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Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

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G.O., No. 996M

DATED 27-4-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Suspension Notes

Recording with remarks, the despatch of Deputy Coroner's (Lapidge) — on the Clerkenwell Commencality

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 996 M., 27th April 1897.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

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

GANJAM DISTRICT.

CHICACOLE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 26th and 27th October 1896.

Population as per census of { 1881 18,302
1891 18,241

Inspection Notes.

This town is situated on nearly flat ground on the left bank of the Langulia river. It consists of numerous detached villages and covers a large extent of ground. For this reason it is advisable that the sanitary inspector be provided with a horse allowance, so that he may properly supervise the various parties of sweepers working in widely separated parts of the town.

There are considerable spaces in the town overgrown by prickly-pear and croton bushes; alongside parts of the river bank this is specially noticeable, and some of the inhabitants complained of the delays on the part of the council in removing this cover for the committal of nuisance.

2. *Roads.*—Some of the main roads were in good order, having been recently repaired, but many parts were very much the reverse of good and owing to want of rain it was said to be impossible to lay the material collected. Many of the small lanes are used as latrines and are not in good condition.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) In some parts of the town the surface drains run the reverse way from the river and the result is stagnation in several streets. Thus, in Palkonda street sewage from the houses stagnates in the drains, and though it is supposed to reach the river near the Chintavari chattram, yet at the time of my visit all of it soaked into the ground

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector is also the supervisor of public works in the municipality. He has been drawing Rs. 10 as his horse allowance in both the capacities.

Eighty notices have already been given for clearance of prickly-pear, &c. Those that have not complied with them are being prosecuted. Croton bushes which were existing alongside parts of the river bank were removed to a great extent and the council are not aware of any delay having been made in the removal thereof.

Road materials are kept ready by the sides of the roads which did not undergo repairs during this year and repairs will be commenced as soon as rains set in. For the last five months there has been no rain whatever in the town and it was thought imprudent to waste the materials by spreading them on roads when there is no sufficient quantity of water. This is admittedly a bad year for road-making.

Inspection Notes.

before reaching that outlet. The V-shaped drains here are in exactly the same state as last year, no attempt having been made to effect improvement by lining with cement, as recommended in last inspection notes. If the drains are ever so improved that sewage reaches the river, it will then be desirable to make a small sewage farm in the sand close to the bank so that the water may be sufficiently purified to admit of its being run into the river.

(*b*) *Cesspools.*—There are forty recognized cesspools, of which fifteen are emptied daily by baling into a wooden barrel cart. This is a very primitive and insanitary mode of removal and justly complained of by various of the inhabitants. I would recommend the council to purchase a metal cart fitted with pump and suction-hose by means of which accumulations of sewage can be easily and inoffensively removed. An endeavour should be made to bring all the forty cesspools under municipal control, and a hunt should also be made for others which must, I think, exist in numbers throughout the town.

4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are fifty-eight dust-bins, or one for every 314 of the population—an utterly inadequate number. More moveable iron dust-bins should be bought from year to year until the number is doubled. The rubbish collected in these bins is removed by means of eight carts to three depôts where it is stored in a somewhat disorderly manner till required for sale. The rubbish should be systematically arranged and each day's addition to the collection covered with earth so as to preserve its fertilising properties, which are at present dissipated by the sun. The number of carts is inadequate for the proper removal of the rubbish of a town of this size; more are required.

(*b*) *Night-soil Conservancy.*—There are twelve latrines of various patterns, but all—save one containing a single seat—are defective in that they do not secure the soil from contamination. In none of them are buckets in use, and I would recommend that before proceeding to erect any more latrines, plans for conversion to the bucket principle be submitted to the Sanitary Board for approval, so that the latrines may be rendered sanitarily perfect, which at present they are far from being. There are two iron night-soil carts, but as the depôts are situated in sandhills where they

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

When funds are available, the suggestion of purchasing a metal cart fitted with pump and suction-hose will be carried out.

Every endeavour is being made to increase the number of cesspools under the control of the municipality.

Will be attended to.

In the last year the number of conservancy carts was raised from six to eight and it will be still further increased when funds permit.

Will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

cannot proceed, they are lying useless. I would suggest that a new depôt be chosen on the right bank of the river, as there appears to be waste ground in that direction, and the carts could be then taken into use. The night-soil is still removed in baskets, and the depôts among the sand-hills do not bear evidence of the "proper management" promised by the council two years ago.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—The number of private latrines cleaned by municipal agency has risen to 303, being an increase of 21 in two years. This, as pointed out in G.O., No. 1114 M., dated 4th July 1896, paragraph 3 (5), is a very small proportion of the 1,239 houses assessed. It ought to be an easy matter to effect a considerable extension if the individual councillors would but take a little interest in the matter, each one in his own ward.

The staff employed seems very ample, each scavenger having to attend to but seventeen latrines in the day. It would probably be more satisfactory to raise the pay and to employ proportionately fewer men of a better class. At present seventeen men on Rs. 2-8-0 each are employed, under the supervision of a maistri on Rs. 5.

5. *Water-supply.*—Drinking water is got from three sources, viz., (*a*) the river, (*b*) tanks supplied by an irrigation channel, and (*c*) various wells.

(*a*) The river, as far as I could see, is not conserved in any practical way; washing was going on close to the bridge below which point most of the people draw their supplies. The banks are very largely used for purposes of nature even under the very eyes of the European inhabitants. Such a state of affairs is not agreeable and could be stopped if influential people were in earnest about the matter. A police patrol should be put on to prevent the fouling of the banks, and washing and bathing should be prohibited in the upper portion of the stream near the bridge.

(*b*) The tanks are, as pointed out in last year's notes, supplied by ditches which are in many places roadside drains, and it is absolutely necessary that the water should be protected where it passes in proximity to houses. I would therefore

Chairman's Remarks.

Steps will be taken to secure a suitable site for a new depôt and the local medical officer will be addressed with a request to select a place for the same. Special care will be taken for a better management of the depôts.

Every possible effort is being made, and will also be made hereafter, in view of effecting an appreciable extension in the number of private scavenging houses.

Endeavours will be made to carry out the suggestion.

The river is situated between Chicacole and Guzeratipetta, a village in the Vizagapatam district. The western side of the river is used by the inhabitants of the village. Neither the local police nor the council have got control over that portion of the river inasmuch as it is in the jurisdiction of the Vizagapatam district. Unless the whole of the river in so far as it flows along the side of the municipal limits of Chicacole is placed under the control of the council, the river cannot be said to be practically conserved whatever steps may be taken on the Chicacole side of the river to prevent washing, &c. The council, however, do their best to see the river as conserved as possible so far as the portion of the river on the Chicacole side is concerned. The council prays the Government to place the whole portion of the river under its control as above mentioned.

Inspection Notes.

again urge the council to purchase earthenware pipes and to use this method of conveying the water from the channel to the tanks. A beginning has been made to carry out the suggestion made in last inspection notes of walling in the Bucka Bunda tank and of erecting platforms from which people may draw water without defiling it with their feet. This tank should now be finished by fencing it all round and by laying pipes to it from the channel. If this be now done, I believe a fairly good and safe supply will be obtained for this part of the town. The *Arasavilli* tank belonging to the temple is largely used for all sorts of purposes, even the washing of cattle. Two men were seen defæcating on the banks here. The *Komati* irrigation tank is not supposed to be used for drinking, but at the time of my visit a large number of the people of Old Chicacole were taking drinking-water from it. These two tanks should be reserved for drinking purposes and notices issued to the owners to keep them in proper order.

(*c*) The well at *Arasavilli* noted in last inspection notes has been repaired and is now in good order. The temple street well in the same hamlet requires to be cemented and should have the drain cleaned and repaired. *Kanakaya's* well has a cesspool and stagnant ditch within twelve feet of it. These should be removed.

6. *Markets.*—This is in exactly the same state as on the last inspection. There is still a great want of shade, as all the trees planted have been eaten by donkeys. New ones should now be put in and protected by mud walls till they get up. The butchers' stalls should be paved with cement, and hooks of steel supplied to hang the meat by instead of the dirty strings at present in use. The meat is exposed on old mats and boxes; these could be burned and the butchers supplied with smooth slab tables which can be easily washed.

7. *Slaughter-houses.*—All animals are killed in the open, and the offal buried in pits close by. A register is kept by the medical officer of all animals passed by him, but as no seal or other mark is put on them it is more than likely that many animals are slaughtered besides those seen by him. Some method of marking should be introduced. The site chosen for the erection of a slaughter-house is

Chairman's Remarks.

The council would be only too glad to purchase earthenware pipes at the earliest opportunity if its funds permitted them to do so.

The council are quite willing to take the earliest opportunity of carrying out the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the Bucka Bunda tank when funds permit.

Arasavilli is a place of pilgrimage. Pilgrims frequently resort to it on all Sundays in every month and especially in certain months during every year. The popular opinion is that pilgrims should bathe in the tank called Suryagundam before they visit god in the temple situated in the village near the tank. Attempts were more than once made already to prevent bathing in the tank, but to no purpose. Pilgrims are generally against the idea of preventing bathing in the tank in a religious point of view. As for Komati irrigation tank, steps will be taken to have it reserved.

Will be attended to.

Will be attended to.

This will be carried out.

The medical officer will be requested to see that some method of marking is introduced.

Inspection Notes.

at present largely used as a latrine, so probably this would be a suitable place for the erection of a standard plan latrine, and one will certainly be necessary if the surroundings of the slaughter-house are to be kept in a sanitary condition.

8. *Graveyards.*—There are four burial grounds. That at the Jamma masjid is in the same disgraceful state as before. Although the Kazi was served with a notice under section 186 of the Act, yet the ground is still densely covered with a growth of crotons, so much so that it is reported that the wild animal which lately caused the death from hydrophobia of over twenty persons took refuge here for some time. If it was represented to the Muhammadan community that it is more seemly that the dead should lie in a well-cared-for spot than in a jungle, something surely might be done; and if in addition it was urged that the planting of two or three hundred grafted mango trees here would not only add to the beauty of the place, but also in a few years yield a large revenue, I believe the difficulty would be overcome. Some of the Muhammadan councillors should take this matter up and so remove a stigma from their midst.

9. *Vaccination.*—A great improvement has taken place in this matter as regards infantile vaccination, but much still remains to be done before it can be said that all children under ten have been reached. Out of seventy-two children examined, sixty were found to have been vaccinated, four bore marks of small-pox and eight were unprotected. That is, 11 per cent. of the youthful population are liable to be attacked by small-pox. I would strongly recommend the council to insist on the vaccinator making a house-to-house visitation so that all unprotected children may be got hold of. The vaccinator might be ordered to get through a certain number of houses each month until all are examined. The following shows the results of vaccination for the last five years :—

Chairman's Remarks.

Will be attended to.

The Kazi will again be served with notice under section 186 of the District Municipalities Act.

The vaccinator will be ordered to visit not less than 100 houses a month.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of November.
Number vaccinated	683	888	904	1,217	962
,, ,, successfully	323	701	534	1,081	439
,, ,, under one year of age	159	285	290	512	473
,, verified by inspecting officer	68	650	803	1,153	643
Births	500	436	433	396	353

Inspection Notes.

Vaccinator *Vinayaka Vatha* has fourteen years' service; pay, Rs. 15. I verified thirty-eight cases, of which twenty-four were successful, five unsuccessful and nine absent; one case had been wrongly entered by the vaccinator. The lymph used is manufactured at the hospital, but the results obtained have been far from good, a very large number of failures having taken place. The stock has evidently degenerated and should be renewed.

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

Name of municipality.	Total births during preceding six months, *i.e.*, from 1st January to 30th June 1896.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed on medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
		Successfully in the 1st instance.	Unsuccessfully in the 1st instance.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
Chicacole ..	175	39	27	..	18	2	26	7	7	22·2

10. *Registration.*—One registrar is employed. Registers kept in English on the new forms. Informants' signatures are not taken, but the name is written by the registrar. Signatures are taken by the nuisance peons on slips carried for the purpose. This means, of course, that few people attend the office to give information as required by the Act. The number of prosecutions for failure to register during the past year is twelve.

The following table shows the results obtained. Registration must still be considered imperfect :—

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Deaths from—					
Cholera	1	11	12	..	41
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Death rate per mille	23·7	23·2	24·0	25·8	23·2
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FORT ST. GEORGE,
25*th January* 1897.

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

No. 251-S.

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

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

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No. N. C. 177-Eng.

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3*rd February* 1897.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
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From the Chairman-delegate, Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897, No. 202.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with the Chairman's replies, &c.

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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897.

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1. Read inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Chicacole Municipality for the year 1896-97, with the Chairman's replies thereto.

Resolution.—The Chairman's replies are approved.

ORDER—No. 996 M., dated 27th April 1897.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) Early steps should be taken to improve the condition of the small lanes and the street drains.

(2) The revision of the private scavenging establishment suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 (*c*) of his inspection notes will be commended to the municipal council for careful consideration.

(3) The question of the conservancy of the Langulia river will be referred to the Collector of Ganjám for report.

(4) Greater attention should be paid to the registration of vital statistics.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Please see queries on page 678. Proof 4/5/97

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval

Press slip attached

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 996 M., 27th April 1897.

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c 4

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2. *Roads.*—Some of the main roads were in good order, having been recently repaired, but many parts were very much the reverse of good and owing to want of rain it was said to be impossible to lay the material collected. Many of the small lanes are used as latrines and are not in good condition.

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No. N. C. 177-Eng.

Forwarded.

CHATRAPUR, 3*rd February* 1897. (Signed) C. J. WEIR, *Collector.*

From the Chairman-delegate, Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897, No. 202.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with the Chairman's replies, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897.

* * * * *

1. Read inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Chicacole Municipality for the year 1896-97, with the Chairman's replies thereto.

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ORDER—No. 996 M., dated 27th April 1897.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) Early steps should be taken to improve the condition of the small lanes and the street drains.

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Exd. A. Raitt.

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Population as per census of { 1881 .. .. 18,302 / 1891 18,241

Inspection Notes.

This town is situated on nearly flat ground on the left bank of the Langulia river. It consists of numerous detached villages and covers a large extent of ground. For this reason it is advisable that the sanitary inspector be provided with a horse allowance, so that he may properly supervise the various parties of sweepers working in widely separated parts of the town.

There are considerable spaces in the town overgrown by prickly-pear and croton bushes; alongside parts of the river bank this is specially noticeable, and some of the inhabitants complained of the delays on the part of the council in removing this cover for the committal of nuisance.

2. *Roads.*—Some of the main roads were in good order, having been recently repaired, but many parts were very much the reverse of good and owing to want of rain it was said to be impossible to lay the material collected. Many of the small lanes are used as latrines and are not in good condition.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) In some parts of the town the surface drains run the reverse way from the river and the result is stagnation in several streets. Thus, in Palkonda street sewage from the houses stagnates in the drains, and though it is supposed to reach the river near the Chintavary chattram, yet at the time of my visit all of it soaked into the ground

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector is also the supervisor of public works in the municipality. He has been drawing Rs. 10 as his horse allowance in both the capacities.

Eighty notices have already been given for clearance of prickly-pear, &c. Those that have not complied with them are being prosecuted. Croton bushes which were existing alongside parts of the river bank were removed to a great extent and the council are not aware of any delay having been made in the removal thereof. Road materials are kept ready by the sides of the roads which did not undergo repairs during this year and repairs will be commenced as soon as rains set in. For the last five months there has been no rain whatever in the town and it was thought imprudent to waste the materials by spreading them on roads when there is no sufficient quantity of water. This is admittedly a bad year for road-making.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
before reaching that outlet. The V-shaped drains here are in exactly the same state as last year, no attempt having been made to effect improvement by lining with cement, as recommended in last inspection notes. If the drains are ever so improved that sewage reaches the river, it will then be desirable to make a small sewage farm in the sand close to the bank so that the water may be sufficiently purified to admit of its being run into the river.	This will be attended to when funds are available.
(*b*) *Cesspools.*—There are forty recognized cesspools, of which fifteen are emptied daily by baling into a wooden barrel cart. This is a very primitive and insanitary mode of removal and justly complained of by various of the inhabitants. I would recommend the council to purchase a metal cart fitted with pump and suction-hose by means of which accumulations of sewage can be easily and inoffensively removed. An endeavour should be made to bring all the forty cesspools under municipal control, and a hunt should also be made for others which must, I think, exist in numbers throughout the town.	When funds are available, the suggestion of purchasing a metal cart fitted with pump and suction-hose will be carried out. Every endeavour is being made to increase the number of cesspools under the control of the municipality.
4. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are fifty-eight dust-bins, or one for every 314 of the population—an utterly inadequate number. More moveable iron dust-bins should be bought from year to year until the number is doubled. The rubbish collected in these bins is removed by means of eight carts to three depôts where it is stored in a somewhat disorderly manner till required for sale. The rubbish should be systematically arranged and each day's addition to the collection covered with earth so as to preserve its fertilising properties, which are at present dissipated by the sun. The number of carts is inadequate for the proper removal of the rubbish of a town of this size; more are required.	Will be attended to. In the last year the number of conservancy carts was raised from six to eight and it will be still further increased when funds permit.
(*b*) *Night-soil Conservancy.*—There are twelve latrines of various patterns, but all—save one containing a single seat—are defective in that they do not secure the soil from contamination. In none of them are buckets in use, and I would recommend that before proceeding to erect any more latrines, plans for conversion to the bucket principle be submitted to the Sanitary Board for approval, so that the latrines may be rendered sanitarily perfect, which at present they are far from being. There are two iron night-soil carts, but as the depôts are situated in sandhills where they	Will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

cannot proceed, they are lying useless. I would suggest that a new depôt be chosen on the right bank of the river, as there appears to be waste ground in that direction, and the carts could be then taken into use. The night-soil is still removed in baskets, and the depôts among the sand-hills do not bear evidence of the "proper management" promised by the council two years ago.

(*c*) *Private Scavenging.*—The number of private latrines cleaned by municipal agency has risen to 303, being an increase of 21 in two years. This, as pointed out in G.O., No. 1114 M., dated 4th July 1896, paragraph 3 (5), is a very small proportion of the 1,239 houses assessed. It ought to be an easy matter to effect a considerable extension if the individual councillors would but take a little interest in the matter, each one in his own ward.

The staff employed seems very ample, each scavenger having to attend to but seventeen latrines in the day. It would probably be more satisfactory to raise the pay and to employ proportionately fewer men of a better class. At present seventeen men on Rs. 2–8–0 each are employed, under the supervision of a maistri on Rs. 5.

5. *Water-supply.*—Drinking water is got from three sources, viz., (*a*) the river, (*b*) tanks supplied by an irrigation channel, and (*c*) various wells.

(*a*) The river, as far as I could see, is not conserved in any practical way; washing was going on close to the bridge below which point most of the people draw their supplies. The banks are very largely used for purposes of nature even under the very eyes of the European inhabitants. Such a state of affairs is not agreeable and could be stopped if influential people were in earnest about the matter. A police patrol should be put on to prevent the fouling of the banks, and washing and bathing should be prohibited in the upper portion of the stream near the bridge.

(*b*) The tanks are, as pointed out in last year's notes, supplied by ditches which are in many places roadside drains, and it is absolutely necessary that the water should be protected where it passes in proximity to houses. I would therefore again urge the council to purchase earthenware pipes and to use this method of conveying the water from the channel to the tanks. A beginning has been made

Chairman's Remarks.

Steps will be taken to secure a suitable site for a new depôt and the local medical officer will be addressed with a request to select a place for the same. Special care will be taken for a better management of the depôts.

Every possible effort is being made, and will also be made hereafter, in view of effecting an appreciable extension in the number of private scavenging houses.

Endeavours will be made to carry out the suggestion.

The river is situated between Chicacole and Guzeratipetta, a village in the Vizagapatam district. The western side of the river is used by the inhabitants of the village. Neither the local police nor the council have got control over that portion of the river inasmuch as it is in the jurisdiction of the Vizagapatam district. Unless the whole of the river in so far as it flows along the side of the municipal limits of Chicacole is placed under the control of the council, the river cannot be said to be practically conserved whatever steps may be taken on the Chicacole side of the river to prevent washing, &c. The council, however, do their best to see the river as conserved as possible so far as the portion of the river on the Chicacole side is concerned. The council prays the Government to place the whole portion of the river under its control as above mentioned.

The council would be only too glad to purchase earthenware pipes at the earliest opportunity if its funds permitted them to do so.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
to carry out the suggestion made in last inspection notes of walling in the Bucka Bunda tank and of erecting platforms from which people may draw water without defiling it with their feet. This tank should now be finished by fencing it all round and by laying pipes to it from the channel. If this be now done, I believe a fairly good and safe supply will be obtained for this part of the town. The *Arasavilli* tank belonging to the temple is largely used for all sorts of purposes, even the washing of cattle. Two men were seen defæcating on the banks here. The *Komati* irrigation tank is not supposed to be used for drinking, but at the time of my visit a large number of the people of Old Chicacole were taking drinking-water from it. These two tanks should be reserved for drinking purposes and notices issued to the owners to keep them in proper order.	The council are quite willing to take the earliest opportunity of carrying out the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with regard to the Bucka Bunda tank when funds permit. Arasavilli is a place of pilgrimage. Pilgrims frequently resort to it on all Sundays in every month and especially in certain months during every year. The popular opinion is that pilgrims should bathe in the tank called Suryagundam before they visit god in the temple situated in the village near the tank. Attempts were more than once made already to prevent bathing in the tank, but to no purpose. Pilgrims are generally against the idea of preventing bathing in the tank in a religious point of view. As for Komati irrigation tank, steps will be taken to have it reserved.
(*c*) The well at *Arasavilli* noted in last inspection notes has been repaired and is now in good order. The temple street well in the same hamlet requires to be cemented and should have the drain cleaned and repaired. *Kankaya's* well has a cesspool and stagnant ditch within twelve feet of it. These should be removed.	Will be attended to.
6. *Markets.*—This is in exactly the same state as on the last inspection. There is still a great want of shade, as all the trees planted have been eaten by donkeys. New ones should now be put in and protected by mud walls till they get up. The butchers' stalls should be paved with cement, and hooks of steel supplied to hang the meat by instead of the dirty strings at present in use. The meat is exposed on old mats and boxes; these could be burned and the butchers supplied with smooth slab tables which can be easily washed.	Will be attended to.
7. *Slaughter-houses.*—All animals are killed in the open, and the offal buried in pits close by. A register is kept by the medical officer of all animals passed by him, but as no seal or other mark is put on them it is more than likely that many animals are slaughtered besides those seen by him. Some method of marking should be introduced. The site chosen for the erection of a slaughter-house is at present largely used as a latrine, so probably this would be a suitable place for the erection of a standard plan latrine, and one will certainly be necessary if the surroundings of the slaughter-house are to be kept in a sanitary condition.	This will be carried out. The medical officer will be requested to see that some method of marking is introduced. Will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

8. *Graveyards.*—There are four burial grounds. That at the Jamma masjid is in the same disgraceful state as before. Although the Kazi was served with a notice under section 186 of the Act, yet the ground is still densely covered with a growth of crotons, so much so that it is reported that the wild animal which lately caused the death from hydrophobia of over twenty persons took refuge here for some time. If it was represented to the Muhammadan community that it is more seemly that the dead should lie in a well-cared-for spot than in a jungle, something surely might be done; and if in addition it was urged that the planting of two or three hundred grafted mango trees here would not only add to the beauty of the place, but also in a few years yield a large revenue, I believe the difficulty would be overcome. Some of the Muhammadan councillors should take this matter up and so remove a stigma from their midst.

The Kazi will again be served with notice under section 186 of the District Municipalities Act.

9. *Vaccination.*—A great improvement has taken place in this matter as regards infantile vaccination, but much still remains to be done before it can be said that all children under ten have been reached. Out of seventy-two children examined, sixty were found to have been vaccinated, four bore marks of small-pox and eight were unprotected. That is, 13 per cent. of the youthful population are liable to be attacked by small-pox. I would strongly recommend the council to insist on the vaccinator making a house-to-house visitation so that all unprotected children may be got hold of. The vaccinator might be ordered to get through a certain number of houses each month until all are examined. The following shows the result of vaccination for the last five years:—

The vaccinator will be ordered to visit not less than 100 houses a month.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of November.
Number vaccinated	683	888	904	1,217	962
,, ,, successfully	323	701	534	1,081	439
,, ,, under one year of age	159	285	290	512	473
,, verified by inspecting officer	68	650	803	1,153	643
Births	500	436	433	396	353

Vaccinator *Vinayaka Vitha* has fourteen years' service; pay, Rs. 15. I verified thirty-eight cases, of which twenty-four were successful, five unsuccessful and nine absent; one case had been wrongly entered by the vaccinator. The lymph used is manufactured at the hospital, but the results obtained have been far from good,

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

a very large number of failures having taken place. The stock has evidently degenerated and should be renewed.

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

Name of municipality.	Total births during preceding six months, i.e., from 1st January to 30th June 1896.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed on medical certificate at the end of six months.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
		Successfully in the 1st instance.	Unsuccessfully in the 1st instance.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
Chicacole ..	175	39	27	..	18	2	26	7	7	22·2

10. *Registration.*—One registrar is employed. Registers kept in English on the new forms. Informants' signatures are not taken, but the name is written by the registrar. Signatures are taken by the nuisance peons on slips carried for the purpose. This means, of course, that few people attend the office to give information as required by the Act. The number of prosecutions for failure to register during the past year is twelve.

The following table shows the results obtained. Registration must still be considered imperfect:—

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896 up to end of November.
Deaths from—					
Cholera	1	11	12	..	41
Small-pox	..	12	3	..	..
Fevers	137	187	164	173	114
Dysentery and diarrhœa	58	35	54	63	25
Other causes	237	178	205	235	208
Total ..	433	423	438	471	388
Death rate per mille ..	23·7	23·2	24·0	25·8	23·2
Births	500	436	433	396	353
Birth rate per mille ..	27·4	23·9	23·7	21·7	21·1

Fort St. George,
25*th January* 1897.

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

No. 251–S.

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

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

27*th January* 1897.

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

No. N. C. 177-Eng.

Forwarded.

CHATRAPUR,
3rd *February* 1897.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
Collector.

From the Chairman-delegate, Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897, No. 202.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with the Chairman's replies, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Chicacole, dated 11th March 1897.

* * * * *

1. Read inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Chicacole Municipality for the year 1896–97, with the Chairman's replies thereto.

Resolution.—The Chairman's replies are approved.

1114M96
57M95
1593M94
1561M94
1037M94
1662M94
1765M93

Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes of the Chicacole Hos

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

8

[5]
700—6-4-96.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No of 189 , dated from the

Current No. 1184M of 1897, dated 11th March 1897 from the Chairman, M.C. Chicacole.

P.S Order. No 996 M. dt 27.4.97

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) Early steps should be taken to improve the condition of the small lanes and the street drains.

(2) The revision of the private scavenging establishment suggested by the ~~Deputy~~ Sanitary Commissioner in para. 4 (c) of his inspection notes will be commended to the Municipal Council for careful consideration.

(3) The ~~question of the~~ conservancy ~~Municipal Council's~~ proposal to ~~place the whole~~ of the Languliya river ~~at the head of the town, under its control,~~ will be referred to the Collector of Ganjam for ~~remarks~~ report.

(4) If the notice issued again to the Kazi in charge of the Jamma Masjid

Issued under section 186 of the District Municipalities Act does not receive his attention, the Council should take further action under section 264.

(3) Greater attention should be paid to the registration of vital statistics.

V.R.
22/4/97

To
The Chairman, M. C. Chicacole
" Collector of Ganjam
" Sanitary Commissioner
Editors' Table

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