New No. Sectt. I (i)-1—Old No. M.R.O. 1—10,006—10-6-63.

(1) Number of pages 26

(2) Date of repair 18-7-1974

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

L & M. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 653 (M) ~~Press~~ Mis.
~~B.P. No.~~

Dated 15-5-1893 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

Vizagapatam District
Vizianagram Municipality

Inspected 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th March 1893.

Population per census of { 1881 – 22577
1891 – 30881

Since 1881 there has been a very large increase both in the population and in the populated area of the town. There is no great over crowding of houses in any part, and the average number of persons to each house is only 4·7. It is an excellent town in many ways; and there is suitable ground to the N. and E. for still further extension. Unfortunately the final destination of nearly all the sewage discharged by the main drains is the drinking-water supply. No doubt many years ago the surroundings and catchment areas of the Pedda Cheruvu and Ayya Koneru were fairly satisfactory. Now these reservoirs are bordered by habitations and their feeding channels are to a great extent town sewers.

It is perhaps fortunate that the present system of town drains does not work as it was intended it should. The street drains are so roughly made - the levels are so faulty and the blocking by silt so frequent that practically only a small proportion of the sewage escapes from the main drains; most of it finds its way into the soil of the town. During heavy rain the two principal drinking water supplies receive the washings of the town. As an illustration of the deplorable state into which affairs have drifted, I may mention that in May 1892, the Deputy Magistrate called upon the Manager of the Vizianagram Samasthanam to remove the obnoxious silt from the Pedda Cheruvu as this silt gave rise to very offensive odours and was a danger to life and health. The Pedda Cheruvu is the property of H. H. the Maharajah, but is freely used by the Public both for drinking and bathing purposes. The authorities apparently wish to make the Samasthanam responsible for a state of affairs which they themselves have brought about. The town is clearly in a very critical state, and I am convinced that if

the drainage of Vizianagram is not speedily attended to there will be a fearful outbreak of disease. A new water-supply is talked of. With such drainage arrangements as would carry off all liquid filth from the town and with water brought from a satisfactory outside source this town would be one of the best in Southern India.

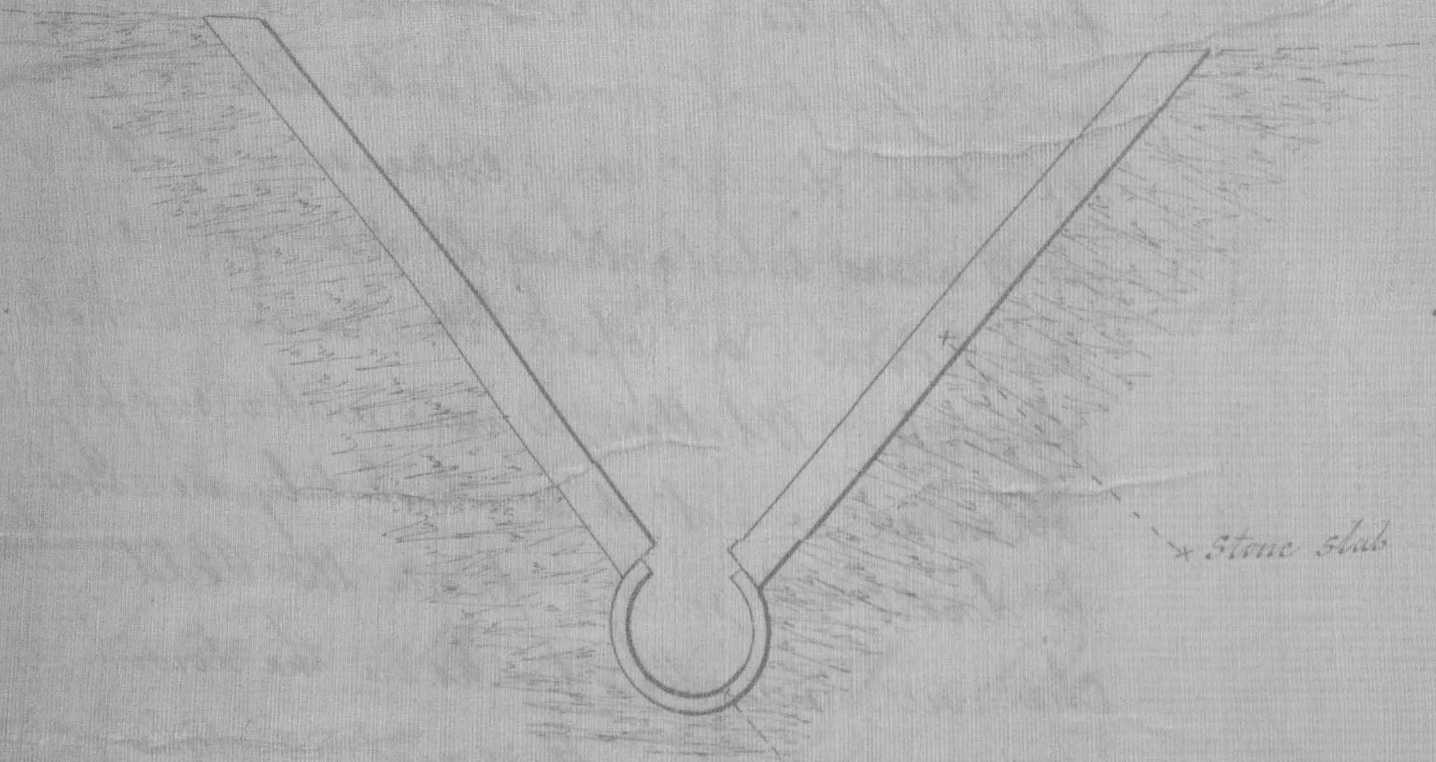
2 Roads. Most of the main roads were not in good order, but material was lying ready for their repair. The town is on the whole, very clean. There are 14 dust bins. Most of them are wooden boxes, 11 are movable iron bins. If more dust-bins were provided less rubbish would go to block the street drains. I inspected the 2 rubbish depots. They are both to the north of the town. The amount of rubbish collected was small considering the size of the town. The income from sale of rubbish last year was only Rs 100.

3 Drainage - A good deal has been done by the authorities in constructing stone drains, but with outfalls into water supplies the system is something worse

than a mere failure. A good drainage scheme is urgently needed so that money spent on further drainage work may not be wasted. As before stated most of the main drains discharge on the south side of the town; some of them are covered; they are fed by the open V shaped drains with which many of the streets are provided. The drains of Suntapetta discharge directly into the Pedda Cheruvu. A large drain from Rewa Maharanipetta runs along close to the Ayyakoneru on the west and discharges into a small irrigation tank, Murajada Cheruvu. An open drain considerable size, also coming from Rewa Maharanipetta, discharges directly into the settling bed of the Ayya Koneru. In discussing the necessity for new drainage works the councillors should bear in mind that when a new water-supply is brought into the town the quantity of sewage will be enormously increased

In October 1888 a drainage scheme was drawn up, the estimated cost of which was Rs 73065. In this scheme it was proposed to have a deeply laid main sewer running north from the

clock



clock tower to discharge beyond Katia's tank. There appear to me to be two natural drainage slopes – one to the south, the other to the north-east. Probably the most economical arrangement would be to divide the town into two separate drainage areas, and have a sewage farm connected with each. Apart from the fact that the hard rocky nature of the soil in many parts would make the laying of deep drains very expensive, I think it is more satisfactory to depend as much as possible on open drains in a hot climate. Whether a new water-supply is obtained or not it is absolutely necessary to divert all sewage from the Pedda Cheruvu and other tanks in the town. In any new scheme the existing style of V shaped drain might be much improved by the addition below of open glazed tiles as shown in the accompanying sketch. The small smooth pipe drains would carry off house sewage and could be easily kept clean – the rough stone lined portion of the drain above would be brought into use whenever there was heavy rain. As a rule pucka drains in this country are much too large in dry weather and yet are too small to carry off storm water.

4 Water-supply. There are many private and public wells in the town, but few of them yield water fit for drinking. To the N.E. of Dasannapetta is a well the water of which is said to be very good. The main source of drinking water is the tank supply. 6 tanks are resorted to, 5 of them being guarded by watchmen to prevent bathing and washing of clothes. Since my last inspection the feeding channel of Ketras tank has been diverted with the result that the water is less polluted now. On the whole the water-supply of the town is bad and is rapidly becoming worse.

5 Conservancy. There are 24 public latrines. With the exception of one pair they are simply walled enclosures. Most of them have a decidedly neglected appearance. The pucka built latrines have been badly constructed so that urine stagnates inside them. Altogether they were so foul that people were justified in using the ground outside instead, which they had been doing freely. 1035 private latrines are said to be scavenged by the Municipal totis. The night soil
depot

depot was satisfactory.

6 Markets. The markets were in much the same state as on last inspection.

The sheep slaughter house was undergoing alterations, and all the slaughtering was being carried on in open ground near. The income from this source last year was Rs 425.

7 Vaccination is not as well carried on as it should be. Unprotected children over one year are not difficult to find, and I noticed that several children who had been successfully vaccinated bore only one or two good cicatrices each. The vaccinator is probably getting a little too old for the work.

1st class Vaccinator G. Adinarayudu has 26 years service. Register well kept in the vernacular. Lancet satisfactory. He had a good supply of preserved lymph. About once a week he receives from the Vizagapatam depot enough preserved calf lymph to vaccinate from 20 to 30 cases. He is supplied regularly with a list of births. Of 51 children born in January 1892 only 9 have been vaccinated up to date. Of the children born in May 1892 not one has yet been vaccinated.

Probationer G. Surianarayana has 3 years service. Register fairly well kept in English. Lancet clean.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Number vaccinated	597	893	1011	946	1187
Do successfully	580	868	1000	915	1136
Do from arm to arm	393	644	784	118	-
Do under 1 year of age	132	252	231	222	290
Number verified by Inspecting officers	501	505	275	506	926
Births	794	748	749	760	643

8. Registration. New well bound registers have lately been provided. The entries are neatly made. Very few persons volunteer information regarding births and deaths. A large number of births appear to escape registration. In June and July last there was a good deal of cholera in the southern portion of the Municipality.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Deaths from					
Cholera	3	333	-	-	46
Small-pox	6	111	49	-	3
Fevers	221	199	204	275	236
Bowel complaints	94	57	57	41	20
All other causes	321	258	287	310	378
Total	645	958	597	626	683
Births	794	748	749	760	643

(Signed) D. F. Dymott
Surgeon Major
Inspector of Vaccination
18.4.93. and Dy Sanitary Commr

(True Copy)

Manager & Assistant
Office of Sanitary Commissr

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Surgeon Major
Inspector of vaccination
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18.4.93.

(True Copy)

M Balasundram
Manager & Assistant
Office of Sanitary Commissr

G.to.2

Encls to $\frac{1200}{5}$ of 5-5-93.

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Copy of Inspection Notes
of the Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy Sanitary Commr.
Madras on Vizianagram
Municipality.

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

Vizagapatam District
Vizagapatam Municipality.
Inspected 31st March & 1st & 3rd April 1893.

Population per census of { 1881 — 30,291
1891 — 34,487 }

The condition of the town has
much improved since 1891, and it
is very gratifying to find that the
local authorities are so ready to
carry out the suggestions of
inspecting officers. Great credit
is due to the Chairman for the
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in the work of improvement.
The proposed famine relief work
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reclaim swampy ground, for
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is increasing rather rapidly. may

Enclo to $\frac{1200}{5}$ of 6-5-93.

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Copy of Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Dy Sanitary Commr. Madras on Vizianagram Municipality.

1/959 M.

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The difference between the Census figures of 1881 and 1891 does not show the whole natural increase of population for subsequent to 1881 a regiment was removed from the town. No doubt in 1891 there was an influx of people in connection with the railway work but this increase is likely to be permanent.

There is fearful over crowding in the fishermen's village and in other parts of the old town and every effort should be made to open up new lanes and streets, to prevent new encroachments and to persuade the people to emigrate to other sites. In crowded parts of the town I noticed several buildings that were in a ruined and dangerous state. These should be demolished and no fresh building should be permitted. The sickly appearance of the children in the fishermen's village is evidence of the injurious effect of the over crowding.

2. Roads &c.

2 Roads &c. The roads and lanes were in fair order and clean. Since my last visit a good deal has been done in the way of constructing new roads and improving old ones. Here, as in most other towns there is a constant tendency on the part of house owners to encroach on the public streets. Unless the Municipal Authorities know exactly the limits of their own roads which I fear they do not, they are practically helpless in the matter. I would suggest that in all cases where new roads are made or old ones widened, and as far as possible in the case of other public streets and lanes, boundary stones should be fixed and width measurements recorded. It is when a street is in a somewhat primitive state and has no side drains that encroachments most easily take place. In the main street at Chachadipett there is nothing whatever to show

any

what is public road and what is private ground.

There are 397 dust bins. Some are fixtures some tarred boxes some baskets, some iron circular bins. The last are no doubt the most satisfactory.

The rubbish depôts are suitably located. They are 4 in number. The income from sale of rubbish last year was Rs 79.

3. Drainage. The arrangements made to convey the town sewage into the backwater are not satisfactory. The main sewers discharge into a well from which the sewage is baled into what is known as the fish pond. This pond has no proper bund on the Eastern side and its contents are never completely emptied into the back-water. Sewage baled into it returns to some extent to the well. Either the pond should be improved and provided with a good strong bund, or else the sewage should be raised from a well

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at the termination of the main sewer and carried by means of pipes or a masonry channel directly into the backwater.

4. Water supply. No change of importance since last inspection. The Hanumanthawaka supply scheme is under consideration. A sample of the water taken from springs at the foot of the hills near Mudasarlova village was examined in 1888 by the Chemical Examiner, Madras, who made the following comment on the quality of the water "High chlorine and volatile solids and evidence of previous contamination probably sewage. Not recommended." Though it is often difficult to condemn a water on Chemical Analysis apart from considerations of nature of supply, soil, surroundings etc. it seems hardly desirable to spend a large sum of money to bring this water into the town unless subsequent analysis has given more satisfactory results.

5. Conservancy

5. Conservancy. There are 73 public latrines. Most of them are simply enclosures. 536 private latrines are now scavenged by the Municipal totis. An approved plan of private latrine has been obtained and notices have been issued to owners of houses to construct latrines accordingly.

A masonry urinal has been erected at a cost of Rs 55. The night soil depôts are satisfactory. The one to the N of Allipur requires a road to be opened up to it. The depôt beyond Turner's Bridge is leased out for Rs 12 yearly and the ground is cropped. Altogether an income of Rs 20 is expected from the cropping of night soil ground.

6. Market. Rs 2500 have been provided towards building godowns and stalls in the Municipal market in Kotapetta. This is a step in the right direction. A public market might with advantage be built also in Allipur. The private markets

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I saw were in fair order.

A new beef slaughter house estimated to cost Rs 2300 is under construction. Some of the night soil pits are rather too close to it, new pits further off should be opened.

The sheep slaughter house is being improved.

A new cart stand has been opened. The income from markets last year was Rs 1927 from slaughter-houses Rs 780.

7. Vaccination is well carried on. Hardly a child over one year is unprotected. Re-vaccination is not compulsory otherwise the vaccinat could show a much larger number of operations. His excuse for not doing more re-vaccinations was that the number of failures will be large. The per centage of success in re-vaccinations is of course comparatively low nevertheless everything should be done to encourage re-vaccination. People object to take their children to the depôt, so most cases are vaccinat with glycerine paste.

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1st class vaccinator B. Balaprasad. Service 14 years. Pay Rs 18. He is given one anna for each case over 100. Registers well kept. Instruments satisfactory.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
No vaccinated	1163	1626	2266	2107	1638
〃 successfully	1076	1554	1966	1972	1512
〃 from arm to arm	3	.	.	.	.
〃 under 1 year of age	245	340	675	1022	1109
〃 verified by Inspecting Officers	831	526	204	1148	741
Births	927	753	1021	1046	1070

8. Registration. There are 7 talayaris who collect information. Probably some of the births escape registration.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Deaths from:-					
Cholera	-	159	-	3	100
Small pox	7	205	81	1	1
Fevers	237	226	240	282	357
Bowel Complaints	99	154	65	147	232
All other causes	367	483	321	366	463
Total	710	1227	707	799	1153
Total Births	927	753	1021	1046	1070

Office of Sany Commr
Fort St George
27th April 1893.

Sd/ Donald F. Pymott,
Surgn Major
Inspr of Vacc. & Dy. Sany Comr.

(True Copy)

S. Balasundaram
Manager & Assistant
Sanitary Commr Office

42

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Fort St George
27th April 1893

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Surgn Major
Inspr of Vaccn & Dy. Sany Commr

(True Copy)

S. Balasundaram
Manager & Assistant
Sanitary Commrs Office

h.d.r

Enclo to 1200/5 of 5-5-93
II

Copy of Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vacc. + Dy Sany Commissioner Madras on Vizagapatam Municipality

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No. 1200/5

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, 2
Fort St. George, 5th May 1893.

959 M

From
Lieut Col
Surgeon-~~Major~~ J. A. LAING,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local + Municipal Departt.

Enclosure 1
2

Sir,

I have the honor to state that the Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Municipal towns of Vizianagram and Vizagapatam have been sent to the Chairmen concerned, copies of which are herewith forwarded for the information of Government according to G.O. No. 1259 M dated 27th July 1892, Local and Municipal.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant

Jas. Anderson Laing
Surgn. Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

959/M

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LAING,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE *Chief Secretary*
to Government
Local & Municipal Departt

No. *1200*
S.

Dated *5th*
Despatched *6th* *May* 189*3*.
Received 6 MAY 93

ENCLOSURES. *2*

Subject.

Forwards copies of
Inspection notes of the
Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy. Sanitary Commis-
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Vizianagram and Vizaga-
patam Municipalities

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New No. Sectt. I (i)-I—Old No. M.R.O. I—10,006—10-6-63.

(1) Number of pages 12

(2) Date of repair 17. 7. 1974

(3) Initials of the Referencer ______

(8)	number (9)	ate (10)	To whom (11)	number and date (12)	From whom (13)	number and date (14)	inal pos (15

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Ltm dt 13-9-1893

Return 7/18/[illegible]