L. & M.
1,000—10-8-95.

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1707 M

DATED 22d October 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's----on the Vellore 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.

Joseph

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

VELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 18*th*, 19*th and* 20*th June* 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 44,925

Inspection notes.

The roads of the town are in fair order. Near the hills some of the narrow roads are in bad repair and rough, but this is due to the fact that during heavy rains they act as drains for the flood water. At the upper end of Thatha street a large drain opens directly into the street. The result is that the centre of the street is the lowest part and the side drains constructed by private individuals being on higher ground and not continuous, all sullage water finds its way into the centre of the street. The larger drains are square in section with brick sides and in many cases earthen bottoms. Smaller ones are V shaped formed of stone slabs. Those recently constructed as in Mitta Anandakad street are U shaped and cemented. The fall of the old drains is in many cases insufficient and the contents stagnate and create a nuisance. In main bazaar street this is especially noticeable. The drain on the south side of the shroffs' line receives the contents of the drains from Allipuram, Thalipanamaram, Peria Lubbay, Jayaram Chetti and other streets. On its edge also is a urinal, the contents of which are evidently (judging from the smell) transferred by the sweepers into the drain. The stench is very bad. I was presented with a petition from 52 merchants living in this part complaining of the nuisance, which calls for immediate action. The proposal to cover the drain is not advisable; a little further on it is covered for about 150 yards and it is impossible to ascertain its condition. The whole drain should be opened up and its levels

Chairman's remarks.

Provision will be made in the budget for 1896–97 to remedy these defects and to contrive some feasible plan for carrying away the flood water without detriment to the roads.

It is in contemplation to replace such drains by U shaped ones well cemented. Steps will be taken, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer when he visits the place, to correct the levels, and thus render the fall sufficient for all purposes, so as to avoid the ultimate difficulty that will be found when the question of joining on to the sewers is undertaken.

Soon after the departure of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner an estimate, amounting to Rs. 497, was prepared and sanctioned by the council for the purpose of removing the nuisance complained of in connection with the drain in the main bazaar near the shroffs' line. The work has been let out on contract and has already been put on hand and will soon be finished. Stringent measures will be adopted to prevent the contents of the urinal, situated on the edge of the drain in question, as also the excreta of private latrines and overflow of cess-pools in the streets, being transferred by the sweepers or others into the drain and to prevent thereby the contamination of the surrounding atmosphere.

Inspection notes.

Chairman's remarks.

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The valuable suggestions herein made will be carried out and the law enforced against the defaulting house-owners under section 214 of the Municipal Act.

This work has since been attended to, the levels have been corrected and steps will be taken to prevent foul water stagnating.

2. There are 556 dust-bins—324 are fixtures formed of stone slabs and 232 are moveable iron ones. The latter are too small in size; future additions should be of a larger pattern. More are required in several parts of the town, *e.g.*, in Kuttaya Lubbay street.

The council will shortly purchase a large number of dust-bins for the streets here specified, as also for other parts of the town where they are sadly needed. In purchasing such dust-bins care will be taken to procure those of a larger pattern as suggested.

3. Rubbish is carted to the depôt which is close by the toll-gate on the Bangalore road. The space is not large enough for the refuse of the whole town, and its position is objectionable, as it is too close to dwelling houses, the inhabitants of which complained of the nuisance. When put up for sale together with the night-soil, a bid of Rs. 1,700 was made for both, but owing to objections made by some of the councillors this was not accepted, a second auction resulting in an offer of Rs. 400 with the result that both remain unsold. Another and more roomy sit should be selected as soon as possible.

The rubbish and night-soil were since put up to auction and fetched Rs. 1,050 against a budget allotment of Rs. 500. Another and more roomy site will soon be selected devoid of the disadvantages and objections pointed out. That portion of the rubbish which was stacked near the public road has already been removed by the contractor and it is estimated that nearly 2,000 cart-loads have been thus removed.

Inspection notes.	Chairman's remarks.
In the meantime the heaps of rubbish in the centre should be levelled so as to form a cart road to enable the loads daily carted here to be thrown and staked as far as possible from the public road. If sufficient ground is not to be obtained, a cinerator should be constructed and the refuse burnt.	The town sweepings, which were heaped up in the old depôt, are being removed by the contractor to whom it was sold. The new depôt will be in a place far removed from human habitations and conveniently distant from the road. Under the circumstances set forth above, the council is of opinion that the necessity for cinerators does not arise.
4. Drinking-water is obtained from four tanks, numerous public and private wells as well as from pits dug in the river Pálár. The Suriyagunta is the source of the main supply. It is fed by a channel direct from the hills, open in the whole of its course and provided with two catch pits for silt. In the upper part of its course it passes by a Muhammadan graveyard which is still in use. This has already been pointed out as most insanitary, but as yet no fresh site has been selected nor have burials been put a stop to. As there are several other grounds available, the use of this graveyard should be prohibited and a new site selected without delay. The water in the Suriyagunta is now very low—lower, I believe, than it has ever been, and persons using it have to walk into the bed of the tank for some distance to draw water. Very strict precautions should be taken to prevent any contamination of its contents. At the time of my visit I saw a cow led down into it. Watering cattle should be strictly prohibted. I would recommend that an extra watchman be temporarily employed, as owing to its size it is impossible for a man at one end of the tank to prevent pollution at the other end. The Buswabathan tank is a very deep square well, with steps leading down to the water which is very low and dirty looking; it is said not to be used for drinking purposes.	Subsequent to Dr. King's last visit, application was made for a site near the river Pálár for a new burial ground. A darkastdar having objected to the grant of this site, and claimed the land as his own, the Revenue authorities refused to grant the municipality this land. A councillor was thereupon deputed by the council to select another site. Two sites which were formerly recommended by Dr. Lee, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, were selected by him, near the Pálár, one for a burial and the other for a burning ground. A plan of these sites was prepared and the council at its meeting of the 27th August resolved to ask the Collector to move Government for the acquisition of the land under Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894). Application has accordingly been made to the Collector and as soon as the land becomes the property of the municipality steps will be taken to prohibit the Muhammadan graveyard near the upper course of the Suriyagunta supply channel, and to prevent the contamination of the water of the tank by such means as are herein specified. Two watchmen are already employed to conserve this tank in addition to the man employed at the supply channel. Care will, however, be taken to see that these men are more strictly supervised, and conduct their duties in a more satisfactory manner. The entertainment of an additional watchman does not appear to the council to be necessary.
Johnson's pond on the glacis of the fort is fed by a pipe from the Suriyagunta. It is now nearly empty and requires clearing out, which should be taken in hand	This pond has since been cleared out and the foul water has been baled out.

Inspection notes.

at once. Inside the fort is another well also supplied from the Suriyagunta; the supply pipe from the latter is now several feet above water level, so that no water leaves it. The Diwan Sahib's tank is now dry and in process of being deepened. Nearly all the wells in the town are dry and this opportunity of cleaning and deepening should not be allowed to pass. In the kusba village there are several good wells. Those on the banks of the water channel near the railway used by the Pariyas are nearly dry. They should be deepened and more pulleys supplied. In Ramanayakanpalayam a very fine well has been lately constructed by the municipality.

5. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown below :—

			Rs.
1 sanitary inspector on		..	35
3 assistant inspectors on		..	20 each.
1 do.	do.	..	15
1 do.	do.	..	12
7 peons on	.. ..	..	6 each.
27 scavengers, 21 toties, 40 sweepers, 21 drain-cleaners	on	..	5 each.

Private Scavenging staff.

1 inspector on		..	9
1 do.	on	..	8
1 do.	on	..	7
20 scavengers on		..	$5\frac{1}{4}$ each.

6. There are 24 public latrines and 4 urinals. The latrines are built of stone in mud and coated with chunam (only 2 are covered), floor sanded, divided into 2 compartments for males and females, but with a very limited number of seats, so that the floor is largely used. Outside of each is a covered shed containing dry earth; excreta is collected in bottomless, covered, circular metal receptacles generally standing on the ground, but in some instances on stone slabs. Of these there are from 4 to 6 outside each latrine. From these it is transferred to the filth carts and removed to the depôt. A new latrine has recently been constructed at Ramanayakanpalayam. Proper [receptacles should be provided for collecting excreta. The night-soil carts are of wood and covered and nine in number; no less than seven of these are now out of repair (and have been so for the past four months), common open basket carts being employed in lieu of them. There is only one hand night-soil cart and it is out of

Chairman's remarks.

The council has already taken advantage of the opportunity. Several wells and tanks have been cleaned and repaired whilst others are in process of being cleaned and improved.

This will receive very early attention.

Early measures will be adopted to remedy the evils complained of. As much as can be done in the current year with available funds will be carried out, and due provison will be made in the budget for 1896–97 to meet the other objections.

New night-soil carts of the Bombay pattern manufactured by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas will be purchased in the current year. As for private scavengering, either hand conservancy buckets or single bullock night-soil carts will be purchased as suggested by Dr. King.

Inspection notes.

repair. The depôt is two miles out of the town at Vérupatchapuram on the side of the main road on open ground with easily worked sandy soil. The portion of the depôt near the road is covered with foul smelling heaps of ordure, each of which represents a cart-load emptied on the surface by the cart-men without any attempt at covering with earth or burial. This is said to represent the work as done by the late contractor. In another portion of the allotted ground trenches have been dug of various sizes and depths, generally about 3 feet broad, 3 feet deep and 20 feet long. No less than 68 of these have been dug at one time with the natural result that it is absolutely impossible for the carts to get near some of them, while many can only be filled at either end. Thirty of these trenches are now full, and about ten of them are in use at present. As no proper system is adopted, I would recommend that the trenches now ready be utilized for the reception of the excreta lying exposed all over the depôt, and that fresh trenches be prepared in correct manner as described to the Sanitary Inspector, only the number actually necessary being dug at one time. I would also suggest that one of the numerous peons attached to the sanitary staff be told off daily by roster to see that the cartmen dispose of the night-soil according to order.

7. As the majority of the conservancy carts are out of repair, the present seems a good opportunity for revising their pattern and other items in the system. All the iron receptacles used at the latrines should be placed on stone slabs and not on the ground; the present bottomless pattern should be discarded and new ones substituted which should all be of one pattern and interchangeable, namely, the pattern used in the hand night-soil cart with bottom provided and air-tight lids. Instead of emptying their contents into carts I would suggest that the receptacles themselves should be transferred into trollies (such as are in use in Madras) capable of carrying eight or ten in one trip to the depôt. This method would do away with the objectionable exposure of large quantities of filth in populous parts of the town at each latrine during the process of transfer to the cart, and would save time and expense as one pair of bullocks could remove twice as much as they now do. Spare receptacles should be provided to

Chairman's remarks.

This defect has since been remedied and the foul smelling heaps of ordure have been removed and buried.

These trenches have since been filled in after being utilized for the reception of excreta which lay exposed all over the depôt. The council have rented a piece of land about 2 acres in extent in which the trenching system will be adopted. The dimensions of each pit will be those given in the circular issued by the Sanitary Commissioner on conservancy in 1890.

A conservancy peon will be told off daily to see that the cartmen dispose of the night-soil according to orders and the Chief Sanitary Inspector will be directed to visit the spot daily and to report that this is being done.

The council will give its early and personal attention to the valuable suggestions herein made and due provision will be made in the budget for giving practical effect to the said suggestions.

Inspection notes.

replace those removed at each trip. This should not be an expensive alteration, as I believe everything required can be locally made.

8. There are 2,016 private latrines including 1,577 cess-pits in the town. Only 776 of these are cleaned by the municipality—a very small proportion. For removing the contents from these, iron cylindrical night-soil carts each drawn by one bullock should be provided; from their small size they would be more serviceable than the larger ones in the narrower streets of the town.

9. There is one slaughter-house — a square walled enclosure with lean-to galvanized iron sheds on two sides, floor formed of stone slabs set in cement; a well-made drain carries the refuse water, &c., through the outer wall where it ends in an earthen channel, the contents being allowed to soak into and defile the ground outside. A proper masonry cistern should be provided. Ninety to 95 sheep or goats are slaughtered daily. The premises are in charge of an inspector and are kept clean, the water for the purpose being obtained from a well on the spot. Outside are the dilapidated remains of what was once a beef slaughter-house; it is said that a new one has been estimated for. Rs. 2,396–8–0 were realized last year.

10. Not far from the above is the bandy stand—a spacious walled enclosure, with a tiled shed for use in rainy weather. It is provided with a good well and latrine, lighted with three lamps, and kept clean. It was rented to a contractor last year for Rs. 651.

11. The market lies to the east of the fort between the cantonment and Arni roads which run parallel to the building. It contains seven tiled blocks of rooms used as godowns, while the verandahs are utilized as stalls. These buildings form two quadrangles, in the centre of each of which is a well used for flushing and cleaning the stalls, the refuse water being removed by a large well-made drain down the centre. Fish is sold on raised brick and chunam platforms roofed with tatties. The floors in many places require repair. It is cleanly kept. Last year it was rented for Rs. 8,265–12–10.

12. Vaccination is carried on by two first-class vaccinators, viz., V. Ramasawmy, service 24 years, pay Rs. 15; monthly

Chairman's remarks.

Stringent measures are being adopted to close these cess-pits and to provide private latrines in their stead. Stubborn resistance to the demands of the municipality will be dealt with by a rigorous enforcement of the law.

Vide remarks *supra* against latrines and the removal of their contents.

An estimate will be called for at once and the work will be carried out in the current year.

An estimate for an approved slaughter-house for large cattle and a plan on the lines suggested by the Sanitary Engineer have been prepared. The work will be put in hand during the current year.

The floors will be repaired during the current year.

Inspection notes.

Chairman's remarks.

minimum 80; records in vernacular neatly kept and up to date, and V. Venkatasawmy Naidu, service 14 years, pay Rs. 15, monthly minimum 80; books neatly kept in English and up to date. All operations are calf-to-arm vaccination; the animals are purchased from a contractor at Rs. 6 each and afterwards sold generally at half price. The depôt is a wretched thatched shed with sanded floor in the compound of the municipal office, the opertaions of inoculation and extraction of lymph being conducted in the outer verandah of the municipal office. Arrangements should be made to construct a suitable building. There are also depôts for vaccination only at Sydapet and Ramanayakanpalayam. Of 153 children examined in the streets, 111 were vaccinated, 7 bore marks of small-pox and 35 (or 22·9 per cent.) were unprotected. The majority of the latter were found in kusba village and Ramanayakanpalayam. The following statement shows the results of the inspection of school children:—

Provision will be made in the budget for 1896–97 for a suitable building.

—	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.	Total.
Pyal school	13	3	3	19
Do.	9	7	3	19
Private Muhammadan school ..	15	11	2	28
Do. do. ..	31	9	10	50
Do. Hindu school	7	3	1	11
Municipal school	52	16	5	73
Do.	34	15	7	56
Total ..	161	64	31	256

The return required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, has not been regularly furnished from this municipality. Its preparation appears to have been entrusted to a committee consisting of the registrar and vaccinators with the manager as referee, no interest being shown in the matter by the municipal councillors. Having noticed a large number of cases returned as "unaccounted for," I examined the birth register and found that in every instance they were there accounted for as having "left the town." This shows great carelessness in the preparation of the return. The column headed "date of vaccination" in this register had not been kept up.

This was due to the fact of the forms being new and to want of proper instructions to fill them in. Since the departure of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, who was good enough to give instructions in person, the returns were prepared and submitted up to date.

The chairman and council will in future give their personal attention to this matter and will interest themselves more largely than heretofore.

As already explained above, the irregularities noticed were due more to want of proper information and instructions than to great carelessness.

Since rectified and is being kept up by the registrar.

The following table shows the results of vaccination for the last five years :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Number vaccinated	1,801	2,261	2,065	2,165	1,231
,, ,, successfully	1,700	1,950	2,008	2,075	1,176
,, ,, under one year of age	667	962	1,271	1,221	547
,, of cases verified by inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	..
,, of births registered	1,614	1,508	1,749	1,595	654

13. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 18 per mensem assisted by three reporters specially detailed for the purpose. With this staff it should not be difficult to ascertain the whereabouts of every case liable to vaccination each month.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	292	49	105	148	..
Small-pox	79	96	46	7	1
Fevers	208	279	306	370	140
Dysentery and diarrhœa	138	147	129	109	57
Other causes	528	571	549	505	213
Total ..	1,245	1,142	1,135	1,139	411
Death-rate per mille ..	27·7	25·4	25·2	25·4	21·9
Births	1,614	1,508	1,749	1,595	654
Birth-rate per mille ..	35·9	33·6	38·9	35·5	35·0

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgn.-Major,
Acting Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

No. 1250-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
29*th July* 1895.

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

Forwarded to the Chairman.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

31*st July* 1895.

No. 954-Gl.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, Madras, with copy of resolution of council No. 3, dated 5th September 1895.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD HABIBULLA SAHIB,
Chairman-Delegate.

6*th September* 1895.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Municipal Council for the town of Vellore, dated 5th September 1895, No. 25.

* * * * * *

3. Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on Vellore Municipality for June 1895 with Chairman's replies thereto.

The replies of the Chairman-Delegate are approved. They will be submitted to the Government.

C.N
P.S.

Order No 1707 m. 22.10.95

Recorded.

Vellore inspn notes

V.R
10/10/95

J.

The Chairman Mc. Vellore
- Collector of N. arcot
- Sanitary commissr
Editor Table Depd 25/11/95

No. 1707 M., 22ND OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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Inspection notes.

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Chairman's remarks.

The town sweepings, which were heaped up in the old depôt, are being removed by the contractor to whom it was sold. The new depôt will be in a place far removed from human habitations and conveniently distant from the road. Under the circumstances set forth above, the council is of opinion that the necessity for cinerators does not arise.

Subsequent to Dr. King's last visit, application was made for a site near the river Pálár for a new burial ground. A darkastdar having objected to the grant of this site, and claimed the land as his own, the Revenue authorities refused to grant the municipality this land. A councillor was thereupon deputed by the council to select another site. Two sites which were formerly recommended by Dr. Lee, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, were selected by him, near the Pálár, one for a burial and the other for a burning ground. A plan of these sites was prepared and the council at its meeting of the 27th August resolved to ask the Collector to move Government for the acquisition of the land under Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894). Application has accordingly been made to the Collector and as soon as the land becomes the property of the municipality steps will be taken to prohibit the Muhammadan graveyard near the upper course of the Suriyagunta supply channel, and to prevent the contamination of the water of the tank by such means as are herein specified.

Two watchmen are already employed to conserve this tank in addition to the man employed at the supply channel. Care will, however, be taken to see that these men are more strictly supervised, and conduct their duties in a more satisfactory manner. The entertainment of an additional watchman does not appear to the council to be necessary.

This pond has since been cleared out and the foul water has been baled out.

Inspection notes.

at once. Inside the fort is another well also supplied from the Suriyagunta; the supply pipe from the latter is now several feet above water level, so that no water leaves it. The Diwan Sahib's tank is now dry and in process of being deepened. Nearly all the wells in the town are dry and this opportunity of cleaning and deepening should not be allowed to pass. In the kusba village there are several good wells. Those on the banks of the water channel near the railway used by the Pariyas are nearly dry. They should be deepened and more pulleys supplied. In Ramanayakanpalayam a very fine well has been lately constructed by the municipality.

5. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown below :—

		Rs.
1 sanitary inspector on	..	35
3 assistant inspectors on	..	20 each.
1 do. do.	..	15
1 do. do.	..	12
7 peons on	..	6 each.
27 scavengers 21 toties 40 sweepers 21 drain-cleaners } on	..	5 each.

Private Scavenging staff.

1 inspector on	.. ..	9
1 do. on	.. ..	8
1 do. on	.. ..	7
20 scavengers on	.. ..	5¼ each.

6. There are 24 public latrines and 4 urinals. The latrines are built of stone in mud and coated with chunam (only 2 are covered), floor sanded, divided into 2 compartments for males and females, but with a very limited number of seats, so that the floor is largely used. Outside of each is a covered shed containing dry earth; excreta is collected in bottomless, covered, circular metal receptacles generally standing on the ground, but in some instances on stone slabs. Of these there are from 4 to 6 outside each latrine. From these it is transferred to the filth carts and removed to the depôt. A new latrine has recently been constructed at Ramanayakanpalayam. Proper receptacles should be provided for collecting excreta. The night-soil carts are of wood and covered and nine in number; no less than seven of these are now out of repair (and have been so for the past four months), common open basket carts being employed in lieu of them. There is only one hand night-soil cart and it is out of

Chairman's remarks.

The council has already taken advantage of the opportunity. Several wells and tanks have been cleaned and repaired whilst others are in process of being cleaned and improved.

This will receive very early attention.

Early measures will be adopted to remedy the evils complained of. As much as can be done in the current year with available funds will be carried out, and due provison will be made in the budget for 1896–97 to meet the other objections.

New night-soil carts of the Bombay pattern manufactured by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas will be purchased in the current year. As for private scavengering, either hand conservancy buckets or single bullock night-soil carts will be purchased as suggested by Dr. King.

Inspection notes.

repair. The depôt is two miles out of the town at Verupatchapuram on the side of the main road on open ground with easily worked sandy soil. The portion of the depôt near the road is covered with foul smelling heaps of ordure, each of which represents a cart-load emptied on the surface by the cart-men without any attempt at covering with earth or burial. This is said to represent the work as done by the late contractor. In another portion of the allotted ground trenches have been dug of various sizes and depths, generally about 3 feet broad, 3 feet deep and 20 feet long. No less than 68 of these have been dug at one time with the natural result that it is absolutely impossible for the carts to get near some of them, while many can only be filled at either end. Thirty of these trenches are now full, and about ten of them are in use at present. As no proper system is adopted, I would recommend that the trenches now ready be utilized for the reception of the excreta lying exposed all over the depôt, and that fresh trenches be prepared in correct manner as described to the Sanitary Inspector, only the number actually necessary being dug at one time. I would also suggest that one of the numerous peons attached to the sanitary staff be told off daily by roster to see that the cartmen dispose of the night-soil according to order.

7. As the majority of the conservancy carts are out of repair, the present seems a good opportunity for revising their pattern and other items in the system. All the iron receptacles used at the latrines should be placed on stone slabs and not on the ground; the present bottomless pattern should be discarded and new ones substituted which should all be of one pattern and interchangeable, namely, the pattern used in the hand night-soil cart with bottom provided and air-tight lids. Instead of emptying their contents into carts I would suggest that the receptacles themselves should be transferred into trollies (such as are in use in Madras) capable of carrying eight or ten in one trip to the depôt. This method would do away with the objectionable exposure of large quantities of filth in populous parts of the town at each latrine during the process of transfer to the cart, and would save time and expense as one pair of bullocks could remove twice as much as they now do. Spare receptacles should be provided to

Chairman's remarks.

This defect has since been remedied and the foul smelling heaps of ordure have been removed and buried.

These trenches have since been filled in after being utilized for the reception of excreta which lay exposed all over the depôt. The council have rented a piece of land about 2 acres in extent in which the trenching system will be adopted. The dimensions of each pit will be those given in the circular issued by the Sanitary Commissioner on conservancy in 1890.

A conservancy peon will be told off daily to see that the cartmen dispose of the night-soil according to orders and the Chief Sanitary Inspector will be directed to visit the spot daily and to report that this is being done.

The council will give its early and personal attention to the valuable suggestions herein made and due provision will be made in the budget for giving practical effect to the said suggestions.

Inspection notes.

replace those removed at each trip. This should not be an expensive alteration, as I believe everything required can be locally made.

8. There are 2,016 private latrines including 1,577 cess-pits in the town. Only 776 of these are cleaned by the municipality—a very small proportion. For removing the contents from these, iron cylindrical night-soil carts each drawn by one bullock should be provided; from their small size they would be more serviceable than the larger ones in the narrower streets of the town.

9. There is one slaughter-house — a square walled enclosure with lean-to galvanized iron sheds on two sides, floor formed of stone slabs set in cement; a well-made drain carries the refuse water, &c., through the outer wall where it ends in an earthen channel, the contents being allowed to soak into and defile the ground outside. A proper masonry cistern should be provided. Ninety to 95 sheep or goats are slaughtered daily. The premises are in charge of an inspector and are kept clean, the water for the purpose being obtained from a well on the spot. Outside are the dilapidated remains of what was once a beef slaughter-house; it is said that a new one has been estimated for. Rs. 2,396–8–0 were realized last year.

10. Not far from the above is the bandy stand—a spacious walled enclosure, with a tiled shed for use in rainy weather. It is provided with a good well and latrine, lighted with three lamps, and kept clean. It was rented to a contractor last year for Rs. 651.

11. The market lies to the east of the fort between the cantonment and Arni roads which run parallel to the building. It contains seven tiled blocks of rooms used as godowns, while the verandahs are utilized as stalls. These buildings form two quadrangles, in the centre of each of which is a well used for flushing and cleaning the stalls, the refuse water being removed by a large well-made drain down the centre. Fish is sold on raised brick and chunam platforms roofed with tatties. The floors in many places require repair. It is cleanly kept. Last year it was rented for Rs. 8,265–12–10.

12. Vaccination is carried on by two first-class vaccinators, viz., V. Ramasawmy, service 24 years, pay Rs. 15; monthly

Chairman's remarks.

Stringent measures are being adopted to close these cess-pits and to provide private latrines in their stead. Stubborn resistance to the demands of the municipality will be dealt with by a rigorous enforcement of the law.

Vide remarks *supra* against latrines and the removal of their contents.

An estimate will be called for at once and the work will be carried out in the current year.

An estimate for an approved slaughter-house for large cattle and a plan on the lines suggested by the Sanitary Engineer have been prepared. The work will be put in hand during the current year.

The floors will be repaired during the current year.

Inspection notes.

minimum 80; records in vernacular neatly kept and up to date, and V. Venkatasawmy Naidu, service 14 years, pay Rs. 15, monthly minimum 80; books neatly kept in English and up to date. All operations are calf-to-arm vaccination; the animals are purchased from a contractor at Rs. 6 each and afterwards sold generally at half price. The depôt is a wretched thatched shed with sanded floor in the compound of the municipal office, the opertaions of inoculation and extraction of lymph being conducted in the outer verandah of the municipal office. Arrangements should be made to construct a suitable building. There are also depôts for vaccination only at Sydapet and Ramanayakanpalayam. Of 153 children examined in the streets, 111 were vaccinated, 7 bore marks of small-pox and 35 (or 22·9 per cent.) were unprotected. The majority of the latter were found in kusba village and Ramanayakanpalayam. The following statement shows the results of the inspection of school children:—

—	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.	Total.
Pyal school	13	3	3	19
Do.	9	7	3	19
Private Muhammadan school ..	15	11	2	28
Do. do. ..	31	9	10	50
Do. Hindu school	7	3	1	11
Municipal school	52	16	5	73
Do.	34	15	7	56
Total ..	161	64	31	256

The return required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, has not been regularly furnished from this municipality. Its preparation appears to have been entrusted to a committee consisting of the registrar and vaccinators with the manager as referee, no interest being shown in the matter by the municipal councillors. Having noticed a large number of cases returned as "unaccounted for," I examined the birth register and found that in every instance they were there accounted for as having "left the town." This shows great carelessness in the preparation of the return. The column headed "date of vaccination" in this register had not been kept up.

Chairman's remarks.

Provision will be made in the budget for 1896–97 for a suitable building.

This was due to the fact of the forms being new and to want of proper instructions to fill them in. Since the departure of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, who was good enough to give instructions in person, the returns were prepared and submitted up to date.

The chairman and council will in future give their personal attention to this matter and will interest themselves more largely than heretofore.

As already explained above, the irregularities noticed were due more to want of proper information and instructions than to great carelessness.

Since rectified and is being kept up by the registrar.

The following table shows the results of vaccination for the last five years :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Number vaccinated	1,801	2,261	2,065	2,165	1,231
" " successfully	1,700	1,950	2,008	2,075	1,176
" " under one year of age	667	962	1,271	1,221	547
" of cases verified by inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	..
" of births registered	1,614	1,508	1,749	1,595	654

13. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 18 per mensem assisted by three reporters specially detailed for the purpose. With this staff it should not be difficult to ascertain the whereabouts of every case liable to vaccination each month.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to May.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	292	49	105	148	..
Small-pox	79	96	46	7	1
Fevers	208	279	306	370	140
Dysentery and diarrhoea	138	147	129	109	57
Other causes	528	571	549	505	213
Total	1,245	1,142	1,135	1,139	411
Death-rate per mille	27·7	25·4	25·2	25·4	21·9
Births	1,614	1,508	1,749	1,595	654
Birth-rate per mille	35·9	33·6	38·9	35·5	35·0

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgn.-Major,
Acting Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

No. 1250-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
29*th July* 1895.

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

Forwarded to the Chairman.

31*st July* 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

No. 954-Gl.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, Madras, with copy of resolution of council No. 3, dated 5th September 1895.

6*th September* 1895.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD HABIBULLA SAHIB,
Chairman-Delegate.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Municipal Council for the town of Vellore, dated 5th September 1895, No. 25.

* * * * *

3. Read inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on Vellore Municipality for June 1895 with Chairman's replies thereto.

The replies of the Chairman-Delegate are approved. They will be submitted to the Government.

ORDER—No. 1707 M., Local and Municipal, dated 22nd October 1895.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.
" Collector of North Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd S. J. Pereira.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1707 M., 22nd Oct. 1895.

OCTOBER.

Inspection Notes.

Recording Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Vellore Municipality.

First copy sent to Press.

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ENCLOSURES.

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[1]

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 22 - 10 - 95

No. 1707 9m.

First copy sent to Press. 25/10/95

Returned for signature. 24/11/95

Despatched in print. 25/11/95

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording Deputy Sanitary Comm^rs ——— on Mr Vellore Municipality.

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L. D. & M.
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