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Local & Munl. (189) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1174 M.

DATED 17 8 97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes Recording with remarks, the Deputy San. Commr's — on the Bezwada Municipality

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

KISTNA DISTRICT.

BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected, 21st and 22nd April 1899.

Population as per census of 1891 20,741

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
The town has lately increased somewhat, as several new houses have been or are being built near its northern extremity. Most of this extension seems, however, to be due to the increase in the railway population which has occurred lately.	
The plans, &c., for new houses are not submitted for criticism to the sanitary inspector and this should be done in future, especially as the neighbourhood towards which extension has lately taken place abounds in insanitary sites. Steps should also be taken by the Council to enforce the repair or removal of ruined buildings in the old town. The increase in the Buckinghampet direction seems to be almost at a standstill and there is still overcrowding in the old town as the new suburbs have merely been built for and by new comers.	When applications for building houses are received, they are first sent to ward councillors for opinion and the Council grants permission under section 180 after they are returned by councillors. The works overseer supervises the work. The sanitary inspector will also be ordered to attend to this.
2. *Roads.*—The total length of roads remains the same, viz., 26 miles, of which about 13 are metalled. With the exception of two or three main roads recently specially repaired, the roads are very inferior for a town of this size and importance. The Bazaar street, Brahman street, Sivaliam street and Mogalarayapuram quarry roads are especially bad and should be put in order as soon as possible.	The sanitary inspector has been directed to submit a list of ruinous buildings to take action under section 183.
3. *Drainage.*—Apparently the question of the interception drain between the town and the hill has been shelved since 1895. In addition, the extremely insanitary Kondavagu is in an even worse state	Estimates are prepared for repairing the roads referred to and the work will be put in hand as soon as the estimates are sanctioned.
	This work will be carried out by the Revenue Department along with the Bezwada tank drainage work.

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than usual—due apparently to its being blocked near the railway approach road. On the other hand Rs. 1,000 seem to have been allotted for the drainage of a portion of Buckinghampet into the Ryves canal and this seems a quite unnecessary proceeding considering the special needs of the old town in the matter of drainage and the fact that these needs have been pointed out so frequently. The desirability of seriously considering the question of the drainage of the marshy bed of the old Bezwada tank and of the neighbourhood between this and the Kondavagu and that of an interception drain on the hill is again impressed upon the Council.	This was provided in accordance with orders contained in G.O., Mis. No. 1387 M., dated 17th August 1896.
Removal of Sewage.—The number of cess-pools has risen from 41 to 53, the new ones having been properly designed and constructed though the old ones have been untouched. The contents are removed in seven iron barrel single-animal carts, as usual drawn by painfully small and feeble buffaloes, the rate for which, with driver, has lately been reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 7-8-0 a month. Fees varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 a quarter are charged and Rs. 469 were realised last year for this work. The Council would do well to consider the waste of money that is involved in hiring cheap and useless animals and to make the experiment of purchasing and looking after their own animals. Steps should be taken also to put all existing cess-pools into thorough and sanitary repair and by increasing the number in use to diminish the extensive soil pollution that is going on at present. Some improvement has been effected at the advice of the certificated sanitary inspector by the construction of a sewage filter at the foot of the Forest hill as this saves the carts a long journey over a sandy track. This is however inadequate as it gets no period of rest and at least two and preferably three are required. The sanitary inspector's proposal to acquire two or three acres of land below the filter and to irrigate them with the effluent and commence cultivation merits special attention.	This work is in the hands of the Revenue Department—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 4239, dated 1st November 1898.
	The former salary will again be paid if the driver supplies strong buffaloes. The sanitary inspector has been directed to report on the subject.
	The sanitary inspector has been directed to submit a list of all cess-pools in the town and on receipt of the list, action will be taken immediately under section 209 of the Municipal Act.
	This will be attended to when funds are available.
	The Revenue Department is not prepared to hand over the tank-bed land to the Municipality.
4. *Conservancy.*—One standard pattern corrugated iron latrine has been erected on the bank between the river and the main canal. It is apparently not much used while the bank itself obviously is; a light bridge across the canal opposite the	This latrine was built at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner for the use of boat population and those adjoining the canal. This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
latrine and strictness in protecting the canal bank are required to make this latrine useful to the public of the crowded neighbourhood just opposite. The enormous iron receptacle in the cistern at one end of the latrine can be of very little practical use.	This will be removed if it is found uesless.
The remaining latrines—four masonry and sixteen corrugated iron—are mere enclosures and most objectionable. Those on the lower slopes of the Bezwada hill are particularly important from their position. This is one of the most insanitary parts of, and a standing nuisance to, the town, and carefully-devised arrangements for clearing portions of this neighbourhood of huts and for constructing and working satisfactory latrines on it are as urgently required as when the town was inspected four years ago. The site is practically the only one available for the inhabitants of the western site of the crowded old town; but, as previously pointed out, is a dangerous one unless special pains are taken to intercept storm water, to clear the neighbourhood and to provide a number of properly arranged and equipped latrines with easy and definite approaches and with huts for the sweepers in charge close by. The question of expense could easily be met by taking up a portion of a previously arranged plan year by year and it is high time, now that the bathing ghât is finished, for this matter to be taken in hand.	All the temporary latrines will be removed and replaced by pucca ones gradually at the rate of one for each year. The Municipality has already constructed one and another will be built this year as provision has been made in the budget for 1899–1900.
	The sanitary inspector has been directed to take special care in getting this part of the town cleaned.
	There were already two sheds and they will be put in good order.
Removal of Night-soil.—Four iron night-soil carts have been bought, but three of the old wooden zinc-lined carts are still in use and should be got rid of at the earliest opportunity.	These will be removed and replaced by iron carts as soon as funds permit.
Private Scavenging.—There are about 700 private latrines, of which about 550 are cleaned by the Municipality. As before, most, if not all, are mere sheltered corners of backyards, councillors being apparently as apathetic in this matter as any one else.	Sufficient attention will be paid towards this subject.
The carts used are the property of the ... and judging from the miser- ...pany of the animals hired ...if the Council made ...eir own animals	This will be tried when funds are available.
...s of about ...of the Forest ... an extension ...where there is	This will be done as soon as possible.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
ample room. More care should in future be exercised in the arrangement of the trenches so as not to waste space and in seeing that they are arranged chronologically.	Sanitary inspector has been ordered to be more careful in getting the trenches dug.
There is apparently no demand for the manure, but the cultivation of a crop on this hitherto extremely poor soil would afford a valuable object lesson and be a source of profit. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to specially take this matter in hand.	An application has been received for leasing out this land and it will be given for cultivation.
Rubbish Removal.—The number of iron dust-bins has been increased to 179 and the masonry ones destroyed. Rubbish is removed in fourteen basket double-bullock carts hired at Rs. 12 a cart and the number is to be increased to sixteen. These are not only objectionable but wasteful, as the capacity of each is even nominally only 24 cubic feet, and instead of increasing the number of those in use, already too many, the Council should purchase large wooden covered carts each of which would do the work of two of those in use at present. Considering the nearness of the cinerator and the fact that the population is only about 21,000, seven or eight wooden rubbish carts of the right capacity and pattern, each supplied with a pair of good animals, ought to be enough.	This will be done as soon as possible. Sanitary inspector has been ordered to submit an estimate for one wooden covered cart, and on receipt of the same the Council will see the advisability of procuring them in place of the present ones.
Rubbish Depot.—The old depôt alongside the night-soil depôt has been given up, as a cinerator has been built on the Bezwada side of the Forest hill and on the edge of the tank-bed. This would have been satisfactory as saving a considerable portion of the distance over a somewhat sandy track, were the rubbish regularly burnt and had arrangements been made for properly working the cinerator and removing the ashes, &c. At my inspection, however, I found that the cinerator was merely the starting point of a second depot on the bed of the tank, the abolition of which custom was the object of the further depot. The grating of the cinerator is not in repair. No iron hoes, rakes, &c., have been provided for the cinerator and no arrangements for the disposal of ashes have been made, evidently as there have been no ashes to dispose of. All these matters should be put right immediately; the tank-bed should be cleared at once and the sanitary inspector warned that no rubbish may remain more than twenty-four hours in	This site was selected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna. Sanitary inspector has been directed to see that this will not recur. Sanitary inspector has been ordered to submit an estimate for the articles required. The sanitary inspector has been ordered to attend to these instructions for the future.

Inspection Notes.

the vicinity of the cinerator and that none should be dumped more than fifteen yards from it. The steps of the cinerator should be broadened and taken up higher. As the old depot contains a considerable amount of rubbish from the sale of which only Rs. 53 were realised last year, this rubbish should be dug into the soil and into the night-soil depot alongside, so that the whole area may be cultivated. The ashes should be carted to the night-soil depot and the three zinc-lined filth carts could be advantageously utilised for this work.

5. *Water-supply.*—It is unsatisfactory to note that nothing has been done to improve the Purvala Bhavai which has been reported on so frequently, nor has the well near the new chattram in Buckinghampet been supplied with a basement and drain. The Wynch, Vuppalarivari and Fakeer tekya wells have been improved and a well dug for the scavengers' paracherry. The question of the public water supply scheme has however advanced so far that it will not be long before all these unsatisfactory wells will be done away with.

6. *Chattrams.*—Nothing seems to have been done with regard to the sanitary inadequacy of the private chattrams.

7. *Markets.*—The butcher's row has been improved, stone slabs have been substituted for boxes and a drain has been provided along the front. The latrine close by still remains however and no arrangements for flushing and cleansing the stalls exist. The water in the market well is extremely filthy and is practically unused and the need of the new water scheme is specially obvious here. The rest of the market can scarcely be said to exist, the sellers squatting on the ground.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—A cattle slaughtering place is needed; the sheep yard is very imperfect as there are no arrangements for preventing the reintroduction of rejected animals; there are no flushing arrangements and the slaughter-house itself is altogether unsatisfactory. Practically a completely new slaughter-house will be the only remedy.

9. *Grave-yards and Burning-grounds.*—These remain as before. The burial-ground near the travellers' bungalow is still in use.

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector has been directed to attend to this.

Notice will be issued to the owners to put the well in good order.

The municipal overseer has been ordered to submit an estimate.

Noted.

Sanitary inspector has been ordered to report on this and action will be taken on the merits of each case.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered to attend to this.

Noted.

This will be provided when funds are available.

The sanitary inspector has been directed to report what arrangements are necessary to remove the defects pointed out.

Noted.

Notice will be given to the trustees to stop burying in future.

Inspection Notes.

10. *Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.*—The ward for infectious diseases has been improved and a kitchen and latrine have been provided.

11. *Vaccintion.*—The following table gives the figures for the past five years:—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Number vaccinated	1,745	1,751	1,594	1,347	1,419	389
" " successfully	1,682	1,713	1,482	1,234	985	365
" " under one year	582	571	570	545	526	178
" verified by inspecting officer	1,045	1,219	976	862	928	216
Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

The proportion of unsuccessful cases is very high for 1898. Verification seems to have been more thoroughly and carefully done. The total number of cases vaccinated has increased as compared with last year; but, as about 12 per cent. of 43 children examined in the streets were unprotected and nine cases of small-pox are recorded for 1898, there is still considerable room for improvement. Lymph is bought from Mysore and the instruments and records were correctly kept. The depot at present in use is an old *post-mortem* house on the bank beyond the main canal. A suitable building in a more convenient spot is needed.

Chairman's Remarks.

Noted.

This will be provided along with the new hospital buildings which will be built between two canals.

12. *Registration.*—Two registrars are employed. The following table gives the figures since 1894:—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Deaths from—						
Cholera, total	139	..	1	38	44	..
" under one year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Small-pox, total	3	..	..	..	2	..
" under one year	..	..	..	..	9	..
Fevers, total	98	119	97	94	97	27
" under one year	8	10	6	3	13	..
Bowel complaints, total	42	57	86	71	37	8
" under one year	3	3	12	2	6	..
All other causes, total	233	241	250	279	199	69
" under one year	165	148	170	162	126	39
Total	692	578	622	649	544	143
Total Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

The total births and deaths for 1898, 651 and 544, give rates of 31·3 and 26·2 per mille and indicate that registration is not accurately carried out, and only four

There is only one registrar on Rs. 12 at present.

The registrar has been directed to be more careful in his duties.

Inspection Notes.

prosecutions for failure to notify occurrences were instituted. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to make inquiries for such occurrences as part of his duties while going round the town.

13. *Paddy-husking houses.*—There are about twenty of these in the town, and though this occupation does not come under the heading of offensive trades, the conditions under which the people employed have to work deserve notice. The majority of these places are merely native houses rented for the purpose, though some have special hall-like rooms. All of them are most shamefully overcrowded and insanitary. Each mill needs fifteen people and some of these places (having two mills) employ thirty or more people. The first place inspected consisted of an oblong room about 20′ × 12′ × 10′ high with two or three small cells without windows each 5′ or 6′ square opening into it on each side. The only openings were two doors—front and back—three feet from the back door was a high wall and the space between the wall and the building was the yard in which the people eased themselves. The side cells were, of course, quite dark. In this place were eighteen or nineteen women and a considerable amount of grain and husk. In others there were more up to over thirty. This, however, may be taken as a sample of them, all except that where ordinary native houses were used the arrangements of the rooms varied slightly. The overcrowding, want of fresh air and insanitary conditions behind the houses were practically the same all through. I was informed that in addition to this it is the custom for the proprietors to lock the front doors during the morning and to leave the women in these places all day. Even at half-past seven in the morning with the front doors open, the heat and closeness inside were intense and the state of affairs during the day while these women worked steadily at the mills and at pounding is hardly imaginable.

These places are scattered about the most crowded parts of the town and the conditions under which the work is carried on and the various entirely inadequate back premises are extremely insanitary.

14. *Sanitary administration.*—The staff consists now of—

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered accordingly.

Unless the Municipality has a right to issue a license under section 188 (*h* and *k*) of Act 4 of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1897, the Council can take no action against these mills, and it is therefore requested that sanction may be accorded to authorize the Council to issue licenses for these paddy mills as they are both offensive and dangerous too.

The sanitary inspector is directed to report in what cases sections 207 and 208 can be enforced. On receipt of information necessary action will be taken by the Council to prevent the nuisance pointed out.

Inspection Notes.

1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+10, horse allowance.
5 overseers on Rs. 8 each.
6 peons on „ 6 „
1 maistry on „ 6

For private scavenging also are employed—
1 overseer on Rs. 12.
2 maistries on „ 7 each.
Total staff costing Rs. 158 a month.

The allowance for the sanitary inspector's pony is insufficient—this should be raised to Rs. 15. The number of overseers employed is excessive; they cost Rs. 40 a month which would be better spent on another qualified sanitary inspector. The following would be a more useful and practical staff allowing one peon to every twelve menials:—

	Rs.
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+15	55
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 25+15	40
1 maistry at Rs. 7	7
6 peons at Rs. 6 each ..	36
Total ..	138

Two mounted certificated sanitary inspectors who are made directly responsible for irregularities, one of them specially attending to the conservancy of private latrines amongst his other duties, ought to be able, with the expenditure of a moderate amount of energy and intelligence and with six peons under them, to supervise the work of all the sweepers, &c. There is nothing to be gained by the employment of an intermediate crowd of uneducated low-paid overseers 31 scavengers at Rs. 5 and 36 sweepers at Rs. 6 each are employed. Fourteen of the scavengers work at private latrines with an average of 38 latrines per scavenger, while the remaining seventeen scavengers are left to work after 21 public latrines. There are also two trench-diggers at Rs. 6 each and two cinerator workmen at Rs. 6 each. Rs. 12 a month for two or three trenches daily is probably unnecessary, while the cinerator workmen have evidently not been earning their pay.

It is satisfactory to note the fact that a period of improvement in sanitary matters has at length begun; but it is clear that a considerable amount yet remains to be

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be considered at the next budget meeting.

The subject of dispensing with the services of the sanitary overseers and employing another certificated sanitary inspector in their stead was once decided by the Council to be dropped and the Government has agreed in the opinion expressed by the Council.

The sanitary inspector reports that the soil where the trenches are to be dug is hard and there should be two men. This will be checked, and if it is found unnecessary to keep two men one will be removed shortly.

Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
done, especially in the matter of conservancy arrangements—an important point in the case of a town situated as Bezwada is.	

(Signed) W. VICKERS, M.B., Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

MADRAS,
16*th May* 1899.

No. 544-V.

Forwarded.

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

EGMORE,
17*th May* 1899.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Dis. No. 358.

Forwarded.

2. The proposal to build a light/bridge across the main canal seems preposterous.

13*th July* 1899.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 1174 M., dated 17th August 1899.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The Municipal Council's proposal to issue licenses under section 188 of the District Municipalities Act for the sites occupied by the paddy mills, referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 13 of the inspection notes, should form the subject of a separate communication.

(2) The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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The carts used are the property of the Municipality, and judging from the miserable condition of many of the animals hired it would be as well if the Council made arrangements to have their own animals also.

Night-soil Depot consists of about 5 acres on the further side of the Forest hill. It is nearly full and an extension should be made to the east where there is

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be removed if it is found uesless.

All the temporary latrines will be removed and replaced by pucca ones gradually at the rate of one for each year. The Municipality has already constructed one and another will be built this year as provision has been made in the budget for 1899–1900.

The sanitary inspector has been directed to take special care in getting this part of the town cleaned.

There were already two sheds and they will be put in good order.

These will be removed and replaced by iron carts as soon as funds permit.

Sufficient attention will be paid towards this subject.

This will be tried when funds are available.

This will be done as soon as possible.

Inspection Notes.

ample room. More care should in future be exercised in the arrangement of the trenches so as not to waste space and in seeing that they are arranged chronologically.

There is apparently no demand for the manure, but the cultivation of a crop on this hitherto extremely poor soil would afford a valuable object lesson and be a source of profit. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to specially take this matter in hand.

Rubbish Removal.—The number of iron dust-bins has been increased to 179 and the masonry ones destroyed. Rubbish is removed in fourteen basket double-bullock carts hired at Rs. 12 a cart and the number is to be increased to sixteen. These are not only objectionable but wasteful, as the capacity of each is even nominally only 24 cubic feet, and instead of increasing the number of those in use, already too many, the Council should purchase large wooden covered carts each of which would do the work of two of those in use at present. Considering the nearness of the cinerator and the fact that the population is only about 21,000, seven or eight wooden rubbish carts of the right capacity and pattern, each supplied with a pair of good animals, ought to be enough.

Rubbish Depot.—The old depôt alongside the night-soil depôt has been given up, as a cinerator has been built on the Bezwada side of the Forest hill and on the edge of the tank-bed. This would have been satisfactory as saving a considerable portion of the distance over a somewhat sandy track, were the rubbish regularly burnt and had arrangements been made for properly working the cinerator and removing the ashes, &c. At my inspection, however, I found that the cinerator was merely the starting point of a second depot on the bed of the tank, the abolition of which custom was the object of the further depot. The grating of the cinerator is not in repair. No iron hoes, rakes, &c., have been provided for the cinerator and no arrangements for the disposal of ashes have been made, evidently as there have been no ashes to dispose of. All these matters should be put right immediately; the tank-bed should be cleared at once and the sanitary inspector warned that no rubbish may remain more than twenty-four hours in

Chairman's Remarks.

Sanitary inspector has been ordered to be more careful in getting the trenches dug.

An application has been received for leasing out this land and it will be given for cultivation.

This will be done as soon as possible.

Sanitary inspector has been ordered to submit an estimate for one wooden covered cart, and on receipt of the same the Council will see the advisability of procuring them in place of the present ones.

This site was selected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna.

Sanitary inspector has been directed to see that this will not recur.

Sanitary inspector has been ordered to submit an estimate for the articles required.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered to attend to these instructions for the future.

Inspection Notes.

the vicinity of the cinerator and that none should be dumped more than fifteen yards from it. The steps of the cinerator should be broadened and taken up higher. As the old depot contains a considerable amount of rubbish from the sale of which only Rs. 53 were realised last year, this rubbish should be dug into the soil and into the night-soil depot alongside, so that the whole area may be cultivated. The ashes should be carted to the night-soil depot and the three zinc-lined filth carts could be advantageously utilised for this work.

5. *Water-supply.*—It is unsatisfactory to note that nothing has been done to improve the Purvala Bhavai which has been reported on so frequently, nor has the well near the new chattram in Buckinghampet been supplied with a basement and drain. The Wynch, Vuppalarivari and Fakeer tekya wells have been improved and a well dug for the scavengers' paracherry. The question of the public water supply scheme has however advanced so far that it will not be long before all these unsatisfactory wells will be done away with.

6. *Chattrams.*—Nothing seems to have been done with regard to the sanitary inadequacy of the private chattrams.

7. *Markets.*—The butcher's row has been improved, stone slabs have been substituted for boxes and a drain has been provided along the front. The latrine close by still remains however and no arrangements for flushing and cleansing the stalls exist. The water in the market well is extremely filthy and is practically unused and the need of the new water scheme is specially obvious here. The rest of the market can scarcely be said to exist, the sellers squatting on the ground.

8. *Slaughter-house.*—A cattle slaughtering place is needed; the sheep yard is very imperfect as there are no arrangements for preventing the reintroduction of rejected animals; there are no flushing arrangements and the slaughter-house itself is altogether unsatisfactory. Practically a completely new slaughter-house will be the only remedy.

9. *Grave-yards and Burning-grounds.*—These remain as before. The burial-ground near the travellers' bungalow is still in use.

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector has been directed to attend to this.

Notice will be issued to the owners to put the well in good order.

The municipal overseer has been ordered to submit an estimate.

Noted.

Sanitary inspector has been ordered to report on this and action will be taken on the merits of each case.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered to attend to this.

Noted.

This will be provided when funds are available.

The sanitary inspector has been directed to report what arrangements are necessary to remove the defects pointed out.

Noted.

Notice will be given to the trustees to stop burying in future.

Inspection Notes.

10. *Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.*—The ward for infectious diseases has been improved and a kitchen and latrine have been provided.

11. *Vaccintion.*—The following table gives the figures for the past five years:—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Number vaccinated	1,745	1,751	1,594	1,347	1,419	389
,, ,, successfully	1,682	1,713	1,482	1,234	985	365
,, ,, under one year	582	571	570	545	526	178
,, verified by inspecting officer	1,045	1,219	976	862	923	216
Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

The proportion of unsuccessful cases is very high for 1898. Verification seems to have been more thoroughly and carefully done. The total number of cases vaccinated has increased as compared with last year; but, as about 12 per cent. of 43 children examined in the streets were unprotected and nine cases of small-pox are recorded for 1898, there is still considerable room for improvement. Lymph is bought from Mysore and the instruments and records were correctly kept. The depot at present in use is an old *post-mortem* house on the bank beyond the main canal. A suitable building in a more convenient spot is needed.

Noted.

This will be provided along with the new hospital buildings which will be built between two canals.

12. *Registration.*—Two registrars are employed. The following table gives the figures since 1894:—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Deaths from—						
Cholera, total	139	..	1	38	44	..
,, under one year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Small-pox, total	3	..	..	..	9	..
,, under one year	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fevers, total	98	119	97	94	97	27
,, under one year	8	10	6	3	13	..
Bowel complaints, total	42	57	86	71	37	8
,, under one year	3	3	12	2	6	..
All other causes, total	233	241	250	279	199	69
,, under one year	165	148	170	162	136	39
Total	692	678	622	649	544	143
Total Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

There is only one registrar on Rs. 12 at present.

The total births and deaths for 1898, 651 and 544, give rates of 31·3 and 26·2 per mille and indicate that registration is not accurately carried out, and only four

The registrar has been directed to be more careful in his duties.

Inspection Notes.

prosecutions for failure to notify occurrences were instituted. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to make inquiries for such occurrences as part of his duties while going round the town.

13. *Paddy-husking houses.*—There are about twenty of these in the town, and though this occupation does not come under the heading of offensive trades, the conditions under which the people employed have to work deserve notice. The majority of these places are merely native houses rented for the purpose, though some have special hall-like rooms. All of them are most shamefully overcrowded and insanitary. Each mill needs fifteen people and some of these places (having two mills) employ thirty or more people. The first place inspected consisted of an oblong room about 20′ × 12′ × 10′ high with two or three small cells without windows each 5′ or 6′ square opening into it on each side. The only openings were two doors—front and back—three feet from the back door was a high wall and the space between the wall and the building was the yard in which the people eased themselves. The side cells were, of course, quite dark. In this place were eighteen or nineteen women and a considerable amount of grain and husk. In others there were more up to over thirty. This, however, may be taken as a sample of them, all except that where ordinary native houses were used the arrangements of the rooms varied slightly. The overcrowding, want of fresh air and insanitary conditions behind the houses were practically the same all through. I was informed that in addition to this it is the custom for the proprietors to lock the front doors during the morning and to leave the women in these places all day. Even at half-past seven in the morning with the front doors open, the heat and closeness inside were intense and the state of affairs during the day while these women worked steadily at the mills and at pounding is hardly imaginable.

These places are scattered about the most crowded parts of the town and the conditions under which the work is carried on and the various entirely inadequate back premises are extremely insanitary.

14. *Sanitary administration.*—The staff consists now of—

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered accordingly.

Unless the Municipality has a right to issue a license under section 188 (*h* and *k*) of Act 4 of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1897, the Council can take no action against these mills, and it is therefore requested that sanction may be accorded to authorize the Council to issue licenses for these paddy mills as they are both offensive and dangerous too.

The sanitary inspector is directed to report in what cases sections 207 and 208 can be enforced. On receipt of information necessary action will be taken by the Council to prevent the nuisance pointed out.

Inspection Notes.

1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+10, horse allowance.
5 overseers on Rs. 8 each.
6 peons on " 6 "
1 maistry on " 6

For private scavenging also are employed—
1 overseer on Rs. 12.
2 maistries on " 7 each.
Total staff costing Rs. 158 a month.

The allowance for the sanitary inspector's pony is insufficient—this should be raised to Rs. 15. The number of overseers employed is excessive; they cost Rs. 40 a month which would be better spent on another qualified sanitary inspector. The following would be a more useful and practical staff allowing one peon to every twelve menials:—

	Rs.
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+15	55
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 25+15	40
1 maistry at Rs. 7	7
6 peons at Rs. 6 each ..	36
Total ..	138

Two mounted certificated sanitary inspectors who are made directly responsible for irregularities, one of them specially attending to the conservancy of private latrines amongst his other duties, ought to be able, with the expenditure of a moderate amount of energy and intelligence and with six peons under them, to supervise the work of all the sweepers, &c. There is nothing to be gained by the employment of an intermediate crowd of uneducated low-paid overseers 31 scavengers at Rs. 5 and 36 sweepers at Rs. 6 each are employed. Fourteen of the scavengers work at private latrines with an average of 38 latrines per scavenger, while the remaining seventeen scavengers are left to work after 21 public latrines. There are also two trench-diggers at Rs. 6 each and two cinerator workmen at Rs. 6 each. Rs. 12 a month for two or three trenches daily is probably unnecessary, while the cinerator workmen have evidently not been earning their pay.

It is satisfactory to note the fact that a period of improvement in sanitary matters has at length begun; but it is clear that a considerable amount yet remains to be

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be considered at the next budget meeting.

The subject of dispensing with the services of the sanitary overseers and employing another certificated sanitary inspector in their stead was once decided by the Council to be dropped and the Government has agreed in the opinion expressed by the Council.

The sanitary inspector reports that the soil where the trenches are to be dug is hard and there should be two men. This will be checked, and if it is found unnecessary to keep two men one will be removed shortly.

Noted.

Inspection Notes. Chairman's Remarks.

done, especially in the matter of conservancy arrangements—an important point in the case of a town situated as Bezwada is.

(Signed) W. VICKERS, M.B., Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

MADRAS,
16*th May* 1899.

No. 544-V.

Forwarded.

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

EGMORE,
17*th May* 1899.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 1174 M., dated 17th August 1899.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The Municipal Council's proposal to issue licenses under section 188 of the District Municipalities Act for the sites occupied by the paddy mills, referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 13 of the inspection notes, should form the subject of a separate communication.

(2) The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

Government {1899} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1174 M., 17th August 1899.

AUGUST.

Inspection Notes.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

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

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Bezwada Municipality.

Inspected, 21st and 22nd April 1899.

Population as per census of 1891 20,741

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
The town has lately increased somewhat, as several new houses have been or are being built near its northern extremity. Most of this extension seems, however, to be due to the increase in the railway population which has occurred lately.	
The plans, &c., for new houses are not submitted for criticism to the sanitary inspector and this should be done in future, especially as the neighbourhood towards which extension has lately taken place abounds in insanitary sites. Steps should also be taken by the Council to enforce the repair or removal of ruined buildings in the old town. The increase in the Buckinghampet direction seems to be almost at a standstill and there is still overcrowding in the old town as the new suburbs have merely been built for and by new comers.	When applications for building houses are received, they are first sent to ward councillors for opinion and the Council grants permission under section 180 after they are returned by councillors. The works overseer supervises the work. The sanitary inspector will also be ordered to attend to this.
2. *Roads.*—The total length of roads remains the same, viz., 26 miles, of which about 13 are metalled. With the exception of two or three main roads recently specially repaired, the roads are very inferior for a town of this size and importance. The Bazaar street, Brahman street, Sivaliam street and Mogalarayapuram quarry roads are especially bad and should be put in order as soon as possible.	The sanitary inspector has been directed to submit a list of ruinous buildings to take action under section 183.
3. *Drainage.*—Apparently the question of the interception drain between the town and the hill has been shelved since 1895. In addition, the extremely insanitary Kondavagu is in an even worse state	Estimates are prepared for repairing the roads referred to and the work will be put in hand as soon as the estimates are sanctioned.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
than usual—due apparently to its being blocked near the railway approach road. On the other hand Rs. 1,000 seem to have been allotted for the drainage of a portion of Buckinghampet into the Ryves canal and this seems a quite unnecessary proceeding considering the special needs of the old town in the matter of drainage and the fact that these needs have been pointed out so frequently. The desirability of seriously considering the question of the drainage of the marshy bed of the old Bezwada tank and of the neighbourhood between this and the Kondavagu and that of an interception drain on the hill is again impressed upon the Council.	This work will be carried out by the Revenue Department along with the Bezwada tank drainage work.
Removal of Sewage.—The number of cess-pools has risen from 41 to 53, the new ones having been properly designed and constructed though the old ones have been untouched. The contents are removed in seven iron barrel single-animal carts, as usual drawn by painfully small and feeble buffaloes, the rate for which, with driver, has lately been reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 7-8-0 a month. Fees varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 a quarter are charged and Rs. 469 were realised last year for this work. The Council would do well to consider the waste of money that is involved in hiring cheap and useless animals and to make the experiment of purchasing and looking after their own animals. Steps should be taken also to put all existing cess-pools into thorough and sanitary repair and by increasing the number in use to diminish the extensive soil pollution that is going on at present. Some improvement has been effected at the advice of the certificated sanitary inspector by the construction of a sewage filter at the foot of the Forest hill as this saves the carts a long journey over a sandy track. This is however inadequate as it gets no period of rest and at least two and preferably three are required. The sanitary inspector's proposal to acquire two or three acres of land below the filter and to irrigate them with the effluent and commence cultivation merits special attention.	This work is in the hands of the Revenue Department—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 4239, dated 1st November 1898.
4. *Conservancy.*—One standard pattern corrugated iron latrine has been erected on the bank between the river and the main canal. It is apparently not much used while the bank itself obviously is; a light bridge across the canal opposite the	The former salary will again be paid if the driver supplies strong buffaloes. The sanitary inspector has been directed to report on the subject. The sanitary inspector has been directed to submit a list of all cess-pools in the town and on receipt of the list, action will be taken immediately under section 209 of the Municipal Act. This will be attended to when funds are available. The Revenue Department is not prepared to hand over the tank-bed land to the Municipality. This latrine was built at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner for the use of boat population and those adjoining the canal. This will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
latrine and strictness in protecting the canal bank are required to make this latrine useful to the public of the crowded neighbourhood just opposite. The enormous iron receptacle in the cistern at one end of the latrine can be of very little practical use.	This will be removed if it is found uesless.
The remaining latrines—four masonry and sixteen corrugated iron—are mere enclosures and most objectionable. Those on the lower slopes of the Bezwada hill are particularly important from their position. This is one of the most insanitary parts of, and a standing nuisance to, the town, and carefully-devised arrangements for clearing portions of this neighbourhood of huts and for constructing and working satisfactory latrines on it are as urgently required as when the town was inspected four years ago. The site is practically the only one available for the inhabitants of the western site of the crowded old town; but, as previously pointed out, is a dangerous one unless special pains are taken to intercept storm water, to clear the neighbourhood and to provide a number of properly arranged and equipped latrines with easy and definite approaches and with huts for the sweepers in charge close by. The question of expense could easily be met by taking up a portion of a previously arranged plan year by year and it is high time, now that the bathing ghât is finished, for this matter to be taken in hand.	All the temporary latrines will be removed and replaced by pucca ones gradually at the rate of one for each year. The Municipality has already constructed one and another will be built this year as provision has been made in the budget for 1899–1900.
	The sanitary inspector has been directed to take special care in getting this part of the town cleaned.
	There were already two sheds and they will be put in good order.
Removal of Night-soil.—Four iron night-soil carts have been bought, but three of the old wooden zinc-lined carts are still in use and should be got rid of at the earliest opportunity.	These will be removed and replaced by iron carts as soon as funds permit.
Private Scavenging.—There are about 700 private latrines, of which about 550 are cleaned by the Municipality. As before, most, if not all, are mere sheltered corners of backyards, councillors being apparently as apathetic in this matter as any one else.	Sufficient attention will be paid towards this subject.
The carts used are the property of the Municipality, and judging from the miserable condition of many of the animals hired it would be as well if the Council made arrangements to have their own animals also.	This will be tried when funds are available.
Night-soil Depot consists of about 5 acres on the further side of the Forest hill. It is nearly full and an extension should be made to the east where there is	This will be done as soon as possible.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
ample room. More care should in future be exercised in the arrangement of the trenches so as not to waste space and in seeing that they are arranged chronologically.	Sanitary inspector has been ordered to be more careful in getting the trenches dug.
There is apparently no demand for the manure, but the cultivation of a crop on this hitherto extremely poor soil would afford a valuable object lesson and be a source of profit. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to specially take this matter in hand.	An application has been received for leasing out this land and it will be given for cultivation.
Rubbish Removal.—The number of iron dust-bins has been increased to 179 and the masonry ones destroyed. Rubbish is removed in fourteen basket double-bullock carts hired at Rs. 12 a cart and the number is to be increased to sixteen. These are not only objectionable but wasteful, as the capacity of each is even nominally only 24 cubic feet, and instead of increasing the number of those in use, already too many, the Council should purchase large wooden covered carts each of which would do the work of two of those in use at present. Considering the nearness of the cinerator and the fact that the population is only about 21,000, seven or eight [illegible] rubbish carts of the right construction wooden [illegible] supplied with a [illegible] capacity and pattern, each [illegible] enough pair of good animals, ought to [illegible]	This will be done as soon as possible.
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	Sanitary inspector has been directed to see that this will not recur.
	Sanitary inspector has been ordered to submit an estimate for the articles required.
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Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
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Removal of Ni[illegible] soil carts [illegible] the ol[illegible]	Noted.
[illegible]*laughter-house.*—A cattle slaughter-[illegible] place is needed; the sheep yard is very [illegible]perfect as there are no arrangements for preventing the reintroduction of rejected animals; there are no flushing arrangements and the slaughter-house itself is altogether unsatisfactory. Practically a completely new slaughter-house will be the only remedy.	This will be provided when funds are available. The sanitary inspector has been directed to report what arrangements are necessary to remove the defects pointed out.
9. *Grave-yards and Burning-grounds.*—These remain as before.	Noted.
The burial-ground near the travellers' bungalow is still in use.	Notice will be given to the trustees to stop burying in future.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
ample room. More care should in future be exercised in the arrangement of the trenches so as not to waste space and in seeing that they are arranged chronologically.	Sanitary inspector has been ordered to be more careful in getting the trenches dug.
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12. *Registration.*—Two [illegible] employed. The following ta[illegible]ng- the figures since 1894:—	[illegible]as selected by the District [illegible]tary Officer, Kistna.

—	1894.				
Deaths from—					
Cholera, total	139	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, under one year	1	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small-pox, total	3	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, under one year	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fevers, total	98	119	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, under one year	8	10	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowel complaints, total	42	57	86	7[illegible]	[illegible]
,, under one year	3	3	12	2	[illegible]
All other causes, total	233	241	250	279	[illegible]
,, under one year	165	148	170	162	[illegible]
Total	692	578	622	649	54[illegible]
Total Births	630	696	630	669	651

[illegible]directed to

The total births and deaths for 1898, 651 and 544, give rates of 31·3 and 26·2 per mille and indicate that registration is not accurately carried out, and only four	The registrar has been directed to be more careful in his duties.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
the vicinity of the cinerator and that none should be dumped more than fifteen yards from it. The steps of the cinerator should be broadened and taken up higher. As the old depot contains a considerable amount of rubbish from the sale of which only Rs. 53 were realised last year, this rubbish should be dug into the soil and into the night-soil depot alongside, so that the whole area may be cultivated. The ashes should be carted to the night-soil depot and the three zinc-lined filth carts could be advantageously utilised for this work.	
5. *Water-supply.*—It is unsatisfactory to note that nothing has been done to improve the Purvala Bhavai which has been reported on so frequently, nor has the well near the new chattram in Buckinghampet been supplied with a basement and drain. The Wynch, Vuppalarivari and Fakeer tekya wells have been improved and a well dug for the scavengers' paracherry. The question of the public water-supply scheme has however advanced so far that it will not be long before all these unsatisfactory wells will be done away with.	The sanitary inspector has been directed to attend to this.
6. *Chattrams.*—Nothing seems to have been done with regard to the sanitary inadequacy of the private chattrams.	Notice will be issued to the owners to put the well in good order.
7. *Markets.*—The butcher's row has been improved, stone slabs have been substituted for boxes and a drain has been provided along the front. The latrine close by still remains however and cleans- no arrangements for flushing the water in the ing the stalls exist. The ely filthy and is market well is extremely and the need of the practically unused so is specially obvious new water scheme. If the market can scarcely here. The rest exist, the sellers squatting on be said to the ground.	The municipal overseer has been ordered to submit an estimate.
8. *Slaughter-house.*—A cattle slaughter-place is needed; the sheep yard is very imperfect as there are no arrangements for preventing the reintroduction of rejected animals; there are no flushing arrangements and the slaughter-house itself is altogether unsatisfactory. Practically a completely new slaughter-house will be the only remedy.	Noted.
9. *Grave-yards and Burning-grounds.*—These remain as before. The burial-ground near the travellers' bungalow is still in use.	Sanitary inspector has been ordered to report on this and action will be taken on the merits of each case.
	The sanitary inspector has been ordered to attend to this.
	Noted.
	This will be provided when funds are available.
	The sanitary inspector has been directed to report what arrangements are necessary to remove the defects pointed out.
	Noted.
	Notice will be given to the trustees to stop burying in future.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
10. *Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.*—The ward for infectious diseases has been improved and a kitchen and latrine have been provided.	
11. *Vaccintion.*—The following table gives the figures for the past five years:—	

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Number vaccinated	1,745	1,751	1,594	1,347	1,419	389
" " successfully	1,682	1,713	1,482	1,234	985	365
" " under one year	582	571	570	545	526	178
" verified by inspecting officer	1,045	1,219	976	862	923	216
Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

The proportion of unsuccessful cases is very high for 1898. Verification seems to have been more thoroughly and carefully done. The total number of cases vaccinated has increased as compared with last year; but, as about 12 per cent. of 43 children examined in the streets were unprotected and nine cases of small-pox are recorded for 1898, there is still considerable room for improvement. Lymph is bought from Mysore and the instruments and records were correctly kept. The depot at present in use is an old *post-mortem* house on the bank beyond the main canal. A suitable building in a more convenient spot is needed.	Noted.
12. *Registration.*—Two registrars are employed. The following table gives the figures since 1894:—	This will be provided along with the new hospital buildings which will be built between two canals.

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899 to date (17th April 1899).
Deaths from—						
Cholera, total	139	..	1	38	44	..
" under one year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Small-pox, total	3	..	..	..	9	..
" under one year	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fevers, total	98	119	97	94	97	27
" under one year	8	10	6	3	13	..
Bowel complaints, total	42	57	86	71	37	8
" under one year	3	3	12	2	6	..
All other causes, total	233	241	250	279	199	69
" under one year	165	148	170	162	136	39
Total	692	578	622	649	544	143
Total Births	630	696	630	669	651	214

The total births and deaths for 1898, 651 and 544, give rates of 31·3 and 26·2 per mille and indicate that registration is not accurately carried out, and only four	The registrar has been directed to be more careful in his duties.

Inspection Notes.

prosecutions for failure to notify occurrences were instituted. The sanitary inspector should be instructed to make inquiries for such occurrences as part of his duties while going round the town.

13. *Paddy-husking houses.*—There are about twenty of these in the town, and though this occupation does not come under the heading of offensive trades, the conditions under which the people employed have to work deserve notice. The majority of these places are merely native houses rented for the purpose, though some have special hall-like rooms. All of them are most shamefully overcrowded and insanitary. Each mill needs fifteen people and some of these places (having two mills) employ thirty or more people. The first place inspected consisted of an oblong room about 20′ × 12′ × 10′ high with two or three small cells without windows each 5′ or 6′ square opening into it on each side. The only openings were two doors—front and back—three feet from the back door was a high wall and the space between the wall and the building was the yard in which the people eased themselves. The side cells were, of course, quite dark. In this place were eighteen or nineteen women and a considerable amount of grain and husk. In others there were more up to over thirty. This, however, may be taken as a sample of them, all except that where ordinary native houses were used the arrangements of the rooms varied slightly. The overcrowding, want of fresh air and insanitary conditions behind the houses were practically the same all through. I was informed that in addition to this it is the custom for the proprietors to lock the front doors during the morning and to leave the women in these places all day. Even at half-past seven in the morning with the front doors open, the heat and closeness inside were intense and the state of affairs during the day while these women worked steadily at the mills and at pounding is hardly imaginable.

These places are scattered about the most crowded parts of the town and the conditions under which the work is carried on and the various entirely inadequate back premises are extremely insanitary.

14. *Sanitary administration.*—The staff consists now of—

Chairman's Remarks.

The sanitary inspector has been ordered accordingly.

Unless the Municipality has a right to issue a license under section 188 (*h* and *k*) of Act 4 of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1897, the Council can take no action against these mills, and it is therefore requested that sanction may be accorded to authorize the Council to issue licenses for these paddy mills as they are both offensive and dangerous too.

The sanitary inspector is directed to report in what cases sections 207 and 208 can be enforced. On receipt of information necessary action will be taken by the Council to prevent the nuisance pointed out.

Inspection Notes.

1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+10, horse allowance.
5 overseers on Rs. 8 each.
6 peons on " 6 "
1 maistry on " 6

For private scavenging also are employed—
1 overseer on Rs. 12.
2 maistries on " 7 each.

Total staff costing Rs. 158 a month.

The allowance for the sanitary inspector's pony is insufficient—this should be raised to Rs. 15. The number of overseers employed is excessive; they cost Rs. 40 a month which would be better spent on another qualified sanitary inspector. The following would be a more useful and practical staff allowing one peon to every twelve menials:—

	Rs.
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 40+15	55
1 certificated sanitary inspector on Rs. 25+15	40
1 maistry at Rs. 7	7
6 peons at Rs. 6 each ..	36
Total ..	138

Two mounted certificated sanitary inspectors who are made directly responsible for irregularities, one of them specially attending to the conservancy of private latrines amongst his other duties, ought to be able, with the expenditure of a moderate amount of energy and intelligence and with six peons under them, to supervise the work of all the sweepers, &c. There is nothing to be gained by the employment of an intermediate crowd of uneducated low-paid overseers 31 scavengers at Rs. 5 and 36 sweepers at Rs. 6 each are employed. Fourteen of the scavengers work at private latrines with an average of 38 latrines per scavenger, while the remaining seventeen scavengers are left to work after 21 public latrines. There are also two trench-diggers at Rs. 6 each and two cinerator workmen at Rs. 6 each. Rs. 12 a month for two or three trenches daily is probably unnecessary, while the cinerator workmen have evidently not been earning their pay.

It is satisfactory to note the fact that a period of improvement in sanitary matters has at length begun; but it is clear that a considerable amount yet remains to be

Chairman's Remarks.

This will be considered at the next budget meeting.

The subject of dispensing with the services of the sanitary overseers and employing another certificated sanitary inspector in their stead was once decided by the Council to be dropped and the Government has agreed in the opinion expressed by the Council.

The sanitary inspector reports that the soil where the trenches are to be dug is hard and there should be two men. This will be checked, and if it is found unnecessary to keep two men one will be removed shortly.

Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
done, especially in the matter of conservancy arrangements—an important point in the case of a town situated as Bezwada is.	

(Signed) W. VICKERS, M.B., Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

MADRAS,
16*th May* 1899.

No. 544-V.

Forwarded.

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

EGMORE,
17*th May* 1899.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 1174 M., dated 17th August 1899.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The Municipal Council's proposal to issue licenses under section 188 of the District Municipalities Act for the sites occupied by the paddy mills, referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 13 of the inspection notes, should form the subject of a separate communication.

(2) The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraph 2 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

[L. & 25]
590—19-12-08.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No 1896 M.

SUBJECT. Inspection Notes—Bezwada.

Dest

P.S.

ORDER. No. 1174 M dt 17.8.99

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1). The Council's proposal to issue licenses under section 188 of the Act for the paddy mills referred to by the Chairman in his remarks on paragraph 13 of the inspection notes should form the subject of a separate Communication.

(2). The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraph 2 of his Endorsement.

VR
12/8/99

To. The Chairman M.C. Bezwada. 1
" Coll. of Kistna 1
" Sanitary Commr. 1
" Engr. 1
" Board 1
Editor's Table.

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