[L. & M. 5,000-3-3-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1587 M

DATED 2 October 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes.

Awaiting Trichinopoly Municipal Council's remarks on the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's------on the town.

ales being choked: the result is, that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulation of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be at once carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them. Main Bazaar Street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. These meet in Kalla street about 10 yards from a drinking water tank, and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catch pits for silt, square brick and channam structures, at the corners of several streets

streets, e.g. Chinna Kadai street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain e.g. Guzial street, Chenna Kanara street, Stone cutters street and Mettoo street which I saw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water channel than a roadway. (b) There are 332 dust bins in the town, 212 of these are of masonry, stone or brick in channam and 120 are movable galvanised iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair, the earth inside has in several (e.g. Kandy street, Veeppa Naick Petta street, Tailors street etc.) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy Street, in Kalla street and other places large holes have been dug outside the dust bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited

BACK PA

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner.

Tricomalee District

Tricomalee Municipality

Inspected 19th to 24th July 1895

Population as per Census of 1891:—

Males ___ 44,080

Females ___ 46,529

Total 90,609.

Roads, drainage &c. (a) There are said to be 37 miles of road in the Municipality, of which 34 are metalled. A great many of the streets in the town are rough and out of repair, eg Visuppa Naick Pettah, Wallajah street &c. House owners whose dwellings are in course of reconstruction or repair are allowed to fill up the drains with material collected for the purpose. This should not be permitted. En Darkie's Road, Palakary road, Nandy Iswar Koil street and other streets there are brick drains of square section on either side; but these are half full of silt and in many places completely blocked and level with the roadway, the culverts

ales

ales being choked: the result is, that during heavy rain the water is forced on to the streets, which are consequently greatly broken up. These and other existing drains should be annually thoroughly cleared of silt and the accumulations of rubbish which fall into them. All silt and rubbish as removed should be at once carted away and not left at the sides of the drains to be again washed into them. Main Bazaar Street is provided with good drains on either side for a considerable distance. These meet in Kalla street about 10 yards from a drinking water tank, and end beneath the roadway in an earthen channel, where the greater part of the contents soak into the ground, a very small proportion finding its way for a few hundred yards further, after which the channel is perfectly dry. The majority of the drains are mere surface channels, and are also silted up and useless. The presence of catch pits for silt, square brick and chunam structures, at the corners of several streets

streets, e.g. Chinna Kadai Street, show that at one time a system of drainage existed in these parts of the town. Some of the narrow streets are impassable after heavy rain e.g. Gujiah Street, Chinna Kanara street, Stone cutters street and Mettu street which I saw in this condition after a heavy shower. The first mentioned receives the contents of the drains of the neighbourhood and is more of a water channel than a roadway. There are 332 dust bins in the town, 212 of these are of masonry, stone or brick in chunam and 120 are movable galvanised iron cylinders. The majority of the former are greatly out of repair; the earth inside has in several (e.g. Kandy street, Veerappa Naick Petta street, Tailors street etc.) been dug out below the foundation of the retaining walls which are gradually falling to pieces; in others the ground outside is used instead of the bin, and in a lane off Reddy Street, in Kalla street and other places large holes have been dug outside the dust bins, apparently in the process of removing rubbish deposited

deposited there. The most dilapidated of these should be levelled and the large iron dust bins in store (8 in No) should be issued for use. Slabs of stone should be provided for them to stand upon, so as to prevent excavation of the site in future.
There are 5 depots for rubbish. The so called cinerators on the East Boundary and Patter depots are never used and even if would be impossible to utilize. All of these depots are within the town and much too close to dwelling houses.
(c) The ugly cadjan hut near the Princes triumphal Arch, used as a shop for the selling of ropes referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in his Inspection Note of Sept 1894, as an encroachment on the open ground is still in existence.
2. Water supply is derived from 25 tanks in the town, all deriving their water from the Vagacandan- a branch of the Cauvery- flowing through the town. The stream itself is also resorted to. The new water supply will be opened, it is —
believed

believed, in October next, when the use of tanks and of river water, in portions of the town supplied with pipe water, should be discontinued. The pipes and street fountains are all ready for use, but the system has not been introduced into Warriore — Patter and Thennur divisions. The authorities in charge of the Rock Temple and the inhabitants in its vicinity complain that the supply will not benefit them. A standpipe in this neighbourhood would be a great boon for the numbers of people visiting the temple and others, as the only supply at present is from a tank approached by a long and steep flight of steps. Near Chanda Sahibs tomb the same thing was represented to me, and with more reason, by the Muhammedans in the vicinity as there is no standpipe near them, and they are driven to use the water from open channels close by which are fouled by excreta during the hot weather. I visited the Head works at Kumbarasam village, where the Engineer in charge pointed out to me the objectionable proximity

7

of 4 graveyards. These should be immediately closed. The 3 on the right bank are all small patches of ground probably surreptitiously used for this purpose. The 4th is in Keethapuram on the left bank above the wells and pumping station.

3. Conservancy. The strength and pay of the Conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. Of the five Registrars mentioned only 2 have as yet been appointed. × 8 of the Sanitary Inspectors combine registration with their other duties which include serving of notices and collection of taxes on vehicles animals &c. These duties might be delegated to some of the 15 Peons at the disposal of the Municipality. Only one of the Inspectors has been trained. The remainder know nothing about sanitation. There are

2 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs 20 each.
2 -do- -do- on Rs 17½ each.
3 -do- -do- on Rs 15 each.
1 Maistry on Rs 7.
15 Peons on Rs 6 each.
92 Scavengers on Rs 4½ each.
51 Sweepers on Rs 4½ each.
4 -do- on Rs 4 each.
1 lady for removing Sewage water at Rs 4½.
"The 5 Registrars on Rs 14 each do also the duties of Sanitary Inspectors"

Private Scavenging Establishment
6 Maistries on Rs 7 each.
1 Scavenger on Rs 6.
1 -do- on Rs 5½.
1 -do- on Rs 4½.

× vide para 8 Registration.

are 41 latrines, each divided into compartments for males and females with the exception of one roofed latrine for females near Preston's battery, one small open iron latrines in the 5th Ward and 2 old Military latrines in the 2nd ~~and~~ 3rd Wards, these are all large open enclosures many of them unnecessarily large. This is most conspicuous in the 1st A Ward. Several might with advantage be reduced to half their present size and converted according to the standard plan. All the latrines should be supplied with iron air-tight receptacles standing on stone slabs for the night soil awaiting removal by the carts. At present in the great majority of cases the night soil is either collected on the ground outside or in bamboo baskets quite unsuited for the purpose. To each latrine a tiled shed is attached for dry earth. Nearly all of the roofs are out of repair and many have almost disappeared. In Palla street 7th Ward there is a

temporary

temporary latrine with walls of bamboo lattice. Such as remain of these are all broken, the greater part has disappeared and the whole place is in a disgraceful state, and almost unapproachable owing to the stench. In Edda street is a large enclosed latrine for females, 2 acres in extent. There appears to be no proper arrangement for cleaning it, the pigs of the neighbourhood acting as scavengers. It is said to be private property. The proprietor should be ordered to make satisfactory arrangements. The walls forming courtyards to the old Military latrines in the 2d. ward should be removed as on the male side this courtyard is more latrinised than the latrine itself. There are said to be 4151 private latrines cleaned by Municipal Agency. Cesspools are still very numerous in the town. Of the 29 conservancy carts at present in use only 5 are of iron, the remainder being of the objectionable wooden pattern already so often condemned. There seems to be

a difficulty in getting the iron carts repaired, and hence the objection to their use. I saw 8 of these lying in the compound of the old subjail in various stages of decay awaiting repairs for periods varying from 6 days to 6 months, no repairs having been attempted either from inability on the part of the individual employed or from a natural objection to touch such contaminated structures. The present pattern of wooden cart is decidedly objectionable, but a useful modification might be effected by making the top of the cart about 18 inches longer than the bottom with a fixed sloping back, the whole lined with iron sheeting and the posterior half of the covered top hinged. The contents could not then drop out during transit and the cart when tilted up could be readily emptied of its contents. There are also 8 animal carts. Wooden tubs of various sizes tied with ropes to the framework of the carts with one exception - a large barrel with

four

4 upright pieces of bamboo which in a measure checked the wobbling propensities of the barrel during transit, but in no way fixed it. All these barrels should be attached with iron hoops to the framework of the carts. The condition of this Department of the Conservancy arrangements shows an absolute neglect of efficient supervision. The excreta is carted to the Depot at Ariamungalum about 3 miles out of the town. Here the Municipality have 64 acres at their disposal, about one half of which is covered with prickly pear. The trenches are much too large about 3 feet square in section. The contents are not covered with earth and the stench is overpowering. Many of them are half overgrown with prickly pear before they are filled. The general appearance of the depot leads to the belief that the contractor compels purchasers to remove the night soil from the trenches before it is fit for use, and allows them to collect it in open spaces adjoining, thus saving himself the expense of digging fresh trenches. The existing trenches should be filled up. The prickly pear should be removed and on the fresh ground thus rendered available fresh shallow trenches should be prepared on proper principles. For this purpose the services of the Sanitary Inspectors lately trained in Madras should be utilised.

4. Markets. These are 8 in number and realised Rs 16468-1- for 1894-95. The Warriore market for the sale of meat and fish is not cleanly kept. The floors of the stalls are of mud. They should be cemented or formed of stone slabs. Slabs should also be provided instead of wooden boxes for laying out the smaller scraps of meat. The blocks upon which the meat is cut up are uneven. They should be cut level and the upper surface thoroughly scraped and cleansed daily; otherwise decomposing particles of meat are retained in the wood. One corner of the roof

of

of the market has fallen in and should be repaired. A stone or cemented platform should be provided with a drain or cistern attached for the use of butchers washing their knives, hooks &c. Outside there is a vegetable market, the stalls in which should also be provided with stone or cemented floors. The same remarks apply to the stalls of the municipal market especially the Beef market. In the latter the carcases are hung all night in the same shed in which the salesmen sit by day, the blood falling on to a rough stone floor which cannot possibly be kept pure and clean. There is no gate to the enclosure and the butchers complain of the depredations of dogs at night. A separate shed for hanging carcases should be attached to the Slaughter house close by. In the Chinna Kadai market I found beggars occupying a stall on one side, and 3 stalls on the opposite side were utilised as dwellings. This should not be allowed. In Butcher

street

street near the Old Palace there are a few dirty thatched sheds with rough uneven floors used for the sale of mutton, the meat being exposed on rough stones or hung from the roofs by rope. In the street itself there are also several stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The place is quite unsuited for the purpose. The floors of the Fort Meat stalls are also out of repair. The Fort General Market requires a proper system of drains and is not kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The salt fish and straw market near Pallai-kottapara street is a large walled enclosure, fish is sold here and laid out on dirty boards and boxes. These should be prohibited and stone slabs provided. In Fishmongers street 7th ward there is a private market for the sale of meat which is quite unsuited for the purpose and very dirty. No license should be granted unless the proprietor provides suitable accommodation.

5. Slaughterhouses. There are 5 Slaughter

houses

houses which produced an income of Rs 2361. 8. - for 1894-95. In the Nasapet beef slaughter house 8 to 10 animals are killed daily. The walls and stone pillars are in a filthy state. The floor is of rough uneven stone. The gut contents are stored inside the building, and in one corner there is a platform, on which a mat and carpet were laid out apparently for the accommodation of the care taker. A gate of iron bars should be provided, and no person should be permitted to sleep inside either by day or night. The smell outside was most offensive and seems due to the saturation of the ground with the contents of the cistern attached to the building. On my first visit to this place the offal was stored in 2 iron receptacles outside, said to be provided by the Municipality for the purpose. The contractor should be compelled to make his own arrangement for the complete removal daily of all filth from the building, by transferring it at once to his carts. No collection of it should be allowed, nor facilities for the purpose provided. The sheep slaughter house is close by, and is kept in much better order. Here also the immediate removal of all filth should be insisted upon. At the Puttur slaughter house 30 to 40 animals are killed daily. Here I saw 2 iron receptacles turned bottom upwards in a corner. I was informed that they were stored here not having been used since the cholera disappeared! The floor is out of repair and the surroundings are in a filthy state. Outside them is a mud walled enclosure intended for the reception of the gut contents, the floor of which has been dug out several feet below the surface, with the result that the filth is now thrown on the ground in the vicinity. Close by are a rubbish depôt and a latrine: the abolition of these was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner last year, but they still remain.

6. Bandy stand. There is one large bandy stand in the compound of the old district jail buildings. It is let out on contract and realised Rs 4705

in

1894-95. The place is in a dirty state; sweepings and rubbish are collected on the spot, and owing to unevenness of the ground water stands upon it. The enclosure should be levelled and metalled, drains should be provided for removal of surface water, and the contractor should be compelled to remove all sweepings and rubbish daily. Inside there is a tank used for washing purposes; it is dangerous at present owing to the want of a wall or fence round it. When the new water supply is introduced, it would be well to fill up this tank altogether.

7. Vaccination is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, and in charge of one 1st class and three 2nd class vaccinators whose services vary from 23 to 13 years in every case spent in the municipality. They all appear to be intelligent men, and work well keeping their registers neatly in English and up to date. The monthly minimum for each vaccinator is 130. Calves are purchased locally for Rs 3 or 4 each and subsequently sold. Inoculation is performed by the vaccinators and all operations are direct from the calf. The returns required by G.O. No. 1502 M dated 19th October 1894 — Local and Municipal, have been recently prepared and submitted up to date, all registered births liable to vaccination being satisfactorily accounted for. The vaccine Depôt is in the compound of the Municipal Hospital, the calves being kept in a shed under charge of a caretaker. Operations of inoculation and extraction are performed in the verandah. The place is unsuitable. A separate building should be provided. Parents attend with their children at the Hospital once in 5 days for vaccination. On the evening of the same day the calf is removed to the Jubilee Dispensary Warriore where children are also collected.

Of 725 children examined in the streets, 136 or 19 per cent were unprotected, 29 being marked with small pox. The largest number of unprotected were found in the 5th Ward. In two S.P.G. Schools

of 127 children examined 11 (10 Brahmins) were unprotected and 19 bore marks of small pox. Of 142 children examined in 5 Pyal schools 22 were unprotected and 11 marked with small pox.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to 17 July
No. vaccinated	13,825	6405	6192	6047	3202
" successfully	12,811	5988	5912	5484	3093
" under 1 year of age	1725	1111	1312	1641	953
No. verified by Inspecting Officers	9846	3794	1631	1802	1088
Births	2161	1906	2302	1661	929

8. Registration is carried on in addition to their other duties by 8 of the Sanitary Inspectors and by 2 special Registrars appointed to 7th and 1st A and 5th wards. According to the information furnished by the Chairman in reply to queries from this office "Registration work is done by the 5 registrars as well as by the 7 Sanitary Inspectors". At the time of my inspection I was informed that there were only 2 registrars viz Mr. Vellinatha Pillay for 5th A and B wards and Narrinzia Pillay for 1st A and 7th wards as well as the following 12 Sanitary Inspectors (those marked R being also registrars).

1st A. Ruthnsawmy Pillay
B. Seetharam Sing. R
2nd. Moonasawmy Pillay R.
3rd A. Narrainsawmy Nairn R.
B. Kundasawmy Pillay R.
4th A. Sedaseresawmy Pillay R.
B. Madura Mootoo Pillay R.
5th A. Venkatasela Ayar
B. Kaisavalu Naidu
6th A. Toolasi Naidu R.
B. Annasawmy Ayar R
7th. Mahomed Zainodeen

The registers submitted to me were also signed by the two registrars and the 8 Sanitary Inspectors above mentioned.

According to the returns the number of deaths in each ward largely exceeds the births, a result which is at variance with the fact that the population is steadily increasing. The register of births is very defective, and I

was

was shown at the Hospital several children recently vaccinated whose births had never been registered. Only 1 prosecution has been instituted during the year for failure in this respect.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to 17 July
Deaths from					
Cholera	456	302	1221	278	299
Small pox	101	137	130	35	8
Fevers	533	620	691	651	342
Dysentery & diarrhœa	304	320	328	309	143
All other causes	1277	949	947	936	437
Total	2671	2328	3317	2208	1229
Death rate	31·6	25·6	36·6	24·4	24·8
Births	2161	1906	2302	1661	929
Birth rate	25·5	20·9	25·4	18·3	18·8

Signed C. Mallins
ma, m.d. d.p.h.
Fort St George
13th Augt 1895 } Surgeon Major
Ag. Inspector of vacc.
and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

(True copy)

W. Balasundram
Manager & asstt
for Sanitary Commissioners.

1/7/96 pd

Urgent.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Fort St George 6th Septr 1895.
Dispd 7th Septr 1895.

No. 1529/8

From

Surgn Lieut Col W.G. King M.B. I.M.S.
Sanitary Commissioner

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal Deptt

Sir,

I have the honor with reference para 10 of G.O. No. 1765 dated 23rd Dec 1893, Local and Municipal, to forward herewith a copy of the Inspection Notes by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Town of Triplicane. These notes show that as regards arrangements for effecting conservancy, the condition of slaughter houses, and markets, a lamentable state of inefficiency exists. Most of the erroneous sanitary conditions pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner were duly reported to the Council in my Inspection Notes last year, embodied in G.O. dated 22nd Dec 1894 No. 2021, Local and Municipal, and, notwithstanding the promises therein freely made by the Council,

it

it is obvious that practically no effort has been made to carry out remedial measures. In regard to the removal of the rubbish depôt near the Dharamalur Tank, I would point out that not only was it strongly animadverted upon by myself as a danger to the public with reference to the contamination of the water-supply, but for a series of years a protest was also made by my predecessor. Further, I showed that latrines had been placed in positions which must inevitably imply defilement of the drinking water supply of the town. In reply to my enquiry on this point, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner informs me that he was told that a new site had been selected for the rubbish depôt. Even if this be so, action must have been extremely slow and, in any case, the rubbish depôt, in spite of the "selection", remains a danger to the people.

2. To my mind, it is useless to further look to the Council for the remedy of the numerous petty, yet sanitarily important, reforms in regard

regard to conservancy and protection of their water supply, which they have been duly warned are of an urgent nature. The question of funds need have caused no great delay, and the only possible explanation is that the Executive of the Municipality is absolutely lacking in the necessary energy.

3. In reference to registration, I would point out that in my notes above referred to, I particularly inveighed against a system which delegated to so-called Sanitary Inspectors the duties of registration. The result, as might be expected, is most inefficient, and were the returns afforded by the Municipality to be trusted, it would be necessary to believe that the whole population is rapidly dying out.

4. Under the above circumstances, I have the honour to respectfully suggest that it would be advisable for Government, in the interests of the inhabitants of Trichinopoly, to take into consideration the advisability of action being taken at-

* Provision was made in the current year's Budget for five additional Sanitary Inspectors. W.G.K.

at once under Section 37 of Act IV
of 1884.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed.t Servant-

W.H. Kirk

Surgeon Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner

Local & Municipal

CURRENT No. 6

2021 dt 22-12-94 ✓
445 dt 14-2-95 ✓
515 dt 22-3-95 ✓
563 dt 28-3-95 ✓

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. ~~J. A. LAING~~, W. G. King, Asst. Surgeon, 3rd Batt.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government, L & M. Dept.

No. 1529/S

Dated 6th
Despatched 7th } September 1895.
Received

ENCLOSURES. one.

Subject.

Forwards copy of the Inspection Notes by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the town of Trichinopoly, with certain remarks.

—

Requires Order. 2-10-95. No. 1587 mins
The Municipal Council's remarks will be awaited.

W. 30-9-95
Copies 7 Copies

1/c dr/c

When given for copying ——
When copied ——
When examined ——
When signed ——
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

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