22.9.05
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Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 534/m

DATED 25th March 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording with remarks, the Sanitary Commissioner's --- on the Bellary 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.

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 25-3-95
No. 534 M

First copy sent to Press. 25/3/95

Returned for signature. 3/4/95

Despatched in print. 5/4/95

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Recording, with remarks, the Sanitary Commrs on the Bellary Municipality

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18 .

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18 .

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 4462

STATEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO PRECEDING PAPER.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT A.

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Thro: the Collector of Bellary

Bellary Municipality

No. 1154 Dt. 6 February 1895

From

P.C. Ammika Charlu,
Chairman, municipal
Council,
Bellary.

CURRENT No. 440 M

To.

The Chief Secretary
to Government, Local
and Municipal Department,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. C
dated 23d December 1894,
No. 1765 M, Local and Munic
=ipal, I have the honor to
forward herewith Copies of the
Resolutions of the Municipal
Council passed at its meet=
=ings held on the 15th, 19th,
and 22nd Ultimo on the In=
=spection Notes of the Sani=
=tary Commissioner (here=
=with Enclosed) and to state
that

that the resolutions of the Council have been entered against Each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Inspection Notes.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obt Servt

Chairman M.C.

Insp
5/2

H. 2.95

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

BELLARY MUNICIPALITY
20 DEC 94
RECEIVED.

Bellary District

Bellary Municipality

Inspected

Population per Census of { 1881 . 53,460 / 1891 . 54,467 }

The Sanitary Inspectors will be ordered to prepare a list of such houses for the necessary action being taken by the municipal Council as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

1. Dwellings. (a) The usual type of dwelling is of stone un roofed. Flat roofs are provided. There are a considerable number of ruined dwellings, that at present simply serve to obstruct perflation of the Town, and to shelter persons committing nuisances. A list of these should be made by the Municipality and under section 184 (186/187) the whole should either be restored to their correct condition or be razed to the ground.

In

In giving permission to rebuild, the municipality should bear in mind the importance of retaining on behalf of the public every open space and making others where feasible.

Noted

(b) In the Prince of Wales' Chowltry, the slabs forming the flooring are considerably displaced. These should be correctly laid and be pointed with cement to prevent soakage, and the collection of organic matter beneath the flooring. No provision for the removal of sullage water from the cooking rooms is made, consequently, all water used for this purpose is thrown by pilgrims on the flooring. A drain and impervious cesspool should

The Prince of Wales' Chowltry is not vested in the municipal Council a Copy of these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be Communicated to Mr. G. Narrayen Chettiar who is in Charge of the Chowltry.

Present Office Private Secretary Service placed in Charge of all the Towing people.

Noted.

should be provided for receipt of this water.

2. Roads. (a) Except in the Cantonment, the majority of the area is not provided with "made roads". Such as exist in the case of the minor streets are much distorted by accumulations of mud and rubbish at their sides of the roads. These should be systematically cut down, and the surrounding surface be levelled. They are not only unsightly but, doubtless, by diverting storm water towards the centre of the roads, aid in effecting their destruction. There are certain areas where the lanes are but ten feet and less broad. The municipality would be

be well advised to follow the example of the neighbouring Town of Kurnool, by yearly allotting a sum to widen these so as to permit of that perflation, which is essential for the maintenance of the health of the inhabitants of the crowded parts.

3. Drainage (a) The general surface level is such as not to present difficulty as to removal of storm water. Water being however a valuable commodity in this Town, every arrangement that could ensure the retention near the site of rain water in tanks has been adopted. In certain parts of the town situated on low levels in the neighbourhood of the blocked drainage,

ih

This Suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner will be kept in view when the budgets are prepared in future.

it would seem that malarial fever is more prevalent than in other portions of the town. The monument Bellary possesses a reliable water-supply all obstruction to surface drainage should be effectually removed.

Water is retained only in one place in the Glass Bazaar Nullah and that water is used for Cattle only. The Channel passes through a very thickly populated part of the town Carrying down all the rain water of the neighbourhood. The Council does not Consider it advisable to spend any money on it "for resectioning or paving it or providing it with a pipe—

the Glass Bazaar Nullah is an important storm water outlet. it requires to be re-sectioned, and be either paved or provided with a pipe in the parts subject to the greatest velocity of water.

(b) Sewage water is at intervals received into drains, which have no definite outlet, unless it be towards the Nulla Channel. But, by far the most important manner of sewage disposal is by cesspools which being, in chief part, of

a.

a pattern permitting of passage of the water to the subsoil, afford a very undesirable feature in the sanitary arrangements of the times. The Council have of late adopted a somewhat better plan than formerly, but this is not fully efficient. Whilst the bottom is covered with concrete and a slab, the sides are lined with brick and lime mortar. The Municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for a correct pattern. This should embrace the employment of an impervious backing and a glazed stoneware gully trap, close fitting cover, and ventilating pipe for attachment to the dwelling. Means of removal of the sewage by means of a pierced opening for the suction pipe of a pump should be arranged for.

The Council will apply for a pattern as suggested.

The rate is not high and has not been fixed with a view to make a profit. The system is quite popular as it is now worked. The Council having been unable to procure servants to do the work of cleaning the Cess pools has employed its Sweepers for this work. If a separate Establishment is maintained, as it was intended to do, no profit will be left.

The want of water prevents the Council from adopting the Suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner.

(c) The Municipality undertakes to remove the cesspool matter of ratepayers on payment. The service formed a source of profit to the extent of Rs255. This, I think, a measure should endeavour to make the emptying of cesspools as popular as possible, by undertaking it at a rate that will not do more than cover the cost. The sewage water gathered is not disposed of under any system. It is thrown "outside the Town". Endeavours should be made to utilize the amounts gathered.

Cesspool

cesspool. Cesspool sewage is usually very concentrated, and will bear much dilution. It should be gathered in a cistern - be suitably diluted with water, and thence be launched upon ground under pass or other form of profitable cultivation. Grass would secure a good sale in Bellary.

(d) The Bench magistrates in the case of Oblapalem Juggernatha Roa, came to a decision under Section 222 of Act IV of 1884, that seems very much at variance with what might be expected as a correct interpretation of the law and facts. They held that sewage when first discharged from a house was not offensive matter, and that hence the defendant was not liable if that sewage

in

Copies of the records in the Case referred to will be obtained and forwarded to the District magistrate for such action as he may deem proper.

With Extracts from these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner-

Noted

is a state of stagnation in the public streets became subsequently offensive. If this be good law, Section 222 is obviously worthless.

(e) Pending the undertaking of the urgently required water-supply it would be for financial reasons useless to suggest the introduction of a drainage scheme. The Municipality should, however, do their best to undertake both at the same time or make them follow (in order) as continuous as undoubtedly by the introduction of an increased supply of water into a town so largely served by pervious cesspools, would be followed by deleterious results.

4. Water Supply

4. Water supply. (a) Tanks fed by surface water, and a few wells form the source of supply. The water in the wells is usually very brackish, as might be expected in a Town that has for generations on end disposed of its sewage on the sub-soil. The following notes describe the conditions in which the water supply is at present:-

Well near South Fort Gate. This was excavated but a few years back. It is so close to the Nulla Cheruvu which receives a large part of the sewage of the Town, that the sub soil of the water must represent much of the filtrate from this source. It is a favourable source of supply. It is impossible to advise any well, unless under

under obviously direct contamination, to be closed in a locality where water is so scarce, and I would therefore simply advise that if the Municipality think the inhabitants can do without this source of supply it would be advisable it should be abandoned; as its safety can only depend upon the perfection with which filtration is conducted by the tank bed, and this, if ever again, will depend upon the amount of impurity to be dealt with by the intervening soil.

(B) Rampart Well South Gate.

This well is supposed to be reserved for drinking purposes; but I, nevertheless, found a Policeman busily engaged in bathing himself, and washing his

The inhabitants cannot do without this Source of water Supply and the well should not be closed.

An Extract from these remarks will be Communicated to the Superintendent of Police. Since the Sanitary Commissioner's last inspection an additional tank Watchman has been Employed to Watch the Fort Ditch.

his clothing in the water.

Fort Ditch (C) This is supplied by a channel from the tank at Alipore. It also receives the surface flow from the Fort Rock, and the oozings from the banks in the citadel. In spite of the presence of a watchman and orders against this occurring, persons were found fishing in this water. At the South Rampart and near the South Gate, human fecal matter was found in sufficient quantity to suggest that this part of the watershed of the tank is used as an easement ground. Persons were seen wandering on the face of the rock, and bathing in a pool of water on it whose overflow must reach the tank

The Fort ditch and the Alipore Channel are under the Control of the military Authorities. A Copy of these remarks will be sent to the Collector, to the Station Staff Officer and to the Executive Engineer military works

All possible Efforts are being made to prevent the commission of nuisance in the neighbourhood of the Fort ditch. a Copy of these remarks will be sent to the Superintendent of Police

There

There is a considerable amount of vegetation along the face of the rock, that it would be feasible and advisable to remove. This recommendation is also applicable to the end of the tank, which receives the flow from the channel; this is sufficient in this direction to afford cover to persons desirous of committing nuisance. To secure the supply, persons walk into the tank, and draw it direct with their chatties. My examination of the Alipore tank, showed that within the watershed the house of an attendant is placed. The possibility of contamination from this source is obvious. Further, although the tank does not include any part of the inhabited area of the village of Alipore in its

its watershed, the slope of the surface from the village is such as to permit of water reaching the channel. Either the water should be received in pipes at this portion, or the surface drainage from the village should be intercepted, and should be diverted by a special surface drain. The appointment of watchmen to an extent to permit of correct supervision of the Port Tank and its watershed is essential; a single man as at present employed is an inadequate provision.

An additional watchman has since been employed.

(d) Reservoir Tank. The water for this tank is derived from the surface around the "Face Rock". Two watchmen are retained so as to permit of reliefs. On the

the N. E side of the Channel is the old Feeding Channel. It being recognized that the area served by this includes undesirable portions, it has been in part interrupted, but the diversion is incomplete; a small bund is all that is required. The entrance is duly guarded by iron fencing; nevertheless, a boy was found hard at work doing what was evidently his manual duty. removing fecal matter by the basketful. without the knowledge of the guard on duty at the Madras Bank, through whose premises this part of the Channel flows, it is impossible for any one to approach this portion. The only conclusion one can come to is that

the

The bund now in this = = fence will be repaired and Strengthened =

A Copy of these remarks to be sent to the Agent of the Madras Bank Bellary and to the Superintendent of Police =

Police and employees of the Bank are the persons who are responsible for this most disgusting defiance of sanitary dictates. On tracing up the catchment area of this tank, it was found that the municipality daily deposit two cart loads of municipal rubbish within it on the bank. This deposit should be dug out, and be removed or be thoroughly burnt in situ. The locality should then be well covered with clean earth. At the toll gate, it was found that although it was possible for the man in charge to have made his hut on the opposite side of the road, so as not to have included the inhabited area within the catchment area

This has been discontinued Since the inspection =

This will be attended to =

2

of the channel (which here passes on the same side of the road) he had made the best dis-position possible to secure this end. This hut should be shifted to the other side of the road. There is much prickly pear at various points along the channel, this should be removed.

(2) At the head of the channel is the Kombay Gunta; this is supplied by a spring derived from the rock. It would cost very little for the Municipality to make here a small masonry reservoir provided with taps. This would secure that persons who are willing to take the trouble of sending out as far, might secure water that is not subject to

contamination

This will be done —

Will be done.

A Committee Consisting of the Chairman. Mr. Blunkel Mr. Cole-Lingam Mr. Upshon, Mr. Ranga Row Mr. Chellaperumal Pillay and Mr. Spencer is appointed to report on the Subject —

A Copy of these notes will be communicated to the Superintendent of Jail and to the Secretary to the Club for the needful being done —

contamination. If this were effected, it would probably be the only source in Bellary of which this might be safely said. There are several springs which could be united at this cistern. The total amount would probably be small; but, nevertheless, it would form a valuable supply. If feasible, the Club compound should be cut off from the catchment area. The same must be said of the Jail warders' lines. The Municipality should at least insist that some definite method of removal of the sewage water from these lines, is carried out. The existing open latrine

latrine should be
covered, so that the
fecal contents may
not during rainfall
be washed towards
the collecting channel
of the tank.

(f) Annamswami well.
Car dried. The protection
of this well is conceived
on erroneous principles.
The parapet wall is
outside the well-ring-
thus permitting of en-
trance of drippings.
This is said to be an
important source of
supply, as it can be
relied on throughout the
year

The well belongs to
Mr Annaswamy Mood-
He will be requested
to Carry out the
Suggestion of the Sanitary
Commissioner.

The Committee will
have the stones re-
moved and will
put up pulleys with
a parapet wall all
round.

Three pulleys will be
put up and the steps
will be blocked up

Attempts will be
made to put up
pulleys for all fresh
water public Wells
and

throughout the year

(g) Ayala Naidu's well. Here the
Municipality have gone to the
expense of making a platform,
but has ignored the question of
protection from surface drippings.
This condition is accentuated by
there being stone beams thrown
across the well, so that persons
stand immediately above it
when drawing water.

(h) Municipal office well. This is
a "step well", which means that
it is so arranged that persons
can descend to the water level,
and there draw the water by
dipping. It need not be said
that this implies serious risk
of contamination. Suitable
places are made in this well
for the placing of pulleys; it is
a pity these have not been
utilized.

(i) Neelamas well. This is also a
step well. The supply is said
to be trustworthy throughout the
year

year.

(5) In the case of the step wells, they should be so altered as to permit of water being drawn only by means of buckets worked on pulleys, or, better still, by means of chain pumps - as to the reliability and cheapness of which there can be no doubt. I am, of course, aware that the closing of a "step well" is a costly proceeding; but even this difficulty could be overcome, were the Municipality to adopt the system lately advocated by Koch of filling up the lower portion of the well up to the usual height of the water level with gravel, and above this to the surface with clean sand. The passage to the water would be maintained by an iron or stoneware pipe, perforated at the bottom, round which the gravel and sand would be arranged. Into this

Cylinder

Could to block up the Steps -

cylinder the suction pump of a pipe is passed; the pipe is then prolonged horizontally along the ground to a sufficient distance not to endanger the purity of the well by return of drippings either directly or through the soil; here the pump is fixed to the barrel, and it is from this point the supply should be taken. It need not be feared that the yield of the well so treated would be ~~but~~ less than the step well at present used; the only difference would be in the rapidity of the yield, which might be somewhat diminished but certainly not to an extent that need be feared when drawing for other than purposes such as a fire, where a large quantity in a small time is demanded. The Sanitary protection under this system is complete, and when adopted to step wells seems to me to solve cheaply

an

an otherwise costly problem.

(K) In regard to the protection of the tank, it is essential that persons should not be allowed to walk into the tank to secure supplies. The only way to get over this difficulty, if the supply is to be directly drawn upon without the intervention of machinery, is to make either floating or fixed platforms, having impervious surfaces, so arranged as to direct water spilt upon them to small cisterns, which could be emptied at regular intervals.

(2) It seems to me a pity, in view of the frequently defective amount of water available, that the Municipality should not attempt to use the water of the tanks in the Fort Rock. These are so arranged above one another and above the Fort ditch, that it would probably not be found an expensive matter to syphon the supply from one to the other, and finally into the ditch. The tanks would require cleansing and their surroundings would in future have to be kept with care as to surface cleanliness.

(M) The provision of a public water supply for this large town, is a most desirable matter. Various schemes have been proposed, but have been regarded by the Municipality as not feasible on account of the expenditure likely to be involved. I believe that the Municipality could pay for a very expensive scheme without the inhabitants feeling the pressure of taxation to this end, in the slightest degree. At the present time, none but the very poorest class do not pay for their water. From Rs 8 to Rs 2·8 to Rs 5, and more, are frequent charges

The Council will address the Sanitary Engineer at an early date to favor it with a feasible water supply scheme at a reasonable cost.

The Alipore Scheme has been abandoned mainly on account of the uncertainty of the supply.

The Council in a body inspected this morning (19.1.97) the Main Arring Tank to see what steps could be adopted to carry out the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Collector was also kindly presented. The Council has come to the Conclusion that the Source of Supply Should be improved and that arrange= =ments Should be made for pumping the Water into Cisterns Constructed on the banks and provided with taps —

The Rock is in the Charge of the Military Authorities to whom these Suggestions will be Communicated.

charges for water supply per mensem. If the people were relieved of this burden, they would doubtless willingly pay for a supply of superior quality and in greater abundance. I trust therefore the Municipality will again take this matter into consideration, and endeavour to arrive at a decision to finance any feasible scheme without delay. It would probably not be a difficult matter to ascertain what the average amount now paid per house for water is, at the present moment. With such data obtained, the Municipality should again discuss the subject.

5. Conservancy. (a) Common nuisance in the bye lanes is of frequent occurrence. Up to 25th Aug 1894 (in 1894-95), the Police had only prosecuted 69 persons on this account. It is essential that this be put down with a firm hand. One of the house-holders

Kurnool

And to the Cowl Bazaar Sub Committee for Enquiry and report as to the Complaint of Dwt Rayu Bailly Said

Extract to be Communicated to the Superintendent of Police for information

A Watchman will be Employed to look to the Cleanliness of the Channel and an Extract of these remarks will be Sent to the Collector for the removal of the prickly pear

Kurnool Reyulu Lakshmi had, I think, good cause for complaint. The approach to his house was interrupted by the projection of his latrine doors. The walls of his house were defiled by his neighbours' children. the lane itself was filthy with foecal matter, and, according to his report, it was unsafe to approach near the house as urine and slops were projected from the upper storey.

(b) The Cowl Bazaar channel was in a particularly foul condition from foecal deposits. Prickly pear is everywhere evident. To the S.E of the Town a very large area is covered with it. This is perambooke ground. the Municipality should represent the unsatisfactory condition of affairs to

the

the Collector.

Latrines (b) There are 27 latrines. This is far too small a number for the population, and should be doubled

(c) The Vonddah Bundah latrine is much used, but is decidedly too small for the demand.

A latrine upon the — Sanitary Engineer's — standard design should be erected here. A roof should be provided permitting, however, whilst securing protection from rain, plenty of fresh air and sun light. Compartments should be made for males and females.

(d) Here, as well as elsewhere throughout the Municipality in the neighbourhood of large latrines I would advise that

Comfortable

The number is being increased every year as funds — permit —

Another latrine is intended to be built in that is neighbourhood to provide additional accommodation —

The Council does not Consider it necessary to provide a roof as the number of rainy days in Bellary are very few —

comfortable permanent dwelling huts for flies be built. Only by keeping the duty upon the spot, is it possible for latrines to be kept in an approachable condition. It is hopeless to expect human beings to use latrine when retained in a condition both disgusting to sight and smell, such as is constantly witnessed in Bellary.

(e) The pattern of "Imeca masonry latrine" employed is not sanitarily good - especially the so called Coimbatore pattern - which seems to have never been really completed. These should be replaced by latrines on standard designs as early as funds will permit.

An

The Council does not Consider it possible to induce the ladies to line close to public latrines - Attempts will be made to Carry out this Suggestion Wherever it is possible

Noted and will be attended to -

(f) An example of the necessity of the Amendment of the District Municipalities Act in respect to giving control over tubes and sweepers was shown by the Conservancy staff of this Municipality having struck work a few days previous to my inspection thus leaving the whole town to steep in its filth

The provision in the law suggested is very desirable. The Council begs to point out that there was no regular Strike among tubes and Sweepers at any time, but a few tubes in Bruce Pettah delayed Entering upon their work for a Couple of hours on morning to appeal to the Chairman to have their fines remitted.

(g) Transport of Night soil. Good patterns of night soil carts are employed; it is, however, difficult to form an opinion as to whether they are sufficient for the work or, as certain of them are detained at certain Cutcherries to act as containing vessels for the excreta pending removal. This is an extravagant but efficient method of working, provided the supply of plant

The present number is Sufficient for the work and is in Good Condition. The Council will Communicate with Mr. Least Assistant Health officer of Bombay.

plant really suffices. This fact can only be demonstrable by ascertaining the time occupied by each trip. The valves at the top of this description of cart are rarely air-tight. Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer of Bombay, has invented a very simple and inexpensive method of securing a really air tight joint. I would advise the Municipality to place themselves in communication with that Officer.

(h) Urinals. Urinals are employed at certain spots. These are quite unfit for their purpose. The Municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for correct patterns. The urine cisterns of these should be on the same principle as

The Council will Apply for better patterns as Suggested — The previous Sanitary Commissioners did not disapprove of the present pattern.

as the ventilated and trapped receptacles above described under drainage.

(i) There are 396 dust-bins, 94 being of corrugated iron and 302 of granite slabs. These serve little function beyond being landmarks for the deposit of rubbish. I believe that the Municipality would effect a better collection if they insisted under Section 220 that each house-holder should have at a certain hour in the morning a receptacle containing the rubbish of the 24 hours, placed at the front of his doors. The rubbish cartmen could then collect direct from these receptacles.

(j) Rubbish Conservancy.

Only 29 rubbish carts are employed. Taking the total distance traversed on each trip at ten miles through the streets and to the depots, at least 35 carts would be requisite, loaded to the full carrying power of the ten bullocks, with which each cart is supplied.

(K) Private Scavengering.

Of a total of 2685 houses having Cabinets only 1517 are conserved under this system. The duties in passing from house to house are open buckets. This should cease; each duty should be supplied with metal covered buckets.

(l) I found close to the public road a collection of manure, measuring 17,000 square feet. This I ascertained belonged to one of the Councillors; it is inadmissable that a Councillor should thus ignore sanitary dictates, and the requirements of Municipal Law.

Rubbish

A provision has been already made to add 63 carts to the present number of 29. Further additions will be made next year.

The Cesspits now supplied to the Cottages are provided with Covers and are carried.

The metal Covered Buckets suggested by Sanitary Commissioner will be too heavy to be carried about by one to a duty.

An Extract from these notes will be sent to the Councillor Concerned. The manure had been kept in the Garden

Attempts will be made to introduce the System recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner

(m) Rubbish and night soil depots. The ground is hired by the Municipality, at a rent of Rs 80 per annum. This may not be the correct amount, as I did not get this information from the Municipal Office, but, whatever it be, it is evident it would be advisable for the Municipality to procure their own ground under the Land Requisition Act, if a moderate price will not secure it. The ground occupied seems very sandy, and unsuitable for cultivation, and being of poor agricultural value should be procurable cheaply. The approach to the depot is through peramboke land, much overgrown with prickly pear, and believed to harbour numerous snakes. The Collector

for use there. The Council under stands that all the manure has since been erased. The Council does not pay Rs 80/- as rent to the owner of the land collector taking up the land for the purpose the Council agreed to pay the Municipal tax, quit rent, And road cess which may amount to Rs 30/- but the owner has not Claimed any = thing up to now

Noted.

An Extract of this will be sent to the Collector.

should be addressed on the subject of removal.

(n) The method of arranging night soil trenches was fully explained to the Sanitary Inspector.

(o) The Municipality reports that no sale can be obtained for pondrette. It would however, appear that certain ryots have lately felt convinced as to the utility of this form of manure, from inspecting the results found in Mr. Sabapathy Mooradeliar's land. I would, therefore, advise the Municipality to again attempt the production of pondrette (with sulphuric) on the Poona system. To see this conducted in a correct manner would be of much more utility to the Sanitary Inspector than to have the matter described

The Council has found from Experience that the manufacture of pondrette did not pay and closed the depot. It is undesirable to see = = new the Experi = = ment Do soon - There is no demand even now for it

to

to him. I would therefore advise they send a Sanitary Inspector to Poona for a few days to learn the methods pursued in the City Municipality. The old forms of incinerators which are supposed to be in use at intervals are practically useless. The Municipality would do well to invest in a Silcher incinerator, details as to which will be found in the "Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras for the first quarter of 1894".

Noted.

6. Markets. This large Town possesses no market. In Cowl Bazaar is to be found a building which cost Rs 11000, but which the Municipality under existing law failed to make the butchers and others occupy. It is to be hoped that more complete powers will be forthcoming under the amended Act, and that the Municipality will then be in position to supply an obvious want. The bringing under control of the butchers, is — especially a desirable object.

The Council has brought to the notice of Government its difficulties in respect of the Cowl Bazaar market and steps are being taken to compell the Vendors to occupy the stalls as far as the present land allows.

7. Slaughter houses (a) Cattle. Animals are killed here daily between 7 and 8 P.M.; it is the custom to leave the slaughter house unwashed till next morning. The result necessarily is that a very foul odour is present. The flooring consists of very rough slabs devoid of pointing. There is an open cistern supplied by hand from a cask.

The necessary instructions are given to the Sanitary Inspectors

Slaughter

Slaughter house(b) Sheep.

The floor is in better condition than in the case of the Cattle slaughter house, but the cement portion is worn and requires replacing. The only source of water supply is a cask, which contains about 80 gallons of water. Gutting is performed on the floor.

(c) The water supply arrangements in these slaughter houses should be upon a far more liberal scale. The floor surfaces should be sufficiently smooth to prevent the ready adhesion of dirt. — Special pans mounted on wheels should be supplied for gutting. Into these, the bowel contents should be discharged

Another Cask will be placed there

The floor will be attended to —

Extract will be sent to the Collector for the personal of the prickly pear — The burial Ground is not being used and is not in charge of anyone.

It has been closed for the last 8 years

discharged direct into them on the floor.

(d) The above remarks apply also to the condition of the Bruce pettah slaughter house for sheep.

8. Graveyards. (a) The Christian burial ground to the South West of the Town is much overgrown with prickly pear, as well indeed, as the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood. There can, I think, be no doubt about there being an overgrowth. The place certainly should be put into decent condition.

(b) The Roman Catholic graveyard near the Grass Cutters street is too near habitations, and should be closed.

9. Offensive and dangerous trades. Not a single baker is — licensed

licensed by the Munici-
-cipality, nor is the ins-
-diction of any of them inspected with regard to their sanitary fitness. Grave diggers are not licensed. No licenses are issued for cattle yards having over ten head of cattle. These defects require attention.

Steps are being taken to remove these defects. Lists of grave diggers and cattle yards have been prepared and a form of license to grave diggers has been adopted.

9. Vaccination. The following shows the results of vaccination during the period specified:-

Municipality	Total births during six months	Number Vaccinated: Successfully	Unsuccessfully for the first time	Number Vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful: Successful	Unsuccessful	Certificates issued under Vaccination Act at the end of 6 months	Died	Left the town	Unaccounted for	Ratio of successful Vaccinations to total births per cent.
Bellary	1055	418	34	20	4	328	181	55	39	39·62

Of a total of 134 children examined in the Bazaar 99 were protected by vaccination, 29 had been affected with small-pox and 15 were still unprotected. The census compares favorably with other municipal towns. The quality of vaccination on the whole was good.

Steps will be taken to issue notices in English and Telugue in future.

Notices as to compulsory vaccination are issued in English; the vernacular should be employed.

(b) The vaccine Depôt at

Bruce pettah

Bruce pettah was found not to be provided with a calf table. For maintenance of cleanliness, only one Epic bucket was available. The municipality should place themselves in communication with the Inspector of vaccination, and obtain a complete list of articles of furniture and description of nature of building Requisite.

10/ Registration. The people rarely resort to the office to give information without having in the first place had notice given to them. The Municipality should by frequent use of the tom-tom, let it be known that registration is compulsory. Boards notifying the fact should also be placed in conspicuous positions in several parts of the town.

After every means had thus been taken to make all persons acquainted with the Law, punitive action should be taken where persons fail to resort to the office of their own accord. The following table exhibits an analysis of the results of registration:—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Injuries	Other Causes	Ratio per mille of deaths of children under 1 year of age to registered births in the same year	Ratio per mille of deaths of children under 5 years of age to population of that age.
1891	32·3	28·8	9·0	1·3	18·8	6·1	0·8	64·0	258·4	95·5
1892	25·7	34·0	18·3	0·9	23·6	4·6	1·0	51·6	188·2	89·1
1893	29·4	22·2	0·1	0·1	38·2	5·9	2·3	53·4	242·2	87·1
1894.	22·3	17·6	0·1	-	43·7	4·9	1·3	50·0	198·0	69·9

Camp Calcutta
24" Dec 1894.

F. R. Hewes.
Surgeon Lt Col
ag Sanitary Comr
for Madras.

Municipal Councillors' Office
Bellary 5" February 1895

Chairman M. C.

Extract to Inspecting Vaccinator for attention.

The Existing building appears to be sufficient for the present

The procession of Law will be published once a month by beat of tom tom

Will be attended to.

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 22nd January 1895.

Present (The present strength being 24).

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
No.
7 FEB. 95
BELLARY

1. P.C. Arunthachalu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. Revenue Officer in charge of Division, Bellary. (Sr. R. Ry C.Ra. = masesha Iyer Avergal).
3. Sqr. K. Abdool Kareem Saib.
4. C.E. Plunkett Esquire.
5. Sr. R. Ry. P. Ramakow Garu. B.A.
6. Do. Ry. Kristappah Garu.
7. John. Robert Upshow Esqr.
8. Sr. R. Ry. T. Hampyyah Garu.
9. Do. K. Sreenivasa Row Garu B.A.
10. Do. B. Puttiah Chetty Garu.

1. Read the Sanitary Commissioner's

inspection Notes dated 24th De=
=cember 1894 from para 5 h to 10.

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paras have been discussed in the Meeting and the resolutions of the Council have been entered against each suggestion or pro=
=posal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioners' Memo=
=randum and will be sub=
=mitted to Government through the Collector.

/True Extract/

Municipal Office
Bellary 6 Feby/95

Chairman M.C.

2/ sub proper

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 19th January 1895.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
No.
7 FEB. 95
BELLARY

Present (The present strength being 24):

1. P.C. Arunthacharlu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. Dr. K. A. Sathar Saib.
3. " K. A. Karreem Saib.
4. C. E. Plunkett Esqr.
5. Jr. R. Ry K. Runga Row Garu.
6. Do P. Rama Row Garu, B.A.
7. Do G. Kristappah Garu.
8. John Robert Upshon Esqr.
9. Jr. R. Ry. F. Hampyyah Garu.
10. Do B. Puttiah Chetty Garu.

1. Read the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras dated 24th December 1894 from para 4 (f) to 5. (g).

The

The Suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paras have been discussed in the Meeting and the resolutions of the Council have been entered against each Suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's Memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

True Extract.

Municipal Office
Bellary 6 Febry 1895

Chairman Mle

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary. Dated 15th January 1895.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
No.
7 FEB. 95
BELLARY

Present (The present strength being 23).

1. P. C. Arunthachalu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. Jn. Abraham Esquire.
3. Jnu. K. Abdool Kareem Saib.
4. Jn. R. Ry. K. Rungaiow Garu.
5. Do. T. Chellaperumaul Pillai Avl.
6. Do. G. Krishnappah Garu.
7. John Robert Upshon Esquire.
8. Jn. R. Ry. T. Ramayyah Garu.
9. Do. P. Balayyah Garu.
10. Do. K. Sreenivasa Row Garu. B.A.
11. Do. J. P. Cokeling and Avergal, Jn. A.
12. Jn. R. Ry. B. Puttia Chetty Garu.

1. Read the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner dated 24-12-94

24-12-94 from para 1 to 4 (j).

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paras have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the Council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioners' Memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

/True Extract/

Municipal Office
Bellary / February / 95

Chairman Mle

Encl
4/2

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1448 M&P 95

1895

Through the Collector of Bellary

From,

PROCEEDINGS No. 446 M.

The Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Bellary.

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government, Local
and Municipal Dept.
Madras.

Dated 6th February 1895.
Read

No 11540
Encl (1)

Subject.

Forwarding the resolutions of the Municipal Council passed at its meetings held on the 15th, 19th & 22nd ultimo on the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner

278

Forwarded to [illegible] with the following remarks;

(1). The proposed Syphoning from the numerous small tanks on the Fort Rock appears to me quite unpractical. These tanks cannot always be guarded, & they are constantly used by the lower classes for purposes quite inconsistent with cleanliness.

(2) I have for some time been considering a water supply scheme & the Sanitary Engr. has kindly deputed his Asst to investigate it.

(3). The priestly fear in the Christian Burial ground will be removed. That on village site resting in Govt will be removed when the Municipality points it out. At present the Municipality has demanded clearance by Govt in respect of such land for which Govt is not responsible; & the expenditure at stake being very great, caution is requisite

RECEIVED
8-2-
8 FEB 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

25 March 534 Proof 22 n

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From P. C. ANANTHA CHARLU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Bellary), dated 6th February 1895, No. 11540.

With reference to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the resolutions of the municipal council passed at its meetings held on the 15th, 19th and 22nd ultimo, on the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner (herewith enclosed), and to state that the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Inspection notes.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

BELLARY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected

Population per census of { 1881 53,460
1891 59,467

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—(*a*) The usual type of dwelling is of stone in mud. Flat roofs are provided. There are a considerable number of ruined dwellings; that at present simply serve to obstruct perflation of the town, and to shelter persons committing nuisance. A list of these should be made by the municipality, and under sections 184, 186 and 187, the whole should either be restored to their correct condition or be razed to the ground. In giving permission to rebuild, the municipality should hold in mind the importance of retaining, on behalf of the public, every open space and making others where feasible.	The Sanitary Inspectors will be ordered to prepare a list of such houses for the necessary action being taken by the municipal council as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. Noted.

Inspection Notes.

(*b*) In the Prince of Wales' Choultry, the slabs forming the flooring are considerably displaced. These should be correctly laid and be pointed with cement to prevent soakage and the collection of organic matter beneath the flooring. No provision for the removal of sullage water from the cooking rooms is made; consequently all water used for this purpose is thrown by pilgrims on the flooring. A drain and impervious cess-pool should be provided for receipt of this water.

2. *Roads.*—(*a*) Except in the cantonment, the majority of the area is not provided with "made roads." Such as exist in the case of the minor streets are much distorted by accumulations of mud and rubbish at their sides. These should be systematically cut down, and the surrounding surface be levelled. They are not only unsightly but, doubtless, by diverting storm-water towards the centre of the roads, aid in effecting their destruction. There are certain areas where the lanes are but ten feet and less broad. The municipality would be well advised to follow the example of the neighbouring town of Kurnool by yearly allotting a sum to widen these, so as to permit of that perflation which is essential for the maintenance of the health of the inhabitants of the crowded parts.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) The general surface level is such as not to present difficulty as to removal of storm-water. Water being, however, a valuable commodity in this town, every arrangement that could ensure the retention near the site of rain-water in tanks has been adopted. In certain parts of the town situated on low levels in the neighbourhood of the blocked drainage it would seem that malarial fever is more prevalent than in other portions of the town. The moment Bellary possesses a reliable water-supply, all obstruction to surface drainage should be effectually removed. The Glass Bazaar nullah is an important storm-water outlet; it requires to be re-sectioned, and be either paved or provided with a pipe in the parts subject to the greatest velocity of water.

(*b*) Sewage water is at intervals received into drains, which have no definite outlet, unless it be towards the Nullah Cheruvu. But, by far the most important manner of sewage, disposal is

Chairman's Remarks.

The Prince of Wales' Choultry is not vested in the municipal council. A copy of these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be communicated to M.R.Ry. G. Narrayen Chettiar, who is in charge of the choultry.

Noted.

This suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner will be kept in view when the budgets are prepared in future.

Water is retained only in one place in the Glass Bazaar nullah, and that is used for cattle only. The channel passes through a very thickly populated part of the town carrying down all the rain-water of the neighbourhood. The council does not consider it advisable to spend any money on it "for re-sectioning or paving it or providing it with a pipe."

Inspection Notes.

by cess-pools which being, in chief part, of a pattern permitting of passage of the water to the sub-soil, afford a very undesirable feature in the sanitary arrangements of the town. The council have of late adopted a somewhat better plan than formerly, but this is not fully efficient. Whilst the bottom is covered with concrete and a slab, the sides are lined with brick and lime mortar. The municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for a correct pattern. This should embrace the employment of an impervious backing and a glazed stoneware gully trap, close-fitting cover, and ventilating pipe for attachment to the dwelling. Means of removal of the sewage by a guarded opening for the suction pipe of a pump should be arranged for.

(*c*) The municipality undertakes to remove the cess-pool water of inhabitants on payment. The service formed a source of profit to the extent of Rs 255. This, I think, a mistake. The municipality should endeavour to make the emptying of cess-pools as popular as possible by undertaking it at a rate that will not do more than cover the cost. The sewage water gathered is not disposed of under any system. It is thrown "outside the town." Endeavours should be made to utilize the amounts gathered. Cess-pool sewage is usually very concentrated and will bear much dilution. It should be gathered in a cistern, be suitably diluted with water, and thence be launched upon ground under grass or other form of profitable cultivation. Grass would secure a good sale in Bellary.

(*d*) The Bench Magistrates, in the case of Oopalam Juggernatha Rao, came to a decision, under section 222 of Act IV of 1884, that seems very much at variance with what might be expected as a correct interpretation of the law and facts. They held that sewage, when first discharged from a house, was not offensive matter, and that hence the defendant was not liable if that sewage in a state of stagnation in the public streets became subsequently offensive. If this be good law, section 222 is obviously worthless.

(*e*) Pending the undertaking of the urgently required water-supply, it would be, for financial reasons, useless to suggest the introduction of a drainage scheme. The municipality should, however, do their best to undertake both at the same

Chairman's Remarks.

The council will apply for a pattern as suggested.

The rate is not high and has not been fixed with a view to make a profit. The system is quite popular as it is now worked. The council, having been unable to procure servants to do the work of cleaning the cess-pools, has employed its sweepers for this work. If a separate establishment is maintained, as it was intended to do, no profit will be left.

The want of water prevents the council from adopting the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Copies of the records in the case referred to will be obtained and forwarded to the District Magistrate for such action as he may deem proper with extracts from these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Inspection Notes.

time, or make them follow in practically continuous order, as undoubtedly the introduction of an increased supply of water into a town so largely served by pervious cess-pools will be followed by deleterious results.

4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Tanks fed by surface water and a few wells form the source of supply. The water in the wells is usually very brackish, as might be expected in a town that has for generations on end disposed of its sewage in the sub-soil. The following notes describe the condition in which the water-supply is at present:—

(*a*) *Well near South Fort Gate.*—This was excavated but a few years back. It is so close to the Nullah Cheruvu, which receives a large part of the sewage of the town, that the sub-soil of the water must represent much of the filtrate from this source. It is a favourite source of supply. It is impossible to advise any well, unless under obviously *direct* contamination, to be closed in a locality where water is so scarce, and I would therefore simply advise that if the municipality think the inhabitants *can* do without this source of supply, it would be advisable it should be abandoned; as its safety can only depend upon the perfection with which filtration is conducted by the tank bed, and this, of course, again, will depend upon the amount of impurity to be dealt with by the intervening soil.

(*b*) *Rampart Well, South Gate.*—This well is supposed to be reserved for drinking purposes; but I nevertheless found a policeman busily engaged in bathing himself and washing his clothing in the water.

(*c*) *Fort Ditch.*—This is supplied by a channel from the tank at Alipore. It also receives the surface flow from the Fort rock, and the oozings from the tanks in the citadel. In spite of the presence of a watchman and orders against this occurring, persons were found fishing in this water. At the corner of the South Rampart and near the South Gate, human fœcal matter was found in sufficient quantity to suggest that this part of the water-shed of the tank is used as an easement ground. Persons were seen wandering on the face of the rock, and bathing in a pool of water on it whose overflow must reach the tank. There is a considerable amount of vegetation along the face of the rock that it would be feasible and advisable to remove. This recommendation is also applicable to

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

The inhabitants cannot do without this source of water-supply and the well should not be closed.

An extract from these remarks will be communicated to the Superintendent of Police. Since the Sanitary Commissioner's last inspection an additional tank watchman has been employed to watch the Fort ditch.

The Fort ditch and the Alipore channel are under the control of the Military authorities. A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Collector, to the Station Staff officer, and to the Executive Engineer, Military Works.

All possible efforts are being made to prevent the commission of nuisance in the neighbourhood of the Fort ditch. A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Superintendent of Police.

Inspection Notes.

the end of the tank, which receives the flow from the channel; this is sufficient in this direction to afford cover to persons desirous of committing nuisance. To secure the supply, persons walk into the tank and draw it direct with their chatties. My examination of the Alipore tank showed that within the water-shed the house of an attendant is placed. The possibility of contamination from this source is obvious. Further, although the tank does not include any part of the inhabited area of the village of Alipore in its water-shed, the slope of the surface from the village is such as to permit of water reaching *the channel.* Either the water should be received in pipes at this portion, or the surface drainage from the village should be intercepted, and should be diverted by a special surface drain. The appointment of watchmen to an extent to permit of correct supervision of the Fort tank and its water-shed is essential. A single man as at present employed is an inadequate provision.

(*d*) *Mainwaring Tank.*—The water for this tank is derived from the surface around the "Face Rock." Two watchmen are retained so as to permit of reliefs. On the north-east side of the tank is the old Feeding channel. It being recognized that the area served by this includes undesirable portions, it has been in part interrupted, but the diversion is incomplete; a small bund is all that is required. The entrance is duly guarded by iron fencing; nevertheless a toty was found, hard at work, doing what was evidently his *mamool* duty—removing fœcal matter by the basketful. Without the knowledge of the guard on duty at the Madras Bank, through whose premises this part of the channel flows, it is impossible for any one to approach this portion. The only conclusion one can come to is that the Police and employés of the Bank are the persons who are responsible for this most disgusting defiance of sanitary dictates. On tracing up the catchment area of this tank it was found that the municipality daily deposit two cart-loads of municipal rubbish within it on the rock. This deposit should be dug out and be removed or be thoroughly burnt *in situ.* The locality should then be well covered with clean earth. At the toll-gate it was found that although it was possible for the man in charge to have made his hut on the opposite side of the road, so as not to have included the inhabited area within the catchment

Chairman's Remarks.

An additional watchman has since been employed.

The bund now in existence will be repaired and strengthened.

A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Agent of the Madras Bank, Bellary, and to the Superintendent of Police.

This has been discontinued since the inspection.

This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

of the channel (which here passes on the same side of the road) he had made the best disposition possible to secure this end. This hut should be shifted to the other side of the road. There is much prickly-pear at various points along the channel; this should be removed.

(*e*) At the head of the channel is the *Kombay Gunta*; this is supplied by a spring derived from the rock. It would cost very little for the Municipality to make here a small masonry reservoir provided with taps. This would secure that persons who are willing to take the trouble of sending out so far, might secure water that is not subject to contamination. If this were effected, it would probably be the only source in Bellary of which this might be safely said. There are several springs which could be united at this cistern. The total amount would probably be small; but, nevertheless, it would form a valuable supply. If feasible, the club compound should be cut off from the catchment area. The same must be said of the Jail Warders' lines. The Municipality should, at least, insist that some definite method of removal of the sewage water from these lines is carried out. The existing open latrine should be covered, so that the fœcal contents may not during rainfall be washed towards the collecting channel of the tank.

(*f*) *Anamswami well, Car Street.*—The protection of this well is conceived on erroneous principles; the parapet wall is outside the well-ring, thus permitting of entrance of drippings. This is said to be an important source of supply, as it can be relied on throughout the year.

(*g*) *Ayala Naidu's well.*—Here the Municipality have gone to the expense of making a platform, but has ignored the question of protection from surface drippings. This condition is accentuated by there being stone beams thrown across the well, so that persons stand immediately above it when drawing water.

(*h*) *Municipal office well.*—This is a "step-well," which means that it is so arranged that persons can descend to the water level, and there draw the water by dipping. It need not be said that this implies serious risk of contamination. Suitable places are made in this well for the placing of pulleys; it is a pity these have not been utilized.

(*i*) *Neelma's well.*—This is also a step-well. The supply is said to be trustworthy throughout the year.

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be done.

Will be done.

A committee consisting of the Chairman Mr. Plunket, M.R.Ry. Cotelingam Avergal, Mr. Upshon, M.R.Ry. Runga Row Garu, M.R.Ry. Chellaperumaul Pillay Avergal, and M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Garu, is appointed to report on the subject.

A copy of these notes will be communicated to the Superintendent of Jail and to the Secretary to the club for the needful being done.

The well belongs to Mr. Annaswamy Mudaliar. He will be requested to carry out the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Council will have the stores removed and will put up pulleys with a parapet wall all round.

Three pulleys will be put up and the steps will be blocked up.

Attempts will be made to put up pulleys for all fresh-water public wells and to block up the steps.

Inspection Notes.

(*j*) In the case of the step-wells, they should be so altered as to permit of water being drawn only by means of buckets worked on pulleys, or, better still, by means of chain pumps—as to the reliability and cheapness of which there can be no doubt. I am, of course, aware that the closing of a "step-well" is a costly proceeding; but even this difficulty could be overcome, were the Municipality to adopt the system lately advocated by Koch of filling up the lower portion of the well up to the usual height of the water level with gravel, and above this to the surface with clean sand. The passage to the water would be maintained by an iron or stone-ware pipe perforated at the bottom, round which the gravel and sand would be arranged. Into this cylinder the suction pump of a pipe is passed; the pipe is then prolonged horizontally along the ground to a sufficient distance, not to endanger the purity of the well by return of drippings either directly or through the soil; here the pump is fixed to the barrel, and it is from this point the supply should be taken. It need not be feared that the yield of the well so treated would be less than the step-well at present used; the only difference would be in the *rapidity* of the yield, which might be somewhat diminished, but certainly not to an extent that need be feared when drawing for other than purposes such as a fire, where a large quantity in a small time is demanded. The sanitary protection under this system is complete, and when adopted to step-wells seems to me to solve cheaply an otherwise costly problem.

(*k*) In regard to the protection of the Fort ditch and Mainwarring tanks, it is essential that persons should not be allowed to walk into them to secure supplies. The only way to get over this difficulty, if the supply is to be directly drawn upon without the intervention of machinery, is to make either floating or fixed platforms, having impervious surfaces, so arranged as to direct water spilt upon them to small cisterns, which could be emptied at regular intervals.

(*l*) It seems to me a pity, in view of the frequently defective *amount* of water available, that the Municipality should not attempt to use the water of the tanks in the Fort rock. These are so arranged above one another and above the Fort ditch, that it would probably not be found an expensive matter to syphon the supply from one to the other, and finally into the

Chairman's Remarks.

The Council in a body inspected this morning(19th January 1895)the Mainwarring tank to see what steps could be adopted to carry out the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Collector was also kindly present. The Council has come to the conclusion that the source of supply should be improved and that arrangements should be made for pumping the water into cisterns constructed on the bank and provided with taps.

The rock is in the charge of the Military authorities, to whom these suggestions will be communicated.

Inspection Notes.

ditch. The tanks would require cleansing, and their surroundings would in future have to be kept with care as to surface cleanliness.

(*m*) The provision of a public water-supply for this large town is a most desirable matter. Various schemes have been proposed, but have been regarded by the Municipality as not feasible on account of the expenditure likely to be involved. I believe that the Municipality could pay for an expensive scheme without the inhabitants feeling the pressure of taxation to this end, in the slightest degree. At the present time, none but the very poorest class do not pay for their water. From As. 8 to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 5 and more, are frequent charges for water-supply per mensem. If the people were relieved of this burden, they would doubtless willingly pay for a supply of a purer quality and in greater abundance. I trust, therefore, the Municipality will again take this matter into consideration, and endeavour to arrive at a decision to finance any feasible scheme without delay. It would probably not be a difficult matter to ascertain what the average amount now paid per house for water is, at the present moment. With such data obtained, the Municipality should again discuss the subject.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Council will address the Sanitary Engineer at an early date to favour it with a feasible water-supply scheme at a reasonable cost. The Allipoor scheme has been abandoned, mainly on account of the uncertainty of the supply.

5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) Common nuisance in the bye-lanes is of frequent occurrence. Up to 23rd August 1894 (in 1894–95), the police had only prosecuted 69 persons on this account. It is essential that this be put down with a firm hand. One of the house-holders (Kurnool Rejub Sahib) had, I think, good cause for complaint. The approach to his house was interrupted by the projection of two latrine doors. The pyals of his house were defiled by his neighbour's children, the lane itself was filthy with fœcal matter, and, according to his report, it was unsafe to approach near the house as urine and slops were projected from the upper storey.

Extract to be communicated to the Superintendent of Police for information and to the Cowl Bazaar Sub-Committee for enquiry and report as to the complaint of Mr. Raju Bally Sahib.

(*b*) The Cowle Bazaar channel was in a particularly foul condition from fœcal deposits. Prickly-pear is everywhere evident. To the South-east of the town a very large area is covered with it. This is poramboke ground; the Municipality should represent the unsatisfactory condition of affairs to the Collector.

A watchman will be employed to look to the cleanliness of this channel, and an extract of these remarks will be sent to the Collector for the removal of the prickly-pear.

Latrines.—(*b*) There are 27 latrines. This is far too small a number for the population and should be doubled.

The number is being increased every year as funds permit.

Inspection Notes.

(*c*) The *Wuddah Bundah* latrine is much used, but is decidedly too small for the demand.

A latrine upon the Sanitary Engineer's standard design should be erected here. A roof should be provided permitting, however, whilst securing protection from rain, plenty of fresh air and sun light. Compartments should be made for males and females.

Chairman's Remarks.

Another latrine is intended to be built in that neighbourhood to provide additional accommodation. The council does not consider it necessary to provide a roof as the number of rainy days in Bellary are very few.

(*d*) Here, as well as elsewhere throughout the municipality in the neighbourhood of large latrines, I would advise that comfortable permanent dwelling huts for toties be built. Only by keeping the toty upon the spot, is it possible for latrines to be kept in an approachable condition. It is hopeless to expect human beings to use a latrine when retained in a condition both disgusting to sight and smell, such as I constantly witnessed in Bellary.

The council does not consider it possible to induce the toties to live close to public latrines. Attempts will be made to carry out this suggestion wherever it is possible.

(*e*) The pattern of "pucca masonry latrine" employed is not sanitarily good, especially the so-called Coimbatore pattern which seems to have never been really completed. These should be replaced by latrines on standard designs, as early as funds will permit.

Noted and will be attended to.

(*f*) An example of the necessity of the amendment of the District Municipalities Act in respect to giving control over toties and sweepers was shown, by the conservancy staff of this municipality having struck work a few days previous to my inspection, thus leaving the whole town to stew in its filth.

The provision in the law suggested is very desirable. The council begs to point out that there was no regular strike among toties and sweepers at any time, but a few toties in Bruce Pettah delayed entering upon their work for a couple of hours one morning to appeal to the Chairman to have their fines remitted.

(*g*) *Transport of night-soil.*—Good patterns of night-soil carts are employed; it is however difficult to form an opinion as to whether they are sufficient for the work, as certain of them are detained at certain latrines to act as containing vessels for the excreta pending removal. This is an extravagant but efficient method of working, provided the supply of plant really suffices. This fact can only be demonstable by ascertaining the time occupied by each trip. The valves at the top of this description of cart are rarely air-tight. Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer of Bombay, has invented a very simple and *inexpensive* method of securing a really air-tight joint. I would advise the Municipality to place themselves in communication with that officer.

The present number is sufficient for the work and is in good condition. The council will communicate with Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer of Bombay.

Inspection Notes.

(*h*) *Urinals.*—Urinals are employed at certain spots. These are quite unfit for their purpose. The municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for correct patterns. The urine cisterns of these should be on the same principle as the ventilated and trapped cess-pools above described under drainage.

(*i*) There are 396 dust-bins, 94 being of corrugated iron and 302 of granite slabs. These serve little function beyond being land marks for the deposit of rubbish. I believe that the municipality would effect a better collection if they insisted under section 220 that each house-holder should have at a certain hour in the morning a receptacle containing the rubbish of the 24 hours, placed at the front of his doors. The rubbish cartsmen could then collect direct from these receptacles.

(*j*) *Rubbish conservancy.*—Only 29 rubbish carts are employed. Taking the total distance traversed on each trip at two miles through the streets and to the depôts, at least 35 carts would be requisite, loaded to the full carrying power of the two bullocks with which each cart is supplied.

(*k*) *Private scavengering.*—Of a total of 2,465 houses having latrines only 1,517 are conserved under this system. The toties in passing from house to house use open baskets. This should cease; each toty should be supplied with metal-covered buckets.

(*l*) I found close to the public road a collection of manure, measuring 17,000 square feet. This I ascertained belonged to one of the councillors; it is inadvisable that a councillor should thus ignore sanitary dictates and the requirements of Municipal law.

(*m*) *Rubbish and night-soil depôts.*—The ground is hired by the municipality, at a rent of Rs. 80 per annum. This may not be the correct amount, as I did not get this information from the Municipal office; but, whatever it be, it is evident it would be advisable for the municipality to procure their own ground under the Land Acquisition Act, if a moderate price will not secure it. The ground occupied seems very sandy and unsuitable for cultivation, and being of poor agricultural value should be procurable cheaply. The approach to the depot is through porambóke land, much overgrown with prickly-pear, and believed to harbour numerous snakes. The Collector should be addressed on the subject of removal.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council will apply for better patterns as suggested. The previous Sanitary Commissioners did not disapprove of the present pattern.

Attempts will be made to introduce the system recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Provision has been already made to add three carts to the present number of 29. Further additions will be made next year.

The baskets now supplied to the toties are provided with covers and are tarred.

The metal-covered buckets suggested by Sanitary Commissioner will be too heavy to be carried about by one toty.

An extract from these notes will be sent to the councillor concerned. The manure had been kept in the garden for use there. The council understands that all the manure has since been used.

The council does not pay Rs. 80 as rent to the owner of the land; when taking up the land for the purpose, the council agreed to pay the municipal tax, quit-rent and road-cess which may amount to Rs. 30, but the owner has not claimed anything up to now.

Noted.

An extract of this will be sent to the Collector.

Inspection Notes.

(*n*) The method of arranging night-soil trenches was fully explained to the Sanitary Inspector.

(*o*) The Municipality reports that no sale can be obtained for poudrette. It would, however, appear that certain ryots have lately felt convinced as to the utility of this form of manure from inspecting the results found in Mr. Sabapathy Moodelliar's land. I would therefore advise the Municipality to again attempt the production of poudrette on the Poona system (*vide* enclosure). To see this conducted in a correct manner would be of much more utility to the Sanitary Inspector than to have the matter described to him. I would therefore advise they send a Sanitary Inspector to Poona for a few days to learn the methods pursued in the *City* Municipality. The old forms of incinerators which are supposed to be in use at intervals are practically useless The Municipality would do well to invest in a Silcher incinerator, details as to which will be found in the "Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the first quarter of 1894."

6. *Markets.*—This large town possesses no market. In Cowl Bazaar is to be found a building which cost Rs. 11,000, but which the Municipality under existing law failed to make the butchers and others occupy. It is to be hoped that more complete powers will be forthcoming under the amended Act and that the Municipality will then be in position to supply an obvious want. The bringing under control of the butchers is especially a desirable object.

7. *Slaughter-houses*—(*a*) *Cattle.*—Animals are killed here daily between 7 and 8 P. M.; it is the custom to leave the slaughter-house unwashed till next morning. The result necessarily is that a very foul odour is present. The flooring consists of very rough slabs devoid of pointing. There is an open cistern supplied by hand from a cask.

Slaughter-house—(*b*) *Sheep.*—The floor is in better condition than in the case of the cattle slaughter-house, but the cement portion is worn and requires replacing. The only source of water-supply is a cask which contains about 80 gallons of water. Gutting is performed on the floor.

(*c*) The water-supply arrangements in these slaughter-houses should be upon a

Chairman's Remarks.

The council has found from experience that the manufacture of poudrette did not pay and closed the depôt. It is undesirable to renew the experiment so soon. There is no demand even now for it.

Noted.

The council has brought to the notice of Government its difficulties in respect of the Cowl Bazaar market and steps are being taken to compel the vendors to occupy the stalls as far as the present law allows.

Para 3(5)9
1338m
26.9.94.

The necessary instructions are given to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Another cask will be placed there.

Inspection Notes.

far more liberal scale. The floor surfaces should be sufficiently smooth to prevent the ready adhesion of dirt. Special pans mounted on wheels should be supplied for gutting. Into these the bowel contents should be discharged direct instead of on the floor.

(*d*) The above remarks apply also to the condition of the Brucepettah slaughter-house for sheep.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) The Christian burial-ground to the south-west of the town is much overgrown with prickly-pear, as well indeed as the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood. There can, I think, be no doubt about there being an "overgrowth." The place certainly should be put into decent condition.

(*b*) The Roman Catholic graveyard near the Grass-cutters' street is too near habitations and should be closed.

9. *Offensive and dangerous trades.*—Not a single baker is licensed by the municipality, nor is the condition of any of the bakehouses inspected with regard to their sanitary fitness. Grave-diggers are not licensed. No licenses are issued for cattle yards having over ten head of cattle. These defects require attention.

10. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The following shows the results of vaccination during the period specified :—

Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
Bellary.	1,055	418	34	20	..	328	181	55	39	39·62

Of a total of 134 children examined in the bazaar, 99 were protected by vaccination, 20 had been affected with small-pox, and 15 were still unprotected. The census compares favorably with other municipal towns. The quality of vaccination on the whole was good. Notices as to compulsory vaccination are issued in English; the vernacular should be employed.

(*b*) The vaccine depôt at Brucepettah was found not to be provided with a

Chairman's Remarks.

To floor will be attended to.

Extract will be sent to the Collector for the removal of the prickly-pear. The burial-ground is not being used and is not in charge of any one.

It has been closed for the last eight years.

Steps are being taken to remove these defects. Lists of grave-diggers and cattle yards have been prepared and a form of license to grave-diggers has been adopted.

Steps will be taken to issue notices in English and Telugu in future.

Inspection Notes.

calf table. For maintenance of cleanliness only one zinc bucket was available. The municipality should place themselves in communication with the Inspector of Vaccination and obtain a complete list of articles of furniture and description of nature of building requisite.

11. *Registration.*—The people rarely resort to the office to give information without having in the first place had notice given to them. The municipality should, by frequent use of the tom-tom, let it be known that registration is compulsory. Boards notifying the fact should also be placed in conspicuous positions in several parts of the town. After every means had thus been taken to make all persons acquainted with the law, punitive action should be taken where persons fail to resort to the office of their own accord. The following table exhibits an analysis of the results of registration :—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of children under five years to population of that age.
1891	32·3	28·8	9·0	1·3	18·8	6·1	0·8	64 0	258·4	95·5
1892	25·7	34·0	18·3	0·9	23·6	4·6	1·0	51·6	188·2	89·1
1893	29·4	22·2	0 1	0·1	38·2	5·9	2·3	53·4	242·2	87·1
1894	22·3	17·6	0·1	..	43·7	4·9	1·3	50·0	198·0	69·9

CALCUTTA,
24*th December* 1894.

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

Chairman's Remarks.

Extract to inspecting vaccinator for attention.

The existing building appears to be sufficient for the present.

The provision of law will be published once a month by beat of tom-tom.

Will be attended to.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 22nd January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 5 (*h*) to 10.

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 19th January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 4 (*h*) to 5 (*g*).

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 15th January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 1 to 4 (*g*).

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

Ref. No. 430.

Forwarded to Government with the following remarks:—

(1) The proposal to syphon from the numerous small tanks on the Fort Rock appears to me quite unpractical. These tanks cannot always be guarded, and they are constantly used by the lower classes for purposes quite inconsistent with cleanliness.

(2) I have for some time been considering a water-supply scheme, and the Sanitary Engineer has kindly deputed his Assistant to investigate it.

(3) The prickly-pear in the Christian burial-ground will be removed. That on village site vesting in Government will be removed when the municipality points it out. At present the municipality has demanded clearance by Government in respect of much land for which Government is not responsible; and the expenditure at stake being very great, caution is requisite to protect the interests of the State.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Collector.

8th February 1895.

C.No. 446m

Bellary

[5]
1,000—17-11-93.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 446m of 1895, dated 6th February from the Chairman, M.C. Bellary.

Order. Ry 25-3-95 No 534 m

Recorded with the following

remarks:—

(1) The suggestion contained in para. 5(f) of the inspection notes will be communicated to the Legislative Department for Consideration in connection with the amendment of the District Municipalities Act.

(2) The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in para (1) of his endorsement and that of the Municipal Council to his observation in paras (2) & (3).

(3). The extension of the private scavenging system

Should engage the earnest attention of the Coun Cil.

446 M

Sanitary dispatches notes—

Bellary municipality

P.S. Wrigs 7/3/95

To The Chairman m.c. Bellary /a
" Collector of Bellary /3
" Sanitary Commissioner /6
" " Engineer /6
" Legislature dapartt /6
Editors Table. Dispd. 5/4/95

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From P. C. ANANTHA CHARLU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Bellary), dated 6th February 1895, No. 11540.

With reference to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., Local and Municipal, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the resolutions of the municipal council passed at its meetings held on the 15th, 19th and 22nd ultimo, on the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner (herewith enclosed), and to state that the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Inspection notes.

—

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

BELLARY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected

Population per census of { 1881 53,460
1891 59,467

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—(*a*) The usual type of dwelling is of stone in mud. Flat roofs are provided. There are a considerable number of ruined dwellings that at present simply serve to obstruct perflation of the town and to shelter persons committing nuisance. A list of these should be made by the municipality, and under sections 184, 186 and 187, the whole should either be restored to their correct condition or be razed to the ground. In giving permission to rebuild, the municipality should hold in mind the importance of retaining, on behalf of the public, every open space and making others where feasible.	The Sanitary Inspectors will be ordered to prepare a list of such houses for the necessary action being taken by the municipal council as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. Noted.

Inspection Notes.

(*b*) In the Prince of Wales' Choultry, the slabs forming the flooring are considerably displaced. These should be correctly laid and be pointed with cement to prevent soakage and the collection of organic matter beneath the flooring. No provision for the removal of sullage water from the cooking rooms is made; consequently all water used for this purpose is thrown by pilgrims on the flooring. A drain and impervious cess-pool should be provided for receipt of this water.

2. *Roads.*—(*a*) Except in the cantonment, the majority of the area is not provided with "made roads." Such as exist in the case of the minor streets are much distorted by accumulations of mud and rubbish at their sides. These should be systematically cut down, and the surrounding surface be levelled. They are not only unsightly but, doubtless, by diverting storm-water towards the centre of the roads, aid in effecting their destruction. There are certain areas where the lanes are but ten feet and less broad. The municipality would be well advised to follow the example of the neighbouring town of Kurnool by yearly allotting a sum to widen these, so as to permit of that perflation which is essential for the maintenance of the health of the inhabitants of the crowded parts.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) The general surface level is such as not to present difficulty as to removal of storm-water. Water being, however, a valuable commodity in this town, every arrangement that could ensure the retention near the site of rain-water in tanks has been adopted. In certain parts of the town situated on low levels in the neighbourhood of the blocked drainage it would seem that malarial fever is more prevalent than in other portions of the town. The moment Bellary possesses a reliable water-supply, all obstruction to surface drainage should be effectually removed. The Glass Bazaar nullah is an important storm-water outlet; it requires to be re-sectioned, and be either paved or provided with a pipe in the parts subject to the greatest velocity of water.

(*b*) Sewage water is at intervals received into drains, which have no definite outlet, unless it be towards the Nullah Cheruvu. But by far the most important manner of sewage disposal is

Chairman's Remarks.

The Prince of Wales' Choultry is not vested in the municipal council. A copy of these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be communicated to M.R.Ry. G. Narrayen Chettiar, who is in charge of the choultry.

Noted.

This suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner will be kept in view when the budgets are prepared in future.

Water is retained only in one place in the Glass Bazaar nullah, and that is used for cattle only. The channel passes through a very thickly populated part of the town carrying down all the rain-water of the neighbourhood. The council does not consider it advisable to spend any money on it "for re-sectioning or paving it or providing it with a pipe."

Inspection Notes.

by cess-pools which being, in chief part, of a pattern permitting of passage of the water to the sub-soil, afford a very undesirable feature in the sanitary arrangements of the town. The council have of late adopted a somewhat better plan than formerly, but this is not fully efficient. Whilst the bottom is covered with concrete and a slab, the sides are lined with brick and lime mortar. The municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for a correct pattern. This should embrace the employment of an impervious backing and a glazed stoneware gully trap, close-fitting cover, and ventilating pipe for attachment to the dwelling. Means of removal of the sewage by a guarded opening for the suction pipe of a pump should be arranged for.

(*c*) The municipality undertakes to remove the cess-pool water of inhabitants on payment. The service formed a source of profit to the extent of Rs 255. This, I think, is a mistake. The municipality should endeavour to make the emptying of cess-pools as popular as possible by undertaking it at a rate that will not do more than cover the cost. The sewage water gathered is not disposed of under any system. It is thrown "outside the town." Endeavours should be made to utilize the amounts gathered. Cess-pool sewage is usually very concentrated and will bear much dilution. It should be gathered in a cistern, be suitably diluted with water, and thence be launched upon ground under grass or other form of profitable cultivation. Grass would secure a good sale in Bellary.

(*d*) The Bench Magistrates, in the case of Oopalam Juggernatha Rao, came to a decision, under section 222 of Act IV of 1884, that seems very much at variance with what might be expected as a correct interpretation of the law and facts. They held that sewage, when first discharged from a house, was not offensive matter, and that hence the defendant was not liable if that sewage in a state of stagnation in the public streets became subsequently offensive. If this be good law, section 222 is obviously worthless.

(*e*) Pending the undertaking of the urgently required water-supply, it would be, for financial reasons, useless to suggest the introduction of a drainage scheme. The municipality should, however, do their best to undertake both at the same

Chairman's Remarks.

The council will apply for a pattern as suggested.

The rate is not high and has not been fixed with a view to make a profit. The system is quite popular as it is now worked. The council, having been unable to procure servants to do the work of cleaning the cess-pools, has employed its sweepers for this work. If a separate establishment is maintained, as it was intended to do, no profit will be left.

The want of water prevents the council from adopting the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Copies of the records in the case referred to will be obtained and forwarded to the District Magistrate for such action as he may deem proper with extracts from these remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Inspection Notes.

time, or make them follow in practically continuous order, as undoubtedly the introduction of an increased supply of water into a town so largely served by pervious cess-pools will be followed by deleterious results.

4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) Tanks fed by surface water and a few wells form the source of supply. The water in the wells is usually very brackish, as might be expected in a town that has for generations on end disposed of its sewage in the sub-soil. The following notes describe the condition in which the water-supply is at present:—

(*a*) *Well near South Fort Gate.*—This was excavated but a few years back. It is so close to the Nullah Cheruvu, which receives a large part of the sewage of the town, that the sub-soil of the water must represent much of the filtrate from this source. It is a favourite source of supply. It is impossible to advise any well, unless under obviously *direct* contamination, to be closed in a locality where water is so scarce, and I would therefore simply advise that if the municipality think the inhabitants *can* do without this source of supply, it would be advisable it should be abandoned; as its safety can only depend upon the perfection with which filtration is conducted by the tank bed, and this, of course, again, will depend upon the amount of impurity to be dealt with by the intervening soil.

(*b*) *Rampart Well, South Gate.*—This well is supposed to be reserved for drinking purposes; but I nevertheless found a policeman busily engaged in bathing himself and washing his clothing in the water.

(*c*) *Fort Ditch.*—This is supplied by a channel from the tank at Alipore. It also receives the surface flow from the Fort rock, and the oozings from the tanks in the citadel. In spite of the presence of a watchman and orders against this occurring, persons were found fishing in this water. At the corner of the South Rampart and near the South Gate, human fœcal matter was found in sufficient quantity to suggest that this part of the water-shed of the tank is used as an easement ground. Persons were seen wandering on the face of the rock, and bathing in a pool of water on it whose overflow must reach the tank. There is a considerable amount of vegetation along the face of the rock that it would be feasible and advisable to remove. This recommendation is also applicable to

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

The inhabitants cannot do without this source of water-supply and the well should not be closed.

An extract from these remarks will be communicated to the Superintendent of Police. Since the Sanitary Commissioner's last inspection an additional tank watchman has been employed to watch the Fort ditch.

The Fort ditch and the Alipore channel are under the control of the Military authorities. A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Collector, to the Station Staff officer, and to the Executive Engineer, Military Works.

All possible efforts are being made to prevent the commission of nuisance in the neighbourhood of the Fort ditch. A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Superintendent of Police.

Inspection Notes.

the end of the tank, which receives the flow from the channel; this is sufficient in this direction to afford cover to persons desirous of committing nuisance. To secure the supply, persons walk into the tank and draw it direct with their chatties. My examination of the Alipore tank showed that within the water-shed the house of an attendant is placed. The possibility of contamination from this source is obvious. Further, although the tank does not include any part of the inhabited area of the village of Alipore in its water-shed, the slope of the surface from the village is such as to permit of water reaching *the channel.* Either the water should be received in pipes at this portion, or the surface drainage from the village should be intercepted, and should be diverted by a special surface drain. The appointment of watchmen to an extent to permit of correct supervision of the Fort tank and its water-shed is essential. A single man as at present employed is an inadequate provision.

(*d*) *Mainwaring Tank.*—The water for this tank is derived from the surface around the "Face Rock." Two watchmen are retained so as to permit of reliefs. On the north-east side of the tank is the old Feeding channel. It being recognized that the area served by this includes undesirable portions, it has been in part interrupted, but the diversion is incomplete; a small bund is all that is required. The entrance is duly guarded by iron fencing; nevertheless a toty was found, hard at work, doing what was evidently his *mamool* duty—removing fœcal matter by the basketful. Without the knowledge of the guard on duty at the Madras Bank, through whose premises this part of the channel flows, it is impossible for any one to approach this portion. The only conclusion one can come to is that the Police and employés of the Bank are the persons who are responsible for this most disgusting defiance of sanitary dictates. On tracing up the catchment area of this tank it was found that the municipality daily deposit two cart-loads of municipal rubbish within it on the rock. This deposit should be dug out and be removed or be thoroughly burnt *in situ.* The locality should then be well covered with clean earth. At the toll-gate it was found that although it was possible for the man in charge to have made his hut on the opposite side of the road, so as not to have included the inhabited area within the catchment

Chairman's Remarks.

An additional watchman has since been employed.

The bund now in existence will be repaired and strengthened.

A copy of these remarks will be sent to the Agent of the Madras Bank, Bellary, and to the Superintendent of Police.

This has been discontinued since the inspection.

This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

of the channel (which here passes on the same side of the road) he had made the best disposition possible to secure this end. This hut should be shifted to the other side of the road. There is much prickly-pear at various points along the channel; this should be removed.

(*e*) At the head of the channel is the *Kombay Gunta*; this is supplied by a spring derived from the rock. It would cost very little for the Municipality to make here a small masonry reservoir provided with taps. This would secure that persons who are willing to take the trouble of sending out so far, might secure water that is not subject to contamination. If this were effected, it would probably be the only source in Bellary of which this might be safely said. There are several springs which could be united at this cistern. The total amount would probably be small; but, nevertheless, it would form a valuable supply. If feasible, the club compound should be cut off from the catchment area. The same must be said of the Jail Warders' lines. The Municipality should, at least, insist that some definite method of removal of the sewage water from these lines is carried out. The existing open latrine should be covered, so that the fœcal contents may not during rainfall be washed towards the collecting channel of the tank.

(*f*) *Annaswami well, Car Street.*—The protection of this well is conceived on erroneous principles; the parapet wall is outside the well-ring, thus permitting of entrance of drippings. This is said to be an important source of supply, as it can be relied on throughout the year.

(*g*) *Ayala Naidu's well.*—Here the Municipality have gone to the expense of making a platform, but has ignored the question of protection from surface drippings. This condition is accentuated by there being stone beams thrown across the well, so that persons stand immediately above it when drawing water.

(*h*) *Municipal office well.*—This is a "step-well," which means that it is so arranged that persons can descend to the water level, and there draw the water by dipping. It need not be said that this implies serious risk of contamination. Suitable places are made in this well for the placing of pulleys; it is a pity these have not been utilized.

(*i*) *Neelma's well.*—This is also a step-well. The supply is said to be trustworthy throughout the year.

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be done.

Will be done.

A committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Plunket, M.R.Ry. Cotelingam Avergal, Mr. Upshon, M.R.Ry. Runga Row Garu, M.R.Ry. Chellaperumaul Pillay Avergal, and M.R.Ry. Sreenivasa Row Garu, is appointed to report on the subject.

A copy of these notes will be communicated to the Superintendent of Jail and to the Secretary to the club for the needful being done.

The well belongs to Mr. Annaswamy Mudaliar. He will be requested to carry out the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Council will have the stones removed and will put up pulleys with a parapet wall all round.

Three pulleys will be put up and the steps will be blocked up.

Inspection Notes.

(*j*) In the case of the step-wells, they should be so altered as to permit of water being drawn only by means of buckets worked on pulleys, or, better still, by means of chain pumps—as to the reliability and cheapness of which there can be no doubt. I am, of course, aware that the closing of a "step-well" is a costly proceeding; but even this difficulty could be overcome, were the Municipality to adopt the system lately advocated by Koch of filling up the lower portion of the well up to the usual height of the water level with gravel, and above this to the surface with clean sand. The passage to the water would be maintained by an iron or stone-ware pipe perforated at the bottom, round which the gravel and sand would be arranged. Into this cylinder the suction pump of a pipe is passed; the pipe is then prolonged horizontally along the ground to a sufficient distance, not to endanger the purity of the well by return of drippings either directly or through the soil; here the pump is fixed to the barrel, and it is from this point the supply should be taken. It need not be feared that the yield of the well so treated would be less than the step-well at present used; the only difference would be in the *rapidity* of the yield, which might be somewhat diminished, but certainly not to an extent that need be feared when drawing for other than purposes such as a fire, where a large quantity in a small time is demanded. The sanitary protection under this system is complete, and when adopted to step-wells seems to me to solve cheaply an otherwise costly problem.

(*k*) In regard to the protection of the Fort ditch and Mainwarring tanks, it is essential that persons should not be allowed to walk into them to secure supplies. The only way to get over this difficulty, if the supply is to be directly drawn upon without the intervention of machinery, is to make either floating or fixed platforms, having impervious surfaces, so arranged as to direct water spilt upon them to small cisterns, which could be emptied at regular intervals.

(*l*) It seems to me a pity, in view of the frequently defective *amount* of water available, that the Municipality should not attempt to use the water of the tanks in the Fort rock. These are so arranged above one another and above the Fort ditch, that it would probably not be found an expensive matter to syphon the supply from one to the other, and finally into the

Chairman's Remarks.

Attempts will be made to put up pulleys for all fresh-water public wells and to block up the steps.

The Council in a body inspected this morning(19th January 1895)the Mainwarring tank to see what steps could be adopted to carry out the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Collector was also kindly present. The Council has come to the conclusion that the source of supply should be improved and that arrangements should be made for pumping the water into cisterns constructed on the bank and provided with taps.

The rock is in the charge of the Military authorities, to whom these suggestions will be communicated.

Inspection Notes.

ditch. The tanks would require cleansing, and their surroundings would in future have to be kept with care as to surface cleanliness.

(*m*) The provision of a public water-supply for this large town is a most desirable matter. Various schemes have been proposed, but have been regarded by the Municipality as not feasible on account of the expenditure likely to be involved. I believe that the Municipality could pay for an expensive scheme without the inhabitants feeling the pressure of taxation to this end, in the slightest degree. At the present time, none but the very poorest class do not pay for their water. From As. 8 to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 5 and more, are frequent charges for water-supply per mensem. If the people were relieved of this burden, they would doubtless willingly pay for a supply of a purer quality and in greater abundance. I trust, therefore, the Municipality will again take this matter into consideration, and endeavour to arrive at a decision to finance any feasible scheme without delay. It would probably not be a difficult matter to ascertain what the average amount now paid per house for water is, at the present moment. With such data obtained, the Municipality should again discuss the subject.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Council will address the Sanitary Engineer at an early date to favour it with a feasible water-supply scheme at a reasonable cost. The Allipoor scheme has been abandoned, mainly on account of the uncertainty of the supply.

5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) Common nuisance in the bye-lanes is of frequent occurrence. Up to 23rd August 1894 (in 1894-95), the police had only prosecuted 69 persons on this account. It is essential that this be put down with a firm hand. One of the house-holders (Kurnool Rejub Sahib) had, I think, good cause for complaint. The approach to his house was interrupted by the projection of two latrine doors. The pyals of his house were defiled by his neighbour's children, the lane itself was filthy with fœcal matter, and, according to his report, it was unsafe to approach near the house as urine and slops were projected from the upper storey.

Extract to be communicated to the Superintendent of Police for information and to the Cowl Bazaar Sub-Committee for enquiry and report as to the complaint of Mr. Raju Bally Sahib.

(*b*) The Cowle Bazaar channel was in a particularly foul condition from fœcal deposits. Prickly-pear is everywhere evident. To the South-east of the town a very large area is covered with it. This is poramboke ground; the Municipality should represent the unsatisfactory condition of affairs to the Collector.

A watchman will be employed to look to the cleanliness of this channel, and an extract of these remarks will be sent to the Collector for the removal of the prickly-pear.

Latrines.—(*b*) There are 27 latrines. This is far too small a number for the population and should be doubled.

The number is being increased every year as funds permit.

Inspection Notes.

(*c*) The *Wuddah Bundah* latrine is much used, but is decidedly too small for the demand.

A latrine upon the Sanitary Engineer's standard design should be erected here. A roof should be provided permitting, however, whilst securing protection from rain, plenty of fresh air and sun light. Compartments should be made for males and females.

Chairman's Remarks.

Another latrine is intended to be built in that neighbourhood to provide additional accommodation. The council does not consider it necessary to provide a roof as the number of rainy days in Bellary are very few.

(*d*) Here, as well as elsewhere throughout the municipality in the neighbourhood of large latrines, I would advise that comfortable permanent dwelling huts for toties be built. Only by keeping the toty upon the spot, is it possible for latrines to be kept in an approachable condition. It is hopeless to expect human beings to use a latrine when retained in a condition both disgusting to sight and smell, such as I constantly witnessed in Bellary.

The council does not consider it possible to induce the toties to live close to public latrines. Attempts will be made to carry out this suggestion wherever it is possible.

(*e*) The pattern of "pucca masonry latrine" employed is not sanitarily good, especially the so-called Coimbatore pattern which seems to have never been really completed. These should be replaced by latrines on standard designs, as early as funds will permit.

Noted and will be attended to.

(*f*) An example of the necessity of the amendment of the District Municipalities Act in respect to giving control over toties and sweepers was shown, by the conservancy staff of this municipality having struck work a few days previous to my inspection, thus leaving the whole town to stew in its filth.

The provision in the law suggested is very desirable. The council begs to point out that there was no regular strike among toties and sweepers at any time, but a few toties in Bruce Pettah delayed entering upon their work for a couple of hours one morning to appeal to the Chairman to have their fines remitted.

(*g*) *Transport of night-soil.*—Good patterns of night-soil carts are employed; it is however difficult to form an opinion as to whether they are sufficient for the work, as certain of them are detained at certain latrines to act as containing vessels for the excreta pending removal. This is an extravagant but efficient method of working, provided the supply of plant really suffices. This fact can only be demonstrable by ascertaining the time occupied by each trip. The valves at the top of this description of cart are rarely air-tight. Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer of Bombay, has invented a very simple and *inexpensive* method of securing a really air-tight joint. I would advise the Municipality to place themselves in communication with that officer.

The present number is sufficient for the work and is in good condition. The council will communicate with Mr. Least, Assistant Health Officer of Bombay.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*h*) *Urinals.*—Urinals are employed at certain spots. These are quite unfit for their purpose. The municipality should apply to the Sanitary Board for correct patterns. The urine cisterns of these should be on the same principle as the ventilated and trapped cess-pools above described under drainage.	The council will apply for better patterns as suggested. The previous Sanitary Commissioners did not disapprove of the present pattern.
(*i*) There are 396 dust-bins, 94 being of corrugated iron and 302 of granite slabs. These serve little function beyond being land marks for the deposit of rubbish. I believe that the municipality would effect a better collection if they insisted under section 220 that each house-holder should have at a certain hour in the morning a receptacle containing the rubbish of the 24 hours, placed at the front of his doors. The rubbish cartsmen could then collect direct from these receptacles.	Attempts will be made to introduce the system recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.
(*j*) *Rubbish conservancy.*—Only 29 rubbish carts are employed. Taking the total distance traversed on each trip at two miles through the streets and to the depôts, at least 35 carts would be requisite, loaded to the full carrying power of the two bullocks with which each cart is supplied.	Provision has been already made to add three carts to the present number of 29. Further additions will be made next year.
(*k*) *Private scavengering.*—Of a total of 2,465 houses having latrines only 1,517 are conserved under this system. The toties in passing from house to house use open baskets. This should cease; each toty should be supplied with metal-covered buckets.	The baskets now supplied to the toties are provided with covers and are tarred. The metal-covered buckets suggested by Sanitary Commissioner will be too heavy to be carried about by one toty.
(*l*) I found close to the public road a collection of manure, measuring 17,000 square feet. This I ascertained belonged to one of the councillors; it is inadvisable that a councillor should thus ignore sanitary dictates and the requirements of Municipal law.	An extract from these notes will be sent to the councillor concerned. The manure had been kept in the garden for use there. The council understands that all the manure has since been used.
(*m*) *Rubbish and night-soil depôts.*—The ground is hired by the municipality, at a rent of Rs. 80 per annum. This may not be the correct amount, as I did not get this information from the Municipal office; but, whatever it be, it is evident it would be advisable for the municipality to procure their own ground under the Land Acquisition Act, if a moderate price will not secure it. The ground occupied seems very sandy and unsuitable for cultivation, and being of poor agricultural value should be procurable cheaply. The approach to the depot is through porambóke land, much overgrown with prickly-pear, and believed to harbour numerous snakes. The Collector should be addressed on the subject of removal.	The council does not pay Rs. 80 as rent to the owner of the land; when taking up the land for the purpose, the council agreed to pay the municipal tax, quit-rent and road-cess which may amount to Rs. 30, but the owner has not claimed anything up to now. Noted. An extract of this will be sent to the Collector.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*n*) The method of arranging night-soil trenches was fully explained to the Sanitary Inspector.	
(*o*) The Municipality reports that no sale can be obtained for poudrette. It would, however, appear that certain ryots have lately felt convinced as to the utility of this form of manure from inspecting the results found in Mr. Sabapathy Moodelliar's land. I would therefore advise the Municipality to again attempt the production of poudrette on the Poona system (*vide* enclosure). To see this conducted in a correct manner would be of much more utility to the Sanitary Inspector than to have the matter described to him. I would therefore advise they send a Sanitary Inspector to Poona for a few days to learn the methods pursued in the *City* Municipality. The old forms of incinerators which are supposed to be in use at intervals are practically useless. The Municipality would do well to invest in a Silchar incinerator, details as to which will be found in the "Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the first quarter of 1894."	The council has found from experience that the manufacture of poudrette did not pay and closed the depôt. It is undesirable to renew the experiment so soon. There is no demand even now for it.
6. *Markets.*—This large town possesses no market. In Cowl Bazaar is to be found a building which cost Rs. 11,000, but which the Municipality under existing law failed to make the butchers and others occupy. It is to be hoped that more complete powers will be forthcoming under the amended Act and that the Municipality will then be in position to supply an obvious want. The bringing under control of the butchers is especially a desirable object.	Noted. The council has brought to the notice of Government its difficulties in respect of the Cowl Bazaar market and steps are being taken to compel the vendors to occupy the stalls as far as the present law allows.
7. *Slaughter-houses*—(*a*) *Cattle.*—Animals are killed here daily between 7 and 8 P. M.; it is the custom to leave the slaughter-house unwashed till next morning. The result necessarily is that a very foul odour is present. The flooring consists of very rough slabs devoid of pointing. There is an open cistern supplied by hand from a cask.	The necessary instructions are given to the Sanitary Inspectors.
Slaughter-house—(*b*) *Sheep.*—The floor is in better condition than in the case of the cattle slaughter-house, but the cement portion is worn and requires replacing. The only source of water-supply is a cask which contains about 80 gallons of water. Gutting is performed on the floor.	Another cask will be placed there.
(*c*) The water-supply arrangements in these slaughter-houses should be upon a	

Inspection Notes.

far more liberal scale. The floor surfaces should be sufficiently smooth to prevent the ready adhesion of dirt. Special pans mounted on wheels should be supplied for gutting. Into these the bowel contents should be discharged direct instead of on the floor.

(*d*) The above remarks apply also to the condition of the Brucepettah slaughter-house for sheep.

8. *Graveyards.*—(*a*) The Christian burial-ground to the south-west of the town is much overgrown with prickly-pear, as well indeed as the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood. There can, I think, be no doubt about there being an "overgrowth." The place certainly should be put into decent condition.

(*b*) The Roman Catholic graveyard near the Grass-cutters' street is too near habitations and should be closed.

9. *Offensive and dangerous trades.*—Not a single baker is licensed by the municipality, nor is the condition of any of the bakehouses inspected with regard to their sanitary fitness. Grave-diggers are not licensed. No licenses are issued for cattle yards having over ten head of cattle. These defects require attention.

10. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The following shows the results of vaccination during the period specified:—

Chairman's Remarks.

The floor will be attended to.

Extract will be sent to the Collector for the removal of the prickly-pear. The burial-ground is not being used and is not in charge of any one.

It has been closed for the last eight years.

Steps are being taken to remove these defects. Lists of grave-diggers and cattle yards have been prepared and a form of license to grave-diggers has been adopted.

Municipality.	Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
Bellary.	1,055	418	34	20	..	328	181	55	39	39·62

Of a total of 134 children examined in the bazaar, 99 were protected by vaccination, 20 had been affected with small-pox, and 15 were still unprotected. The census compares favourably with other municipal towns. The quality of vaccination on the whole was good. Notices as to compulsory vaccination are issued in English; the vernacular should be employed.

(*b*) The vaccine depôt at Brucepettah was found not to be provided with a

Steps will be taken to issue notices in English and Telugu in future.

Inspection Notes.

calf table. For maintenance of cleanliness only one zinc bucket was available. The municipality should place themselves in communication with the Inspector of Vaccination and obtain a complete list of articles of furniture and description of nature of building requisite.

11. *Registration.*—The people rarely resort to the office to give information without having in the first place had notice given to them. The municipality should, by frequent use of the tom-tom, let it be known that registration is compulsory. Boards notifying the fact should also be placed in conspicuous positions in several parts of the town. After every means had thus been taken to make all persons acquainted with the law, punitive action should be taken where persons fail to resort to the office of their own accord. The following table exhibits an analysis of the results of registration:—

Chairman's Remarks.

Extract to inspecting vaccinator for attention.

The existing building appears to be sufficient for the present.

The provision of law will be published once a month by beat of tom-tom.

Will be attended to.

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Ratio per mille of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.	Ratio per mille of deaths of children under five years to population of that age.
1891	32·3	28·8	9·0	1·3	18·8	6·1	0·8	64·0	258·4	95·5
1892	25·7	34·0	18·3	0·9	23·6	4·6	1·0	51·6	188·2	89·1
1893	29·4	22·2	0·1	0·1	38·2	5·9	2·3	53·4	242·2	87·1
1894	22·3	17·6	0·1	..	43·7	4·9	1·3	50·0	198·0	69·9

Calcutta,
24*th December* 1894.

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

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 15th January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 1 to 4 (*g*).

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 19th January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 4 (*h*) to 5 (*g*).

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

Extract from Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bellary, dated 22nd January 1895.

* * * * *

Read the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, dated 24th December 1894, from paragraphs 5 (*h*) to 10.

The suggestions and proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner in the above paragraphs have been discussed in the meeting and the resolutions of the council have been entered against each suggestion or proposal in the margin of the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum and will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

Ref. No. 430.

Forwarded to Government with the following remarks :—

(1) The proposal to syphon from the numerous small tanks on the Fort Rock appears to me quite unpractical. These tanks cannot always be guarded, and they are constantly used by the lower classes for purposes quite inconsistent with cleanliness.

(2) I have for some time been considering a water-supply scheme, and the Sanitary Engineer has kindly deputed his Assistant to investigate it.

(3) The prickly-pear in the Christian burial-ground will be removed. That on village site vesting in Government will be removed when the municipality points it out. At present the municipality has demanded clearance by Government in respect of much land for which Government is not responsible; and the expenditure at stake being very great, caution is requisite to protect the interests of the State.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Collector.

8*th February* 1895.

Order—dated 25th March 1895, No. 534 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in paragraph (1) of his endorsement and that of the Municipal Council to his observations in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) The extension of the private scavenging system should engage the earnest attention of the council.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
„ Collector of Bellary.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Sanitary Engineer.
„ Legislative Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 25th March 1895, No. 534 M.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

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