[14 M.
1,000—10-8-05.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 801/m

DATED 6th May 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's-----on the Ellore 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.

20th July 1894, No: 726 M., Local & Municipal

(5) Sanitation. The expenditure under this head was 97.6 per Cent. of the Current Receipts notwithstanding the remarks of Government in paragraph 8 of G.O., dated 2nd Sept: 1893, No: 1161 M., no improvement of any importance appears to have been effected in the Sanitary Condition of the town. The report should have dealt much more fully with the subject; stating definitely what action has in fact been taken on the recommendations made by the Sanitary Commissioner on the occasion of his last visit. Judging from the remarks of the Medical Officer nothing seems to have been done.

* * * * * *

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,703, or 25.6 per cent of the receipts. This shows that the excess made in the Chairman's remark upon paragraph VIII of the Medical Officer's report is a totally unvalid one. It would have be

wise if the Council had spent the greater portion of this amount for the benefit of the rate payers.

The administration of the Municipality during the year under review cannot be considered to have been at all efficient. It was characterized by dilatoriness and general want of interest in their duties on the part of the Councillors and was particularly unsatisfactory as regards Private Scavenging, Infantile Vaccination, and the registration of Vital Statistics.

(Sd.) J. H. Price
Chief Secretary

(True Extract)

Mahammad Suhrawardy
Civil Assistant Surgeon
Regimental Hospital Ellore

1/3089 Mad Pol

1025

6TH MAY 1895, No. 801 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 20th July 1894, No. 926 M., Local and Municipal.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Major-General T. WALSH, Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department (through the Quartermaster-General), dated Ootacamund, 27th November 1894, No. 2166.

I have the honour, by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, to bring to the notice of Government the insanitary condition of Ellore which, in spite of the several representations made by the medical subordinate in charge of the regimental hospital at that station, has not received the attention of the municipal authorities there.

2. The medical subordinate in charge states:—"No action has yet been taken by the local municipality up to date to rectify the defects indicated in my repeated representations about the insanitary condition of the place, although in May last an amelioration of matters was promised by the local Municipal Chairman in his administration report to Government, dated 25th May 1894, wherein he stated that matters would mend in the course of a few months, but it is to be regretted that nothing has since been done in this direction."

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it is of the utmost importance in the interests of the sick sepoys at the station that the sanitation of Ellore should be maintained, and therefore requests that Government may be pleased to issue such orders in the matter as may be considered necessary to remedy the sanitary defects of the station. It will be seen from the enclosed extract from G.O. (Local and Municipal), No. 926 M., dated 20th July 1894, that the insanitary condition of Ellore has already attracted the attention of Government in the Public Department.

No. 2367 B.

Forwarded.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND,
1st December 1894.

(Signed) G. SIMPSON, Colonel,
Offg. Quartermaster-General.

No. 7553, Military.

Transferred to the Local and Municipal Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6th *December* 1894.

(Signed) FANE SEWELL, Colonel,
for *Offg. Secretary to Government.*

From MUNSHI MAHOMED YACOOB SAHIB, Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Ellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ellore, 12th March 1895, No. 110.

Referring to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., I have the honour to submit the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on the municipality of Ellore duly passed at meeting, dated 11th March 1895.

An extract from its proceedings is herein enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 12th and 26th October 1895.

Population per census of 1881 25,092
1891 29,382

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings (*a*).—Groups of very poor huts in the vicinity of a good class of dwellings are to be seen everywhere. It should be possible to insist that these congeries are retained in correct sanitary condition. *Powerpeta*, which is a modern suburb, is much disfigured by this condition of affairs, and its sanitary value as a residence for a respectable class of people—for which it was originally intended—must be fast departing. Sections 161, 179, 180, 187 and 207 should provide ample power to the municipality to prevent this undesirable result, and it is most desirable they exercise these in a systematic manner.	Under section 207 two owners of lands having the largest number of huts were prosecuted. In future the other sections will be enforced. As regards Powerpeta the council regret to note that they had no opportunity to enforce sections 161, 179, 180, 187, as it was built when it was outside the municipal limits. As Powerpeta was recently included in the municipality, the council intend widening certain important streets by acquiring land along the road sides. In future all the above sections will be systematically enforced.
(*b*) After much representation as to the highly insanitary condition of the houses occupied near the boat harbour by successive District Sanitary officers, I understand the municipality have taken action, and that a reference on some legal point is now before the District Magistrate. It is to be hoped this matter will be settled with as little delay as possible. Having had their power defined by the Magistrate, the question of doing away with or reforming these hut grounds should be taken up *on a pre-arranged system* in each case.	

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*c*) Persons of a class unable to pay for better accommodation than huts of course must be provided for; but it is the duty of the municipality to see that suitable places are utilized, and that during their erection correct arrangements in the interests of perflation and public convenience with respect to roads are enforced.	Some of the ryots having come forward to give their sites on the northern side of the railway line for dwelling sites, the council intends to remove the thuruped huts from the midst of the town after making suitable arrangements for their location.
(*d*) In *Lutchmanvarpet* there are several wood-built shops. Below the flooring of these much rubbish is thrown. This is most unhealthy for the shopkeepers, and is an extraordinary state of affairs to find in a well-frequented thoroughfare.	
(*e*) The municipal primary school is dark and inefficiently ventilated. Steps should be taken to remedy both defects.	Steps will be taken immediately.
2. *Roads* (*a*).—The roads, with the single exception of the high road passing through the town, are all in bad condition. They are formed of laterite, but lately recognizing the importance of possessing roads with better life, the municipality have contracted for the supply of metal. This, however, is of a most unsuitable character being much mixed with too large and flat pieces.	It is with great difficulty that this has been obtained. When better material is available, it will be procured.
(*b*) There exists in mofussil municipalities very vague ideas as to how roads should be formed to the very best advantage and economy. I believe much saving of money would result if Government would direct the issue, by the Public Works Department, of circulars giving explicit directions on these subjects to all municipalities.	
3. *Drainage* (*a*).—The town is intersected by irrigation channels. These receive much of the sewage from the neighbouring houses and streets. They also form the latrines of the neighbourhood through which they pass as well as the place for deposit of filth of sorts. They form a most insanitary feature in the town. I believe the municipality has asked for these to be diverted outside the town, but their request has not been attended to. I see no reason why this should not be accomplished. At any rate, so long as the Public Works Department continue to exercise control over the channel in the function of owners, the municipality should insist upon the place being kept clean.	The Public Works Department will be again asked either to remove the supply channels from the heart of the town or to provide side walls so as to prevent danger and nuisance.
(*b*) Sullage water from habitations is usually disposed of by soakage of the soil in the neighbourhood. During rainfall,	

Inspection Notes.

surface and sullage water also find an exit through the Jalapudi channel. This in certain parts has merely a rough water-worn surface. Its sides could be much improved by tripping, and a correct section should be formed.

(*c*) I need not say that the removal of sewage from the site is a matter of much importance. There are, however, even more pressing requirements to be attended to and it is out of the question yet for the municipality to think of a drainage scheme until better conservancy and water-supply are attended to. The argument that wells may become pure in a town after drainage cannot be accepted as possible till the lapse of many years in the case of a soil so filth-laden as that of Ellore.

(*d*) The so-called "boat harbour" is really a long creek. During the time the canal is closed much mud is exposed and the stench arising is said to form a great nuisance. There can be no good reason connected with boats that this huge tract of water should exist. It would be advisable, by means of a bund, to limit the ingress of water to the exact area required for the boats, and thus prevent any unnecessary waterspread. The land recovered should be drained and would probably realize a good value as an offset against expenditure incurred in its recovery.

4. *Water-supply* (*a*).—This is received in part from wells—generally yielding brackish water—and from the canal. The latter for the greater part of the year forms the chief source of supply. Correspondence was opened by me last year with the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, as to the desirability of moving to another site the numerous canal boats which, by reason of their mooring above the portion used by the people, afford a serious source of water contamination. In the meantime Government, acting upon a letter forwarding the budget of the municipality from the Chairman, Ellore Municipality, directed the attention of the Public Works Department to the subject. What has been the result of this reference I have not been able to ascertain, but the conditions complained of still remain. Before inpecting the spot, knowing how long this question had been under discussion, I expected to find the matter surrounded with difficulties. I however ascertained that the whole matter amounts to a most reason-

Chairman's Remarks.

The Public Works Department will be again asked to close the boat harbour; proposals will be made in the next budget to level the harbour.

The matter is still under consideration. No final reply has yet been received from the Public Works Department on the subject.

Inspection Notes.

able request that will put neither the boatmen nor merchants to material inconvenience, namely, to moor their boats in future about 400 yards lower down than at present. It seems to me that the necessity for action in the matter is so plain and the difficulties to be overcome so little that there ought to be no doubt about the issue of an order in the Public Works Department on the subject. Not only is the canal contaminated by the boat crews, but as a channel to the only conserved drinking-water tank is taken off below the point of mooring this also suffers. I am however bound to state that it is probable that after this channel has been taken off the canal and is at the disposal presumably of the municipality, the water therein conveyed by it is by no means free from the risks of contamination. It passes through a wood-yard from which the surface drainage and the overflow of pools in which wood is soaked flow. On the side of the channel much rubbish was found, whilst at the entrance of the tank near the sluice, which leaks, I found a large deposit of rubbish from the neighbouring parcherry.

(*b*) There is a watchman at this tank, but he evidently does not consider it inconsistent with his orders, or duty, to allow persons to wash their feet and hands in this water. If the boats be eventually moored below the off-take of the channel, the portion of the channel passing the parcherry should be masonry covered, or better, the water should be received in pipes. I may here state that the parcherry which adjoins this tank was devoid of any pretence at any arrangement for the removal of surface or sullage water and was in a deplorable state of filth.

(*c*) *Wells used for drinking water—Jaffer Sahib's well.*—This should be provided with a basement and drain.

Tamalur well.—This is much used. The surroundings are foul from soakage. The parapet is broken; there is no basement. Under these circumstances, the municipality had better make another well in the same neighbourhood; indeed, as this is about the only area where water free from brackishness can be obtained, they should sink several along the banks. These would be so shallow and the diameter so small that the cost would be trivial. Plans should be obtained from the Sanitary Board showing how a well should be made *correctly*.

Chairman's Remarks.

The wood-yards will be removed soon; provision has been made to improve the drinking-water tank in this year's budget; steps will be taken in future as regards the conservancy of the supply channel to the drinking water tank.

Sanitary Board will be addressed for plans.

Inspection Notes.

The Goldsmith's well near the boat harbour is much used. It should be provided with a basement and drain.

5. *Conservancy* (*a*).—There is very little attempt made at conservancy in this town. Masses of fœcal matter were to be seen in all parts. Nevertheless, during the year 1893, the Police undertook only two prosecutions for the committing of nuisance. The Police, however, are perhaps in this matter not to blame. Evidently both the Police and the inhabitants recognize that, in the absence of proper provision for easement by the municipality, the roads and bye-ways are the correct or, at least, the only available places to be resorted to.

There are eighteen latrines, but these are all of the plain "open space" type.

There is only one night-soil cart of twelve feet cubic capacity in the town *plus* a hand-bucket of about two cubic feet capacity. These are supposed to be sufficient to remove from the town-site a total of 311 cubic feet of excrement of human beings without allowing for urine. The fœcal matter in latrines, however, is in great part eaten by pigs; when efforts at removal are made, it is stored in the first place immediately outside the latrine walls in a corner on the bare ground!

(*b*) *Rubbish conservancy.*—There are 105 dust-bins. Five carts are employed for the removal of rubbish. B Division rubbish depôt is within thirty yards of dwellings. Dasari rubbish depôt is within 75 yards of dwellings. In the latter the rubbish was scattered in all directions instead of being neatly packed and covered with earth. There was supposed to be present a two-year collection, as none had been sold during that period. The amount was small, even taking into account the fact that it served for a special ward.

The rubbish is supposed to be collected and removed by the exertion of sweepers, who are provided with cavadies. I think it is a matter that requires investigation at the hands of the Chairman as to how exactly these men are employed. I spared no exertion in seeing Ellore thoroughly, yet it was not till the last day I saw a single cavadi rubbish bearer, and, in this instance, the baskets and brooms had a very new appearance.

(*c*) *Private conservancy.*—215 of a total of 5,226 occupied houses were attended under this system up to the 31st March.

Chairman's Remarks.

Three more iron latrines on standard plan will be constructed this year.

The rubbish is removed by carts, and cavadi men are only employed to remove rubbish from bye-lanes through which carts cannot pass.

Inspection Notes.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is evident that the primary need of a town as in the matter of sanitation, viz., conservancy, has received very little attention at the hands of the council.

The question of how best to secure correct results as to conservancy should engage the special attention of the council. They should endeavour to provide for a total of 13 night-soil single bullock carts and 31 rubbish carts. They should have 58 toties and 30 sweepers. Councillors should be deputed to visit from house to house and encourage private scavenging —*vide* G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894.

It is out of the question to expect either decency or health to be subserved in a town where the conservancy arrangements are defective.

6. *Slaughter-house* (*a*).—The cement plaster of the flooring is in need of repair. The cistern for collecting the washings has had a hole knocked into the bottom so that escape might at once be made to the surrounding soil. These defects should be remedied. The corrugated iron up to four feet from the ground is in a very filthy condition, showing that this part of the slaughter-house has probably not been cleansed since it was first erected.

(*b*) The space available is apparently small for requirements.

Under these circumstances it would be advisable to close the well in the interior of the slaughter-house and utilize the room taken up by it. A new well should then be sunk external to the slaughter-house and be provided with a cover. The water should be pumped into a cistern and be distributed by taps. I would not, however, advise this expenditure to be undergone till more urgent matters alluded to under conservancy are attended to.

(*c*) In default of a municipal building, cattle are slaughtered in private houses. This should be put a stop to. The municipality should at least provide an inexpensive platform with a corrugated iron roof that would suffice for the purpose if they cannot afford anything more pretentious.

7. *Markets* (1).—Some efforts should be made to place the selling of fish under better conditions of cleanliness than found in the existing fish market.

The municipality receives the sum of Rs. 48 per annum from the owner of the plot of ground, and as the letting of the place for a market cannot be without

Chairman's Remarks.

Will be considered at the next budget meeting.

This will be done during the course of the year.

Will be attended to.

Has been provided for in the budget for 1895–96.

Will be considered in the next budget.

It is under consideration to remove the market site, and new markets will be opened from 1st April next.

Inspection Notes.

profit to him, it is time the municipality demanded from him the observance of better hygienic conditions. At present the site is a mere surface drainage depression, one-fourth of the whole being occupied by deposits of mud mixed with the washings from inhabited areas.

(2) *Mutton market* (*a*).—This is also classed as a private market. The enclosure in which it stands adjoins the main bazaar. It is ill-drained; the sole provision is a cadjan roof and mud platform. The opposite sides of the market are so close together that perflation is impossible.

(*b*) In a large town such as Ellore it is probable that a well-kept general market would represent a fair investment for capital. The municipality, if not in possession of necessary funds, might well attempt to raise the required capital by debentures.

(3) *Vegetable bazaar*.—In the main bazaar the shops of vegetable sellers are arranged so as to extend over the drain. The pandals erected also extend beyond this point so as to seriously encroach upon the street. The drains should be uncovered. The encroachments should be prohibited. The fact of the existence of the large vegetable bazaar is a further proof of the likelihood of the erection of a market being a profitable investment.

8. *Vaccination*.—A first and second class vaccinators are employed. Glycerine paste is used. The following table shows the results secured under the compulsory clauses in vaccinating children who have attained six months and do not exceed twelve months of age:—

Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated 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 vaccination to total births per cent.
	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful					
438	85	5	5	..	10	61	145	..	20·5

This result shows that the clauses have not been worked with any degree of care. Granting the impossible contingency that the 61 deaths and the 145 removals occurred in the first six months of life, only 41 per cent. of the remainder have been vaccinated notwithstanding their being of the required ages.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to send plans and estimates for the construction of a market. This subject was placed before Government in the budget for 1894–95.

Will be attended to.

The supervision has been entrusted to the Hospital Sub-Committee and they are taking every possible care in getting children vaccinated. Special rules have been framed and forms adopted to secure efficient working of the compulsory system of vaccination in the town.

Inspection Notes.

Of 57 children examined haphazard in the streets, 27 were found to be protected and 30 unprotected; of these latter, 14 had been attacked with small-pox. This shows that a considerable proportion of children below 10 years of age remain unvaccinated. The municipality should take care to secure a house-to-house search for children unprotected below this age and insist upon their being duly vaccinated.

An examination of the birth list showed that numbers had not only escaped vaccination, but that no attempt had been made to secure this by serving notice. It is to be hoped that G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, will be carefully attended to by the municipality, and thus secure efficient working of the compulsory system in future.

9. *Registration*.—The following are the results of registration during the last four years:—

Deaths from	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to October.
Cholera	..	96	140	117	116
Small-pox	11	38	51	2	12
Fevers	176	158	242	139	95
Dysentery and diarrhœa	66	55	98	69	47
All other causes	312	373	385	372	304
Total ..	565	720	916	699	574
Death-rate per mille	19·3	24·2	30·3	22·7	20·3
Births ..	770	715	819	808	470
Birth-rate per mille	26·3	24·0	27·1	26·3	16·7

The above figures are significant of the fact that registration is much neglected. Every effort should be made to secure correct statistics by a rigid enforcement of the penal provisions of the law relating to this matter.

10. Owing to non-receipt of information on certain points from the Chairman, notwithstanding reminders, figures relating to conservancy have been derived from last year's reports.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
18*th December* 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Sany. Commr. for Madras.

Chairman's Remarks.

Was communicated by this office letter, dated 29th December 1894, No. 8 M.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Ellore, dated 11th March 1895.

* * * * *

II. Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with replies.

Approved.

* * * * *

(Signed) MAHOMED YACOOB,
Chairman-Delegate.

ORDER—dated 6th May 1895, No. 801 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The state of the conservancy arrangements as described in paragraph 5 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report are most discreditable to the council and the municipal executive, and there are other matters brought to light, *e.g.*, in paragraphs 1 (*a*), 3 (*b*) and 4 (*b*), which, though the council do not appear to consider them worthy of remark, call for immediate attention. The Chairman will report without delay what action the council proposes to take with regard to the points noticed above, and more particularly with respect to the extension of the private scavengering system, which appears to have been almost wholly neglected. The disgusting state of things referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 (*a*) of the Notes should be at once put a stop to and measures taken to destroy stray pigs.

3. With regard to vaccination the attention of the council will again be drawn to G.O. No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894. The Government must insist upon strict compliance with the instructions therein laid down. The figures given by the Sanitary Commissioner show that the superintendence of the hospital sub-committee on vaccination exists in name only, and that the special rules for securing the working of the compulsory system of vaccination—if such exist—are totally disregarded.

4. The condition of the vital statistics is most unsatisfactory and shows that little, if any, supervision can be exercised by the council over this branch of the administration.

5. Paragraphs 2 (*b*), 3 (*a*) and 4 (*a*) of the Sanitary Commissioner's Notes will be communicated to the Public Works Department for remarks.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner should take an opportunity of, either personally or through his Deputy, inspecting this municipality again, say, within the next six months. Should the report then submitted not show considerable improvement in every respect, the Government will be constrained to consider the question of exercising the powers which it holds under the District Municipalities Act.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
for *Chief Secretary*.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.
„ Collector of Gódávari.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Sanitary Engineer.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th May 1895, No. 801 M.

MAY.

Inspection Notes.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Ellore Municipality.

31/5

6 May 801 Dr

TH MARCH 1895, No. L., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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4. *Water-supply* (*a*).—This is received in part from wells—generally yielding brakish water—and from the canal. The latter for the greater part of the year forms the chief source of supply. Correspondence was opened by me last year with the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, as to the desirability of moving to another site the numerous canal boats which, by reason of their mooring above the position used by the people, afford a serious source of water contamination. In the meantime Government, acting upon a letter forwarding the budget of the municipality from the Chairman, Ellore municipality, directed the attention of the Public Works Department to the subject. What has been the result of this reference I have not been able to ascertain, but the conditions complained of still remain. Before inspecting the spot, knowing how long this question had been under discussion, I expected to find the matter surrounded with difficulties. I however ascertained the whole matter amounts to a most reason-

Inspection Notes.

The wood-yards will be removed soon; provision has been made to improve the drinking water tank in this year's budget; steps will be taken in future as regards the conservancy of the supply channel to the drinking water tank.

Sanitary Board will be addressed for plans.

Chairman's Remarks.

able request that will put neither the boatmen nor merchants to material inconvenience, namely, to moor their boats in future about 400 yards lower down than at present. It seems to me that the necessity for action in the matter is so plain and the difficulties to be overcome so little that there ought to be no doubt about the issue of an order in the Public Works Department on the subject. Not only is the canal contaminated by the boat crews, but as a channel to the only conserved drinking water tank is taken off below the point of mooring this also suffers. I am however bound to state that it is probable that after this channel has been taken off the canal and is at the disposal presumably of the municipality, the water therein conveyed by it is by no means free from the risks of contamination. It passes through a wood-yard from which the surface drainage and the overflow of pools in which wood is soaked flow. On the side of the channel much rubbish was found, whilst at the entrance of the tank near the sluice, which leaks, I found a large deposit of rubbish from the neighbouring parcherry.

(*b*) There is a watchman at this tank, but he evidently does not consider it inconsistent with his orders, or duty, to allow persons to wash their feet and hands in this water. If the boats be eventually moored below the off-take of the channel, the portion of the channel passing the parcherry should be masonry covered, or better; the water should be received in pipes. I may here state that the parcherry which adjoins this tank was devoid of any pretence at any arrangement for the removal of surface or sullage water and was in a deplorable state of filth.

(*c*) *Wells used for drinking water*—*Jaffer Sahib's well.*—This should be provided with a basement and drain.

Tamalur well.—This is much used. The surroundings are foul from soakage. The parapet is broken; there is no basement. Under these circumstances, the municipality had better make another well in the same neighbourhood; indeed, as this is about the only area where water free from brackishness can be obtained, they should sink several along the banks. These would be so shallow and the diameter so small that the cost would be trivial. Plans should be obtained from the Sanitary Board showing how a well should be made *correctly*.

Inspection Notes.

Three more iron latrines on standard plan will be constructed this year.

The rubbish is removed by carts, and cavadi men are only employed to remove rubbish from bye-lanes through which carts cannot pass.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Goldsmith's well near the boat harbour is much used. It should be provided with a basement and drain.

5. *Conservancy* (*a*).—There is very little attempt made at conservancy in this town. Masses of fœcal matter were to be seen in all parts. Nevertheless, during the year 1893, the Police undertook only two prosecutions for the committing of nuisance. The Police, however, are perhaps in this matter not to blame. Evidently both the Police and the inhabitants recognize that, in the absence of proper provision for easement by the municipality, the roads and bye-ways are the correct or, at least, the only available places to be resorted to.

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(*b*) *Rubbish conservancy.*—There are 105 dust-bins. Five carts are employed for the removal of rubbish. B Division rubbish depôt is within thirty yards of dwellings. Dasari rubbish depôt is within 75 yards of dwellings. In the latter the rubbish was scattered in all directions instead of being neatly packed and covered with earth. There was supposed to be present a two-year collection, as none had been sold during that period. The amount was small, even taking into account the fact that it served for a special ward.

The rubbish is supposed to be collected and removed by the exertion of sweepers, who are provided with cavadies. I think it is a matter that requires investigation at the hands of the Chairman as to how exactly these men are employed. I spared no exertion in seeing Ellore thoroughly, yet it was not till the last day I saw a single cavadi rubbish bearer, and, in this instance, the baskets and brooms had a very new appearance.

(*c*) *Private conservancy.*—215 of a total of 5,226 occupied houses were attended under this system up to the 31st March.

Inspection Notes.

Will be considered at the next budget meeting.

This will be done during the course of the year.

Will be attended to.

Has been provided for in the budget for 1895–96.

Will be considered in the next budget.

It is under consideration to remove the market site, and new markets will be opened from 1st April next.

Chairman's Remarks.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is evident that the primary need of a town as in the matter of sanitation, viz., conservancy, has received very little attention at the hands of the council.

The question of how best to secure correct results as to conservancy should engage the special attention of the council. They should endeavour to provide for a total of 13 night-soil single bullock carts and 31 rubbish carts. They should have 58 toties and 30 sweepers. Councillors should be deputed to visit from house to house and encourage private scavenging —*vide* G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894.

It is out of the question to expect either decency or health to be subserved in a town where the conservancy arrangements are defective.

6. *Slaughter-house* (*a*).—The cement plaster of the flooring is in need of repair. The cistern for collecting the washing has had a hole knocked into the bottom so that escape might at once be made to the surrounding soil. These defects should be remedied. The corrugated iron up to four feet from the ground is in a very filthy condition, showing that this part of the slaughter-house has probably not been cleansed since it was first erected.

(*b*) The space available is apparently small for requirements.

Under these circumstances it would be advisable to close the well in the interior of the slaughter-house and utilize the room taken up by it. A new well should then be sunk external to the slaughter-house and be provided with a cover. The water should be pumped into a cistern and be distributed by taps. I would not, however, advise this expenditure to be undergone till more urgent matters alluded to under conservancy are attended to.

(*c*) In default of a municipal building, cattle are slaughtered in private houses. This should be put a stop to. The municipality should at least provide an inexpensive platform with a corrugated iron roof that would suffice for the purpose if they cannot afford anything more pretentious.

7. *Markets* (1).—Some efforts should be made to place the selling of fish under better conditions of cleanliness than found in the existing fish market.

The municipality receives the sum of Rs. 48 per annum from the owner of the plot of ground, and as the letting of the place for a market cannot be without

Inspection Notes.

The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to send plans and estimates for the construction of a market. This subject was placed before Government in the budget for 1894–95.

Will be attended to.

Chairman's Remarks.

profit to him, it is time the municipality demanded from him the observance of better hygienic conditions. At present the site is a mere surface drainage depression, one-fourth of the whole being occupied by deposits of mud mixed with the washings from inhabited areas.

(2) *Mutton market* (*a*).—This is also classed as a private market. The enclosure in which it stands adjoins the main bazaar. It is ill-drained; the sole provision is a cadjan roof and mud platform. The opposite sides of the market are so close together that perflation is impossible.

(*b*) In a large town such as Ellore it is probable that a well-kept general market would represent a fair investment for capital. The municipality, if not in possession of necessary funds, might well attempt to raise the required capital by debentures.

(3) *Vegetable bazaar.*—In the main bazaar the shops of vegetable sellers are arranged so as to extend over the drain. The pandals erected also extend beyond this point so as to seriously encroach upon the street. The drains should be uncovered. The encroachments should be prohibited. The fact of the existence of the large vegetable bazaar is a further proof of the likelihood of the erection of a market being a profitable investment.

8. *Vaccination.*—A first and second class vaccinator are employed. Glycerine paste is used. The following table shows the results secured under the compulsory clauses in vaccinating children who have attained six months and do not exceed twelve months of age:—

Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated 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 vaccination to total births per cent.
	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful					
438	85	5	5	..	10	61	145	..	20·5

The supervision has been entrusted to the Hospital Sub-Committee and they are taking every possible care in getting children vaccinated. Special rules have been framed and forms adopted to secure efficient working of the compulsory system of vaccination in the town.

This result shows that the clauses have not been worked with any degree of care. Granting the impossible contingency that the 61 deaths and the 145 removals occurred in the first six months of life, only 41 per cent. of the remainder have been vaccinated notwithstanding their being of the required ages.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Of 57 children examined haphazard in the streets, 27 were found to be protected and 30 unprotected; of these latter, 14 had been attacked with small-pox. This shows that a considerable proportion of children below 10 years of age remain unvaccinated. The municipality should take care to secure a house-to-house search for children unprotected below this age and insist upon their being duly vaccinated.

An examination of the birth list showed that numbers had not only escaped vaccination, but that no attempt had been made to secure this by serving notice. It is to be hoped that G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, will be carefully attended to by the municipality, and thus secure efficient working of the compulsory system in future.

9. *Registration.*—The following are the results of registration during the last four years :—

Deaths from	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to October.
Cholera	..	96	140	117	116
Small-pox	11	38	51	2	12
Fevers	176	158	242	139	95
Dysentery and diarrhœa	66	55	98	69	47
All other causes	312	373	385	372	304
Total ..	565	720	916	699	574
Death-rate per mille	19·3	24·2	30·3	22·7	20·3
Births ..	770	715	819	808	470
Birth-rate per mille	26·3	24·0	27·1	26·3	16·7

The above figures are significant of the fact that registration is much neglected. Every effort should be made to secure correct statistics by a rigid enforcement of the penal provisions of the law relating to this matter.

Was communicated by this office letter, dated 29th December 1894, No. 8 M.

10. Owing to non-receipt of information on certain points from the Chairman, notwithstanding reminders, figures relating to conservancy have been derived from last year's reports.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
18*th December* 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Sany. Commr. for Madras.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Ellore, dated 11th March 1895.

* * * * *

II. Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with replies.

Approved.

* * * * *

(Signed) MAHOMED YACOOB,
Chairman-Delegate.

Sanitary Commissioners' Inspection
note - [illegible]

9

15

Office

Please compare this again with the original before sending back to the Press and particularly the portions marked with pencil queries.

26.IV.

The connection between Cumbum Canal and the [illegible] has been found that, as it is, the present [illegible] with the original, but as the errors corrected by the L. Govt letter pertain to Chennai [illegible]

[G/24.]

L. and M. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

~~Again G.O, dated 20th July 1894, No. 926 M.~~ 58

Current No. 3089 M of 1894, dated 6·12·94 from the Military Department

Current No 946 M of 1895, dated 12·3·95 from the Chairman M. C. Ellore.

M.S.

ORDER. 4 & 5-95 No 807

Recorded

2. The state of the conservancy arrangements as described ~~as~~ in para 5 of the Sanitary Commissioners report are most objectionable ~~be signalised as disgraceful~~ by the Council & the Mun. Executive, and there are other matters brought to light in para 1(a), 3(b) and 4(b) which ~~must be attended to at once~~ should, though the Council do not appear to consider them worthy of remark. call for immediate attention

I/c Chairman

They will report without delay ~~through the Collector~~ what action the Council proposes to take with regard to the points dealt with, and more particularly with respect to the extension of the private scavengering system which appears to have ~~been~~ unjustifiably working ~~wrongly~~ rejected. They should report the progress ~~state~~ of things ~~suspend~~ in the concluding portion of para 5 (a), & the same time ~~state~~ what ~~prompt~~ measures the Union should be adopted & also ~~take~~ to put ~~matters~~ on a more satisfactory footing the Government will be obliged ~~to exercise the powers conferred on it by sec 27 of the District Municipalities Act~~ measures taken to destroy stray dogs

3. With regard to vaccination ~~the~~ of the Council attention will again be drawn to G.O. No 1078 M dated 19th October 1894 ~~which~~ the Govt. much ~~wish~~ appear that compliance with the instructions therein laid down ~~be~~ enjoined. They will probably find the ~~suggestions~~ points made by the Sanitary Commr. ~~that~~ rules therein laid down better calculated to ~~be~~ ensure success than any special rules of ~~Union work~~ vaccination which is unduly and that the Govt. ~~wish~~ should rules for securing the working of the compulsory system of vaccination - of which ~~they~~ are fully ~~to be~~ regarded.

...ndition of the local statutes is much
~~to correct attention must also be~~
~~to failing and there had been to any supervision~~
~~to improvement of the registration~~
~~by Sanctioned by the Council over the Municipal~~
~~Harbour~~ of the administration.

Government regrets to note that
...ted orders on ~~all~~ their subjects
...n again disobeyed and that they
have failed to make any attempt
...prove the sanitation of the town.

Paras 2, 3 and 4 of the Sanitary
...missioners ~~report~~ will be communicated
the Public Works Department for remarks.

5. The Sanitary Comm^r should take an opportunity
of either personally or through his ~~Deputy~~ inspecting
his Municipality ~~before the close~~
~~of the official~~ day within the next six
months. Should the report then submitted
not show considerable improvement in
any respect the Govt will be constrained
to consider the question of exercising the
powers which it holds under the
Act. Municipalities Act

4/5/95

Sanitary Commissioners inspection notes on
the Ellore Municipality
3089 of 1894 and
946 of 1895

C.S.
P.S.

P1
26.IV.

Cfs
4.V.

To
The Chairman M.C. Ellore
The Collector of Godavari
The Sanitary Commissioner
The Sanitary Engineer
The P.W. Department
The ~~Deputy~~ Assistant-General, Madras Command.
The ~~Sanitary Department~~
Editor's Table.

Despd 6/5.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Major-General T. WALSH, Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department (through the Quartermaster-General), dated Ootacamund, 27th November 1894, No. 2166.

I have the honour, by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, to bring to the notice of Government the insanitary condition of Ellore which, in spite of the several representations made by the medical subordinate in charge of the regimental hospital at that station, has not received the attention of the municipal authorities there.

2. The medical subordinate in charge states:—"No action has yet been taken by the local municipality up to date to rectify the defects indicated in my repeated representations about the insanitary condition of the place, although in May last an amelioration of matters was promised by the local Municipal Chairman in his administration report to Government, dated 25th May 1894, wherein he stated that matters would mend in the course of a few months, but it is to be regretted that nothing has since been done in this direction."

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it is of the utmost importance in the interests of the sick sepoys at the station that the sanitation of Ellore should be maintained, and therefore requests that Government may be pleased to issue such orders in the matter as may be considered necessary to remedy the sanitary defects of the station. It will be seen from the enclosed extract from G.O. (Local and Municipal), No. 926 M., dated 20th July 1894, that the insanitary condition of Ellore has already attracted the attention of Government in the Public Department.

No. 2367 B.

Forwarded.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND,
1st *December* 1894.

(Signed) G. SIMPSON, Colonel,
Offg. Quartermaster-General.

No. 7553, Military.

Transferred to the Local and Municipal Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6*th December* 1894.

(Signed) FANE SEWELL, Colonel,
for *Offg. Secretary to Government.*

From MUNSHI MAHOMED YACOOB SAHIB, Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Ellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ellore, 12th March 1895, No. 110.

Referring to G.O., dated 23rd December 1893, No. 1765 M., I have the honour to submit the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on the municipality of Ellore duly passed at meeting, dated 11th March 1895.

An extract from its proceedings is herein enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 19*th and* 26*th October* 1894.

Population per census of ... ... {1881 25,092
{1891 29,382

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings (*a*).—Groups of very poor huts in the vicinity of a good class of dwellings are to be seen everywhere. It should be possible to insist that these congeries are retained in correct sanitary condition. *Powerpeta*, which is a modern suburb, is much disfigured by this condition of affairs, and its sanitary value as a residence for a respectable class of people—for which it was originally intended—must be fast departing. Sections 161, 179, 180, 187 and 207 should provide ample power to the municipality to prevent this undesirable result, and it is most desirable they exercise these in a systematic manner.	Under section 207 two owners of lands having the largest number of huts were prosecuted. In future the other sections will be enforced. As regards Powerpeta the council regret to note that they had no opportunity to enforce sections 161, 179, 180, 187, as it was built when it was outside the municipal limits. As Powerpeta was recently included in the municipality, the council intend widening certain important streets by acquiring land along the road sides. In future all the above sections will be systematically enforced.
(*b*) After much representation as to the highly insanitary condition of the houses occupied near the boat harbour by successive District Sanitary officers, I understand the municipality have taken action, and that a reference on some legal point is now before the District Magistrate. It is to be hoped this matter will be settled with as little delay as possible. Having had their power defined by the Magistrate, the question of doing away with or reforming these hut grounds should be taken up *on a pre-arranged system* in each case.	

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*c*) Persons of a class unable to pay for better accommodation than huts of course must be provided for; but it is the duty of the municipality to see that suitable places are utilized, and that during their erection correct arrangements in the interests of perflation and public convenience with respect to roads are enforced.	Some of the ryots having come forward to give their sites on the northern side of the railway line for dwelling sites, the council intends to remove the thuruped huts from the midst of the town after making suitable arrangements for their location.
(*d*) In *Lutchmanvarpet* there are several wood-built shops. Below the flooring of these much rubbish is thrown. This is most unhealthy for the shopkeepers, and is an extraordinary state of affairs to find in a well-frequented thoroughfare.	Steps will be taken immediately.
(*e*) The municipal primary school is dark and inefficiently ventilated. Steps should be taken to remedy both defects.	
2. *Roads* (*a*).—The roads, with the single exception of the high road passing through the town, are all in bad condition. They are formed of laterite, but lately recognizing the importance of possessing roads with better life, the municipality have contracted for the supply of metal. This, however, is of a most unsuitable character being much mixed with too large and flat pieces.	It is with great difficulty that this has been obtained. When better material is available, it will be procured.
(*b*) There exist in mofussil municipalities very vague ideas as to how roads should be formed to the very best advantage and economy. I believe much saving of money would result if Government would direct the issue, by the Public Works Department, of circulars giving explicit directions on these subjects to all municipalities.	
3. *Drainage* (*a*).—The town is intersected by irrigation channels. These receive much of the sewage from the neighbouring houses and streets. They also form the latrines of the neighbourhood through which they pass as well as the place for deposit of filth of sorts. They form a most insanitary feature in the town. I believe the municipality has asked for these to be diverted outside the town, but their request has not been attended to. I see no reason why this should not be accomplished. At any rate, so long as the Public Works Department continue to exercise control over the channel in the function of owners, the municipality should insist upon the place being kept clean.	The Public Works Department will be again asked either to remove the supply channels from the heart of the town or to provide side walls so as to prevent danger and nuisance.
(*b*) Sullage water from habitations is usually disposed of by soakage of the soil in the neighbourhood. During rainfall,	

Inspection Notes.

surface and sullage water also find an exit through the Jalapudi channel. This in certain parts has merely a rough water-worn surface. Its sides could be much improved by tripping, and a correct section should be formed.

(*c*) I need not say that the removal of sewage from the site is a matter of much importance. There are, however, even more pressing requirements to be attended to and it is out of the question yet for the municipality to think of a drainage scheme until better conservancy and water-supply are attended to. The argument that wells may become pure in a town after drainage cannot be accepted as possible till the lapse of many years in the case of a soil so filth-laden as that of Ellore.

(*d*) The so-called "boat harbour" is really a long creek. During the time the canal is closed much mud is exposed and the stench arising is said to form a great nuisance. There can be no good reason connected with boats that this huge tract of water should exist. It would be advisable, by means of a bund, to limit the ingress of water to the exact area required for the boats, and thus prevent any unnecessary waterspread. The land recovered should be drained and would probably realize a good value as an offset against expenditure incurred in its recovery.

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Chairman's Remarks.

The Public Works Department will be again asked to close the boat harbour; proposals will be made in the next budget to level the harbour.

The matter is still under consideration. No final reply has yet been received from the Public Works Department on the subject.

Inspection Notes.

able request that will put neither the boatmen nor merchants to material inconvenience, namely, to moor their boats in future about 400 yards lower down than at present. It seems to me that the necessity for action in the matter is so plain and the difficulties to be overcome so little that there ought to be no doubt about the issue of an order in the Public Works Department on the subject. Not only is the canal contaminated by the boat crews, but as a channel to the only conserved drinking-water tank is taken off below the point of mooring this also suffers. I am however bound to state that it is probable that after this channel has been taken off the canal and is at the disposal presumably of the municipality, the water therein conveyed by it is by no means free from the risks of contamination. It passes through a wood-yard from which the surface drainage and the overflow of pools in which wood is soaked flow. On the side of the channel much rubbish was found, whilst at the entrance of the tank near the sluice, which leaks, I found a large deposit of rubbish from the neighbouring parcherry.

(*b*) There is a watchman at this tank, but he evidently does not consider it inconsistent with his orders, or duty, to allow persons to wash their feet and hands in this water. If the boats be eventually moored below the off-take of the channel, the portion of the channel passing the parcherry should be masonry covered, or better, the water should be received in pipes. I may here state that the parcherry which adjoins this tank was devoid of any pretence at any arrangement for the removal of surface or sullage water and was in a deplorable state of filth.

(*c*) *Wells used for drinking water*—*Jaffer Sahib's well.*—This should be provided with a basement and drain.

Tamalur well.—This is much used. The surroundings are foul from soakage. The parapet is broken; there is no basement. Under these circumstances, the municipality had better make another well in the same neighbourhood; indeed, as this is about the only area where water free from brackishness can be obtained, they should sink several along the banks. These would be so shallow and the diameter so small that the cost would be trivial. Plans should be obtained from the Sanitary Board showing how a well should be made *correctly*.

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The wood-yards will be removed soon; provision has been made to improve the drinking-water tank in this year's budget; steps will be taken in future as regards the conservancy of the supply channel to the drinking water tank.

Sanitary Board will be addressed for plans.

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There are eighteen latrines, but these are all of the plain "open space" type.	Three more iron latrines on standard plan will be constructed this year.
There is only one night-soil cart of twelve feet cubic capacity in the town *plus* a hand-bucket of about two cubic feet capacity. These are supposed to be sufficient to remove from the town-site a total of 311 cubic feet of excrement of human beings without allowing for urine. The fœcal matter in latrines, however, is in great part eaten by pigs; when efforts at removal are made, it is stored in the first place immediately outside the latrine walls in a corner on the bare ground!	
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The question of how best to secure correct results as to conservancy should engage the special attention of the council. They should endeavour to provide for a total of 13 night-soil single bullock carts and 31 rubbish carts. They should have 58 toties and 30 sweepers. Councillors should be deputed to visit from house to house and encourage private scavenging —*vide* G.O., No. 749 M., dated 13th June 1894.	Will be considered at the next budget meeting.
It is out of the question to expect either decency or health to be subserved in a town where the conservancy arrangements are defective.	This will be done during the course of the year.
6. *Slaughter-house* (*a*).—The cement plaster of the flooring is in need of repair. The cistern for collecting the washings has had a hole knocked into the bottom so that escape might at once be made to the surrounding soil. These defects should be remedied. The corrugated iron up to four feet from the ground is in a very filthy condition, showing that this part of the slaughter-house has probably not been cleansed since it was first erected.	Will be attended to.
(*b*) The space available is apparently small for requirements.	
Under these circumstances it would be advisable to close the well in the interior of the slaughter-house and utilize the room taken up by it. A new well should then be sunk external to the slaughter-house and be provided with a cover. The water should be pumped into a cistern and be distributed by taps. I would not, however, advise this expenditure to be undergone till more urgent matters alluded to under conservancy are attended to.	Has been provided for in the budget for 1895–96.
(*c*) In default of a municipal building, cattle are slaughtered in private houses. This should be put a stop to. The municipality should at least provide an inexpensive platform with a corrugated iron roof that would suffice for the purpose if they cannot afford anything more pretentious.	Will be considered in the next budget.
7. *Markets* (1).—Some efforts should be made to place the selling of fish under better conditions of cleanliness than found in the existing fish market.	It is under consideration to remove the market site, and new markets will be opened from 1st April next.
The municipality receives the sum of Rs. 48 per annum from the owner of the plot of ground, and as the letting of the place for a market cannot be without	

Inspection Notes.

profit to him, it is time the municipality demanded from him the observance of better hygienic conditions. At present the site is a mere surface drainage depression, one-fourth of the whole being occupied by deposits of mud mixed with the washings from inhabited areas.

(2) *Mutton market* (*a*).—This is also classed as a private market. The enclosure in which it stands adjoins the main bazaar. It is ill-drained; the sole provision is a cadjan roof and mud platform. The opposite sides of the market are so close together that perflation is impossible.

(*b*) In a large town such as Ellore it is probable that a well-kept general market would represent a fair investment for capital. The municipality, if not in possession of necessary funds, might well attempt to raise the required capital by debentures.

(3) *Vegetable bazaar.*—In the main bazaar the shops of vegetable sellers are arranged so as to extend over the drain. The pandals erected also extend beyond this point so as to seriously encroach upon the street. The drains should be uncovered. The encroachments should be prohibited. The fact of the existence of the large vegetable bazaar is a further proof of the likelihood of the erection of a market being a profitable investment.

8. *Vaccination.*—A first and second class vaccinators are employed. Glycerine paste is used. The following table shows the results secured under the compulsory clauses in vaccinating children who have attained six months and do not exceed twelve months of age:—

Total births during preceding six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated 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 vaccination to total births per cent.
	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully for the first time.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
438	85	5	5	..	10	61	145	..	20·5

This result shows that the clauses have not been worked with any degree of care. Granting the impossible contingency that the 61 deaths and the 145 removals occurred in the first six months of life, only 41 per cent. of the remainder have been vaccinated notwithstanding their being of the required ages.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to send plans and estimates for the construction of a market. This subject was placed before Government in the budget for 1894–95.

Will be attended to.

The supervision has been entrusted to the Hospital Sub-Committee and they are taking every possible care in getting children vaccinated. Special rules have been framed and forms adopted to secure efficient working of the compulsory system of vaccination in the town.

Inspection Notes.

Of 57 children examined haphazard in the streets, 27 were found to be protected and 30 unprotected; of these latter, 14 had been attacked with small-pox. This shows that a considerable proportion of children below 10 years of age remain unvaccinated. The municipality should take care to secure a house-to-house search for children unprotected below this age and insist upon their being duly vaccinated.

An examination of the birth list showed that numbers had not only escaped vaccination, but that no attempt had been made to secure this by serving notice. It is to be hoped that G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, will be carefully attended to by the municipality, and thus secure efficient working of the compulsory system in future.

9. *Registration.*—The following are the results of registration during the last four years:—

Deaths from	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894 up to October.
Cholera	..	96	140	117	116
Small-pox	11	38	51	2	12
Fevers	176	158	242	139	95
Dysentery and diarrhœa	66	55	98	69	47
All other causes	312	373	385	372	304
Total ..	565	720	916	699	574
Death-rate per mille	19·3	24·2	30·3	22·7	20·3
Births ..	770	715	819	808	470
Birth-rate per mille	26·3	24·0	27·1	26·3	16·7

The above figures are significant of the fact that registration is much neglected. Every effort should be made to secure correct statistics by a rigid enforcement of the penal provisions of the law relating to this matter.

Chairman's Remarks.

Was communicated by this office letter, dated 29th December 1894, No. 8 M.

10. Owing to non-receipt of information on certain points from the Chairman, notwithstanding reminders, figures relating to conservancy have been derived from last year's reports.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
18*th December* 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Sany. Commr. for Madras.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Ellore, dated 11th March 1895.

* * * * *

II. Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with replies.

Approved.

* * * * *

(Signed) MAHOMED YACOOB,
Chairman-Delegate.

ORDER—dated 6th May 1895, No. 801 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The state of the conservancy arrangements as described in paragraph 5 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report are most discreditable to the council and the municipal executive, and there are other matters brought to light, *e.g.*, in paragraphs 1 (*a*), 3 (*b*) and 4 (*b*), which, though the council do not appear to consider them worthy of remark, call for immediate attention. The Chairman will report without delay what action the council proposes to take with regard to the points noticed above, and more particularly with respect to the extension of the private scavengering system, which appears to have been almost wholly neglected. The disgusting state of things referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 (*a*) of the Notes should be at once put a stop to and measures taken to destroy stray pigs.

3. With regard to vaccination the attention of the council will again be drawn to G.O., dated 19th October 1894, No. 1502 M. The Government must insist upon strict compliance with the instructions therein laid down. The figures given by the Sanitary Commissioner show that the superintendence by the hospital sub-committee of vaccination exists in name only, and that the special rules for securing the working of the compulsory system of vaccination—if such exist—are totally disregarded.

4. The condition of the vital statistics is most unsatisfactory and shows that little, if any, supervision can be exercised by the council over this branch of the administration.

5. Paragraphs 2 (*b*), 3 (*a*) and 4 (*a*) of the Sanitary Commissioner's Notes will be communicated to the Public Works Department for remarks.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner should take an opportunity of, either personally or through his Deputy, inspecting this municipality again, say, within the next six months. Should the report then submitted not show considerable improvement in every respect, the Government will be constrained to consider the question of exercising the powers which it holds under the District Municipalities Act.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.
„ Collector of Gódávari.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Sanitary Engineer.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., 6th May 1895, No. 801 M.

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Inspection Notes.

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— on the Ellore Municipality.

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