11th March 1897.

Recorded.

2. It is observed that no provision has been made in the budget now before Government for the purchase of an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose, as promised by the Chairman in his remark on paragraph 4 of the notes. The omission should be explained.

3. The extension of the private scavenging system should receive earnest attention.

4. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to state whether it will be possible for him to undertake the preparation of a water-supply scheme for the town in the near future.

5. The Chairman has not reported what steps the council proposes to take to improve the present vegetable market in Kornad and the municipal market at Májavaram, and to close the objectionable burial-grounds within municipal limits referred to in paragraph 9 of the notes. This should now be done without delay.

6. The suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 11 of the notes should receive the consideration of the municipal council.

7. Notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894, a copy of the council's resolution on the inspection notes has not been submitted. This omission should not be allowed to recur.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Májavaram.
" Collector of Tanjore.
" Sanitary Board.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Ed. A. Raitt.

C No 1384

Valley

Notes on the Inspection of the Mayavaram Municipality by the Dy. San. Commr.

480/7

11 March

No. M., FEBRUARY 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mayavaram, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, (through the Sub-Collector, Tanjore), dated 27th December 1896, No. 1151.

Returning with explanations the notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on his recent inspection of this municipality.

Inspection Notes of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

MAYAVARAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19th, 20th and 21st August 1896.

Population {	1881	::	::	::	::	23,044
	1891	::	::	::	::	23,765

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The town is situated on a low-lying flat site composed of sand and alluvium. It has the Cauvery on the north, and a branch of it—the Palan Cauvery—runs through the middle of the town to the south. This latter channel is liable to overflow in the time of the annual floods, and a great part of the town was thus flooded at the time of my inspection. A deputation of inhabitants came to me complaining bitterly of the discomfort and injury to health caused in this way and requesting that the Public Works department should be asked to bank the channel so as to prevent this. It seems to me that the request is a reasonable one, as the channel is taken through the town mainly for the convenience of cultivators outside and not for the benefit of the towns-people. The short branch channel and the tank supplied by it behind the cutcherry might well be filled up as they are of no use to anybody and are a distinct nuisance to the neighbourhood. The tank site might then be used for the much-needed extension of the cutcherry buildings, which, as at present existing, are prejudicial to the health of those using them.

The Executive Engineer having expressed that flood banks to the Palan Cauvery channel are unnecessary as it has a head sluice with a special establishment for its regulation, it has been resolved to request the Tahsildar to arrange with the Public Works department for its proper regulation whenever necessary.

The branch channel referred to will cease to be a feeder to Mattakkulam; but it will be retained to carry the drainage water of Pattamangalam street, western row, into the Palan Cauvery. Notice has been given to the owner of the tank to keep it in good order.

Valmery

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

2. *Roads.*—The main roads are well swept and clean, but the smaller ones are still largely used as places of easement. A beginning has been made to improve the road from the station by laying it with metal from Mount Capper; this seems likely to make a good lasting surface. With the exception of this main trunk road all the rest are little better than sandy tracks.

3. *Drainage.*—The level of the sub-soil water varies from a few inches to six feet according to the season of the year, and until a systematic sub-soil drainage scheme is carried out, matters must remain as they are to the detriment of the health of the people. Something might be done, however, by diverting the surface drainage from the tanks, to more quickly lower the level of the water in the flood season.

4. *Sewage Disposal.*—There are said to be "about thirty cess-pools" in the town, of which ten are cleaned by municipal agency, the others by the owners. For the last three years this municipality has promised to get an iron sewage cart and pump for dealing with these unsavoury receptacles, but I was surprised to see the same bad system still pursued of employing a leaking wooden barrel cart; I would therefore again urge on the council the desirability of purchasing an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. With the exception of the very small quantity of sewage that is thus carted away all the rest of the waste water of houses soaks into the soil and must infallibly find its way into the shallow wells that are to be found in every garden; it is thus plain that the inhabitants are using diluted sewage for drinking and other domestic purposes. It is not surprising then to hear that elephantiasis is prevalent, and that deaths under one year reach a very high proportion.

5. *Conservancy.*—There are 220 dust-bins, all fixed, with the exception of 41 corrugated iron ones. The rubbish is removed in seventeen carts to depôts on the north and south of the town, where it is thrown out without any attempt at arrangement. The contractor should be compelled to arrange the heaps close together and at the close of each day the whole should be covered with four inches of soil. This not only prevents nuisance

Will be attended to.

Provision will be made in the ensuing budget for an air-tight iron sewage-cart with pump and suction-hose attached. Every effort will be made to extend the sewage service.

The rubbish contractors have been directed to strictly attend to this.

480m

note
no provision
has been
made in
the budget
for the
purpose
Prof. H. H. H. H.
inserted in the budget

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

but serves to retain the fertilising constituents of the manure which would otherwise pass off into the air and be lost. All the rubbish is, however, not disposed of in this way, for I found a large heap of rubbish at Aruvathimuvar Petta collected close to the feeder of the Arai and other tanks reserved for drinking purposes. This heap should be at once removed and no more rubbish should be allowed to accumulate here. The small sum of Rs. 124-15-9 was realised by sale of rubbish last year.

The whole rubbish has now been heaped up in one place and will be removed to the fields after the coming harvest season.

(b) Night-soil Conservancy. — There are eleven latrines, all of the open-space type and therefore imperfect from a sanitary view point. There is room for double this number of latrines and they should all be constructed with impervious flooring so that the soil may be kept free from contamination.

Will be attended to.

The number of latrines are being gradually increased.

(c) Private Scavenging. — There are 473 private latrines cleaned by municipal agency, which is an increase of 169 since last inspection. There is still, however, room for great improvement in this direction as this is a very small number for a town of 23,000 inhabitants. The extension need not involve any additional expense as the present staff of fifteen scavengers could easily clean more than 32 latrines each. The night-soil is removed in five iron carts to a tope beyond the Cauvery and there buried in trenches. Nothing is realised by the sale of night-soil.

6. Water-supply. — Drinking water is got from the Cauvery and the channels and tanks filled from it, and from public and private wells. Various tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and have watchmen appointed to prevent washing. As the tanks are liable to be fouled by surface washings, by deposit of faecal matter along side of supply channel, and by the feet of people wading in to draw water, it is evident that here is a wide open door for the entrance of all manner of disease germs. The wells being for the most part sunk within the inhabited area and in all cases being shallow, it is equally manifest that here too there is no guarantee, or even likelihood, that the water is pure. I would therefore again strongly press upon the council (as has been done for the last four years in vain) that they should take up in earnest the

July 4 1901

construction of water-works to supply a water of reasonable purity to the inhabitants committed to their care. And with the Cauvery so near this need not involve the municipality in a ruinous expenditure, for if the Railway Company are able to supply abundant water for the supply of their engines and the use of the public at the station by means of a well sunk at the side of river, there seems no reason why the town should not be supplied from a similar source. I would impress on the council the absolute folly of thinking that they can get a good supply of drinking-water from the inhabited area by means of shallow wells.

7. *Markets.*—There is a private market in Kornad where fish and meat is sold. The structure and situation are both alike unsuitable and the council should at once proceed with the proposed new market here. The vegetable market in Kornad is a series of tiled godowns along either side of the main road and is therefore very dusty and unsuitable, provision for the accommodation of sellers of vegetables should be made in a spot removed from the dust of the road traffic. The municipal market at Mayavaram consists of a row of godowns with pandal in front with accommodation of a very inferior description; vegetables being sold on the floor. There is a well here with a latrine close beside it, this latter should be removed, and the market extended by removing some of the adjacent houses, which, I believe, belong to the municipality.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—This structure has been improved lately by the substitution of stone pillars for the wooden props previously used and by the tiling of the sheds. The concrete floors should be coated with cement, as also the walls for a height of six feet all round. The tiling of the floor-space also should be pointed with cement, and the drains and cistern outside smoothly lined with the same material. The solid refuse is removed by the contractor but the liquid is baled out tionable practice which should be stopped.

9. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are seven burial-grounds within municipal limits, in the same state as noted at last inspection. The small unenclosed burial-ground to the east of the Roman Catholic burial place should be fenced and made decent.

The subject of a scheme for a pure water-supply to lie over with reference to the suggestion of Government in paragraph 2 of its order No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894.

Arrangements are being made for the acquisition of a suitable site for a fish market and the construction of the building will be taken on hand soon.

Will be attended to.

Notice will be given accordingly to the person in charge of the burial-ground.

Chairman's Remarks.

The subject of a scheme for a pure water-supply to lie over with reference to the suggestion of Government in paragraph 2 of its order No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894.

Will be attended to.

The subject of a scheme for a pure water-supply to lie over with reference to the suggestion of Government in paragraph 2 of its order No. 1150 M., dated 24th August 1894.

Will be attended to.

Notice will be given accordingly to the person in charge of the burial-ground.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

10. *Vaccination.*—The civil apothecary looks after this work and the operations are performed at the hospital. Notices are issued to parents after six months; if the people have left or the child has died this is certified by the sanitary inspector's initials in the birth register. The permanent incumbent was on leave. The books are neatly kept in English. I verified fourteen cases and found the results correct in all. Out of 133 children examined, 124 were found to be vaccinated, four were unprotected and five bore marks of small-pox:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of July.
Number vaccinated	837	852	873	869	458
" " successfully	824	732	867	868	454
" " under one year of age	607	628	699	638	376
" " verified by inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	..
Births	731	875	708	793	556 up to August.

11. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12 is kept. He is assisted by the three sanitary inspectors. If the various grave-yards and burning-grounds were put in charge of licensed care-takers, it is probable that a more accurate return of deaths would be got. The table shows the results obtained by the present mode:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	70	20	90	17	9
Small-pox	8	9	4	5	1
Fevers	130	160	163	133	88
Dysentery and diarrhoea	99	109	89	50	48
All other causes	439	405	426	417	307
Total	741	703	772	622	453
Death-rate per mille	31.2	29.6	29.8	26.2	28.6
Total births	731	875	708	793	556
Birth-rate per mille	30.7	36.8	32.4	33.4	35.1

12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The useless staff of untrained men is still employed as sanitary inspectors in spite of the advice of the Sub-Collector, which was approved by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 703, Local and Municipal, dated 26th April 1895. The number of number at present employed is quite inadequate.

The council has resolved to dispense with the services of any two of the present three sanitary inspectors and to appoint a trained sanitary inspector on Rs. 35, retaining the third remaining inspector as an assistant on Rs. 14 per mensem.

It has been seen in the budget from 1895 to 1898

10. *Vaccination.*—The civil apothecary looks after this work and the operations are performed at the hospital. Notices are issued to parents after six months; if the people have left or the child has died this is certified by the sanitary inspector's initials in the birth register. The permanent incumbent was on leave. The books are neatly kept in English. I verified fourteen cases and found the results correct in all. Out of 133 children examined, 124 were found to be vaccinated, four were unprotected and five bore marks of small-pox:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of July.
Number vaccinated	837	852	873	869	458
" " successfully	824	732	867	868	454
" " under one year of age	607	628	699	638	376
" " verified by inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	..
Births	731	875	708	793	556 up to August.

11. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12 is kept. He is assisted by the three sanitary inspectors. If the various grave-yards and burning-grounds were put in charge of licensed care-takers, it is probable that a more accurate return of deaths would be got. The table shows the results obtained by the present mode:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	70	20	90	17	9
Small-pox	8	9	4	5	1
Fevers	130	160	163	133	88
Dysentery and diarrhoea	99	109	89	50	48
All other causes	439	405	426	417	307
Total	741	703	772	622	453
Death-rate per mille	31.2	29.6	29.8	26.2	28.6
Total births	731	875	708	793	556
Birth-rate per mille	30.7	36.8	32.4	33.4	35.1

12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The useless staff of untrained men is still employed as sanitary inspectors in spite of the advice of the Sub-Collector, which was approved by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 703, Local and Municipal, dated 26th April 1895. The number of number at present employed is quite inadequate.

No. 1857-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Májavaram.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B.C.M., D.P.H., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
9th October 1896. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Endt. on Cur. No. 2061-Eng.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

5th November 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 6436.

Forwarded.

(Signed) W. B. AYLING,
Ag. Sub-Collector.

29th December 1896.

Endt. on Cur. No. 22-Eng.

Forwarded. I have not been able to visit Májavaram since I received this, so
can make no remarks worth recording.

10th January 1897.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Collector.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Current No. 138 M of 1897, dated 27th Dec. 1896, from The Chairman, Municipal
" " " 189 , " Council, Mayavaram
" " " 189 , " " "

P.S ORDER. No. 400 M. 11-3-97

Recorded

2. It is observed that no provision has been made in the budget now before Government for the purchase of an air-tight iron sewage cart with pump and suction hose, as promised by the Chairman in his remark on paragraph 4 of the notes. The omission should be explained.

3. The extension of the private scavenging system should receive earnest attention.

4. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to state whether it ~~would~~ ^{will} be possible for him to undertake the preparation of a water-supply scheme for the town in the near future.

5. The Chairman has not reported what steps the Council proposes

Note Necessary provision has however been ^{now} inserted in the budget for 1897-98.

to take to improve the present vegetable market in Kurnad and the municipal market at Mayavaram, and to close the objectionable burial grounds within municipal limits referred to in paragraph 9 of the notes. ~~This~~ ^{now done} should be ~~submitted~~ without delay.

6. The suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 11 of the notes ~~will be considered~~ ^{and receive} ~~the consideration of~~ the Municipal Council for careful consideration.

7. Notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1150 M. dated 24th August 1894, a copy of the Council's resolution on the inspection notes has not been submitted. This omission should not be allowed to recur.

10/3/97
1907

To The Chairman. Munl. Com. Mayavaram
" Collector of Tanjore
" Sanitary Board
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Engineer
Editors' Table.

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

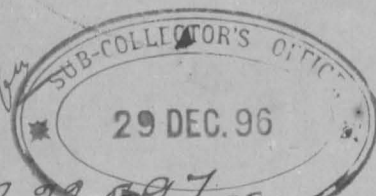
Current No. 6436 of 1896

Forwarded

W. S. S. S.

29/12

DESPATCHED.
30 DEC. 96



Order
Endt. on Cur No. 22 of 1897.
Forwarded
with necessary
as per the order
of the
10.1.97

Re
8/1/97
Order
—

DESPATCHED
11 JAN. 97

CURRENT No. 138th

Two to the Sub Collector
at Tanjore

From The Chairman
Municipal Council
Mayavaram

No. 1151.

Dated 27. 12-26

Received 14-1-97

Registered 14-1-97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Return with
explanations the
notes of the Dy San'y
Commission on
his recent inspection
of this municipality.

Press
To be printed
RR

24/1

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

sent to Press. 12-3-97

for signature. 26-3-97

in print. 26/3/97

Order complete. 60
 NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. Letter only.
 Order complete with letter.

G.O. No. DATED.

138m

abroad in type.

G.O. No.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

WITH DUTY.

FILED BY BRING MEANS FOR DISPATCH ORIGINAL.

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

