Reg No 672
1895-96

_____ DEPARTMENT.

ref 15/9/96

From

SURN.-LT.-Col. W. G. KING, M B., C.M., D.P.H.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Kurnool.

No. 1679

Dated 6"
Despatched 9" | September 1896.
Received

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Forwarding the Inspection notes of the Kurnool Municipality by the Inspector of Vaccination and by Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

[500—16-4-96.]

INDEXED.

Local & Munl. (189) Depat

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 2011 M

DATED 20-11-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Recording with remarks.
the Dy. Sany. Comnr.'s — on
the

Current No. 2190 ENG. 96

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 2870 M

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 24 OCT. 1896

DIRECTOR 25 OCT. 96 KURNOOL

From

The Chairman,
Municipal Council
Kurnool.

Order.

No. 411

Dated 19th October 1896.

Received 24 " "

Registered " " "

Enclosures 1.

Spare copies G.O. 2011 Ms. 25-11-96

SUBJECT.

Submitting inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, on the Kurnool Municipality dated 6th September 1896, with the remarks of the Chairman.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Municipal Councillors' Office,

Kurnool, 19th October 1896.

No. 411

Enclosures. /

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2870/96

From

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Kurnool.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir, *(Through the Collector of Kurnool)*

I have the honor to submit herewith the Inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination on the Kurnool Municipality dated 6th September 1896 with my remarks. The Inspection notes were placed before the meeting of the Council on the 10th Instant. As my remarks on the notes are the resolutions of the Council, a separate Copy of the Council's resolutions has not been submitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

T. Chidambara Rau
Chairman.

Forwarded:

2: The Executive Engineer has been addressed for an estimate for the improvements suggested for the well in the Compound of this office.

H. W. Freeman
Acting Collector.

8A.
22.10.

Inspection Notes by the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Kurnool District.

Kurnool Municipality.

Inspected 30th and 31st July and 1st Augt 1896.

Population as per censuses of:-

1881 ——— 20329

1891 ——— 24376

Site. The town is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Hindri whose junction is at this point. The base of the triangle thus formed is crossed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which being at a higher level supplies the town with water through masonry conduits. By leakage from these channels the soil, which is nowhere of a greater depth than three feet, is kept constantly soaked, and in a condition suitable for the growth of the germs of the malarial fever for which Kurnool has much

1/
28 September 96

such an unenviable notoriety. It would be well therefore to stop the admission of water to these conduits, whenever the new water supply is fairly established.

2. Roads. The main roads are in very fair order, but as noticed in last Inspection Notes the smaller lanes in the Inchmore dam quarter are not well kept. I would suggest that the lanes be lined with stones taken from the numerous ruined houses that everywhere abound; this would not be costly and would enable the lanes to be easily swept and kept clean.

This matter will be considered after the completion of the water works.

3. Dwellings. There are still many ruined houses standing throughout the town; the Council should continue the practice of issuing notices to the owners of these, insisting on their demolition or repair. In very many of the houses cattle are kept, while ponies and goats occupy the back-yards; it would be interesting to know what steps the Council took to remedy this defect as promised by them two years ago.

This work will be taken up gradually yearly year as funds permit.

Although cattle have been allowed to be kept in houses, the Council has been taking the necessary steps to see that the premises are kept clean. Cattle are kept in houses during nights and let out during the day time.

The Council will continue the practice of issuing notices and seeing to the demolition or repair of ruined houses.

4. Drainage (a) Nothing has been done since last inspection, the square-sectioned drains are still unlined with cement, and their shape is as objectionable as ever.

The Council could not undertake the improvements suggested for want of funds. They will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

The 400 cess-pools are still cleansed by private agency "once in a year or two if large, and four times a year if small." This means of course that during the interval between the cleansings, the liquid portion of the sewage soaks into the

the sub-soil below the houses. I would again urge on the Council the desirability of getting a cart with hand-pump and suction-hose attached, for the daily cleansing of these cess-pools. This would not be an expensive proceeding and need not therefore be postponed till a — by-pothetical drainage scheme is undertaken, perhaps years subsequently.

(b) The proposal to drain the quarry behind the racquet court and the adjacent field of Nabi Sahib, though sanctioned by the Council has not yet been carried out.

5. Conservancy (a) There are 38 latrines, all more or less defective, in that they permit free soil-contamination. The two new latrines according to

Most of the cess-pools are owned by poor people, who cannot afford to pay any tax. It will be therefore very difficult to secure the necessary income to pay the establishment & necessary for the service. The Conservancy suggested. The Council will, however, as far as possible take steps to see that the cess-pools are cleaned often.

This could not be done for want of funds. Steps will be taken to fill ~~close~~ the quarry shortly.

In submitting the Budget for 1895-96 the Council made a provision of Rs 700 for the construction of two new latrines, but Government could not [illegible]

want of funds (G.O. No: 145 M., Local and Municipal dated 31st January 1895). No provision was made in the Budget for 1896-97 for want of funds.

The Council is endeavouring to remove the manure depot from its present site to some other convenient site, with a larger area - when the new site is secured the instructions herein given will be attended to.

D.

to the standard plan, provided in last Inspection Notes have not been built. The night-soil is removed in baskets from the latrines, loaded on to three carts and so taken to the depot on the right bank of the Hindri where it is buried amongst the rubbish. A new — cylindrical night-soil cart has been got from Bombay, though not yet mounted on wheels; when this is taken into use I should recommend the burial of the contents in trenches in the ground as it will there undergo much more quickly the change to humus which it is desired to effect, than when, as now, it is mixed with the town sweepings. The trenches for this purpose should not be more than 18 inches deep

deep.

(b) Removal of Rubbish.
There are 255 dust-bins formed of slabs or masonry; the rubbish is removed to the depôts in 5 carts and on the backs of 9 buffaloes, these latter being used for the narrow lanes. I would recommend that the pads on the buffaloes backs be lined with packing so that the scattering of rubbish which now goes on may be prevented. When the river is full and the rubbish has to be taken round by the bridge, extra carts should be engaged to supplement the present staff. The depôt was in good order, the rubbish being neatly covered with 4 inches of earth. It was nearly full however

This has been already attended to.

This is done whenever there is a necessity

By the institution of these prosecutions and by the Council having passed a Resolution to the effect that night-soil manure should not be stored or used anywhere within the Municipal limits and informed the ryots of the same, the ryots are holding back and are reluctant to bid at the sales. This has to a very great extent, affected the income under the head of 'Sale-proceeds of manure' during the year and there is a considerable fall in the revenue under this head. The Council is therefore endeavouring to secure another convenient site, with a larger area, for the manure-depot. and the instructions given herein will be attended to after the new site is secured.

however, as the ryots were hanging back reluctant to buy since some of them had been prosecuted for creating a nuisance near the Collector's bungalow, by spreading evil-smelling rubbish and night-soil on the fields there. It is evident from this that the rubbish was not properly ripe before it was removed; this should be seen to in future and no rubbish removed before it is quite converted into harmless humus. An extension of the depôt will therefore be necessary. The amount realised by the sale of night-soil and sweepings was Rs 1763-4-0.

(c) Private scavenging. There are 1763 private latrines, of which only 167 are cleaned

owned

cleaned by municipal agency with the exception of 446 whose owners are too poor to pay the fees, the rest are said to be cleaned by private arrangement. None of these latrines are correctly made; they all permit of soil contamination. In last Inspection Notes the Council noted that "the necessary steps are being taken to increase the number of private latrines cleaned by the municipality," but the measures taken do not seem to have been very effectual, as the numbers have only increased from 154 to 167. I think it is evident that the owners of insanitary premises are not being prosecuted as directed in the Act.

6. Water supply. As the new water ~~works~~ ~~1896~~ are now nearing completion, I do not think it necessary to refer to the defects of the present supply, but as I hear that the pipes are not to be taken across the river to the suburbs of Budawarpet and Jollapuram I would suggest to the Council the advisability of protecting the present excellent wells existing there. (The well of the Cutcherry compound should have the present leaky cover repaired and the two pumps on it removed a few feet to one side, so that spillings may not fall back into it as they do at present.) If then the force pump was connected with an overhead cistern connected with small pipes leading to the village close by, a well-protected water supply would

A Special Report on the working of the Private Scavenging System has been already submitted to Government, through the Collector, on the 2nd of October. The number of houses served by Municipal Cattle, has increased from 167 to 281. No efforts will be spared during the year to further extend the service.

The Municipal Council has in its Resolution No: 1 dated 13th June 1896 requested the Government to sanction an additional amount for taking the water-supply to Budhwarpett.

As the well is situated in the Collector's Office compound, the Collector will be requested to effect the improvements suggested.

would be available at a small cost. Similarly at Jollapuram there is an excellent well in a garden close to the village which could be treated in the same fashion; and it would appear only right that something should be done for this outlay in return for the revenue derived from it by the Municipality. At present the sole benefit it seems to get is an occasional clean up by the sweepers and the lighting of a few lamps.

The Municipal Council cannot interfere as this is a private well.

5. Slaughter house. Both slaughter-houses are situated close together, and are in exactly the same state as at last report. If the new Mahomedan burial ground is to be located here it should have a radius of 200 yards separating

The necessary steps are being taken by the Revenue Department to acquire the site for the new Mahammadan Burial Ground.

After the new site is acquired, the question of the removal of the slaughter-houses from their present site should be considered. The Council does not therefore think it advisable to incur any large expenditure at present on account of the two slaughter-houses. The slight defects pointed out will be remedied as far as possible.

separating it from the slaughter houses. The floor of the shed slaughter-house is formed of uncemented flag-stones, and the drain is of square section; these defects could easily be remedied at small expense by the application of cement plaster. The walls of the gutting shed should be similarly cemented and not simply whitewashed as at present. It is presumed that arrangements have been made under the new scheme to introduce a supply of pipe water so that the place may be thoroughly flushed with water daily. The dung and washings should be carted to the rubbish depot and not thrown on the ground within 20 yards of the slaughter

These instructions will be attended to.

slaughter-houses as at present. There seems to be no systematic inspection of meat at present, for the butchers told me that "the Dresser sometimes came to see the sheep." The beef slaughter house will probably have to be removed as being too near the site of the new burial ground. The roof is covered with bamboo mats and can give little protection from the weather; indeed both houses are very deficient in this respect.

8. Markets. The fruit bazaar in the open street is still the only market. Plans for a new market on the site of the disused jail have been approved by the Sanitary Board, and it is to be hoped the building may soon be begun.

9. Graveyards. There are 96 burial grounds within municipal limits but of these 55 are to be closed by order of Government (G.O. No. 995 dated 13th June 1896). At Kodakapura graveyard I noticed old graves which had fallen in so that the bones were plainly visible; these should be filled in and made decent. No caretakers are licensed by this Municipality to look after the proper burying or burning of bodies.

10. Vaccination. Out of 212 school children examined 175 were found to be protected 15 were unprotected and 22 had suffered from small pox. I verified 13 cases; all were successful, but one was wrongly entered by the Vaccinator.

Nagabrooshanum

1st

The Municipal Council has applied to Government for a loan of Rs 5,000 for the purpose of constructing the Market. The necessary steps will be taken as soon as the loan is sanctioned.

The necessary steps will be taken to remedy these defects.

1st class vaccinator, service 1 5/12 years, keeps his books in English neatly, pay Rs 15. The strain of lymph at the depot in the hospital compound had de-generated, so that I found pus instead of lymph on the fourth day of inoculation. This strain should be entirely given up and a new stock started. The Municipality keeps its own depot.

This has been attended to. D.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896 up to the end of June.
Nos. vaccinated	916	866	1348	1466	712
" " successfully	899	803	908	1026	661
" " under 1 year age	528	378	503	646	366
Nos. verified by Inspecting Office	733	837	1108	913	493
Births	861	643	830	841	313

The following shows the working of Go. No 1502 M dated 19th Oct 1894

Name of Municipality	Total Births registrable for vaccination during 1895	Nos. vaccinated	Nos. vaccinated successfully	Nos. successfully vaccinated under one year of age	Nos. remaining to be dis-posed of at the end of Dec 1895
Kurnool	807	154	235	402	482	14

This will be attended to. D.

11. Registration. There is one registrar on Rs 10. The sanitary pems give information and the books are largely signed by the informants. Books neatly kept. In the first 6 months of this year there were 22 deaths after child-birth; the Councillors should try to encourage the people to resort to the midwife for help and so avoid this very preventable mortality.

9 8

Deaths from:-	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896 up to the end of June
Cholera	135	-	24	46	2
Small pox	-	-	1	3	11
Fevers	762	426	359	328	197
Dysentery + diarrhoea	45	31	35	25	12
all other causes	403	279	345	343	162
Total	1345	736	764	745	384
Death rate per mille	55·2	30·2	31·3	30·5	31·5
Births	861	643	830	841	314
Birth rate per mille	35·3	26·4	34·0	34·5	25·8

12. Sanitary administration. The present Sanitary Inspector is a clerk lately promoted from the office and knows nothing of sanitary science. The Council should therefore engage a Certificated Inspector.

As suggested in person to the Chairman by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the present Sanitary Inspector has been already directed to undergo training next year. He will accordingly be sent to Madras in January next to undergo training.

Ulsoor Lambaradu
Chairman

W. B. Bannerman Mjr.
Surgeon Major
Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

Fort St George
24th Augt 1896

No. 1679/S dated 9-9-96.

From the Collector of Kurnool.

Forwarded to the Chairman Municipal Council - Kurnool.

2. Attention is requested to para 27 G.O. dated 23d December 1893 No 1765 M. 3. Undersigned considers it essential, if full sanitary benefit of the expenditure undergone is to be looked for, that the important suburbs of Budawarpet and Roza should not be omitted from the water-supply scheme. Similarly, the omission of houses of European residents is a matter that should be rectified. The Municipal Council should do their best to meet the outlay, and not rest satisfied till connected these matters are financially impossible.

The Municipal Council has already requested Government to sanction an additional amount to extend the water-supply to Budawarpet and to provide all the houses in the Civil Station.

Ulsoor Lambaradu
Chairman

H. H. Mays
Surgeon Lt. Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Camp Coonoor 6 Septr. 1896

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

501
392

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

C.a.

For approval.

Press

Please strike off

27/11/96

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2011 M., 20th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. T. CHIDAMBARA RAU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Kurnool), dated 19th October 1896, No. 411.

I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination on the Kurnool Municipality, dated 6th September 1896, with my remarks. The inspection notes were placed before the meeting of the council on the 10th instant. As my remarks on the notes are the resolutions of the council, a separate copy of the council's resolutions has not been submitted.

ENCLOSURE.

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

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

KURNOOL MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 30th and 31st July and 1st August 1896.

Population as per census of { 1881 20,329
1891 24,376

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The town is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Handri, whose junction is at this point. The base of the triangle thus formed is crossed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which, being at a higher level, supplies the town with water through masonry conduits. By leakage from these channels the soil, which is nowhere of a greater depth than three feet, is kept constantly soaked and in a condition suitable for the growth of the germ of the malarial fever for which Kurnool has such an unenviable notoriety. It would be well therefore to stop the admission of water to these conduits whenever the new water-supply is fairly established.	This matter will be considered after the completion of the water-works.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
2. *Roads.*—The main roads are in very fair order, but, as noticed in last inspection notes, the smaller lanes in the Muhammadan quarter are not well kept. I would suggest that the lanes be paved with stones taken from the numerous ruined houses that everywhere abound; this would not be costly and would enable the lanes to be easily swept and kept clean.	This work will be taken up gradually year by year as funds permit.
3. *Dwellings.*—There are still many ruined houses standing throughout the town; the council should continue the practice of issuing notices to the owners of these insisting on their demolition or repair. In very many of the houses cattle are kept, while ponies and goats occupy the backyards; it would be interesting to know what steps the council took to remedy this defect as promised by them two years ago.	The council will continue the practice of issuing notices and seeing to the demolition or repair of ruined houses. Although cattle, &c., have been allowed to be kept in houses, the council has been taking the necessary steps to see that the premises are kept clean. Cattle are kept in houses during nights and let out during the day time.
4. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Nothing has been done since last inspection, the square-sectioned drains are still unlined with cement, and their shape is as objectionable as ever. The 400 cesspools are still cleansed by private agency "once in a year or two if large, and four times a year if small." This means, of course, that during the interval between the cleanings, the liquid portion of the sewage soaks into the sub-soil below the houses. I would again urge on the council the desirability of getting a cart, with hand-pump and suction-hose attached, for the daily cleansing of these cesspools. This would not be an expensive proceeding as owners of cesspools would pay for the service, and need not therefore be postponed till a hypothetical drainage scheme is undertaken, perhaps years subsequently.	The council could not undertake the improvements suggested for want of funds. They will be undertaken as soon as funds permit. Most of the cesspools are owned by poor people, who cannot afford to pay any tax. It will be therefore very difficult to secure the necessary income to pay the establishment, &c., necessary for the service suggested. The council will, however, as far as possible, take steps to see that the cesspools are cleaned oftener.
(*b*) The proposal to drain the quarry behind the racquet court and the adjacent field of Nabi Sahib, though sanctioned by the council, has not yet been carried out.	This could not be done for want of funds. Steps will be taken to fill up the quarry gradually.
5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 38 latrines, all more or less defective, in that they permit free soil-contamination. The two new latrines according to the standard plan, promised in last inspection notes, have not been built. The night-soil is removed in baskets from the latrines, loaded on to three carts and so taken to the depôt on the right bank of the Handri, where it is buried amongst the rubbish. A new cylindrical night-soil	In submitting the budget for 1895–96, the council made a provision of Rs. 700 for the construction of two new latrines, but Government could not sanction it for want of funds (G.O., No. 145 M., dated 31st January 1895). No provision was made in the budget for 1896–97 for want of funds.

Inspection Notes.

cart has been got from Bombay, though not yet mounted on wheels; when this is taken into use I should recommend the burial of the contents in trenches in the ground, as it will there undergo much more quickly the change to humus which it is desired to effect than when, as now, it is mixed with the town sweepings. The trenches for this purpose should not be more than 18 inches deep.

(*b*) *Removal of Rubbish.*—There are 253 dust-bins formed of slabs or masonry; the rubbish is removed to the depôts in five carts and on the backs of nine buffaloes, these latter being used for the narrow lanes. I would recommend that the nets on the buffaloes' backs be lined with sacking so that the scattering of rubbish which now goes on may be prevented. When the river is full and the rubbish has to be taken round by the bridge, extra carts should be engaged to supplement the present staff. The depôt was in good order, the rubbish being neatly covered with 4 inches of earth. It was nearly full, however, as the ryots were hanging back reluctant to buy since some of them had been prosecuted for creating a nuisance near the Collector's bungalow by spreading evil-smelling rubbish and night-soil on the fields there. It is evident from this that the rubbish was not properly ripe before it was removed; this should be seen to in future and no rubbish removed before it is quite converted into harmless humus. An extension of the depôt will therefore be necessary. The amount realised by the sale of night-soil and sweepings was Rs. 1,763-4-0.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—There are 1,763 private latrines, of which only 167 are cleaned by municipal agency. With the exception of 447 whose owners are too poor to pay the fees, the rest are said to be cleaned by private arrangement. None of these latrines are correctly made; they all permit of soil contamination. In last inspection notes the council noted that "the necessary steps are being taken to increase the number of private latrines cleaned by the municipality," but the measures taken do not seem to have been very effectual, as the numbers have only increased from 154 to 167. I think it is evident that the owners of insanitary premises are not being prosecuted as directed in the Act.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council is endeavouring to remove the manure depot from its present site to some other convenient site with a larger area. When the new site is secured, the instructions herein given will be attended to.

This has been already attended to.

This is done whenever there is a necessity.

By the institution of these prosecutions and by the council having passed a resolution to the effect that night-soil manure should not be stored or used anywhere within the municipal limits and informed the ryots of the same, the ryots are holding back and are reluctant to bid at the sales. This has, to a very great extent, affected the income under the head of "Sale-proceeds of manure" during the year and there is a considerable fall in the revenue under this head. The council is therefore endeavouring to secure another convenient site, with a larger area, for the manure depôt. The instructions given herein will be attended to after the new site is secured.

A special report on the working of the private scavenging system has been already submitted to Government, through the Collector, on the 2nd of October. The number of houses served by municipal toties has increased from 167 to 281. No efforts will be spared during the year to further extend the service.

Inspection Notes.

2. *Water-supply.*—As the new water-works are now nearing completion, I do not think it necessary to refer to the defects of the present supply, but as I hear that the pipes are not to be taken across the river to the suburbs of Budhwarpet and Jollapuram, I would suggest to the council the advisability of protecting the present excellent wells existing there. (The well of the cutcherry compound should have the present leaky cover repaired and the two pumps on it removed a few feet to one side, so that spillings may not fall back into it as they do at present). If then the force pump was connected with an overhead cistern connected with small pipes leading to the village close by, a well-protected water-supply would be available at a small cost. Similarly at Jollapuram there is an excellent well in a garden close to the village which could be treated in the same fashion; and it would appear only right that something should be done for this suburb in return for the revenue derived from it by the municipality. At present the sole benefit it seems to get is an occasional clean up by the sweepers and the lighting of a few lamps.

7. *Slaughter-houses.*—Both slaughter-houses are situated close together, and are in exactly the same state as at last report. If the new Muhammadan burial-ground is to be located here, it should have a space of 200 yards separating it from the slaughter-houses. The floor of the sheep slaughter-house is formed of uncemented flag-stones, and the drain is of square section; these defects could easily be remedied at small expense by the application of cement plaster. The walls of the gutting shed should be similarly cemented and not simply white-washed as at present. It is presumed that arrangements have been made under the new scheme to introduce a supply of pipe water so that the place may be thoroughly flushed with water daily. The dung and washings should be carted to the rubbish depôt and not thrown on the ground within twenty yards of the slaughter-house as at present. There seems to be no systematic inspection of meat at present, for the butchers told me that "the dresser sometimes came to see the sheep." The beef slaughter-house will probably have to be removed as being too near the site of the new burial-ground.

Chairman's Remarks.

The municipal council has, in its resolution, No. 1, dated 13th June 1896, requested the Government to sanction an additional amount for taking the water-supply to Budhwarpet.

As the well is situated in the Collector's office compound, the Collector will be requested to effect the improvements suggested.

The municipal council cannot interfere as this is a private well.

The necessary steps are being taken by the Revenue Department to acquire the site for the new Muhammadan burial-ground.

After the new site is acquired, the question of the removal of the two slaughter-houses from their present sites will be considered. The council does not therefore think it advisable to incur any large expenditure at present on account of the two slaughter-houses. The slight defects pointed out will be remedied as far as possible.

These instructions will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

The roof is covered with bamboo mats and can give little protection from the weather; indeed, both houses are very deficient in this respect.

8. *Markets.*—The fruit bazaar in the open street is still the only market. Plans for a new market on the site of the disused jail have been approved by the Sanitary Board, and it is to be hoped the building may soon be begun.

9. *Graveyards.*—There are 96 burial-grounds within municipal limits, but of these, 55 are to be closed by order of Government (G.O., No. 995 M., dated 13th June 1896). At Kodakapura graveyard I noticed old graves which had fallen in so that the bones were plainly visible; these should be filled in and made decent. No care-takers are licensed by this municipality to look after the proper burying or burning of bodies.

10. *Vaccination.*—Out of 212 school-children examined, 175 were found to be protected, 15 were unprotected and 22 had suffered from small-pox. I verified 13 cases; all were successful, but one was wrongly entered by the vaccinator. Nagabhooshanum, first-class vaccinator, service $1\frac{5}{12}$ years, keeps his books in English neatly—pay Rs. 15. The strain of lymph at the depôt in the hospital compound had degenerated, so that I found pus instead of lymph on the fourth day of inoculation. This strain should be entirely given up and a new stock started. The municipality keeps its own depôt.

Chairman's Remarks.

The municipal council has applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of constructing the market. The necessary steps will be taken as soon as the loan is sanctioned.

The necessary steps will be taken to remedy these defects.

This has been attended to.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to the end of June.
Number vaccinated	916	866	1,348	1,466	712
,, ,, successfully	899	803	908	1,026	661
,, ,, under one year of age	528	378	503	646	366
,, verified by inspecting officer	733	837	1,108	913	493
Births	861	643	830	841	313

The following shows the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894:—

Name of Municipality.	Total births available for vaccination during 1895.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number successfully vaccinated under one year of age.	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895.
Kurnool	807	154	235	402	482	14

Inspection Notes.

11. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 10. The sanitary peons give information and the books are largely signed by the informants. Books neatly kept. In the first six months of this year there were twenty-two deaths after child-birth; the councillors should try to encourage the people to resort to the midwife for help and so avoid this heavy preventable mortality.

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be attended to.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to the end of June.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	135	..	24	46	2
Small-pox	..	..	1	3	11
Fevers	762	426	359	328	197
Dysentery and diarrhœa	45	31	35	25	12
All other causes	403	279	345	343	162
Total	1,345	736	764	745	384
Death-rate per mille	55·2	30·2	31·3	30·5	31·5
Births	861	643	830	841	314
Birth-rate per mille	35·3	26·4	34·0	34·5	25·8

12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The present sanitary inspector is a clerk lately promoted from the office and knows nothing of sanitary science. The council should therefore engage a certificated inspector.

As suggested in person to the Chairman by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the present sanitary inspector has been already directed to undergo training next year. He will accordingly be sent to Madras in January next to undergo training.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th August 1896.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Major,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 1679-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool (through the Collector of Kurnool).

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

3. Undersigned considers it essential, if full sanitary benefit of the expenditure undergone is to be looked for, that the important suburbs of Budhwarpet and Roza should not be omitted from the water-supply scheme; similarly, the omission of houses of European residents is a matter that should be rectified. The Municipal council should do ~~their~~ best to meet the outlay, and not rest satisfied till convinced these matters are financially impossible.

The municipal council has already requested Government to sanction an additional amount to extend the water-supply to Budhwarpet and to provide all the houses in the civil station.

T. CHIDAMBARA RAU,
Chairman.

COCANADA,
6th September 1896.

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

Forwarded.

2. The Executive Engineer has been addressed for an estimate for the improvements suggested for the well in the compound of this office.

22*nd October* 1896. (Signed) H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Acting Collector.

ORDER—No. 2011 M., dated 20th November 1896.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's notes, the Chairman will report at what cost the service suggested by that officer can be provided. As there are 400 cesspools, the charge to each owner of maintaining the service would probably be trifling.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Revised Rs. Proc. No. Cls. 28 June
2011

No. M., NOVEMBER 1896.

Ref. 2011

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. T. CHIDAMBARA RAU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Kurnool), dated 19th October 1896, No. 411.

I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination on the Kurnool Municipality, dated 6th September 1896, with my remarks. The inspection notes were placed before the meeting of the council on the 10th instant. As my remarks on the notes are the resolutions of the council, a separate copy of the council's resolutions has not been submitted.

ENCLOSURE.

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

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

KURNOOL MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 30*th and* 31*st July and* 1*st August* 1896.

Population as per census of { 1881 20,329
1891 24,376

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The town is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Handri, whose junction is at this point. The base of the triangle thus formed is crossed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which, being at a higher level, supplies the town with water through masonry conduits. By leakage from these channels the soil, which is nowhere of a greater depth than three feet, is kept constantly soaked and in a condition suitable for the growth of the germ of the malarial fever for which Kurnool has such	

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

an unenviable notoriety. It would be well therefore to stop the admission of water to these conduits whenever the new water-supply is fairly established.

This matter will be considered after the completion of the water-works.

2. *Roads.*—The main roads are in very fair order, but, as noticed in last inspection notes, the smaller lanes in the Muhammadan quarter are not well kept. I would suggest that the lanes be paved with stones taken from the numerous ruined houses that everywhere abound; this would not be costly and would enable the lanes to be easily swept and kept clean.

This work will be taken up gradually year by year as funds permit.

3. *Dwellings.*—There are still many ruined houses standing throughout the town; the council should continue the practice of issuing notices to the owners of these insisting on their demolition or repair. In very many of the houses cattle are kept, while ponies and goats occupy the backyards; it would be interesting to know what steps the council took to remedy this defect as promised by them two years ago.

The council will continue the practice of issuing notices and seeing to the demolition or repair of ruined houses.

Although cattle, &c., have been allowed to be kept in houses, the council has been taking the necessary steps to see that the premises are kept clean. Cattle are kept in houses during nights and let out during the day time.

4. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Nothing has been done since last inspection, the square-sectioned drains are still unlined with cement, and their shape is as objectionable as ever. The 400 cesspools are still cleansed by private agency "once in a year or two if large, and four times a year if small." This means, of course, that during the interval between the cleanings, the liquid portion of the sewage soaks into the sub-soil below the houses. I would again urge on the council the desirability of getting a cart, with hand-pump and suction-hose attached, for the daily cleansing of these cesspools. This would not be an expensive proceeding as owners of cesspools would pay for the service, and need not therefore be postponed till a hypothetical drainage scheme is undertaken, perhaps years subsequently.

The council could not undertake the improvements suggested for want of funds. They will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

Most of the cesspools are owned by poor people, who cannot afford to pay any tax. It will be therefore very difficult to secure the necessary income to pay the establishment, &c., necessary for the service suggested. The council will, however, as far as possible, take steps to see that the cesspools are cleaned oftener.

(*b*) The proposal to drain the quarry behind the racquet court and the adjacent field of Nabi Sahib, though sanctioned by the council, has not yet been carried out.

This could not be done for want of funds. Steps will be taken to fill up the quarry gradually.

5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 38 latrines, all more or less defective, in that they permit free soil-contamination. The two new latrines according to the standard plan, promised in last inspection notes, have not been built. The night-soil is removed in baskets from the latrines, loaded on to three carts and so taken to the depôt on the right bank of the Handri, where it is buried amongst the rubbish. A new cylindrical night-soil

In submitting the budget for 1895–96, the council made a provision of Rs. 700 for the construction of two new latrines, but Government could not sanction it for want of funds (G.O., No. 145 M., dated 31st January 1895). No provision was made in the budget for 1896–97 for want of funds.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
cart has been got from Bombay, though not yet mounted on wheels; when this is taken into use I should recommend the burial of the contents in trenches in the ground, as it will there undergo much more quickly the change to humus which it is desired to effect than when, as now, it is mixed with the town sweepings. The trenches for this purpose should not be more than 18 inches deep.	The council is endeavouring to remove the manure depot from its present site to some other convenient site with a larger area. When the new site is secured, the instructions herein given will be attended to.
(*b*) *Removal of Rubbish.*—There are 253 dust-bins formed of slabs or masonry; the rubbish is removed to the depôts in five carts and on the backs of nine buffaloes, these latter being used for the narrow lanes. I would recommend that the nets on the buffaloes' backs be lined with sacking so that the scattering of rubbish which now goes on may be prevented. When the river is full and the rubbish has to be taken round by the bridge, extra carts should be engaged to supplement the present staff. The depot was in good order, the rubbish being neatly covered with 4 inches of earth. It was nearly full, however, as the ryots were hanging back reluctant to buy since some of them had been prosecuted for creating a nuisance near the Collector's bungalow by spreading evil-smelling rubbish and night-soil on the fields there. It is evident from this that the rubbish was not properly ripe before it was removed; this should be seen to in future and no rubbish removed before it is quite converted into harmless humus. An extension of the depôt will therefore be necessary. The amount realised by the sale of night-soil and sweepings was Rs. 1,763-4-0.	This has been already attended to. This is done whenever there is a necessity. By the institution of these prosecutions and by the council having passed a resolution to the effect that night-soil manure should not be stored or used anywhere within the municipal limits and informed the ryots of the same, the ryots are holding back and are reluctant to bid at the sales. This has, to a very great extent, affected the income under the head of "Sale-proceeds of manure" during the year and there is a considerable fall in the revenue under this head. The council is therefore endeavouring to secure another convenient site, with a larger area, for the manure depôt. The instructions given herein will be attended to after the new site is secured.
(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—There are 1,763 private latrines, of which only 167 are cleaned by municipal agency. With the exception of 446 whose owners are too poor to pay the fees, the rest are said to be cleaned by private arrangement. None of these latrines are correctly made; they all permit of soil contamination. In last inspection notes the council noted that "the necessary steps are being taken to increase the number of private latrines cleaned by the municipality," but the measures taken do not seem to have been very effectual, as the numbers have only increased from 154 to 167. I think it is evident that the owners of insanitary premises are not being prosecuted as directed in the Act.	A special report on the working of the private scavenging system has been already submitted to Government, through the Collector, on the 2nd of October. The number of houses served by municipal toties has increased from 167 to 281. No efforts will be spared during the year to further extend the service.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
	The municipal council has, in its resolution, No. 1, dated 13th ~~January~~ 1896, requested the Government to sanction an additional amount for taking the water-supply to Budhwarpet.
2. *Water-supply.*—As the new water-works are now nearing completion, I do not think it necessary to refer to the defects of the present supply, but as I hear that the pipes are not to be taken across the river to the suburbs of Budhwarpet and Jollapuram, I would suggest to the council the advisability of protecting the present excellent wells existing there. (The well of the cutcherry compound should have the present leaky cover repaired and the two pumps on it removed a few feet to one side, so that spillings may not fall back into it as they do at present). If then the force pump was connected with an overhead cistern connected with small pipes leading to the village close by, a well-protected water-supply would be available at a small cost. Similarly at Jollapuram there is an excellent well in a garden close to the village which could be treated in the same fashion; and it would appear only right that something should be done for this suburb in return for the revenue derived from it by the municipality. At present the sole benefit it seems to get is an occasional clean up by the sweepers and the lighting of a few lamps.	As the well is situated in the Collector's office compound, the Collector will be requested to effect the improvements suggested. The municipal council cannot interfere as this is a private well.
7. *Slaughter-houses.*—Both slaughter-houses are situated close together, and are in exactly the same state as at last report. If the new Muhammadan burial-ground is to be located here, it should have a space of 200 yards separating it from the slaughter-houses. The floor of the sheep slaughter-house is formed of uncemented flag-stones, and the drain is of square section; these defects could easily be remedied at small expense by the application of cement plaster. The walls of the gutting shed should be similarly cemented and not simply white-washed as at present. It is presumed that arrangements have been made under the new scheme to introduce a supply of pipe water so that the place may be thoroughly flushed with water daily. The dung and washings should be carted to the rubbish depôt and not thrown on the ground within twenty yards of the slaughter-house as at present. There seems to be no systematic inspection of meat at present, for the butchers told me that "the dresser sometimes came to see the sheep." The beef slaughter-house will probably have to be removed as being too near the site of the new burial-ground. The roof is covered with bamboo mats and can give little protection from the weather; indeed, both houses are very deficient in this respect.	The necessary steps are being taken by the Revenue Department to acquire the site for the new Muhammadan burial-ground. After the new site is acquired, the question of the removal of the two slaughter-houses from their present sites will be considered. The council does not therefore think it advisable to incur any large expenditure at present on account of the two slaughter-houses. The slight defects pointed out will be remedied as far as possible. These instructions will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
8. *Markets.*—The fruit bazaar in the open street is still the only market. Plans for a new market on the site of the disused jail have been approved by the Sanitary Board, and it is to be hoped the building may soon be begun.	The municipal council has applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of constructing the market. The necessary steps will be taken as soon as the loan is sanctioned.
9. *Graveyards.*—There are 96 burial-grounds within municipal limits, but of these, 55 are to be closed by order of Government (G.O., No. 995 M., dated 13th June 1896). At Kodakapura graveyard I noticed old graves which had fallen in so that the bones were plainly visible; these should be filled in and made decent. No care-takers are licensed by this municipality to look after the proper burying or burning of bodies.	The necessary steps will be taken to remedy these defects.
10. *Vaccination.*—Out of 212 school-children examined, 175 were found to be protected, 15 were unprotected and 22 had suffered from small-pox. I verified 13 cases; all were successful, but one was wrongly entered by the vaccinator. Nagabhooshanum, first-class vaccinator, service $1\frac{5}{12}$ years, keeps his books in English neatly—pay Rs. 15. The strain of lymph at the depôt in the hospital compound had degenerated, so that I found pus instead of lymph on the fourth day of inoculation. This strain should be entirely given up and a new stock started. The municipality keeps its own depôt.	This has been attended to.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to the end of June.
Number vaccinated	916	866	1,348	1,466	712
,, ,, successfully	899	803	908	1,026	661
,, ,, under one year of age	528	378	503	646	366
,, verified by inspecting officer	733	837	1,108	913	493
Births	861	643	830	841	313

The following shows the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894:—

Name of Municipality.	Total births available for vaccination during 1895.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number successfully vaccinated under one year of age.	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895.
Kurnool	807	154	235	402	482	14

Inspection Notes.

11. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 10. The sanitary peons give information and the books are largely signed by the informants. Books neatly kept. In the first six months of this year there were twenty-two deaths after child-birth; the councillors should try to encourage the people to resort to the midwife for help and so avoid this heavy preventable mortality.

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be attended to.

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12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The present sanitary inspector is a clerk lately promoted from the office and knows nothing of sanitary science. The council should therefore engage a certificated inspector.

As suggested in person to the Chairman by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the present sanitary inspector has been already directed to undergo training next year. He will accordingly be sent to Madras in January next to undergo training.

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24*th August* 1896.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Major,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

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

3. Undersigned considers it essential, if full sanitary benefit of the expenditure undergone is to be looked for, that the important suburbs of Budhwarpet and Roza should not be omitted from the water-supply scheme; similarly, the omission of houses of European residents is a matter that should be rectified. The Municipal council should do their best to meet the outlay, and not rest satisfied till convinced these matters are financially impossible.

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T. CHIDAMBARA RAU,
Chairman.

COCANADA,
6*th September* 1896.

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

Forwarded.

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(Signed) H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Acting Collector.

22*nd October* 1896.

[L. & M. 1,000-28-96]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 2870m.

Press

Order No. 2011 M dt 20-11-96

Recorded.

From

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Kurnool

No. 411

Dated 19.10.96

Received 24.10.96

Registered

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting the Dy. Sani-tary Commissioner's Inspection Notes on the Kurnool Municipality.

V.R. 19/11/96

2- With reference to para 4 of the D. Holes, the Chairman will report at what the cost of the service suggested by that officer can be provided. As there are 400 cesspools the charge to each owner of maintaining the service would probably be trifling

S R

To

The Chairman, M. C. Kurnool 4v
" Collector of Kurnool. 2v
" Sanitary Commissioner 5c
" Sanitary Engineer 3
Editors' Table.

Dupt. 21/10/96

Please send me a copy after spare
desp. 21/10/96.

17/11 a/17/11

17/11

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2011 M., 20th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

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KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Kurnool Municipality.

Inspected 30*th and* 31*st July and* 1*st August* 1896.

Population as per census of { 1881 20,329
1891 24,376

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The town is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Handri, whose junction is at this point. The base of the triangle thus formed is crossed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which, being at a higher level, supplies the town with water through masonry conduits. By leakage from these channels the soil, which is nowhere of a greater depth than three feet, is kept constantly soaked and in a condition suitable for the growth of the germ of the malarial fever for which Kurnool has such an unenviable notoriety. It would be well therefore to stop the admission of water to these conduits whenever the new water-supply is fairly established.	This matter will be considered after the completion of the water-works.

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2. *Roads.*—The main roads are in very fair order, but, as noticed in the last inspection notes, the smaller lanes in the Muhammadan quarter are not well kept. I would suggest that the lanes be paved with stones taken from the numerous ruined houses that everywhere abound; this would not be costly and would enable the lanes to be easily swept and kept clean.	This work will be taken up gradually year by year as funds permit.
3. *Dwellings.*—There are still many ruined houses standing throughout the town; the council should continue the practice of issuing notices to the owners of these insisting on their demolition or repair. In very many of the houses cattle are kept, while ponies and goats occupy the backyards; it would be interesting to know what steps the council took to remedy this defect as promised by them two years ago.	The council will continue the practice of issuing notices and seeing to the demolition or repair of ruined houses. Although cattle, &c., have been allowed to be kept in houses, the council has been taking the necessary steps to see that the premises are kept clean. Cattle are kept in houses during nights and let out during the day time.
4. *Drainage.*—(*a*) Nothing has been done since last inspection, the square-sectioned drains are still unlined with cement, and their shape is as objectionable as ever. The 400 cesspools are still cleansed by private agency "once in a year or two if large, and four times a year if small." This means, of course, that during the interval between the cleanings, the liquid portion of the sewage soaks into the sub-soil below the houses. I would again urge on the council the desirability of getting a cart, with hand-pump and suction-hose attached, for the daily cleansing of these cesspools. This would not be an expensive proceeding as owners of cesspools would pay for the service, and need not therefore be postponed till a hypothetical drainage scheme is undertaken, perhaps years subsequently.	The council could not undertake the improvements suggested for want of funds. They will be undertaken as soon as funds permit. Most of the cesspools are owned by poor people, who cannot afford to pay any tax. It will be therefore very difficult to secure the necessary income to pay the establishment, &c., necessary for the service suggested. The council will, however, as far as possible, take steps to see that the cesspools are cleaned oftener.
(*b*) The proposal to drain the quarry behind the racquet court and the adjacent field of Nabi Sahib, though sanctioned by the council, has not yet been carried out.	This could not be done for want of funds. Steps will be taken to fill up the quarry gradually.
5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are 38 latrines, all more or less defective, in that they permit free soil-contamination. The two new latrines according to the standard plan, promised in last inspection notes, have not been built. The night-soil is removed in baskets from the latrines, loaded on to three carts and so taken to the depôt on the right bank of the Handri, where it is buried amongst the rubbish. A new cylindrical night-soil	In submitting the budget for 1895–96, the council made a provision of Rs. 700 for the construction of two new latrines, but Government could not sanction it for want of funds (G.O., No. 145 M., dated 31st January 1895). No provision was made in the budget for 1896–97 for want of funds.

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(*b*) *Removal of Rubbish.*—There are 253 dust-bins formed of slabs or masonry; the rubbish is removed to the depôts in five carts and on the backs of nine buffaloes, these latter being used for the narrow lanes. I would recommend that the nets on the buffaloes' backs be lined with sacking so that the scattering of rubbish which now goes on may be prevented. When the river is full and the rubbish has to be taken round by the bridge, extra carts should be engaged to supplement the present staff. The depôt was in good order, the rubbish being neatly covered with 4 inches of earth. It was nearly full, however, as the ryots were hanging back reluctant to buy since some of them had been prosecuted for creating a nuisance near the Collector's bungalow by spreading evil-smelling rubbish and night-soil on the fields there. It is evident from this that the rubbish was not properly ripe before it was removed; this should be seen to in future and no rubbish removed before it is quite converted into harmless humus. An extension of the depôt will therefore be necessary. The amount realised by the sale of night-soil and sweepings was Rs. 1,763-4-0.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—There are 1,763 private latrines, of which only 167 are cleaned by municipal agency. With the exception of 446 whose owners are too poor to pay the fees, the rest are said to be cleaned by private arrangement. None of these latrines are correctly made; they all permit of soil contamination. In the last inspection notes the council noted that "the necessary steps are being taken to increase the number of private latrines cleaned by the municipality," but the measures taken do not seem to have been very effectual, as the numbers have only increased from 154 to 167. I think it is evident that the owners of insanitary premises are not being prosecuted as directed in the Act.

Chairman's Remarks.

The council is endeavouring to remove the manure depot from its present site to some other convenient site with a larger area. When the new site is secured, the instructions herein given will be attended to.

This has been already attended to.

This is done whenever there is a necessity.

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Inspection Notes.

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7. *Slaughter-houses.*—Both slaughter-houses are situated close together, and are in exactly the same state as at the time of last report. If the new Muhammadan burial-ground is to be located here, it should have a space of 200 yards separating it from the slaughter-houses. The floor of the sheep slaughter-house is formed of uncemented flag-stones, and the drain is of square section; these defects could easily be remedied at small expense by the application of cement plaster. The walls of the gutting shed should be similarly cemented and not simply white-washed as at present. It is presumed that arrangements have been made under the new scheme to introduce a supply of pipe water so that the place may be thoroughly flushed with water daily. The dung and washings should be carted to the rubbish depôt and not thrown on the ground within twenty yards of the slaughter-house as at present. There seems to be no systematic inspection of meat at present, for the butchers told me that "the dresser sometimes came to see the sheep." The beef slaughter-house will probably have to be removed as being too near the site of the new burial-ground.

Chairman's Remarks.

The municipal council has, in its resolution, No. 1, dated 13th June 1896, requested the Government to sanction an additional amount for taking the water-supply to Budhwarpet.

As the well is situated in the Collector's office compound, the Collector will be requested to effect the improvements suggested.

The municipal council cannot interfere as this is a private well.

The necessary steps are being taken by the Revenue Department to acquire the site for the new Muhammadan burial-ground.

After the new site is acquired, the question of the removal of the two slaughter-houses from their present sites will be considered. The council does not therefore think it advisable to incur any large expenditure at present on account of the two slaughter-houses. The slight defects pointed out will be remedied as far as possible.

These instructions will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

The roof is covered with bamboo mats and can give little protection from the weather; indeed, both houses are very deficient in this respect.

8. *Markets.*—The fruit bazaar in the open street is still the only market. Plans for a new market on the site of the disused jail have been approved by the Sanitary Board, and it is to be hoped the building may soon be begun.

9. *Graveyards.*—There are 96 burial-grounds within municipal limits, but of these, 55 are to be closed by order of Government (G.O., No. 995 M., dated 13th June 1896). At Kodakapura graveyard I noticed old graves which had fallen in so that the bones were plainly visible; these should be filled in and made decent. No care-takers are licensed by this municipality to look after the proper burying or burning of bodies.

10. *Vaccination.*—Out of 212 school-children examined, 175 were found to be protected, 15 were unprotected and 22 had suffered from small-pox. I verified 13 cases; all were successful, but one was wrongly entered by the vaccinator. Nágabhushanam, first-class vaccinator, service $1\frac{5}{12}$ years, keeps his books in English neatly—pay Rs. 15. The strain of lymph at the depôt in the hospital compound had degenerated, so that I found pus instead of lymph on the fourth day of inoculation. This strain should be entirely given up and a new stock started. The municipality keeps its own depôt.

Chairman's Remarks.

The municipal council has applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of constructing the market. The necessary steps will be taken as soon as the loan is sanctioned.

The necessary steps will be taken to remedy these defects.

This has been attended to.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to the end of June.
Number vaccinated	916	866	1,348	1,466	712
,, ,, successfully	899	803	908	1,026	661
,, ,, under one year of age	528	378	503	646	366
,, verified by inspecting officer	733	837	1,108	913	493
Births	861	643	830	841	313

The following shows the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894:—

Name of Municipality.	Total births available for vaccination during 1895.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number vaccinated successfully.	Number successfully vaccinated under one year of age.	Number remaining to be disposed of at the end of December 1895.
Kurnool	807	154	235	402	482	14

Inspection Notes.

11. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 10. The sanitary peons give information and the books are largely signed by the informants. Books neatly kept. In the first six months of this year there were twenty-two deaths after child-birth; the councillors should try to encourage the people to resort to the midwife for help and so avoid this heavy preventable mortality.

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be attended to.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to the end of June.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	135	..	24	46	2
Small-pox	..	..	1	3	11
Fevers	762	426	359	328	197
Dysentery and diarrhœa	45	31	35	25	12
All other causes	403	279	345	343	162
Total	1,345	736	764	745	384
Death-rate per mille	55 2	30·2	31·3	30·5	31·5
Births	861	643	830	841	314
Birth-rate per mille	35·3	26·4	34·0	34·5	25·8

12. *Sanitary Administration.*—The present sanitary inspector is a clerk lately promoted from the office and knows nothing of sanitary science. The council should therefore engage a certificated inspector.

As suggested in person to the Chairman by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the present sanitary inspector has been already directed to undergo training next year. He will accordingly be sent to Madras in January next to undergo training.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th August 1896.

(Signed) W. B. BANNERMAN, Surgn.-Major,
Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

—

No. 1679-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool (through the Collector of Kurnool).

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

3. Undersigned considers it essential, if full sanitary benefit of the expenditure undergone is to be looked for, that the important suburbs of Budhwarpet and Roza should not be omitted from the water-supply scheme; similarly, the omission of houses of European residents is a matter that should be rectified. The Municipal council should do its best to meet the outlay, and not rest satisfied till convinced that these matters are financially impossible.

The municipal council has already requested Government to sanction an additional amount to extend the water-supply to Budhwarpet and to provide all the houses in the civil station.

T. CHIDAMBARA RAU,
Chairman.

COCANADA,
6th September 1896.

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

Forwarded.

2. The Executive Engineer has been addressed for an estimate for the improvements suggested for the well in the compound of this office.

(Signed) H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Acting Collector.

22*nd October* 1896.

ORDER—No. 2011 M., dated 20th November 1896.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's notes, the Chairman will report at what cost the service suggested by that officer can be provided. As there are 400 cesspools, the charge to each owner of maintaining the service would probably be trifling.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

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