

1/6 M.
1895-1896

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 996m

DATED 20th June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording with remarks the
Sanitary Commissioner's --- on
the Anantapur 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.

701
20 June 1896

TH MAY 1895, No.

M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

ANANTAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 2nd and 3rd November 1894.

Population per census of	{ 1881	::	::	::	::	::	4,907
	{ 1891	::	::	::	::	::	6,994

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Site.—The town lies in close proximity to a large tank, under which irrigation is conducted throughout the neighbourhood.

2. *Roads.*—Beyond the main bazaar road there is nothing worthy of that name in the town, the remaining communications being mere unmetalled lanes having natural surfaces and very irregular in contour.

Since January last the following roads have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 235-5-10 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Muche Bazaar road.	52	7	10
(2) Main Bazaar road..	182	14	0

The Reed's street and the Rudrampett road are now under repair, the amounts of their estimates being Rs. 120 and Rs. 123, respectively. No more work can be undertaken this year for want of funds. Other lanes, &c., will be repaired next year so far as funds are available.

3. *Surface Drainage.*—In my report embodied in G.O., dated 7th June 1890, No. 880 M., Local and Municipal, I advised the municipality to abolish wet cultivation, so far as the portions within the inhabited area were concerned, and attempt to divert the sub-soil water under pressure from the tank from entering into this by making a cutting that would accommodate, at a safe depth, ordinary agricultural drain tiles. Paragraph 1, G.O., dated 7th June 1890, No. 880 M., Local and Municipal, required that the municipality should make a report to Government on this scheme. No step in this direction has, however, been taken. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner

To carry out the proposal to divert the sub-soil water under pressure from the tank involves the municipality in no small cost which in its present financial difficulty it is not possible for it to incur. The Engineering Department will, however, be addressed on the subject.

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advised last year that the Public Works Department be asked to render their tank water-tight by placing a wall of puddled clay behind the bund along its whole length, and extending down to the rock below. This has been pronounced not feasible by the Superintending Engineer. If neither of these schemes will meet engineering requirements, I think the Superintending Engineer might be called upon to state how he would divert the sub-soil water. This ought not to be an engineering impossibility, or at least to keep the sub-soil water within definite bounds as to maximum height. The suggestion to abolish wet cultivation has been adopted in part, but only in those portions where it might be imagined the lower group would suffer by surface flow. This is not all that is required; if the fields between the tank and the town are kept saturated, sub-soil moisture must be increased in the part of the town on the slope. Therefore, I would advise that the prohibition be extended to all parts between the tank and the town. This does not imply a great extension of the prohibition, and need not embrace the portion having a slope towards the waste channel.

4. *Water-supply.*—(a) The chief source of water-supply is from the tank. Although the lower castes do not seem to be allowed this luxury, Brahmins and others of the higher caste bathe in the water. There seems, however, to be no objection to persons of any caste defecating and performing the subsequent ablutions on the bund. The inner revetment had a large amount of faecal matter in each nook and corner.

It would be a simple matter to make a bathing platform near the sluice, where constant waste water flows. Still more easy would it be to prevent, with the aid of the police, the filthy practice of defiling drinking-water in the manner described. Under section 154, the municipality should declare the tank to be reserved for drinking purposes.

(b) *Ganga Kasamah's* well has the parapet wall incorrectly placed.

(c) *Hussain Peran's* well has the parapet placed in correct position, but the basement is inefficient. The joints of the slabs should be neatly cut, and be pointed with cement.

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The extension of the prohibition of wet cultivation to those parts now suggested will be made. At present the tank received no supply and no crops have been raised under it in the parts in question.

The proposal to make a bathing platform near the tank sluice cannot be carried out owing to paucity of funds. The alternative proposal of reserving the tank for drinking purposes and preventing bathing and washing clothes in it will be adopted. The police have already been requested to watch the tank and prosecute persons committing nuisance there.

Will be reconstructed when funds are available.

(c) and (d).—After the present Chairman had taken charge, at his instance a drain round these wells was constructed to divert water into a masonry cistern built for the purpose close by the well and thus put a

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(d) *Gaura Bauvi* should be provided with a basement. The parapet wall should be heightened sufficiently to prevent persons standing upon it when drawing water. Sewage from houses near this well should be carefully diverted by a drain.

(e) *Fakir Makhan Bauvi* is much used by the lower classes. It has neither basement nor parapet. It is therefore dangerous to life and health. The same must be said of Charamallappah's bauvi. Ankiobannah is anxious to repair this well, if it henceforward be called by his name. If the well cannot be claimed by any other person, it would be of advantage to the municipality to make this concession, so as to secure its protection.

5. *Removal of Sewage.*—(a) Pervious cesspools are employed. The council should address the Sanitary Board, and obtain plans and measurements for safe forms of cesspools. Under section 214 (2), these could then be introduced. The sewage removed from these should be utilized upon the portion of the Jubilee park now under cultivation.

(b) In other instances, by running small drains to plots of ground, the sewage could be got rid of with less danger to health and nuisance than by allowing of soakage at the threshold.

6. *Conservancy.*—(a) Under water-supply, it will be seen that carelessness as to defecation is a marked feature in this town. Indeed, throughout the outskirts the odour of faeces was very evident. In passing over Bellary bridge, the stench is such as to arrest the attention of the most casual of observers. In the little stream which passes here the dhobies of the town wash clothing, including, as I saw, that of the chief official of the district. There were masses of faecal matter in the bed of the stream, and its surroundings. This state of affairs ought to be capable of remedy by police action.

(b) Irrespective of defect in zeal on the part of the council and the police in preventing nuisance, it is evident that the number of latrines available is far below requirements. There are only eight latrines for a population of 6,994. These are all of the "open space" pattern. The greater provision of latrines is certainly

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During the last one year the present District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been on the council it has been made a rule that all new cesspools and those required to be repaired are all made of impermeable material. The public do not as yet see the advantages of such pools and it is not yet time enough to introduce more strict principles as to them.

That the sewage of these pools should be utilized upon the portion of the park under cultivation will be attended to when the park is under cultivation.

The Police authorities have already been addressed also on the subject of closely watching the bridge on the Bellary road and rigorously prosecuting people committing nuisance there. The municipal servants are also devoting their attention to it. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the law, nuisances committed in places other than public streets, roads, thoroughfares, or places of public resort not being punishable, the prevention of nuisances in places such as are under reference is found impossible.

More public latrines are admittedly a necessity. This was many a time pointed out by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, but when the council has no funds even to improve the existing ones, much less can they afford to add to their number. When framing the ensuing year's budget it was proposed to make an allotment for

Imamudin Sahib

the first necessity that should be provided for. I would advise the council to place themselves in communication with Mr. Donaldson, Presidency Jail Quarters, Calcutta. This officer has patented certain forms that suit native requirements well, and are at the same time cheap.

(c) The latrine on the west side of the town is too close to houses and should be removed. Until the council are able to secure a better pattern of latrines, the present might be improved by working them more strictly on the dry-earth system and erecting over a certain portion of the space a roofing of cadjan or jowari stalks.

(d) In Galam street there is a latrine within fifteen feet of a habitation. As this is of the "open space" pattern, it may justly be described as an intolerable nuisance. The residents complained bitterly on the subject. The council should not hesitate in removing this and selecting a spot less surrounded by houses, and arranging as above advised for the better deodorization and proper removal of faecal matter.

(e) In Mala and Madiga streets no latrines are provided. The surroundings are very filthy. Latrines should be erected here and their use should be enforced.

(f) There is but one night-soil cart. This was made locally of sheet-iron, and is of a very defective pattern. As it is now practically worn out, the municipality should replace it. I would advise the discontinuance of the use of bullocks both for night-soil and rubbish conservancy. It should be possible to secure land sufficiently close to the town not to be a source of sanitary danger to enable all transport to be conducted by light hand-carts. The toties are now but eleven; their number should be doubled, and each should be provided with night-soil conservancy buckets containing 45 gallons mounted on wheels. The saving thus effected in regard to bullock hire would aid extension of better conservancy.

(g) Both night-soil and rubbish obtain a fairly good sale. Last year Rs. 442 were realized. The municipality would, I think, find it advantageous to employ the Poona system of making poudrette. The method pursued is described in the enclosure. Certain minor points require observance in management of the night-soil depôt. These were detailed to the sanitary inspector.

a covered latrine, but the matter was dropped seeing that no funds were available.

(c) and (d).—The removal of this latrine is not feasible as there is no convenient place at a reasonable distance. Besides, it is considered that if this were to be removed nuisances will be committed even closer to houses and the result will be more detrimental. The dry-earth system is observed and the proposed temporary roofing will be attended to next year, so that it may be replaced when funds are available by a permanent one in which the dry-earth system can be more satisfactorily carried out.

There are no funds available at present. This will be considered as funds are available.

It is proposed to purchase a night-soil cart next year.

The proposal to do away with the sanitary carts with bulls and employing hand-carts and doubling the number of toties instead is appreciable. It has once before been made also by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer but had to be dropped as a place close to the town for depositing rubbish could not be had.

The Tahsildar who was addressed on the subject selected a spot which is no less distant than the existing one, and this distance of about a mile-and-a-half does not allow this proposal to be carried out.

Poudrette is not appreciated in these parts. It would appear that some time back a hospital assistant of this place tried it but failed, as it was not found to be as successful and good a manure as sweepings and the contents of the night-soil pits.

(h) *Private Scavenging*.—Only 134 of a total of 1,372 occupied houses are attended to under this system. It ought to be possible in a small town such as this to make private scavenging so fully adopted as to practically do away with the necessity for public latrines anywhere but in the poorest localities. The toties use open baskets in proceeding from house to house. Iron-covered buckets should be employed.

7. *Market*.—(a) A tiled shed affords shelter for butchers. The flooring is of concrete much worn. The front of the basement is of bare brick that has become very irregular and dirty. No drain has been provided. Old boxes and dirty ropes, as usual, form the arrangements for exposing meat. Cuddapah slabs should replace the dirty pervious boxes. The meat should be suspended upon polished steel hooks. The building could be cheaply improved. I advise the municipality to send the plan of the existing building to the Sanitary Board for revision.

(b) *Fish Market*.—This is not licensed by the municipality, but is nevertheless a recognized institution. Persons squat near a few fishermen's huts, and there dispose of fish upon the bare ground. The place is absolutely unsuitable for the sale of food articles, the whole surroundings being filthy. It ought to be possible in improving the major market to make some provision for the sale of fish also.

8. *Slaughter-house*.—This is a mere platform having a flooring of irregularly placed slabs with gaping joints. A plan for a cheap slaughter-house should be asked for from the Sanitary Board, that at present in use being unsuitable. The butchers rightly complain of being obliged to slaughter at this place exposed to all weathers.

9. *Offensive Trades*.—(a) The number of cattle in this town is very large; yet not a single instance of license for ten head has been enforced. Such cases should be sought for.

(b) Both in regard to the health of "man and beast," the council should

The extension of the system of private scavenging is found almost impossible since the houses peculiar to these parts have no open spaces attached to them, and in cases where there happen to be any, wells are in their close proximity.

Sanitary buckets with moveable iron covers were obtained and supplied to the toties in December last through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This is a defect to which the attention of the municipality was drawn more than once by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in his inspection reports. As soon as the present Chairman took over charge in December last, he got an estimate prepared for the work. It was sent to the Local Fund Engineer for check, but has not as yet been returned. No provision has been made even in the ensuing year's budget for this work. However, arrangements will be made to get the work executed next year. The plan of the existing meat market will be sent to the Sanitary Board for revision as desired.

This will be considered.

An estimate has been prepared also for this work and it has not as yet been returned by the Engineer. The same remarks as to meat market apply to this also.

In December last a copy of the cattle census of the town taken by the Revenue officer was applied for and obtained. Notices were issued to all persons owning ten or more number of goats, &c. They have preferred an appeal and the matter is still pending.

The public will be instructed in the matter and every endeavour made to

Inspection Notes.

use every endeavour to see that the cattle-yards are properly paved and drained. At a very little more trouble and expense, the slabs, which are now placed irregularly, could be made of utility by being put into correct position. A model cattle-yard might be made an "object lesson," and I think it would be justifiable and advantageous if the municipality would spend a reasonable sum in aiding any ryot willing to effect a radical improvement. In the event of such a person being found and the municipality being willing to help in the matter, a rough sketch with dimensions of the yard and its immediate surroundings should be forwarded.

10. *Vaccination.*—Surgeon-Major Wilkins when in charge of this district insisted upon progress of vaccination in the town. This care has been continued by his successors, with the result that a well-protected child population is found. The following is an extract of vaccination statistics during the last six months in relation to the total born in the previous six months:—

Total births during preceding six months, i.e., from 1st January to 30th June 1894.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number vaccinated unsuccessfully for the first time.	Number vaccinated a second time because the 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.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
68	39	2	..	..	14	4	9	..	57.35

11. *Registration.*—The following is the result of registration:—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1892 ..	32.6	35.5	31.5	..	8.7	1.6	..	58.2	208.7
1893 ..	24.7	18.2	..	..	36.3	1.5	0.8	61.4	107.3
1894 ..	21.1	12.0	7.4	..	43.2	1.2	3.7	44.5	72.6

The above figures show that registration is not so carefully attended to as in many villages which cannot boast of possessing a municipal council. It is essential that greater zeal be exhibited in this matter by the municipality.

(Sd.) W. G. KING, Sur.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sany. Commr. for Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th February 1895.

Chairman's Remarks.

carry out the suggestion as far as practicable. But the municipality in its finances which are at a very low ebb finds itself unable to incur any expenditure to encourage the system as suggested, not to say of the other difficulties that attend the proposal being successfully carried out.

(Sd.) H. M. HAKIM, Sur.-Mjr.,
ANANTAPUR,
23rd March 1895.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Anantapur, passed at a special meeting held on Saturday, the 23rd March 1895.

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on this municipality for 1894-95 and the draft replies of the Chairman thereto.

Resolution.—The draft replies of the Chairman are approved.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.

Ref. on C. No. 427.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, through the Collector of Anantapur.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.

ANANTAPUR,
1st April 1895.

Submitted.

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Collector.

ANANTAPUR,
4th April 1895.

No. 1081.

Submitted.

2. Considering the poverty of the municipality, its comparatively recent establishment and the character and status of its inhabitants other than the collectorate officials, the town is not badly kept. There are, of course, many mistakes of omission and commission and very much to be done to bring the town up to a proper sanitary standard. The open fields which surround the town supply largely the place of public latrines and the practice is not undesirable; but on occasions when there has been rain, the soil is washed down from the fields and may occasion a temporary unpleasantness, as noted by the Sanitary Commissioner at the Bellary road bridge. It is to be regretted that the Sanitary Commissioner did not at the time bring to my notice these and other matters affecting municipal sanitation, especially as remarks are made by him on the washing of clothes at the stream under the Bellary road bridge.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner has apparently overlooked the gravelled and metalled roads mentioned by the Municipal Commissioners in their resolutions of the 15th April (copy enclosed); these are all in very decent order, and I drive a four-wheeled trap over one or more of these almost daily.

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Collector.

ANANTAPUR,
22nd April 1895.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Anantapur, passed at a meeting held on Monday, the 15th April 1895.

Read letter, No. 898, dated 6th April 1895, from the Collector of Anantapur, (1) referring for the opinion of the council as to the correctness of the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner made in his inspection notes regarding roads, and (2) inviting the council's attention to the marked insanitary condition of the stream passing under the Bellary bridge and enquiring why, if it is so, the defect has not been remedied long ago.

Resolution.—The Sanitary Commissioner is evidently in error in thinking that there are no other roads than the main road. There are several metalled roads in the town, viz., (1) Bellary road from the railway station up to the main bazaar road, (2)

thence to the tank bund, (3) Bangalore road, (4) Post Office road, (5) road from the Bellary bridge round the town to the toll-gate on the Gooty road, and (6) the Rudrampett road.

2. Although this place is resorted to by the passing cartmen especially in the nights and in the mornings and although the attention of the sanitary staff has been called to it by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, as it does not come under the definition of a road, thoroughfare, &c., people resorting to the place could not be prosecuted under the present state of law ; but the condition pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner must have been exceptional and quite accidental.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.

CAO 1426m

20

Anantapur

C.S.
P.S. 18/5/95
Order 20/6/95 No. 996 M

Recorded.

2. The difficulties alleged by the Chairman in the way of extending the private scavenging service are not understood and should be fully explained.

3. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in paras. 2 & 3 of his endorsement.

18/4/95
The question of bringing the larger cattle yards under control should be disposed of without further delay.

18/6/95

C.S.
16-11-

To,
The Chairman, M.C. Anantapur
Collector of Anantapur
Sanitary Commissioner
Engineer to
Municipal Table.
18/7/95

20TH JUNE 1895, No. 996 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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(c) The latrine on the west side of the town is too close to houses and should be removed. Until the council are able to secure a better pattern of latrines, the present might be improved by working them more strictly on the dry-earth system and erecting over a certain portion of the space a roofing of cadjan or jowari stalks.

(d) In Galam street there is a latrine within fifteen feet of a habitation. As this is of the "open space" pattern, it may justly be described as an intolerable nuisance. The residents complained bitterly on the subject. The council should not hesitate in removing this and selecting a spot less surrounded by houses, and arranging as above advised for the better deodorization and proper removal of faecal matter.

(e) In Mala and Madiga streets no latrines are provided. The surroundings are very filthy. Latrines should be erected here and their use should be enforced.

(f) There is but one night-soil cart. This was made locally of sheet-iron, and is of a very defective pattern. As it is now practically worn out, the municipality should replace it. I would advise the discontinuance of the use of bullocks both for night-soil and rubbish conservancy. It should be possible to secure land sufficiently close to the town not to be a source of sanitary danger to enable all transport to be conducted by light hand-carts. The toties are now but eleven; their number should be doubled, and each should be provided with night-soil conservancy buckets containing 45 gallons mounted on wheels. The saving thus effected in regard to bullock hire would aid extension of better conservancy.

(g) Both night-soil and rubbish obtain a fairly good sale. Last year Rs. 442 were realized. The municipality would, I think, find it advantageous to employ the Poona system of making poudrette. The method pursued is described in the enclosure. Certain minor points require observance in management of the night-soil depôt. These were detailed to the sanitary inspector.

Chairman's Remarks.

a covered latrine, but the matter was dropped seeing that no funds were available.

(c) and (d).—The removal of this latrine is not feasible as there is no convenient place at a reasonable distance. Besides, it is considered that if this were to be removed nuisances will be committed even closer to houses and the result will be more detrimental. The dry-earth system is observed and the proposed temporary roofing will be attended to next year, so that it may be replaced when funds are available by a permanent one in which the dry-earth system can be more satisfactorily carried out.

There are no funds available at present. This will be considered as funds are available.

It is proposed to purchase a night-soil cart next year.

The proposal to do away with the sanitary carts with bulls and employing hand-carts and doubling the number of toties instead is appreciable. It has once before been made also by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer but had to be dropped as a place close to the town for depositing rubbish could not be had. The Tahsildar who was addressed on the subject selected a spot which is no less distant than the existing one, and this distance of about a mile-and-a-half does not allow this proposal to be carried out.

Poudrette is not appreciated in these parts. It would appear that some time back a hospital assistant of this place tried it but failed, as it was not found to be as successful and good a manure as sweepings and the contents of the night-soil pits.

Inspection Notes.

(h) *Private Scavenging*.—Only 134 of a total of 1,372 occupied houses are attended to under this system. It ought to be possible in a small town such as this to make private scavenging so fully adopted as to practically do away with the necessity for public latrines anywhere but in the poorest localities.

(i) The toties use open baskets in proceeding from house to house. Iron-covered buckets should be employed.

7. *Market*.—(a) A tiled shed affords shelter for butchers. The flooring is of concrete much worn. The front of the basement is of bare brick that has become very irregular and dirty. No drain has been provided. Old boxes and dirty ropes, as usual, form the arrangements for exposing meat. Cuddapah slabs should replace the dirty pervious boxes. The meat should be suspended upon polished steel hooks. The building could be cheaply improved. I advise the municipality to send the plan of the existing building to the Sanitary Board for revision.

(b) *Fish Market*.—This is not licensed by the municipality, but is nevertheless a recognized institution. Persons squat near a few fishermen's huts, and there dispose of fish upon the bare ground. The place is absolutely unsuitable for the sale of food articles, the whole surroundings being filthy. It ought to be possible in improving the major market to make some provision for the sale of fish also.

8. *Slaughter-house*.—This is a mere platform having a flooring of irregularly-placed slabs with gaping joints. A plan for a cheap slaughter-house should be asked for from the Sanitary Board, that at present in use being unsuitable. The butchers rightly complain of being obliged to slaughter at this place exposed to all weathers.

9. *Offensive Trades*.—(a) The number of cattle in this town is very large; yet not a single instance of license for ten head has been enforced. Such cases should be sought for.

(b) Both in regard to the health of "man and beast," the council should

Chairman's Remarks.

The extension of the system of private scavenging is found almost impossible since the houses peculiar to these parts have no open spaces attached to them, and in cases where there happen to be any, wells are in their close proximity.

Sanitary buckets with moveable iron covers were obtained and supplied to the toties in December last through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This is a defect to which the attention of the municipality was drawn more than once by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in his inspection reports. As soon as the present Chairman took over charge in December last, he got an estimate prepared for the work. It was sent to the Local Fund Engineer for check, but has not as yet been returned. No provision has been made even in the ensuing year's budget for this work. However, arrangements will be made to get the work executed next year. The plan of the existing meat market will be sent to the Sanitary Board for revision as desired.

This will be considered.

An estimate has been prepared also for this work and it has not as yet been returned by the Engineer. The same remarks as to meat market apply to this also.

In December last a copy of the cattle census of the town taken by the Revenue officer was applied for and obtained. Notices were issued to all persons owning ten or more number of goats, &c. They have preferred an appeal and the matter is still pending.

The public will be instructed in the matter and every endeavour made to

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

use every endeavour to see that the cattle-yards are properly paved and drained. At a very little more trouble and expense, the slabs, which are now placed irregularly, could be made of utility by being put into correct position. A model cattle-yard might be made an "object lesson," and I think it would be justifiable and advantageous if the municipality would spend a reasonable sum in aiding any ryot willing to effect a radical improvement. In the event of such a person being found and the municipality being willing to help in the matter, a rough sketch with dimensions of the yard and its immediate surroundings should be forwarded.

10. *Vaccination.*—Surgeon-Major Wilkins when in charge of this district insisted upon the progress of vaccination in the town. This care has been continued by his successors, with the result that a well-protected child population is found. The following is an extract of vaccination statistics during the last six months in relation to the total born in the previous six months:—

Total births during preceding six months, i.e., from 1st January to 30th June 1894.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number vaccinated unsuccessfully for the first time.	Number vaccinated a second time because the 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.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
68	39	2	..	..	14	4	9	..	57.35

11. *Registration.*—The following is the result of registration:—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of the estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age to registered births in the preceding year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1892 ..	32.6	35.5	31.5	..	8.7	1.6	..	58.2	208.7
1893 ..	24.7	18.2	..	..	36.3	1.5	0.8	61.4	107.3
1894 ..	21.1	12.0	7.4	..	43.2	1.2	3.7	44.5	72.6

The above figures show that registration is not so carefully attended to as in many villages which cannot boast of possessing a municipal council. It is essential that greater zeal be exhibited in this matter by the municipality.

(Sd.) W. G. KING, Sur.-Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Sany. Commr. for Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th February 1895.

Till December last the municipal bill collector was in addition to his duties in charge of death and birth registration work.

A separate hand was appointed for this branch of work alone and his work is very minutely supervised.

(Sd.) H. M. HAKIM, Sur.-Mjr.,
ANANTAPUR,
23rd March 1895.
Chairman.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Anantapur, passed at a special meeting held on Saturday, the 23rd March 1895.

Read the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on this municipality for 1894-95 and the draft replies of the Chairman thereto.

Resolution.—The draft replies of the Chairman are approved.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.

Ref. on C. No. 427.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Fort St. George, through the Collector of Anantapur.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.
ANANTAPUR,
1st April 1895.

Submitted.

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Collector.
ANANTAPUR,
4th April 1895.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Anantapur, passed at a meeting held on Monday, the 15th April 1895.

Read letter, No. 898, dated 6th April 1895, from the Collector of Anantapur, (1) referring for the opinion of the council as to the correctness of the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner made in his inspection notes regarding roads, and (2) inviting the council's attention to the marked insanitary condition of the stream passing under the Bellary bridge and enquiring why, if it is so, the defect has not been remedied long ago.

Resolution.—The Sanitary Commissioner is evidently in error in thinking that there are no other roads than the main road. There are several metalled roads in the town, viz., (1) Bellary road from the railway station up to the main bazaar road, (2) thence to the tank bund, (3) Bangalore road, (4) Post Office road, (5) road from the Bellary bridge round the town to the toll-gate on the Gooty road, and (6) the Rudrampett road.

2. Although this place is resorted to by the passing cartmen especially in the nights and in the mornings and although the attention of the sanitary staff has been called to it by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, as it does not come under the definition of a road, thoroughfare, &c., people resorting to the place could not be prosecuted under the present state of law; but the condition pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner must have been exceptional and quite accidental.

(Signed) H. M. HAKIM, Surgeon-Major,
Chairman.

No. 1081.

Submitted.

2. Considering the poverty of the municipality, its comparatively recent establishment and the character and status of its inhabitants other than the collectorate officials, the town is not badly kept. There are, of course, many mistakes of omission and commission and very much to be done to bring the town up to a proper sanitary standard. The open fields which surround the town supply largely the place of public latrines and the practice is not undesirable; but on occasions when there

has been rain, the soil is washed down from the fields and may occasion a temporary unpleasantness, as noted by the Sanitary Commissioner at the Bellary road bridge. It is to be regretted that the Sanitary Commissioner did not at the time bring to my notice these and other matters affecting municipal sanitation, especially as remarks are made by him on the washing of clothes at the stream under the Bellary road bridge.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner has apparently overlooked the gravelled and metalled roads mentioned by the Municipal Commissioners in their resolution of the 15th April (copy enclosed); these are all in very decent order, and I drive a four-wheeled trap over one or more of these almost daily.

ANANTAPUR,
22nd April 1895.

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Collector.

ORDER—dated 20th June 1895, No. 996 M., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The difficulties alleged by the Chairman in the way of extending the private scavenging service are not understood and should be fully explained.

3. The question of bringing the larger cattle-yards under control should be disposed of without further delay.

4. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Collector's remarks in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Anantapur.

„ Collector of Anantapur.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.

„ Sanitary Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., 20th June 1895, No. 996/M.

JUNE.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, Sanitary Commissioner's — on the Anantapur Municipality.

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Inspection Notes

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