

Local & Munl. (189) Depa

PRINTED.

G.O., No.

1884 M

DATED

18/12/92

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording with

remarks the Deputy Sanitary

Commissioners

on the

Eller municipality

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BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government {1899} of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1899.

Enclosures

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G.O., No. 1884 M., 18th December 1899.

DECEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

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

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

ELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 25th and 26th July 1899.

Population, 1891

29,382.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Dwellings.—(a) A site of six acres on the Peddacheruvu outside the town has been acquired, and the plans for a new pettah have lately been passed by the Sanitary Board. The Thurpu pettahs are to be removed to this, and permission to re-thatch has been refused to all owners of houses in these pettahs. A considerable number of the huts have, however, been re-thatched recently in spite of the refusal, and I understand that the owners are to be prosecuted; it would be advisable to call for a special report, six months hence, detailing the action taken in this matter, about which there has already been so much delay.

The new site will do very well, but will probably be in as insanitary a state as the present pettah, which is saying a good deal, unless definite and sufficient conservancy arrangements are made.

(b) The promise given in 1894 to improve Powerpettah by widening certain streets, and to enforce certain sections of the Act, has not been carried out, nor have the plan of the overcrowded main bazaar and neighbourhood and proposals for clearing it, asked for in 1897, been sent in.

(c) Plans for new houses sent up to the Council are not given to the Sanitary Inspectors for remarks, these plans being merely looked over by the councillor of the division concerned.

2. *Roads.*—These are now in a fair condition generally, but some, e.g., the main road between the station and the

The Thurpus have been already removed to the site acquired. The site already acquired being found insufficient, the Council have occupied still further extents with the consent of the owners with a view to acquiring these by and by. The area thus set apart is covered by a large number of these Thurpu huts.

Provision will be made, as funds permit, in the next budget for increasing the conservancy establishment in this connection. Meanwhile the sites are swept clean and kept in a sanitary condition with the help of the existing establishment.

For want of funds the promise was not redeemed. However, since the Thurpus living in the pettah have been removed to the site specially set apart for them, there is no need of widening the streets. The expenses are prohibitive, and the proposed acquisition of houses is not to be thought of for sometime to come (*vide* replies to 1 (a) of the same report).

The Sanitary Inspectors will be henceforth consulted in the matter.

The portion of the main road alluded to was cut up by heavy cart-traffic. It is under repairs now. Estimates have been

Inspection Notes.

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iron bridge and the old Chintalapudi road, are badly in need of repair. These are much used by the carts bringing stone for the Gódvári bridge-works, and as the amount realised from these carts does not anything like represent the cost of constantly repairing the roads used by them, it would be justifiable to raise the present fees. The Municipality now possesses its own gravel and metal quarry, and as it has engaged a competent works overseer and has been supplied with a copy of the Department of Public Works rules for the making of roads, there ought to be no further trouble.

3. *Drainage.*—(a) The channel from the well near Kanakama's Chattram has been opened up and repaired and now works satisfactorily.

(b) The Railway authorities were addressed on the subject of the obstruction to the surface drainage of the area between the canal and the line caused by the embankment, but no reply has been received. I understand that the fact of obstruction is denied, and the Municipality would do well to get local engineering advice on the point.

(c) The old depot site near Peddacheruvu has been improved as regards grading. The Burravil Road pool has been filled up, and the filling up of the old boat harbour with canal silt is now being proceeded with.

4. *Water-supply.*—(a) The well sunk in the bund of the Gujavallivari tank is not used, and the water in it is consequently foul-smelling. The well has unfortunately been sunk at an inconvenient distance and is also too small. A conveniently-situated and properly-constructed well would probably be freely used, especially if the water in it were regularly baled out to begin with and until its general use has been established. The steps into the tank should also be removed. A second attempt to deal with this difficulty is worth making in view of the apparent difficulty in getting the mooring place of boats moved to below the supply channel of the tank.

(b) Venkannah's tank has been handed over to the Municipality, and the water is said to be used only for domestic purposes. The water in this tank is apparently as offensive as ever, and its use for any purpose should be forbidden and the tank enclosed. A well on the bank

sanctioned for sanding the old Chintalapudi road, and work will be commenced soon. License fees at Rs. 5 a cart per half year were fixed after full consideration by the Council in the presence of the District Collector. A compromise was arrived at between the Council and the Chief Engineer after many wranglings, and it will be inadvisable to re-open the question. The Council further hears that the term of contract will expire shortly, in which case there will be no necessity for increasing the fees.

The subject will be referred to the Assistant Engineer, Ellore, and steps taken.

The water in the well is only used in the hot season, when the tank runs dry. During the remaining part of the year the tank is freely resorted to, as the well water is brackish. The steps cannot be removed until a sufficient number of wells are dug on the bund, and this will be done as funds become available. The public, as a rule, consider it troublesome to draw water from wells, and there is no guarantee that they will abstain from going into the tank for water, even if wells are sunk, unless some very strict arrangements are made. They are slow to give up their long-acquired habits.

The tank will be closed altogether, if on chemical examination the water is found to be unfit for use.

Inspection Notes.

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(c) The question of changing the mooring place of boats to lower down the canal has been dropped. If the cost of moving the boats will be mainly due to the necessary removal of silt, which will anyhow have to be done sometime or another, the extra cost entailed by the proposal cannot be so great as has been estimated. It would be advisable to have the matter gone into thoroughly, as the Committee which reported on it does not seem to have gone into details as regards the estimated expenditure, and there can be no doubt about the extreme and entirely unnecessary pollution of the canal. All canal water is doubtless exposed to pollution, but this is a different matter from having extensive and concentrated pollution, *e.g.*, that from the general clearing out of a large number of boats after they have discharged their cargo carefully arranged just above the opening of water-supply channels.

(d) The question of a new supply scheme is, I believe, under consideration, and I hope the urgent necessity that exists for improving the water-supply of this town will allow this matter to be pushed forward. The situation of the town is such that the probability that a good supply would be obtained from artesian wells is very great; and as I believe the Railway authorities will shortly be making experiments in this direction at Ellore on a larger scale than any previously attempted and with larger pipes, it would be advisable for the Council to put itself in communication with them on the subject.

5. *Sewerage.*—(a) The Public Works Department has been addressed on the subject of the irrigation channels, but has not replied. Presumably the cost of interfering with these would be large, and as their insanitary condition is due mainly to the admission of sewage into them and to their use, especially in the hot weather, as latrines, the Council might make some attempts to lessen the nuisance arising from these practices.

Chairman's Remarks.

If funds permit, provision will be made in the next budget for another well.

Government will again be addressed on the subject.

The Railway authorities will be addressed.

For the present all the irrigation channels are being cleaned twice a week. If funds permit, provision will be made in the ensuing Budget for a special staff of sweepers.

Inspection Notes.

There seem to be several places in which sewage filters might be constructed so as to deal with the sewage of various neighbourhoods and to discharge in-offensive effluents into the channels, which would thus be rendered useful, and there does not seem to be any reason why a special staff of toties and sweepers should not be organised to remove all night-soil daily from the banks of these channels, the use of inaccessible portions being strictly prohibited or otherwise prevented. The Sanitary Inspector might be directed to send in plans and estimates on these lines.

(b) The Pechegunta has been chosen as the site for the new mutton and fish markets, and money has been allotted to have it filled up and levelled. This is apparently the only site available without considerable expenditure in acquiring a site having to be incurred. If the council cannot afford to do better, special care will have to be taken over the levelling and draining, special attention being given to the area behind a line of backyards along the northern border of the site which contains cesspools and heaps of made soil from accumulated refuse. The site is, however, shut in on all sides by houses, and it would be better to postpone the building of markets till the site of the larger of the present Thurupettahs can be acquired; there are several things more urgently required than markets.

(c) There are 11 cesspools in the town, emptied by one barrel cart worked by one toty. There are also four drain-cleaners, who also work after the cisterns of the public wells and dig night-soil trenches. This staff could be increased with advantage and used as suggested in paragraph 5 (a).

6. *Conservancy.*—(a) The following list shows the conservancy staff employed:—

Ward-peons	5
Private scavenging peons.	11 (8 males and 3 females).
Toties for public latrines.	13
Toties for private latrines.	32
Sweepers	54
Dust-bins, corrugated iron.	10 at Rs. 15.
Rubbish carts, basket	1
Hand carts	2
Wooden night-soil cart	1
Iron night-soil carts	2

Chairman's Remarks.

A few filters will be experimentally tried in the near future.

The Sanitary Inspector will be directed to send in plans, &c., with the help of the overseer.

It is not in contemplation to erect any buildings for a market at present, but the site will be left open for sale of fish. The kunta is now being filled up with sweet earth.

The matter will be considered with the proposals for the next budget.

Inspection Notes.

The number of sweepers employed is the same as in 1897 when the town was last inspected, and consists as then principally of women and children provided with common house brooms. The number of toties also remains the same, provided as then with nothing but baskets and brooms.

(b) *Public latrines.*—Two new corrugated iron latrines have been put up since 1897 and the number is now 19, of which nine are masonry and eight tatty enclosures. The number is still not only inadequate in itself, but made more so by the fact that practically all are mere enclosures and badly attended to. Even in one of the new latrines I found a bucket of filth left in a corner and the cisterns outside are evidently never required. These latrines provide masonry for the seats only, and this seems to be a mistake as the bare spaces inside seem to be the places principally used and are therefore filthy. The enclosure latrines should be done away with as soon as possible; although evidently specially attended to for my inspection, one could not help feeling surprised that anybody should enter them. There are as usual no receptacles, and the filthy basket and broom method is still in use. Three pairs of standard plan latrines properly worked would probably be of more use than all these seventeen enclosures and consequently more economical.

The inefficiency of the conservancy arrangements is further shown by the fact that 11 toties are supposed to look after these 19 latrines and cart away the night-soil to the two depots. At least 26 are needed for this work, of whom 14 should be men instead of three as at present. Each public latrine toty family should live close to the pair of latrines they are in charge of, houses being built for them, and a sufficient number of receptacles, mamootees, sand, &c., should be provided.

(c) *Private Scavenging.*—There are now about 500 houses worked under this system by 13 toties with a profit of about Rs. 200 last year. This sum is, I understand, to be spent in buying more night-soil carts for this work for which hand-carts would be the more suitable, as the lanes are generally narrow and tortuous and the distances are not great.

Chairman's Remarks.

These are the brooms used in this district.
Buckets have also been supplied to them.

At the time of inspection the cart which had paid one visit was expected to return shortly after. The latrines and cisterns were constructed as per standard plan.

Will be attended to as funds permit.

Attempts will be made as far as possible to provide seats and receptacles in the walled enclosures.

The question will be discussed at the next budget meeting.

Inspection Notes.

The number of houses worked cannot be increased without loss of efficiency unless more toties are employed.

Chairman's Remarks.

Whenever necessary extra toties are engaged. Hand-carts will be purchased.

(d) *Rubbish and Night-soil Collection.*—There is a large number of ruinous masonry dust-bins about the town which should be removed, the majority of them being half filled with ashes and very filthy. Several of the corrugated iron dust-bins are also unserviceable. In both cases there is evidently much carelessness on the part of the conservancy staff. The carts are of the ordinary basket type and, as noted in the last report, it is clear that a good deal of refuse must be left unremoved. The provision of wheel-barrows for the smaller streets and the lanes promised in 1897 has not been managed yet, nor have the sweepers been provided with proper street brooms.

These will be gradually displaced by iron bins.

There is nothing to support such a conclusion.

Want of funds was hitherto the excuse. If funds permit, provision will be made in the budget for 1900-1901.

(e) *Rubbish and Night-soil Disposal.*—The Poringi road, old slaughter-house and Peddacheruvu depots have been abolished as recommended. There are now four rubbish depots conveniently situated. No rubbish was sold last year, as good offers could not be got; previously about Rs. 150 had been realised every year, and about Rs. 300 are expected from the next sale. The cinerators recommended in the last report have not been brought, partly for want of funds and partly because ashes could probably not be sold.

One iron cart is said to collect the night-soil of the public latrines, and another and a wooden cart that of the private latrines worked by the Municipality. The arrangement is, however, probably nominal, as I found the wooden cart waiting near a public latrine. This latter should be given up and another iron cart substituted for it. It might be usefully employed in bringing clean dry earth daily for the private latrines. There are two night-soil depots to the north and west of the town. Only Rs. 3 was realised last year from the sale of night-soil to betel garden owners. As is usual where the conservancy arrangements are inefficient, the amount of night-soil brought to the depots is comparatively small.

Will be attended to.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—(a) The new slaughter-house at Peddacheruvu has been patched up and taken over, and the alterations recommended for the old slaughter-house have been carried out.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The most striking feature in each is the inefficiency of the arrangements for cleansing. Both have wells and cisterns but there seem to be no satisfactory means of using either. A picottah should be put up at each, and men employed to fill the cisterns and to work inside with buckets while slaughtering is going on as well as afterwards. A cart should also be provided for the carrying away of the washings which at one slaughter-house seem to be thrown out on to the ground adjacent.

The beef slaughter-house is a mere back-yard. The license should be refused till a platform and cistern have been provided.

In neither of the sheep slaughter-houses is there any arrangement by which the slaughtering of only animals passed as healthy can be ensured.

8. *Markets.*—The three markets are as noted at the last inspection. The yard of the mutton market contains refuse, and one corner outside it is filthy from the spreading of the sewage of a private back-yard close by, while the stalls contain the usual dirty boxes and ropes.

As pointed out in the last inspection report, however, the council is ill-advised in taking up the question of new market buildings when the conservancy arrangements are still so backward.

9. *Registration.*—There is one registrar, the ward peons, etc., being employed in bringing information, as only about one-third of all domestic events are reported and only fifteen prosecutions are recorded for 1898. The following table gives the figures for the last three years:—

Years.	Rate of births per mille of population.	Rate of deaths per mille of population.	Percentage of deaths from							Ratio of deaths of infants under one year per mille of regis- tered births.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.		
1897	29.4	28.3	15.5	..	21.3	14.5	0.7	48.0	184.2	
1898	34.1	24.6	9.8	..	23.4	7.6	1.1	58.1	177.0	
1899 to June 30th	32.7	26.6	..	..	29.4	5.9	1.8	62.9	289.0	

These results show that more attention has been given to registration than in the two preceding years. The infantile mortality is evidently very heavy.

10. *Vaccination.*—The following form shows the results of compulsory infantile vaccination during the year 1898:—

Will be put up.

They are buried in a garden hard by, and thus serve as manure, but are never thrown out. For want of funds extra servants and carts cannot be employed for the present.

The platform has been since constructed and license issued.

The sanitary inspector makes his inspection daily before they are slaughtered.

They are not public markets and are cleaned once a day.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Total births during the two halves of the year 1898.	Of the births entered in column 2 state								
	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time, because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed under medical certificate at the end of the year.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	Rate of successful vaccination to total births per cent.
	Successful in the first instance.	Unsuccessful in the first instance.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
854	352	..	..	..	10	175	210	94. twice entries 13.	41.22

Nearly a fourth of the births have left the town. This seems disproportionately large. Deducting the number of children shown as having left the town and as having died, the number of children vaccinated was 75 per cent. of the residue. This seems fair and contrasts favourably with what it was in 1897.

Of 66 children examined in the streets, twelve were found unprotected, and two marked with small-pox.

11. *Sanitary Administration.*—Apparently some efforts have been made to make sanitary administration more of a reality, but a great deal remains to be done before the council can be said to have realised the importance of cleanliness, and Ellore has still an unenviable reputation for dirt and smells.

Now that the Municipality employs two certificated sanitary inspectors, the council would do well to make special efforts to improve their conservancy arrangements and to increase the conservancy staff and plant. Both the sanitary inspectors are poorly paid, and have no pony allowance; it would probably be better to employ only one well-paid man, and to give him this allowance to enable him to move about quickly and to see that the subordinate staff is really doing its work, if funds for two properly-paid men are not available.

MADRAS,
23rd August 1899.

(Signed)

W. VICKERS, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and
Dy. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 2410-S.

Forwarded.

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

MADRAS,
23rd September 1899.

(Signed)

W. G. KING, C.I.R., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

The subject will be considered at the next budget meeting.

Dis. on C. No. 3079-Rev.

Forwarded through the Head Assistant Collector.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Ag. Collector.

4th October 1899.

N. Dis. Sup. Cur. No. 1416-Rev.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Ellore Municipality.

(Signed) P. KERSHASP,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

6th October 1899.

From P. KERSHASP, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Divisional-officer and the Collector of Gódvári), dated 10th November 1899, R.C. No. 260.

In enclosing an extract from the proceedings of the Municipal Council, Ellore, dated 6th November 1899, I have the honour to return herewith the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, with replies noted therein.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the Town of Ellore, dated 6th November 1899.

Read the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Notes with draft replies.
Approved.

N. Dis. Cur. No. 2183-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) P. KERSHASP,
Head Assistant Collector.

13th November 1899.

Dis. on C. No. 3617-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Ag. Collector.

20th November 1899.

ORDER—No. 1884 M., dated 18th December 1899.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) As suggested in paragraph 1 (a) of the inspection notes, a special report on the removal of the Thurpupettahs should be submitted to Government.

(2) The Government awaits the communication promised in the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 4 (c) of the inspection notes regarding the removal of the mooring place of boats.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.

" Collector of Gódvári.

" Sanitary Board.

" " Commissioner.

" " Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Exd. C. M. Thumbusawmy.

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Government will again be addressed on the subject.

The Railway authorities will be addressed.

For the present all the irrigation channels are being cleaned twice a week. If funds permit, provision will be made in the ensuing Budget for a special staff of sweepers.

Inspection Notes.

There seem to be several places in which sewage filters might be constructed so as to deal with the sewage of various neighbourhoods and to discharge in-offensive effluents into the channels, which would thus be rendered useful, and there does not seem to be any reason why a special staff of toties and sweepers should not be organised to remove all night-soil daily from the banks of these channels, the use of inaccessible portions being strictly prohibited or otherwise prevented. The Sanitary Inspector might be directed to send in plans and estimates on these lines.

(b) The Pechegunta has been chosen as the site for the new mutton and fish markets, and money has been allotted to have it filled up and levelled. This is apparently the only site available without considerable expenditure in acquiring a site having to be incurred. If the council cannot afford to do better, special care will have to be taken over the levelling and draining, special attention being given to the area behind a line of backyards along the northern border of the site which contains cesspools and heaps of made soil from accumulated refuse. The site is, however, shut in on all sides by houses, and it would be better to postpone the building of markets till the site of the larger of the present Thurupettahs can be acquired; there are several things more urgently required than markets.

(c) There are 11 cesspools in the town, emptied by one barrel cart worked by one toty. There are also four drain-cleaners, who also work after the cisterns of the public wells and dig night-soil trenches. This staff could be increased with advantage and used as suggested in paragraph 5 (a).

6. *Conservancy.*—(a) The following list shows the conservancy staff employed:—

Ward-peons	5
Private scavenging peons.	11 (8 males and 3 females).
Toties for public latrines.	13
Toties for private latrines.	32
Sweepers	54
Dust-bins, corrugated iron.	10 at Rs. 15.
Rubbish carts, basket	1
Hand carts	2
Wooden night-soil cart	
Iron night-soil carts	

Chairman's Remarks.

A few filters will be experimentally tried in the near future.

The Sanitary Inspector will be directed to send in plans, &c., with the help of the overseer.

It is not in contemplation to erect any buildings for a market at present, but the site will be left open for sale of fish. The kunta is now being filled up with sweet earth.

The matter will be considered with the proposals for the next budget.

Inspection Notes.

The number of sweepers employed is the same as in 1897 when the town was last inspected, and consists as then principally of women and children provided with common house brooms. The number of toties also remains the same, provided as then with nothing but baskets and brooms.

(b) *Public latrines.*—Two new corrugated iron latrines have been put up since 1897 and the number is now 19, of which nine are masonry and eight tatty enclosures. The number is still not only inadequate in itself, but made more so by the fact that practically all are mere enclosures and badly attended to. Even in one of the new latrines I found a bucket of filth left in a corner and the cisterns outside are evidently never required. These latrines provide masonry for the seats only, and this seems to be a mistake as the bare spaces inside seem to be the places principally used and are therefore filthy. The enclosure latrines should be done away with as soon as possible; although evidently specially attended to for my inspection, one could not help feeling surprised that anybody should enter them. There are as usual no receptacles, and the filthy basket and broom method is still in use. Three pairs of standard plan latrines properly worked would probably be of more use than all these seventeen enclosures and consequently more economical.

The inefficiency of the conservancy arrangements is further shown by the fact that 11 toties are supposed to look after these 19 latrines and cart away the night-soil to the two depots. At least 26 are needed for this work, of whom 14 should be men instead of three as at present. Each public latrine toty family should live close to the pair of latrines they are in charge of, houses being built for them, and a sufficient number of receptacles, mamootes, sand, &c., should be provided.

(c) *Private Scavenging.*—There are now about 500 houses worked under this system by 13 toties with a profit of about Rs. 200 last year. This sum is, I understand, to be spent in buying more night-soil carts for this work for which hand-carts would be the more suitable, as the lanes are generally narrow and tortuous and the distances are not great.

Chairman's Remarks.

These are the brooms used in this district.
Buckets have also been supplied to them.

At the time of inspection the cart which had paid one visit was expected to return shortly after. The latrines and cisterns were constructed as per standard plan.

Will be attended to as funds permit.

Attempts will be made as far as possible to provide seats and receptacles in the walled enclosures.

The question will be discussed at the next budget meeting.

The new slaughter-house at Peddacheruvu has been patched up and taken over, and the alterations recommended for the old slaughter-house have been carried out.

Inspection Notes.

The number of houses worked cannot be increased without loss of efficiency unless more toties are employed.

(d) *Rubbish and Night-soil Collection.*

—There is a large number of ruinous masonry dust-bins about the town which should be removed, the majority of them being half filled with ashes and very filthy. Several of the corrugated iron dust-bins are also unserviceable. In both cases there is evidently much carelessness on the part of the conservancy staff. The carts are of the ordinary basket type and, as noted in the last report, it is clear that a good deal of refuse must be left unremoved. The provision of wheel-barrows for the smaller streets and the lanes promised in 1897 has not been managed yet, nor have the sweepers been provided with proper street brooms.

(e) *Rubbish and Night-soil Disposal.*

—The Poringi road, old slaughter-house and Peddacheruvu depots have been abolished as recommended. There are now four rubbish depots conveniently situated. No rubbish was sold last year, as good offers could not be got; previously about Rs. 150 had been realised every year, and about Rs. 300 are expected from the next sale. The cinerators recommended in the last report have not been brought, partly for want of funds and partly because ashes could probably not be sold.

One iron cart is said to collect the night-soil of the public latrines, and another and a wooden cart that of the private latrines worked by the Municipality. The arrangement is, however, probably nominal, as I found the wooden cart waiting near a public latrine. This latter should be given up and another iron cart substituted for it. It might be usefully employed in bringing clean dry earth daily for the private latrines. There are two night-soil depots to the north and west of the town. Only Rs. 3 was realised last year from the sale of night-soil to betel garden owners. As is usual where the conservancy arrangements are inefficient, the amount of night-soil brought to the depots is comparatively small.

7. *Slaughter-house.*—(a) The new slaughter-house at Peddacheruvu has been patched up and taken over, and the alterations recommended for the old slaughter-house have been carried out.

Chairman's Remarks.

Whenever necessary extra toties are engaged. Hand-carts will be purchased.

These will be gradually displaced by iron bins.

There is nothing to support such a conclusion.

Want of funds was hitherto the excuse. If funds permit, provision will be made in the budget for 1900-1901.

Will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

The most striking feature in each is the inefficiency of the arrangements for cleansing. Both have wells and cisterns but there seem to be no satisfactory means of using either. A picottah should be put up at each, and men employed to fill the cisterns and to work inside with buckets while slaughtering is going on as well as afterwards. A cart should also be provided for the carrying away of the washings which at one slaughter-house seem to be thrown out on to the ground adjacent.

The beef slaughter-house is a mere back-yard. The license should be refused till a platform and cistern have been provided.

In neither of the sheep slaughter-houses is there any arrangement by which the slaughtering of only animals passed as healthy can be ensured.

8. *Markets*.—The three markets are as noted at the last inspection. The yard of the mutton market contains refuse, and one corner outside it is filthy from the spreading of the sewage of a private back-yard close by, while the stalls contain the usual dirty boxes and ropes.

As pointed out in the last inspection report, however, the council is ill-advised in taking up the question of new market buildings when the conservancy arrangements are still so backward.

9. *Registration*.—There is one registrar, the ward peons, etc., being employed in bringing information, as only about one-third of all domestic events are reported and only fifteen prosecutions are recorded for 1898. The following table gives the figures for the last three years:—

Years.	Rate of births per mille of population.	Rate of deaths per mille of population.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year per mille of registered births.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1897	29.4	28.3	15.5	..	21.3	14.5	0.7	48.0	184.2
1898	34.1	24.6	9.8	..	23.4	7.6	1.1	58.1	177.0
1899 to June 30th	32.7	26.6	..	..	29.4	5.9	1.8	62.9	289.0

These results show that more attention has been given to registration than in the two preceding years. The infantile mortality is evidently very heavy.

10. *Vaccination*.—The following form shows the results of compulsory infantile vaccination during the year 1898:—

Will be put up.

They are buried in a garden hard by, and thus serve as manure, but are never thrown out. For want of funds extra servants and carts cannot be employed for the present.

The platform has been since constructed and license issued.

The sanitary inspector makes his inspection daily before they are slaughtered.

They are not public markets and are cleaned once a day.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

Total births during the two halves of the year 1898.	Of the births entered in column 2 state								Rate of successful vaccination to total births per cent.
	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time, because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Number postponed under medical certificate at the end of the year.	Number died.	Number left the town.	Number unaccounted for.	
	Successful in the first instance.	Unsuccessful in the first instance.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
854	352	..	..	..	10	175	210	Remaining 94. Twice entries 13.	41.22

Nearly a fourth of the births have left the town. This seems disproportionately large. Deducting the number of children shown as having left the town and as having died, the number of children vaccinated was 75 per cent. of the residue. This seems fair and contrasts favourably with what it was in 1897.

Of 66 children examined in the streets, twelve were found unprotected, and two marked with small-pox.

11. *Sanitary Administration*.—Apparently some efforts have been made to make sanitary administration more of a reality, but a great deal remains to be done before the council can be said to have realised the importance of cleanliness, and Killore has still an unenviable reputation for dirt and smells.

Now that the Municipality employs two certificated sanitary inspectors, the council would do well to make special efforts to improve their conservancy arrangements and to increase the conservancy staff and plant. Both the sanitary inspectors are poorly paid, and have no pony allowance; it would probably be better to employ only one well-paid man, and to give him this allowance to enable him to move about quickly and to see that the subordinate staff is really doing its work, if funds for two properly-paid men are not available.

MADRAS,
23rd August 1899.

(Signed)

W. VICKERS, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and
Dy. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 2410-S.

Forwarded.

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

MADRAS,
23rd September 1899.

(Signed)

W. G. KING, c.i.e., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

The subject will be considered at the next budget meeting.

Dis. on C. No. 3079-Rev.

Forwarded through the Head Assistant Collector.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Ag. Collector.

4th October 1899.

N. Dis. Sup. Cur. No. 1416-Rev.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Ellore Municipality.

(Signed) P. KERSHASP,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

6th October 1899.

From P. KERSHASP, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Divisional-officer and the Collector of Górávari), dated 10th November 1899, R.C. No. 260.

In enclosing an extract from the proceedings of the Municipal Council, Ellore, dated 6th November 1899, I have the honour to return herewith the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, with replies noted therein.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the Town of Ellore, dated 6th November 1899.

Read the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Notes with draft replies.
Approved.

N. Dis. Cur. No. 2183-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) P. KERSHASP,
Head Assistant Collector.

13th November 1899.

Dis. on C. No. 3617-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Ag. Collector.

20th November 1899.

ORDER—No. 1884 M., dated 18th December 1899.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) As suggested in paragraph 1 (a) of the inspection notes, a special report on the removal of the Thurpupettahs should be submitted to Government.

(2) The Government awaits the communication promised in the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 4 (c) of the inspection notes regarding the removal of the mooring place of boats.

(True Extract.)

for Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.

" Collector of Górávari.

" Sanitary Board.

" " Commissioner.

" " Engineer.

Editors' Table.

Brd. C. M. Thambusawmy.

[L. & M.]

259-1912-98.

Ellore Inspection Notes.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

Current No. 3026 m of 1899, dated 10th November 99 from the Chairman, M.C. Ellore

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

P.S.
ORDER.No. 1884 M.
18/12/99Recorded with the following
remarks:—

(1) As suggested in paragraph 1(a) of the inspection notes, a special report on the removal of the Thurpupettahs should be submitted to Government.

(2) The communication promised in the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 4(c) of the inspection notes regarding the removal of the mooring place of boats, is awaited.

V.B.
14/12/99W.T.
16/12/99

To the Chairman, M.C. Ellore
" Collector of Godavari
" Sanitary Board

10 November 1899

1899

Respectfully with the following
Remarks:
(1) As suggested in paragraph
(a) of the inspection report, a
special report on the removal of
the Superintendent should be sent
to the Government.
(2) The communication pro-
posed in the Chairman's report
on paragraph 4(c) of the inspection
report regarding the removal of
the existing place of work, is
submitted.

1899

Copy sent to Press. 18-12-99
Returned for signature. 23-12-99
Attached in print. 8-1-1900

AGAIN G.O., No. 189 DATED

CURRENT No.

3026m in type

11

INCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ..

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Print in full
- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.

Prof.
1899