676 R7 7-4-1896

4-11-47 to Treasurer on Statement W/Re [illegible] 13-11-47

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED

G.O., No. 675 L

DATED 7th April 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Communicating with remark, to the local boards in the Bellary District, for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's --- on the rural tracts in the district.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 7-4-1896
No. 675 L

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Communicating with remark to the Local Boards in the Bellary District for attention the Dy Sanit. Com^rs. —— on the rural tracts in the district

BACK PAPER, No 45 OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 18 , No.

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 7542 — A

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7/4/96

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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1896 No 1

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

CURRENT No. 7542

Rural Tracts
Bellary District.
Kudalūru
Inspected. 21-12-95.

A town village with a population of 4866, chiefly agriculturists and coolies. It is surrounded on all sides with prickly pear which is allowed to grow unchecked on the sides of all the roads leading to the village - being in some places 9 or 10 feet high. An establishment of 2 sweepers and 1 coly is maintained by the Cantonment provided for removing rubbish has been broken and useless for over a year. There is not a well-kept road in the village. the outskirts and every open space in the interior are utilized for the collection of manure and house refuse. There are 12 dustbins, the contents of which are deposited by the sweepers in these places. 2 public latrines are provided for females. One on the Bellary-Hospet road is a simple open space enclosed

enclosed with corrugated iron sheet-
-ing and closely surrounded with
prickly-pear; the second on the
opposite side of the village is
divided into compartments and the
iron sheeting at both ends has
been knocked down. One boy is
employed to clean both of these,
but no one knows when he is
supposed to remove the contents.
Pigs and buffaloes appear to
relieve him of a good deal of
labour, while the prickly-pear
affords a convenient hiding place
for anything the boy may remove.
The village is well supplied with
drinking water from numerous
wells

2. Vaccination is carried on by 2nd
class Vaccinator H. Badai Sahib whose
head quarters are at Karumgodes He
keeps his Register in English and
shows work up to 17th December, but
has not entered the result of a
single case for that month although
he has been backwards and for-
-wards to some of the villages
two or three times since he vaccinated
the children. His Register only
shows his work for the past 3
months

Part 3

months. None of the cases have
been verified by the Deputy In-
-spector. A vaccination Register
is kept by the Reddi. This contains
a list of 188 names and is said to
have been prepared in October
last. Hence the only instance
in which dates of birth are given
are 13 born in November 1895. Of the
175 other children 18 are entered in
ink as vaccinated in October
and November. 10 other cases have
been entered in pencil as vaccinated
on 22nd November 1895, but this has been
subsequently erased. I verified
several of these and found them
to be all failures. Altogether I
verified 41 cases in the village.
Of these 17 had been incorrectly en-
-tered by the vaccinator and 7 had
been falsely verified by the Deputy In-
-spector. The latter had also veri-
-fied on the 1st November 12 cases
vaccinated on the 28th and 29th
October, i.e., on the 3rd and 4th day, and
entered the result himself. I
examined also 53 children in
2 schools. Of these 25 were vaccinated
14 or 26.4 per cent were unprotected
and 14 marked with small-pox.

The

3. The Birth and Death Register is kept by the Reddi. It shows births only from August last and is kept up to date.

Hampli. Inspected 24-12-95.

4. A Major Union consisting of 2693 houses and containing 10,529 inhabitants. The town is divided into 2 parts - the Pettah and the fort. In both the dwellings are greatly crowded on a very small area with narrow tortuous streets intervening. Except on the north where there is some open ground and below the tank where rice is cultivated, the whole town is closely surrounded with fields of sugar cane. The tank is supplied by a Channel from the Tungabhadra river which ensures a constant ~~supply~~ supply of water for irrigation purposes. For drinking, water is obtained from 12 wells in the town. These are all narrow draw wells without parapets and generally with stones across the mouth. They are very close to habitations and yet their containing walls are of open masonry without Chunam

or Cement. It would be advisable to have them correctly protected, the work being undertaken gradually as funds permit. The conservancy staff consists of 4 tohis 6 attend to 6 public latrines and 8 sweepers. The numbers should be reversed and the latrine staff raised to 8. With one exception all the latrines are for females. They are simple enclosures unprovided with seats or partitions. The iron sheeting and framework provided 3 years ago for a latrine in the fort is still lying there and has never been utilized. 2 hand night-soil carts were provided some time ago. One has never been used and remains under a shed near one of the latrines - its wheel tyres having become detached from the spokes to the rim; the iron framework and portions of the wheels of the second are in the house of this, and the iron receptacle is said to be with the tohis. There is no depot for night-soil, the tohis are supposed to remove it "far from the town", as the town is closely surrounded by Sugar Cane fields

fields it is probably thrown into these. Pegs however do a considerable amount of the cleaning required. Street and house refuse is collected in numerous dustbins formed of slabs of stone and from these it is removed on buffaloes by a Contractor to the fields or stacked in the vicinity of the town. He pays about Rs 80 per annum for his contract. The rubbish from the fork is thrown along the river bank and large collections are to be found here. This practice should be prohibited as the river water is largely used for drinking purposes. Butchers kill animals in their own Compounds - about 6 daily being slaughtered. The meat is sold in the open, close to the toddy shop and a large public heap. A better site should be selected for the purpose and some protection for the meat from the sun and dust insisted upon.

5. Vaccination is in charge of 2nd class Vaccinator S. K. Varatharaja Swamy - Service 14 years - pay Rs 10- monthly minimum 75 cases. He has been 9 years in this District and has his Head Quarters in this town. On enquiry for this Vaccinator I was informed by the Deputy Inspector that he had not arrived. The Kurnam's Gumastah subsequently informed me that he had seen him in the village. A peon sent to his house returned stating that he was not there. On going myself I found the Vaccinator in his house busily engaged with the register for 1894-95 which I had ordered him to produce before me. On examining the register I found that only 3 Cases had been verified during 1895 by the Deputy Inspector and these were on pages removed from the body of the book. If the Vaccinator had not been detected there can be little doubt but that many more Cases would have been initialled by the Deputy Inspector and the book presented to me in the evening Completely written up to date. As it was market day in the town great difficulty was experienced in finding cases for verification, so that I only saw 12 out of a list of 61 Children said to have been vaccinated. Three out of these 12 had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector.

6. Registration. The Kurnam did not produce his birth and death register until 6 P.M. as he was said to have been absent in another village. The unprotected list is not

not properly kept. All cases vaccinated are entered from lists supplied by the vaccinator.

Hospet. Population 12878
Inspected. 26-12-95.

7. This town together with the village of Chitradrug and Kudlaipur forms a union. The sanitary condition of the town is well looked after by the Chairman who is the Civil Apothecary. The roads are in fair order and kept clean. Rubbish is collected by 12 sweepers in 60 dustbins and removed by a Contractor who pays Rs 20 yearly. The main streets are provided with drains. On the South side of the town near the latrine for females there is a large quantity of prickly-pear which should be removed; the sides of the road in this neighbourhood are used for purposes of nature. It would also be well to demolish the remains of the huts abandoned by the low caste people, who have removed to the other side, to Victoria-pett. This last mentioned quarter has been recently allotted for building purposes, the lines for the new streets have been marked out and an improved type of building is being constructed here by those who have taken up building plots. The stones used for marking the streets are liable to removal; it would therefore be advisable to cut side drains at once along the proposed lines so as to prevent encroachments in future. Wells sunk in this part of the town are said to yield good water. There are 6 public besides numerous private wells in the town. Most of the former are provided with parapet-walls, platforms and drains. Near the cutcherry there is an old disused well which is dangerous and should be filled in when possible. 8 public latrines, all of the open space pattern are provided for females only. These are cleaned by 11 scavengers. The 2 night soil carts are unserviceable and should be replaced with new ones. At present the Contractor removes the night soil to the depôt about a mile from the town where it is buried in trenches. There is no slaughter-house in the town. A new market is under construction in Victoria-pett.

8. Vaccination is in charge of 1 Class Vaccinator P. Puttappa - Service 27 years; pay Rs 18; monthly minimum 100 - Assisted by pupil vaccinator Jayaram - Service 6 months; pay Rs 5; monthly minimum 30. The latter could not be found at the time of my visit although my servants informed me that on their arrival he was present with his books, apparently

apparently waiting to present himself before me. Vaccination in the town is well looked after. I verified 4 y cases in the first class vaccinators register - all correctly returned. In the Deputy Inspector's diaries he shows 101 cases verified in this village on 1st June 1895. In the village list it is found that in 59 instances the results had been entered first in blue pencil and afterwards in red ink by the Deputy Inspector himself. Of 78 pyal school children inspected, 53 were vaccinated and 14 unprotected - Eleven being marked with small-pox

9. Registration is in charge of the Village Reddi. No entries have been made in the birth register for December up to date (26th).

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Bellary Range.

10. The range consists of 5 talugs and is in charge of a 1st class Deputy Inspector C. Gopalaswamy Naidu with a staff of six 1st class, seven 2nd class and 2 pupil vaccinators. The Head Quarters of the Deputy Inspector is at Bellary. On inspecting his office I found that none of the Nominal Registers for 1894-95 had been received from the vaccinators although they should have been forwarded in May last. Of the registers for 1893-94 only a few were to be found, the majority being still with the vaccinators. Amongst these I found a register for 1893-94 by 2nd class vaccinator V. A. Venkata Narsappa of Yemmiganur Division, also another by the same vaccinator containing the records for January and February 1894. On comparing this with the same months as shown in the Complete Register, I found that they entirely failed to correspond as to names of children vaccinated, villages visited and dates

dates - except in certain cases initialled by the Deputy Inspector. The latter explains that these were cases produced for the inspection of the District Medical Officer when he visited the villages concerned. It would thus appear that the only cases in this register which have really been vaccinated are those prepared for the inspection of the District Medical Officer. No report of this fraudulent conduct has ever been made by the Deputy Inspector. The case has now been referred to the President District Board for disposal. In the other registers examined it was found that hardly any cases had been initialled or dated as verified by the Deputy Inspector. He states that he always verifies from nominal lists supplied by the vaccinator: these were found in his office - a few with pencil marks and corrections - but no initials. From the number of incorrect entries made by the vaccinator in the village lists as shown in the annexed statement, it is evident that they never return to verify their cases.

In

Name of village	Number re-vaccinated as recorded by vaccinator	No. verified by Inspector at vaccination	No. falsely recorded for verification by Inspector	Remarks
Chellagurki	22	22	-	17 incorrectly entered by vaccinator.
Joladarasi	12	12	-	6 — do —
Paramadevanahalli	9	9	2	3 — do —
Kuditani Hagari	41	30	9	17 — do —
Daroji	21	7	3	4 — do —
Kampli	56	12	3	3 — do —
Hoopet	101	47	2	Regrets in 59 cases entered by the Dy Inspr. himself.
	262	139	19	50 incorrectly entered by vaccinator

17 6 6 6 19

In some instances they have left the Column for number of vesicles blank and this has subsequently been filled in by the Deputy Inspector. In other cases names, ages, &c, of children have been written in blue pencil on the back of these lists by the Deputy Inspector and these shown in his diaries as the work of the vaccinator and as verified by him. His work is very unsatisfactory, and his conduct is under investigation. His explanation will be called for and his case referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for disposal.

C. Mallins Surgn
Surgeon Major,
Ag Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy Sanitary Comr

Office of the Sanitary Comr
Fort St George 7th Mar 1876

No. 547/8

Forwarded to Government.

W Evans
Surg Lt Col,
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Fort St George
9th March 1896

Dispd

(With an Endorsement)

754 L

Local and Municipal Department.

From

Surn.-Lt.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. 547
S

Dated 9th
Despatched 10th } March 189 .
Received

Enclosures.

Subject.

Forwards Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Rural tracts of the Bellary District.

(With order)

200—16-11-95.

R
P.S.

108

Order
Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention.

V.R.
7/3/96

675 L
7/4/96

Refer to the Port Officer

To The President, Dt. Board, Bellary
& Sanitary Commissioner
Editors' Table.

A 16/3
W/8.

Appdx

675
7/4/96

No. L., March 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RURAL TRACTS—BELLARY DISTRICT.

Kudatini.

Inspected 21st December 1895.

A union village with a population of 4,866, chiefly agriculturists and coolies. It is surrounded on all sides with prickly-pear, which is allowed to grow unchecked on the sides of all the roads leading to the village, being in some places 9 or 10 feet high. An establishment of two sweepers and one toty is maintained; the cart provided for removing rubbish has been broken and useless for over a year. There is not a well-kept road in the village; the outskirts and every open space in the interior are utilized for the collection of manure and house-refuse. There are twelve dust-bins, the contents of which are deposited by the sweepers in these places. Two public latrines are provided for females. One on the Bellary-Hospet road is a simple open-space enclosed with corrugated-iron sheeting and closely surrounded with prickly-pear; the second, on the opposite side of the village, is divided into compartments and the iron sheeting at both ends has been knocked down. One toty is employed to clean both of these, but no one knows when he is supposed to remove the contents. Pigs and buffaloes appear to relieve him of a good deal of labour, while the prickly-pear affords a convenient hiding place for anything the toty may remove. The village is well supplied with drinking-water from numerous wells.

2. *Vaccination* is carried on by Second-class Vaccinator H. Badai Sahib, whose head-quarters are at Karungode. He keeps his register in English and shows work up to 17th December, but has not entered the result of a single case for that month although he has been backwards and forwards to some of the villages two or three times since he vaccinated the children. This register only shows his work for the past three months. None of the cases have been verified by the Deputy Inspector. A vaccination register is kept by the Reddi. This contains a list of 188 names and is said to have been prepared in October last; hence the only instance in which dates of birth are given are thirteen born in November 1895. Of the 175 other children, eighteen are entered in ink as vaccinated in October and November. Ten other cases have been entered in pencil as vaccinated on 22nd November 1895, but this has been subsequently erased. I verified several of these and found them to be all failures. Altogether I verified forty-one cases in the village. Of these, seventeen had been incorrectly entered by the vaccinator and seven had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector. The latter had also verified on the 1st November twelve cases vaccinated on the 28th and 29th October, *i.e.*, on the third and fourth day, and entered the result himself. I examined also fifty-three children in two schools. Of these, twenty-five were vaccinated, fourteen or 26·4 per cent. were unprotected, and fourteen marked with small-pox.

3. The birth and death register is kept by the Reddi. It shows births only from August last and is kept up to date.

KAMPLI.

Inspected 24th December 1895.

4. A major union consistiug of 2,693 houses and containing 10,529 inhabitants. The town is divided into two parts—the pettah and the fort. In both the dwellings are greatly crowded on a very small area with narrow, tortuous streets intervening. Except on the north where there is some open ground and below the tank where rice is cultivated, the whole town is closely surrounded with fields of sugarcane. The tank is supplied by a channel from the Tungabhadra river which ensures a constant supply of water for irrigation purposes. For drinking, water is obtained from twelve wells in the town. These are all narrow draw-wells without parapets, and generally with stones across the mouth. They are very close to habitations and yet their containing walls are of open masonry without chunam or cement. It would be advisable to have them correctly protected, the work being undertaken gradually as funds permit. The conservancy staff consists of four toties to attend to six public latrines and eight sweepers. The numbers should be reversed and the latrine staff raised to eight. With one exception all the latrines are for females. They are simple enclosures unprovided with seats or partitions. The iron sheeting and frame work provided three years ago for a latrine in the fort is still lying there and has never been utilized. Two hand night-soil carts were provided some time ago. One has never been used and remains under a babul tree near one of the latrines, its wheel tyres having become detached from exposure to the sun; the iron framework and portions of the wheels of the second are in the union office, and the iron receptacle is said to be with the toties. There is no depôt for night-soil; the toties are supposed to remove it "far from the town." As the town is closely surrounded by sugarcane fields it is probably thrown into these. Pigs, however, do a considerable amount of the cleaning required. Street and house refuse is collected in numerous dust-bins formed of slabs of stone, and from these it is removed on buffaloes by a contractor to the fields or stacked in the vicinity of the town. He pays about Rs. 80 per annum for his contract. The rubbish from the fort is thrown along the river bank and large collections are to be found here. This practice should be prohibited as the river water is largely used for drinking purposes. Butchers kill animals in their own courtyards, about six daily being slaughtered. The meat is sold in the open, close to the toddy shop and a large rubbish heap. A better site should be selected for the purpose and some protection for the meat from the sun and dust insisted upon.

5. *Vaccination*—is in charge of Second-class Vaccinator S. K. Varatharajaswamy, service 14 years, pay Rs. 10, monthly minimum 75 cases. He has been nine years in this district and has his head-quarters in this town. On enquiry for this vaccinator I was informed by the Deputy Inspector that he had not arrived. The karnam's gumastah subsequently informed me that he had seen him in the village. A peon sent to his house returned stating that he was not there. On going myself I found the vaccinator in his house busily engaged with the register for 1894–95, which I had ordered him to produce before me. On examining the register I found that only three cases had been verified during 1895 by the Deputy Inspector and these were on pages removed from the body of the book. If the vaccinator had not been detected, there can be little doubt but that many more cases would have been initialled by the Deputy Inspector and the book presented to me in the evening completely written up to date. As it was market day in the town great difficulty was experienced in finding cases for verification, so that I only saw twelve out of a list of sixty-one children said to have been vaccinated. Three out of these twelve had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector.

6. *Registration.*—The karnam did not produce his birth and death register until 6 P.M., as he was said to have been absent in another village. The unprotected list is not properly kept. All cases vaccinated are entered from lists supplied by the vaccinator.

HOSPET.

Population 12,878

Inspected 26th December 1895.

7. This town together with the villages of Chitvadigi and Mudlaipur form a union. The sanitary condition of the town is well looked after by the Chairman, who is the civil apothecary. The roads are in fair order and kept clean. Rubbish is collected by twelve sweepers in sixty dust-bins and removed by a contractor who pays Rs. 20 yearly. The main streets are provided with drains. On the south side of the town near the latrine for females there is a large quantity of prickly-pear which should be removed; the sides of the road in this neighbourhood are used for purposes of nature. It would also be well to demolish the remains of the huts abandoned by the low-caste people, who have removed to the other side to Victoriapett. This last-mentioned quarter has been recently allotted for building purposes, the lines for the new streets have been marked out, and an improved type of buildings is being constructed here by those who have taken up building plots. The stones used for marking the streets are liable to removal; it would therefore be advisable to cut side drains at once along the proposed lines so as to prevent encroachments in future. Wells sunk in this part of the town are said to yield good water. There are six public besides numerous private wells in the town. Most of the former are provided with parapet walls, platforms and drains. Near the sub-jail there is an old disused well which is dangerous and should be filled in when possible. Eight public latrines, all of the open-space pattern, are provided for females only. These are cleaned by eleven scavengers. The two night-soil carts are unserviceable and should be replaced with new ones. At present the contractor removes the night-soil to the depôt about a mile from the town, where it is buried in trenches. There is no slaughter-house in the town. A new market is under construction in Victoriapett.

8. *Vaccination* is in charge of 1st-class Vaccinator P. Puttappa (service 27 years, pay Rs. 18, monthly minimum 100), assisted by Pupil Vaccinator Jayaram (service six months, pay Rs. 5, monthly minimum 30). The latter could not be found at the time of my visit although my servants informed me that on their arrival he was present with his books, apparently waiting to present himself before me. Vaccination in the town is well looked after. I verified forty-seven cases in the first-class vaccinator's register. All correctly returned. In the Deputy Inspector's diaries he shows 101 cases verified in this village on 1st June 1895. In the village list it is found that in fifty-nine instances the results had been entered first in blue pencil and afterwards in red ink by the Deputy Inspector himself. Of seventy-eight pyal school children inspected, fifty-three were vaccinated and fourteen unprotected, eleven being marked with small-pox.

9. *Registration* is in charge of the village Reddi. No entries have been made in the birth register for December up to date (26th).

GENERAL REMARKS ON VACCINATION IN THE BELLARY RANGE.

10. The range consists of five taluks and is in charge of a 1st-class Deputy-Inspector, C. Gopalasawmy Naidu, with a staff of six 1st-class, seven 2nd-class and two pupil vaccinators. The head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector is at Bellary. On inspecting his office I found that some of the nominal registers for 1894–95 had been received from the vaccinators although they should have been forwarded in May last. Of the registers for 1893–94 only a few were to be found, the majority being still with the vaccinators. Amongst these I found a register for 1893–94 by 2nd-class Vaccinator V. A. Venkata Narsappa of Yemmiganur division, also another by the same vaccinator containing the records for January and February 1894. On comparing this with the same months as shown in the complete register, I found

that they entirely failed to correspond as to names of children vaccinated, villages visited and dates, except in certain cases initialled by the Deputy Inspector. The latter explains that these were cases produced for the inspection of the District Medical Officer when he visited the villages concerned. It would thus appear that the only cases in this register which have really been vaccinated are those prepared for the inspection of the District Medical Officer! No report of this fraudulent conduct has ever been made by the Deputy Inspector. The case has now been referred to the President, District Board, for disposal. In the other registers examined it was found that hardly any cases had been initialled or dated as verified by the Deputy Inspector. He states that he always verifies from nominal lists supplied by the vaccinator; these were found in his office, a few with pencil marks and corrections but no initials. From the number of incorrect entries made by the vaccinator in the village lists as shown in the annexed statement, it is evident that they never return to verify their cases:—

Name of village.	Number reported as vaccinated.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Number falsely verified by Deputy Inspector.	Remarks.
Chellagumiki	22	22	..	17 incorrectly entered by vaccinator.
Jaladarasi	12	12	..	6 do. do.
Paramadevanahalli Hagari	9	9	2	3 do. do.
Kudatini	41	30	9	17 do. do.
Daroji	21	7	3	4 do. do.
Kampli	56	12	3	3 do. do.
Hospet	101	47	2	Results in 59 cases entered by the Deputy Inspector himself; 50 incorrectly entered by vaccinator.
Total ..	262	139	19	

In some instances they have left the column for number of vesicles blank and this has subsequently been filled in by the Deputy Inspector. In other cases names, ages, &c., of children have been written in blue pencil on the back of these lists by the Deputy Inspector and these shown in his diaries as the work of the vaccinator and as verified by him. His work is very unsatisfactory, and his conduct is under investigation. His explanation will be called for and his case referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for disposal.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th *March* 1896.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vacen. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 547-S.
Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th *March* 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 675 L., dated 7th April ~~March~~ 1896.

Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention.

~~(True Extract.)~~

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

2. From these notes it is apparent that ~~Chief Secretary.~~ the conservancy staffs in the unions of Kudatini & Kampli are not properly supervised. As this is frequently found to be the case in outlying villages, the Local Boards should consider what steps can be taken to remedy the defect. At present the expenditure on these staffs must largely be ~~simply~~ money wasted.

Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the rural tracts in the Bellary D.t.

Oho 7547

676-2

68.
P.J.

Proof

No. 675 L., 7TH APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

RURAL TRACTS—BELLARY DISTRICT.

KUDATINI.

Inspected 21st December 1895.

A union village with a population of 4,866, chiefly agriculturists and coolies. It is surrounded on all sides with prickly-pear, which is allowed to grow unchecked on the sides of all the roads leading to the village, being in some places 9 or 10 feet high. An establishment of two sweepers and one toty is maintained; the cart provided for removing rubbish has been broken and useless for over a year. There is not a well-kept road in the village; the outskirts and every open space in the interior are utilized for the collection of manure and house-refuse. There are twelve dust-bins, the contents of which are deposited by the sweepers in these places. Two public latrines are provided for females. One on the Bellary-Hospet road is a simple open-space enclosed with corrugated-iron sheeting and closely surrounded with prickly-pear; the second, on the opposite side of the village, is divided into compartments and the iron sheeting at both ends has been knocked down. One toty is employed to clean both of these, but no one knows when he is supposed to remove the contents. Pigs and buffaloes appear to relieve him of a good deal of labour, while the prickly-pear affords a convenient hiding place for anything the toty may remove. The village is well supplied with drinking-water from numerous wells.

2. *Vaccination* is carried on by Second-class Vaccinator H. Badai Sahib, whose head-quarters are at Karungode. He keeps his register in English and shows work up to 17th December, but has not entered the result of a single case for that month although he has been backwards and forwards to some of the villages two or three times since he vaccinated the children. This register only shows his work for the past three months. None of the cases have been verified by the Deputy Inspector. A vaccination register is kept by the Reddi. This contains a list of 188 names and is said to have been prepared in October last; hence the only instance in which dates of birth are given are thirteen born in November 1895. Of the 175 other children, eighteen are entered in ink as vaccinated in October and November. Ten other cases have been entered in pencil as vaccinated on 22nd November 1895, but this has been subsequently erased. I verified several of these and found them to be all failures. Altogether I verified forty-one cases in the village. Of these, seventeen had been incorrectly entered by the vaccinator and seven had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector. The latter had also verified on the 1st November twelve cases vaccinated on the 28th and 29th October, *i.e.*, on the third and fourth day, and entered the result himself. I examined also fifty-three children in two schools. Of these, twenty-five were vaccinated, fourteen or 26·4 per cent. were unprotected, and fourteen marked with small-pox.

3. The birth and death register is kept by the Reddi. It shows births only from August last and is kept up to date.

Kampli.

Inspected 24th December 1895.

4. A major union consisting of 2,693 houses and containing 10,529 inhabitants. The town is divided into two parts—the pettah and the fort. In both the dwellings are greatly crowded on a very small area with narrow, tortuous streets intervening. Except on the north where there is some open ground and below the tank where rice is cultivated, the whole town is closely surrounded with fields of sugarcane. The tank is supplied by a channel from the Tungabhadra river which ensures a constant supply of water for irrigation purposes. For drinking, water is obtained from twelve wells in the town. These are all narrow draw-wells without parapets, and generally with stones across the mouth. They are very close to habitations and yet their containing walls are of open masonry without chunam or cement. It would be advisable to have them correctly protected, the work being undertaken gradually as funds permit. The conservancy staff consists of four toties to attend to six public latrines and eight sweepers. The numbers should be reversed and the latrine staff raised to eight. With one exception all the latrines are for females. They are simple enclosures unprovided with seats or partitions. The iron sheeting and frame work provided three years ago for a latrine in the fort is still lying there and has never been utilized. Two hand night-soil carts were provided some time ago. One has never been used and remains under a babul tree near one of the latrines, its wheel tyres having become detached from exposure to the sun; the iron framework and portions of the wheels of the second are in the union office, and the iron receptacle is said to be with the toties. There is no depôt for night-soil; the toties are supposed to remove it "far from the town." As the town is closely surrounded by sugarcane fields it is probably thrown into these. Pigs, however, do a considerable amount of the cleaning required. Street and house refuse is collected in numerous dust-bins formed of slabs of stone, and from these it is removed on buffaloes by a contractor to the fields or stacked in the vicinity of the town. He pays about Rs. 80 per annum for his contract. The rubbish from the fort is thrown along the river bank and large collections are to be found here. This practice should be prohibited as the river water is largely used for drinking purposes. Butchers kill animals in their own courtyards, about six daily being slaughtered. The meat is sold in the open, close to the toddy shop and a large rubbish heap. A better site should be selected for the purpose and some protection for the meat from the sun and dust insisted upon.

5. *Vaccination* is in charge of Second-class Vaccinator S. K. Varadarajaswami, service 14 years, pay Rs. 10, monthly minimum 75 cases. He has been nine years in this district and has his head-quarters in this town. On enquiry for this vaccinator I was informed by the Deputy Inspector that he had not arrived. The karnam's gumastah subsequently informed me that he had seen him in the village. A peon sent to his house returned stating that he was not there. On going myself I found the vaccinator in his house busily engaged with the register for 1894–95, which I had ordered him to produce before me. On examining the register I found that only three cases had been verified during 1895 by the Deputy Inspector and these were on pages removed from the body of the book. If the vaccinator had not been detected, there can be little doubt but that many more cases would have been initialled by the Deputy Inspector and the book presented to me in the evening completely written up to date. As it was market day in the town great difficulty was experienced in finding cases for verification, so that I only saw twelve out of a list of sixty-one children said to have been vaccinated. Three out of these twelve had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector.

6. *Registration.*—The karnam did not produce his birth and death register until 6 P.M., as he was said to have been absent in another village. The unprotected list is not properly kept. All cases vaccinated are entered from lists supplied by the vaccinator.

Hospet.

Population 12,878

Inspected 26th December 1895.

7. This town together with the villages of Chitvadigi and Mudlaipur form a union. The sanitary condition of the town is well looked after by the Chairman, who is the civil apothecary. The roads are in fair order and kept clean. Rubbish is collected by twelve sweepers in sixty dust-bins and removed by a contractor who pays Rs. 20 yearly. The main streets are provided with drains. On the south side of the town near the latrine for females there is a large quantity of prickly-pear which should be removed; the sides of the road in this neighbourhood are used for purposes of nature. It would also be well to demolish the remains of the huts abandoned by the low-caste people, who have removed to the other side to Victoriapett. This last-mentioned quarter has been recently allotted for building purposes, the lines for the new streets have been marked out, and an improved type of buildings is being constructed here by those who have taken up building plots. The stones used for marking the streets are liable to removal; it would therefore be advisable to cut side drains at once along the proposed lines so as to prevent encroachments in future. Wells sunk in this part of the town are said to yield good water. There are six public besides numerous private wells in the town. Most of the former are provided with parapet walls, platforms and drains. Near the sub-jail there is an old disused well which is dangerous and should be filled in when possible. Eight public latrines, all of the open-space pattern, are provided for females only. These are cleaned by eleven scavengers. The two night-soil carts are unserviceable and should be replaced with new ones. At present the contractor removes the night-soil to the depôt about a mile from the town, where it is buried in trenches. There is no slaughter-house in the town. A new market is under construction in Victoriapett.

8. *Vaccination* is in charge of 1st-class Vaccinator P. Puttappa (service 27 years, pay Rs. 18, monthly minimum 100), assisted by Pupil Vaccinator Jayaram (service six months, pay Rs. 5, monthly minimum 30). The latter could not be found at the time of my visit although my servants informed me that on their arrival he was present with his books, apparently waiting to present himself before me. Vaccination in the town is well looked after. I verified forty-seven cases in the first-class vaccinator's register. All correctly returned. In the Deputy Inspector's diaries he shows 101 cases verified in this village on 1st June 1895. In the village list it is found that in fifty-nine instances the results had been entered first in blue pencil and afterwards in red ink by the Deputy Inspector himself. Of seventy-eight pial school children inspected, fifty-three were vaccinated and fourteen unprotected, eleven being marked with small-pox.

9. *Registration* is in charge of the village Reddi. No entries have been made in the birth register for December up to date (26th).

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Bellary Range.

10. The range consists of five taluks and is in charge of a 1st-class Deputy Inspector, C. Gopalasawmi Nayudu, with a staff of six 1st-class, seven 2nd-class and two pupil vaccinators. The head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector is at Bellary. On inspecting his office I found that some of the nominal registers for 1894–95 had been received from the vaccinators although they should have been forwarded in May last. Of the registers for 1893–94 only a few were to be found, the majority being still with the vaccinators. Amongst these I found a register for 1893–94 by 2nd-class Vaccinator V. A. Venkata Narsappa of Yemmiganur division, also another by the same vaccinator containing the records for January and February 1894. On comparing this with the same months as shown in the complete register, I found that they entirely failed to correspond as to names of children vaccinated, villages visited and dates, except in certain cases initialled by the Deputy Inspector. The latter explains that these were cases produced for the inspection of the District Medical Officer when he visited the villages concerned. It would thus appear that the only cases in this register which have really been vaccinated are those prepared

for the inspection of the District Medical Officer! No report of this fraudulent conduct has ever been made by the Deputy Inspector. The case has now been referred to the President, District Board, for disposal. In the other registers examined it was found that hardly any cases had been initialled or dated as verified by the Deputy Inspector. He states that he always verifies from nominal lists supplied by the vaccinator; these were found in his office, a few with pencil marks and corrections but no initials. From the number of incorrect entries made by the vaccinator in the village lists as shown in the annexed statement, it is evident that they never return to verify their cases:—

Name of village.	Number reported as vaccinated.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Number falsely verified by Deputy Inspector.	Remarks.
Chellaguriki	22	22	..	17 incorrectly entered by vaccinator.
Jaladarasi	12	12	..	6 do. do.
Paramadevanahalli Hagari ..	9	9	2	3 do. do.
Kudatini	41	30	9	17 do. do.
Daroji	21	7	3	4 do. do.
Kampli	56	12	3	3 do. do.
Hospet	101	47	2	Results in 59 cases entered by the Deputy Inspector himself; 50 incorrectly entered by vaccinator.
Total ..	262	139	19	

In some instances they have left the column for number of vesicles blank and this has subsequently been filled in by the Deputy Inspector. In other cases names, ages, &c., of children have been written in blue pencil on the back of these lists by the Deputy Inspector and these shown in his diaries as the work of the vaccinator and as verified by him. His work is very unsatisfactory, and his conduct is under investigation. His explanation will be called for and his case referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for disposal.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th March 1896.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 547-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th March 1896.

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

ORDER—No. 675 L., dated 7th April 1896.

Communicated to the local boards concerned for attention.

2. From these notes it is apparent that the conservancy establishments in the unions of Kudatini and Kampli are not properly supervised. As this is frequently found to be the case in outlying villages, the local boards should consider what steps can be taken to remedy the defect, as at present the expenditure on these establishments must be largely money wasted.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A.S.
Proof for approval.

22/4

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 675 L., 7th April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

Communicating, with remark, to the local boards in the Bellary district, for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the rural tracts in the district.

No. 675 L., 7TH APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

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

RURAL TRACTS—BELLARY DISTRICT.

KUDATINI.

Inspected 21st December 1895.

A union village with a population of 4,866, chiefly agriculturists and coolies. It is surrounded on all sides with prickly-pear, which is allowed to grow unchecked on the sides of all the roads leading to the village, being in some places 9 or 10 feet high. An establishment of two sweepers and one toty is maintained ; the cart provided for removing rubbish has been broken and useless for over a year. There is not a well-kept road in the village ; the outskirts and every open space in the interior are utilized for the collection of manure and house-refuse. There are twelve dust-bins, the contents of which are deposited by the sweepers in these places. Two public latrines are provided for females. One on the Bellary-Hospet road is a simple open-space enclosed with corrugated-iron sheeting and closely surrounded with prickly-pear ; the second, on the opposite side of the village, is divided into compartments and the iron sheeting at both ends has been knocked down. One toty is employed to clean both of these, but no one knows when he is supposed to remove the contents. Pigs and buffaloes appear to relieve him of a good deal of labour, while the prickly-pear affords a convenient hiding place for anything the toty may remove. The village is well supplied with drinking-water from numerous wells.

2. *Vaccination* is carried on by Second-class Vaccinator H. Badai Sahib, whose head-quarters are at Karungode. He keeps his register in English and shows work up to 17th December, but has not entered the result of a single case for that month although he has been backwards and forwards to some of the villages two or three times since he vaccinated the children. This register only shows his work for the past three months. None of the cases have been verified by the Deputy Inspector. A vaccination register is kept by the Reddi. This contains a list of 188 names and is said to have been prepared in October last ; hence the only instance in which dates of birth are given are thirteen born in November 1895. Of the 175 other children, eighteen are entered in ink as vaccinated in October and November. Ten other cases have been entered in pencil as vaccinated on 22nd November 1895, but this has been subsequently erased. I verified several of these and found them to be all failures. Altogether I verified forty-one cases in the village. Of these, seventeen had been incorrectly entered by the vaccinator and seven had been falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector. The latter had also verified on the 1st November twelve cases vaccinated on the 28th and 29th October, *i.e.*, on the third and fourth day, and entered the result himself. I examined also fifty-three children in two schools. Of these, twenty-five were vaccinated, fourteen or 26·4 per cent. were unprotected, and fourteen marked with small-pox.

3. The birth and death register is kept by the Reddi. It shows births only from August last and is kept up to date.

KAMPLI.

Inspected 24th December 1895.

4. A major union consisting of 2,693 houses and containing 10,529 inhabitants. The town is divided into two parts—the pettah and the fort. In both the dwellings are greatly crowded on a very small area with narrow, tortuous streets intervening. Except on the north where there is some open ground and below the tank where rice is cultivated, the whole town is closely surrounded with fields of sugarcane. The tank is supplied by a channel from the Tungabhadra river which ensures a constant supply of water for irrigation purposes. For drinking, water is obtained from twelve wells in the town. These are all narrow draw-wells without parapets, and generally with stones across the mouth. They are very close to habitations and yet their containing walls are of open masonry without chunam or cement. It would be advisable to have them correctly protected, the work being undertaken gradually as funds permit. The conservancy staff consists of four toties to attend to six public latrines and eight sweepers. The numbers should be reversed and the latrine staff raised to eight. With one exception all the latrines are for females. They are simple enclosures unprovided with seats or partitions. The iron sheeting and frame work provided three years ago for a latrine in the fort is still lying there and has never been utilized. Two hand night-soil carts were provided some time ago. One has never been used and remains under a babul tree near one of the latrines, its wheel tyres having become detached from exposure to the sun; the iron framework and portions of the wheels of the second are in the union office, and the iron receptacle is said to be with the toties. There is no depôt for night-soil; the toties are supposed to remove it "far from the town." As the town is closely surrounded by sugarcane fields it is probably thrown into these. Pigs, however, do a considerable amount of the cleaning required. Street and house refuse is collected in numerous dust-bins formed of slabs of stone, and from these it is removed on buffaloes by a contractor to the fields or stacked in the vicinity of the town. He pays about Rs. 80 per annum for his contract. The rubbish from the fort is thrown along the river bank and large collections are to be found here. This practice should be prohibited as the river water is largely used for drinking purposes. Butchers kill animals in their own courtyards, about six daily being slaughtered. The meat is sold in the open, close to the toddy shop and a large rubbish heap. A better site should be selected for the purpose and some protection for the meat from the sun and dust insisted upon.

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G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 675 L., 7th April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

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First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

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Read again G.O., No. 139 , dated

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