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Local & Munl. (189) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 562 M

DATED 16-3-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection rds &c

Recording in the remarks, &c by Sanitary

Com^rs ____ on the Mamargadi 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.

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Reyd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 562 M., 16th March 1897.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's [illegible] on the Mannárgudi Municipality.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

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

TANJORE DISTRICT.

MANNÁRGUDI MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 26th, 27th and 28th August 1896.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of	1881	9,424	9,985	19,409
	1891	9,706	10,689	20,395

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The town is well situated on light soil and the sub-soil water is at a considerable distance from the surface. The main streets are broad and well kept, and the town ought therefore to be a healthy one; but on account of the exceedingly dirty state in which the backyards and inhabited area generally are kept, the death-rate from fevers and bowel complaints is high.

2. *Roads.*—The main roads are in fair order, but require patching in places. The side roads are often very badly kept and are freely used for purposes of nature.

3. *Drainage.*—The number of cesspools emptied daily by the municipality is 112 and this represents the sum of the efforts to remove sullage water from the inhabited area. The cesspools that I saw were all of the usual permeable type and afforded no protection to the soil. The council promised two years ago to see that all cesspools were rendered water-tight, but nothing appears to have been done in the matter, though this is a matter involving no outlay of public funds, but merely the enforcing of the provisions of the Act. There are many depressions also to be found in backyards in which foul water lodges; these should be filled up at the owner's expense.

The condition of Othai, where the richer Brahmans live, is as disgusting as

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4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 118 dust-bins, of which 28 are wooden, 18 masonry and 72 of corrugated iron. This number is not sufficient and more should be supplied. The rubbish is removed in eleven wooden carts to three depôts. There it is thrown out broadcast on the fields and burned, the whole method being most untidy and wasteful. The rubbish should

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Provision will be made to purchase some more dust-bins as far as funds are available.

The rubbish has been let out on contract for Rs. 393 a year to the rubbish cart contractor, who will be ordered to heap them in groups and fill them with dry earth.

Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) The arrangements made for the removal of night-soil from the inhabited area are most unsatisfactory. There are only three public latrines for the whole town and even these do not seem to be much used. The standard-plan latrine promised by the council after last inspection notes has not yet been procured. The contents of the latrines are removed in three iron carts (two of them out of order at present!) to a spot to the south of the town, where it is buried in trenches. There is no sale for night-soil.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—The number of privies cleaned by the municipality daily has risen from 70 to 301 since last inspection. This very gratifying increase is largely due, I believe, to the exertions of the certificated sanitary inspector lately engaged by this municipality. As there are, however, 3,810 houses in the town there is still ample room for an increase here. The staff for cleaning these privies is, however, too small, consisting as it does of four male and two female scavengers, who have also to attend to the three public latrines.

5. *Water-supply.*—The main source of water-supply is a channel from the Vadavâr which supplies most of the tanks, though some are filled by the Pamaniár river. There are also wells in various parts of the town from some of which good water is got. The following may serve to give some idea of the state of purity of the various sources of supply:—

Harthinanady is a large tank near the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by houses and the people enter it freely to wash their pots and draw water. The supply-channel is quite open to pollution and indeed passes close to habitations; as it enters the tank it passes in a culvert under a house.

Chairman's Remarks.

The land was recently transferred over to the municipality and the construction of the standard latrine will be undertaken as soon as possible. The council propose to build some more latrines in the thickly populated part of the town and the sanitary provisions of the Act will be rigidly enforced. An urgent estimate will be called for to put the existing latrines in thorough repair.

Rules have been framed by the council for working out the private scavenging system methodically, and sectional councillors have been appointed to take a personal interest to extend the system to the unextended part of the town. The council hope to show a substantial improvement during the current year. The staff will be strengthened and a maistry be appointed to devote his whole time for its extension and collection of demand.

Harthinanady is a big tank covering more than 50 acres of land. It belongs to a private individual, whose idea of keeping the tank in a drinkable state will be far out of the mark of the sanitary experts. Every year the supply channel was cleaned and then only water was let in, but the council will take care to put an embankment near the supplying sluice so that polluted water may not find an entrance into the tank. It would be financially impossible for the council to acquire that tank for preserving the water above suspicion.

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Gajendramokshum, from which the supply of the former tank is derived, has been recently cleaned out, but surface drainage finds its way into it freely, and the supply channel is open to pollution. It is said that the water of this tank smells badly in the hot season, and even at the time of inspection, when it had been newly filled, there was a green scum on the surface.

Kristna Thirthum, belonging to a temple, is used promiscuously for washing and drinking, and its supply channel is used as a common latrine by all the neighbourhood. These three tanks are private property, but the council would appear to have done nothing to exercise their powers under the Act, though recommended to do so by the Collector in his remarks on last inspection notes.

Aiyanar Tank, situated on the east side of the river, has some huts close to the banks which drain directly into it. These should be at once removed. This measure was recommended by the sanitary inspector, but rejected by the council as unnecessary.

Chetti Tank, situated close to the river, was baled out last year, but the water is liable to pollution in the same manner as the others. Close to the edge is an excellent well, sunk here by the advice of Surgeon-Major Dymott, but quite unused, as the people prefer to enter the tank to the small extra trouble of drawing from the well. I would strongly recommend the council to cover this well and to supply it with a pump discharging into a cistern from which the people could draw water from taps.

No. 7 Well, on the south side of the town, is in a good situation and appears to yield excellent water, so it should be treated in a similar way so as to secure a fairly protected water-supply for the people around. Similarly, other wells might be sunk in suitable selected spots so as to supply the various parts of the town, and in this way the council at small expense would confer the boon of a good water-supply on the people under their charge, until such time as funds are available for a proper piped supply.

6. *Markets.*—The weekly market is held in an open space of ground with a few thatched sheds in a ruinous condition.

Chairman's Remarks.

Gajendramoshum.—Resolved that notice be issued to the owner of the private tank above the road level, so that surface water may not pollute the tank. In default, the work be executed by the Council and the cost recovered as it is a drinking-water tank and a supplying tank to two of the important tanks of the town.

Kristna Thirthum.—Resolved that a fresh notice be given to the trustees of the temple to pipe the channel as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In default, the work be executed by the council and the cost recovered.

Aiyanar Tank.—Resolved that Revenue authorities be addressed to acquire the land and a reasonable compensation be paid by the council.

Chetty Tank—Chairman's Views.—The matter of providing the well on the bank of the Chetty tank with a pipe as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be placed before the council again for sanction.

Resolved that an urgent estimate be called for to carry out the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner regarding the No. 7 Well.

Resolution of the Council.—Estimates have been sanctioned to repair the sheds in the weekly market and it would be

Inspection Notes.

The ground is swept by municipal sweepers the day after the market is held. There is no care-taker and the result is that the fencing and materials of the sheds are used as firewood by the vendors. The meat and fish markets are even in a worse state than when last visited, and the Rs. 500 set apart for the required improvements have not apparently been yet applied to the purpose intended—*vide* paragraph 5 of the last inspection notes. The whole place has a most neglected and untidy look, due to the absence of a care-taker according to the Chairman. The market should be reconstructed on proper sanitary principles.

Chairman's Remarks.

financially impossible for the council to build a market on sanitary principles in the straightened condition of the municipal exchequer unless they go in for a loan. The sanitary inspector is ordered to keep the premises clean and tidy.

Chairman's Views.—I do not agree with the council. In the absence of the care-taker, loss should accrue to the Council by way of losing materials of the sheds, fence, &c. The sanitary inspector may clean it every morning, but there will be nobody to take care of the municipal properties, which are likely to be appropriated every day and especially on market days. Who is there to prevent people living around the market using it as a latrine or some other purpose? It is a large market with fruit-bearing trees, temporary sheds, &c. Hence I am of opinion that a care-taker must be appointed.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—This is practically part of the same set of buildings as the market. Its condition is disgracefully bad; the same sea of ordure exists as noted two years ago. Pools of sewage are found in holes in the uneven floor, and the walls are spattered with filth of the most disgusting character. The whole place requires thorough repair; the floors should be rendered in cement and the walls similarly plastered. A cart should be placed under the discharge pipe so as to catch the washings, and so prevent the defiling of the ground existing at present. The care-taker has been removed by the council and the cleansing and care of the market and slaughter-house devolves on the sweepers. This probably accounts for the state of neglect into which they have been allowed to fall, and I would recommend that a special man be put in charge once more.

Resolution of the Council.—Resolved that an urgent estimate be called for to repair the slaughter-house, the fish and meat market, and other suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. The sanitary inspector is ordered to see to the scrupulous cleanliness and tidiness of the market.

8. *Vaccination.*—There is still a good deal to be done before it can be said that the town is well protected against small-pox. Out of 99 children examined, 75 were protected, 11 bore marks of small-pox, and 13 were unprotected. One second-class vaccinator on Rs. 10 is employed. I marked 26 cases for verification; all were correctly entered. A very large number of failures were registered during the months of May, June and part of July, due

Resolution of the Council.—The vaccinator is ordered to vaccinate all children under six months and unprotected children and adults unless they are certified by the medical officer as unfit for vaccination so that there should be none unprotected within the municipal limits. The council have resolved to vaccinate from cow lymph direct as they found by experience that failures were too many under the lymph mixed with glycerine.

Inspection Notes.

to deterioration of the lymph at Tanjore from which depôt the supply is obtained. The table shows the results of vaccination compared with former years.

Chairman's Remarks.

Chairman's Views.—I do not think the law allows compulsory vaccination of children under six months.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	713	916	991	685	478
,, ,, successfully	702	894	955	571	385
,, ,, under one year	174	360	603	458	546
Births	546	824	606	769	490

The civil apothecary verifies the results of vaccination. Twenty-five cases were seen by him this year.

The next table shows the results of the working of G.O., No. 1592 M, dated 19th October 1894, for the half-year ending June 1896.

There have been 161 prosecutions for failure to vaccinate during the year.

Total births during the preceding six months, *i.e.*, from January to 30th June 1896.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed on medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Pending before the Magistrate.	Ratio of successful vaccination to total births percentage.
	Successful in the first instance.	Unsuccessful in the first instance.	Successful	Unsuccessful.						
459	134	51	1	..	18	107	114	10	24	29·41

9. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12 is employed. The sanitary staff give information. The following are the results obtained:—

The registrar will be ordered to check births and deaths reported by the sanitary inspector to keep the vital statistics correct.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of August.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	123	149	104	3	..
Small-pox	4	31	4	2	2
Fevers	75	111	114	130	78
Dysentery and diarrhœa	75	97	133	74	35
All other causes	217	354	345	339	209
Total ..	494	742	700	548	324
Death-rate ..	24·2	36·4	34·3	26·8	23·8
Births	546	824	606	769	490
Birth-rate ..	26·8	40·4	29·7	37·7	36·0

10. *Sanitary Administration.*—The certificated sanitary inspector, Mr. Dragwidge, lately entertained by this municipality, seems to have done good work. He does not, however, appear to receive the

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
amount of support from some of the councillors which is necessary, *e.g.*, he has reported some 200 cases for prosecution for filthy backyards, &c., but no notice has apparently been taken.	
The number of scavengers is inadequate and should be increased. The number of night-soil carts is also too small for requirements.	Provision will be made in the budget to increase the number of sweepers and to purchase some more night-soil carts.

Fort St. George, 14*th October* 1896. (Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Major, *Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commissioner.*

No. 1977-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi.

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

Fort St. George, 22*nd October* 1896. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 2118-Eng.

Forwarded.

29*th October* 1896. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Acting Collector.*

From M.R.Ry. M. R. SRINIVASA RAO Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Divisional officer, Mannárgudi), dated 9th January 1897, No. 678.

I have the honour to enclose my replies to the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras.

Endt. on Cur. No. 107-Rev.

Submitted.

18*th January* 1897. (Signed) K. V. LAKSHMANA RAO, *Deputy Collector.*

Endt. on Munl. No. 160-Eng.

Forwarded.

3*rd February* 1897. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Acting Collector.*

Order—No. 562 M., dated 16th March 1897.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) The municipal council's decision on the question of providing the well on the bund of the Chetti tank with a pump and cistern should be reported to Government.

(2) The question of entertaining a watchman for the municipal market should be reconsidered by the municipal council with reference to the Chairman's remarks and the result reported to Government.

(3) The Chairman's view regarding the age for compulsory vaccination is correct.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Proof

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval. Pass

Strike off accordingly 1K 31/3/97

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No. 7 Well, on the south side of the town, is in a good situation and appears to yield excellent water, so it should be treated in a similar way so as to secure a fairly protected water-supply for the people around. Similarly, other wells might be sunk in suitable selected spots so as to supply the various parts of the town, and in this way the council at small expense would confer the boon of a good water-supply on the people under their charge, until such time as funds are available for a proper piped supply.

6. *Markets.*—The weekly market is held in an open space of ground with a few thatched sheds in a ruinous condition.

Chairman's Remarks.

Gajendramoshum.—Resolved that notice be issued to the owner of the private tank above the road level, so that surface water may not pollute the tank. In default, the work be executed by the Council and the cost recovered as it is a drinking-water tank and a supplying tank to two of the important tanks of the town.

Kristna Thirthum.—Resolved that a fresh notice be given to the trustees of the temple to pipe the channel as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In default, the work be executed by the council and the cost recovered.

Aiyanar Tank.—Resolved that Revenue authorities be addressed to acquire the land and a reasonable compensation be paid by the council.

Chetty Tank—Chairman's Views.—The matter of providing the well on the bank of the Chetty tank with a pipe as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be placed before the council again for sanction.

Resolved that an urgent estimate be called for to carry out the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner regarding the No. 7 Well.

Resolution of the Council.—Estimates have been sanctioned to repair the sheds in the weekly market and it would be

Inspection Notes.

The ground is swept by municipal sweepers the day after the market is held. There is no care-taker and the result is that the fencing and materials of the sheds are used as firewood by the vendors. The meat and fish markets are even in a worse state than when last visited, and the Rs. 500 set apart for the required improvements have not apparently been yet applied to the purpose intended—*vide* paragraph 5 of the last inspection notes. The whole place has a most neglected and untidy look, due to the absence of a care-taker according to the Chairman. The market should be reconstructed on proper sanitary principles.

Chairman's Remarks.

financially impossible for the council to build a market on sanitary principles in the straightened condition of the municipal exchequer unless they go in for a loan. The sanitary inspector is ordered to keep the premises clean and tidy.

Chairman's Views.—I do not agree with the council. In the absence of the care-taker, loss should accrue to the Council by way of losing materials of the sheds, fence, &c. The sanitary inspector may clean it every morning, but there will be nobody to take care of the municipal properties, which are likely to be appropriated every day and especially on market days. Who is there to prevent people living around the market using it as a latrine or some other purpose? It is a large market with fruit-bearing trees, temporary sheds, &c. Hence I am of opinion that a care-taker must be appointed.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—This is practically part of the same set of buildings as the market. Its condition is disgracefully bad; the same sea of ordure exists as noted two years ago. Pools of sewage are found in holes in the uneven floor, and the walls are spattered with filth of the most disgusting character. The whole place requires thorough repair; the floors should be rendered in cement and the walls similarly plastered. A cart should be placed under the discharge pipe so as to catch the washings, and so prevent the defiling of the ground existing at present. The care-taker has been removed by the council and the cleansing and care of the market and slaughter-house devolves on the sweepers. This probably accounts for the state of neglect into which they have been allowed to fall, and I would recommend that a special man be put in charge once more.

Resolution of the Council.—Resolved that an urgent estimate be called for to repair the slaughter-house, the fish and meat market, and other suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. The sanitary inspector is ordered to see to the scrupulous cleanliness and tidiness of the market.

8. *Vaccination.*—There is still a good deal to be done before it can be said that the town is well protected against small-pox. Out of 99 children examined, 75 were protected, 11 bore marks of small-pox, and 13 were unprotected. One second-class vaccinator on Rs. 10 is employed. I marked 26 cases for verification; all were correctly entered. A very large number of failures were registered during the months of May, June and part of July, due

Resolution of the Council.—The vaccinator is ordered to vaccinate all children under six months and unprotected children and adults unless they are certified by the medical officer as unfit for vaccination so that there should be none unprotected within the municipal limits. The council have resolved to vaccinate from cow lymph direct as they found by experience that failures were too many under the lymph mixed with glycerine.

Inspection Notes.

to deterioration of the lymph at Tanjore from which depôt the supply is obtained. The table shows the results of vaccination compared with former years.

Chairman's Remarks.

Chairman's Views.—I do not think the law allows compulsory vaccination of children under six months.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	713	916	991	685	478
,, ,, successfully	702	894	955	571	385
,, ,, under one year	174	360	603	458	546
Births	546	824	606	769	490

The civil apothecary verifies the results of vaccination. Twenty-five cases were seen by him this year.

The next table shows the results of the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, for the half-year ending June 1896.

There have been 161 prosecutions for failure to vaccinate during the year.

Total births during the preceding six months, i.e., from January to 30th June 1896.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed on medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Pending before the Magistrate.	Ratio of successful vaccination to total births percentage.
	Successful in the first instance.	Unsuccessful in the first instance.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.						
459	134	51	1	..	18	107	114	10	24	29·41

9. *Registration.*—One registrar on Rs. 12 is employed. The sanitary staff give information. The following are the results obtained:—

The registrar will be ordered to check births and deaths reported by the sanitary inspector to keep the vital statistics correct.

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Deaths from—					
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Small-pox	4	31	4	2	2
Fevers	75	111	114	130	78
Dysentery and diarrhœa	75	97	133	74	35
All other causes	217	354	345	339	209
Total	494	742	700	548	324
Death-rate	24·2	36·4	34·3	26·8	23·8
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Birth-rate	26·8	40·4	29·7	37·7	36·0

10. *Sanitary Administration.*—The certificated sanitary inspector, Mr. Dragwidge, lately entertained by this municipality, seems to have done good work. He does not, however, appear to receive the

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
amount of support from some of the councillors which is necessary, *e.g.*, he has reported some 200 cases for prosecution for filthy backyards, &c., but no notice has apparently been taken.	
The number of scavengers is inadequate and should be increased. The number of night-soil carts is also too small for requirements.	Provision will be made in the budget to increase the number of sweepers and to purchase some more night-soil carts.

Fort St. George, 14*th October* 1896. (Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Major, *Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commissioner.*

No. 1977-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi.

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

Fort St. George, 22*nd October* 1896. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Endt. on Cur. No. 2118-Eng.

Forwarded.

29*th October* 1896. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Acting Collector.*

From M.R.Ry. M. R. STREENIVASA ROW Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Divisional officer, Mannárgudi), dated 9th January 1897, No. 678.

I have the honour to enclose my replies to the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras.

Endt. on Cur. No. 107-Rev.

Submitted.

18*th January* 1897. (Signed) K. V. LAKSHMANA RAO, *Deputy Collector.*

Endt. on Munl. No. 160-Eng.

Forwarded.

3*rd February* 1897. (Signed) J. ANDREW, *Acting Collector.*

Order—No. 562 M., dated 16th March 1897.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) The municipal council's decision on the question of providing the well on the bund of the Chetty tank with a pump and cistern should be reported to Government.

(2) The question of entertaining a watchman for the municipal market should be reconsidered by the municipal council with reference to the Chairman's remarks, and the result reported to Government.

(3) The Chairman's view regarding the age for compulsory vaccination is correct.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

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

Rnd. A. Raitt.

No. M., February 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

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

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Mannárgudi Municipality.

Inspected 26th, 27th and 28th August 1896.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of	1881	9,424	9,985	19,409
	1891	9,706	10,689	20,395

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
The town is well situated on light soil and the sub-soil water is at a considerable distance from the surface. The main streets are broad and well kept, and the town ought therefore to be a healthy one; but on account of the exceedingly dirty state in which the backyards and inhabited area generally are kept, the death-rate from fevers and bowel complaints is high.	Resolved that a list of owners of insanitary premises be made and notice be issued to them to keep their premises scrupulously clean under section 221.
2. *Roads.*—The main roads are in fair order, but require patching in places. The side roads are often very badly kept and are freely used for purposes of nature.	*Resolution of the Council.*—The main roads have been repaired thoroughly and the side roads are being under repairs. *Chairman's Views.*—I have addressed the Inspector of Police of the division to prosecute those who commit nuisance by the sides of the roads.
3. *Drainage.*—The number of cesspools emptied daily by the municipality is 112 and this represents the sum of the efforts to remove sullage water from the inhabited area. The cesspools that I saw were all of the usual permeable type and afforded no protection to the soil. The	*Resolution of the Council.*—Resolved that a standard plan be furnished to owners of sewage receptacles to be constructed within one month from the date of notice; if not, the work will be undertaken by the council and the incidental expenses be recovered from them. Resolved that

Inspection Notes.

council promised two years ago to see that all cesspools were rendered water-tight, but nothing appears to have been done in the matter, though this is a matter involving no outlay of public funds, but merely the enforcing of the provisions of the Act. There are many depressions also to be found in backyards in which foul water lodges; these should be filled up at the owner's expense.

The condition of Othai, where the richer Brahmans live, is as disgusting as ever. There are cesspools all along the street at the end of the backyards, mere rough brick structures leaking at every pore and of unknown depth, for apparently they are never cleaned. One or two I tried to plumb with a bamboo but failed to reach the bottom at 3 feet! From these reeking cesspits a foul trail meanders along the side of the street emitting the most horrible odours and endangering the health of the neighbours. I was told that it would be impossible to remedy this in the ordinary way by means of impervious cesspools and removal by carts, as the amount of water used for bathing purposes by the wealthy inhabitants is so great as to preclude this except at ruinous expense. It is therefore necessary that some other cheap temporary mode of disposal be devised, as it is not advisable for the council to expend a large sum on a drainage scheme until the town is supplied with good water. I would therefore recommend that they adopt the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to lay down a temporary line of drain leading to the vacant ground near the Ravanan tank and to form a small sewage farm there, as this is the nearest available ground for the purpose. The drain may be cheaply constructed of locally-made half-tiles rendered impervious by being dipped in a mixture of boiling pitch and tar, and laid on a bed of clay, the joints being pointed with cement. The expense might be partly met by the levying of a special fee from the houses served of a similar amount as would be derived from emptying the existing cesspools by means of carts. The growth of Huriali grass on the farm would also go a long way to pay for the cost of the scheme, as this is a scarce commodity in Mannárgudi and there are over 100 jutka ponies in the town. The council should insist on all cesspools being made impervious by cement-plastering at the owner's expense and prosecute all persons letting out sewage on to the street.

Chairman's Remarks.

notices be issued to all owners of sewage receptacles to remove them within one month from the receipt of notice; in default, the work be executed by the council and the cost be recovered.

Chairman's Views. — No permission should be given to construct cesspools, of whatever type, on the sides of the roads. Whatever may be the protection afforded they are not only unsightly but emit horrible smell though emptied every day. Proof of this can be obtained in the Othai street. I would suggest, in the place of temporary cheap drain made of locally-made half-tiles, that if impervious cesspools are made to construct in a corner of the backyard of every house and not on the side of the road as it is now and the cost of removal be recovered from the owner of the houses, that would be cheaper still. I cannot find any provision of law which makes it obligatory on the part of the council to clean the premises of private parties at its own cost.

Resolution of the Council. — Notices have been issued to all house owners or occupiers whose backyards are filled with stagnant water to drain them within a fortnight. If not, the work will be executed by the council and the cost be recovered.

Resolved than an estimate be called for before the budget to make provision therein to carry out the views of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Othai street.

note
no funds are
available in the
budget, which closes
with a balance of
Rs 570 or only 2·3 per
cent of the estimated
receipts.

56 ur

Inspection Notes.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 118 dust-bins, of which 28 are wooden, 18 masonry and 72 of corrugated iron. This number is not sufficient and more should be supplied. The rubbish is removed in eleven wooden carts to three depôts. There it is thrown out broadcast on the fields and burned, the whole method being most untidy and wasteful. The rubbish should be collected into a regular heap and covered daily with earth so as to preserve the essential fertilizing properties of the manure. This practice was ordered to be followed by Government—*Vide* G.O., No. 1086 M., dated 10th July 1895, paragraph 3. The amount realised last year from the sale of rubbish was Rs. 393.

(*b*) The arrangements made for the removal of night-soil from the inhabited area are most unsatisfactory. There are only three public latrines for the whole town and even these do not seem to be much used. The standard-plan latrine promised by the council after last inspection notes has not yet been procured. The contents of the latrines are removed in three iron carts (two of them out of order at present!) to a spot to the south of the town, where it is buried in trenches. There is no sale for night soil.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—The number of privies cleaned by the municipality daily has risen from 70 to 301 since last inspection. This very gratifying increase is largely due, I believe, to the exertions of the certificated sanitary inspector lately engaged by this municipality. As there are, however, 3,810 houses in the town there is still ample room for an increase here. The staff for cleaning these privies is, however, too small, consisting as it does of four male and two female scavengers, who have also to attend to the three public latrines.

5. *Water-supply.*—The main source of water-supply is a channel from the Vadavâr which supplies most of the tanks, though some are filled by the Pamaniâr river. There are also wells in various parts of the town from some of which good water is got. The following may serve to give some idea of the state of purity of the various sources of supply:—

Harthinanady is a large tank near the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by houses and the people enter it freely to wash their pots and draw water. The supply-channel is quite open to pollution and indeed passes

Chairman's Remarks.

Provision will be made to purchase some more dust-bins as far as funds are available.

The rubbish has been let out on contract for Rs. 393 a year to the rubbish cart contractor, who will be ordered to heap them in groups and fill them with dry earth.

The land was recently transferred over to the municipality and the construction of the standard latrine will be undertaken as soon as possible. The council propose to build some more latrines in the thickly populated part of the town and the sanitary provision of the Act will be rigidly enforced. An urgent estimate will be called for to put the existing latrines in thorough repair.

Rules have been framed by the council for working out the private scavenging system methodically, and sectional councillors have been appointed to take a personal interest to extend the system to the unextended part of the town. The council hope to show a substantial improvement during the current year. The staff will be strengthened and a maistry be appointed to devote his whole time for its extension and collection of demand.

Harthinanady is a big tank covering more than 50 acres of land. It belongs to a private individual, whose idea of keeping the tank in a drinkable state will be far out of the mark of the sanitary experts. Every year the supply channel was cleaned and then only water was let in, but the council will take care to put an embankment near the supplying sluice so that polluted water may not find an entrance into the tank. It would be financially impossible for the council to acquire that tank for preserving the water above suspicion.

Inspection Notes.

close to habitations; as it enters the tank it passes in a culvert under a house.

Gajendramoshum, from which the supply of the former tank is derived, has been recently cleaned out, but surface drainage finds its way into it freely, and the supply channel is open to pollution. It is said that the water of this tank smells badly in the hot season, and even at the time of inspection, when it had been newly filled, there was a green scum on the surface.

Kristna Thirthum, belonging to a temple is used promiscuously for washing and drinking, and its supply channel is used as a common latrine by all the neighbourhood. These three tanks are private property, but the council would appear to have done nothing to exercise their powers under the Act, though recommended to do so by the Collector in his remarks on last inspection notes.

Aiyanar Tank, situated on the east side of the river, has some huts close to the banks which drain directly into it. These should be at once removed. This measure was recommended by the sanitary inspector, but rejected by the council as unnecessary.

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Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
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FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th October* 1896.

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

No. 1977-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi.

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

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22*nd October* 1896.

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

Endt. on Cur. No. 2118-Eng.

Forwarded.

29*th October* 1896.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

From M.R.Ry. M. R. STREENIVASA ROW Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannárgudi, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Divisional officer, Mannárgudi), dated 9th January 1897, No. 678.

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Submitted.

18*th January* 1897.

(Signed) K. V. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Endt. on Munl. No. 160-Eng.

Forwarded.

3*rd February* 1897.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

[L. & M.
1,000—2/10-96.]

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 479m

Pers

Order No: 562m. 16.3.97

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From
The Chairman Mc.
Mannargudi

No. 678

Dated 9th January 97
Received 8th Feb 1897
Registered 9th Feb 1897
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting replies to the inspection notes of the Deputy Secretary comm on the Mannargudi Mty

~~Leaflets~~
for Compulsory vaccination
~~are~~ is correct.

I.R
16/2/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To
The Chairman Mc Mannmgmt. Sd
. Collector of Customs Sd
. Sanitary Board Sd
. Sanitary Commissioner Sd
. Sanitary Engineer Sd
. Editor's Table Dupl 18/2/97

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No. 678

Dated 9th January 1897.
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Submitting replies
to the inspection notes
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