

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 274

DATED 8th Feb. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

INSPECTION NOTES

Communicating to the Inspector-General of Police Proceedings, Local and Municipal Department, communicating, with remark, to the Local Boards concerned and the Collector of Kurnool for attention Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the rural tracts in the district, and directing the District Magistrate of Kurnool to report on the advisability of extending the Madras Towns Nuisances Act to Dhone.

2A.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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23RD JANUARY 1895, No. 152 L., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

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

RURAL TRACTS—KURNOOL DISTRICT.

DHONE.

Inspected 26th September 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 2,620.

Owing to the malarious nature of the present village-site, the district board acquired a new site on high ground adjacent, but no houses have been moved there as yet; and now I am told the land will be required for railway purposes if the proposed branch line to Kurnool is constructed. If this is so, no time should be lost in selecting another spot and removing the village to it. The present village is in a very insanitary state, manure and rubbish of all sorts being stored in it. There are no dust-bins. There are two latrines, but both are in a ruinous condition and not well kept by the two scavengers. There are also two sweepers, but judging by the state of the streets their office must be a sinecure. The road between the travellers' bungalow and the village was in a most disgusting state, and is apparently more used for purposes of nature than the latrines are.

If the new village ever becomes an accomplished fact, I trust steps will be taken to compel the people to build separate cow-houses; at present the cattle occupy the same rooms as the human inmates.

There is one excellent well close to the dispensary in good order.

2. *Vaccination*.—I could not inspect as the Reddi could not be found.

3. *Registration*.—For the year ending September 26th, the number of births and deaths registered was 78 and 59 = 29.7 and 22.5 per mille, respectively, which can hardly be considered correct.

4. *Recommendations*—(a) A new site should be selected and the old village abandoned; (b) rubbish should be removed outside village limits; (c) a latrine on the bucket plan should be built behind the dispensary as the ground there is much fouled at present; (d) the Towns' Nuisances Act might be introduced with advantage.

NANDIKOTKUR.

Inspected 5th October 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 2,753

5. Situated on cotton soil. The main streets were clean, but the lanes were in many cases foul with cow-dung and urine, e.g., opposite the Reddy's house. There are twelve dust-bins, the contents of which are removed in one cart to a depôt inside the petta limits. Near this depôt several large pits full of manure were noticed. There are four

sweepers and four scavengers. There are four open-space latrines, they were clean at the time of my visit. Night-soil is removed in pans mounted on wheels and buried in pits at a distance. Many of the houses accommodate cows as well as human beings, and some of the private latrines and rubbish heaps were most offensive. The road leading into the town from the north was several inches deep in mud caused by the overflow of two indigo vats. The smell emanating from this was intolerable.

6. *Water* is got from six wells, four of which are step wells. As the water-supply is purely local there is urgent reason to conserve the surroundings of all these wells.

7. *Vaccination* seems fairly well carried on here. I verified eighteen cases, all of which were correct.

8. *Registration*.—From January to September 30th, 75 births and 59 deaths were registered = 100 and 78 for the year; or 36.05 and 28.3 per mille per annum, respectively, which points to defective registration of deaths probably.

9. *Recommendations*—(a) All rubbish and cow-dung should be removed beyond village limits; (b) the present rubbish depôt should be also removed outside; (c) the night-soil instead of being wasted as at present should be trenched into fields where it will act as excellent manure. The trenches should not be more than one foot deep; (d) the step wells should be converted into draw wells with platforms so constructed as to prevent drippings from falling back into the water. This need not cost much, as the stone steps can be taken up and utilised in the construction of parapets and platforms.

NANDYAL.

Inspected 9th and 10th October 1894.

Population as per census of 1891 10,737

10. This, the largest and most important town under the care of the Kurnool district board, is very badly situated, below a huge irrigation tank and with wet cultivation around it. The inhabited area is overcrowded in parts, and the soil besides being sewage sodden, is water-logged to within three feet of the surface by the water under pressure from the tanks. Surrounding the northern part of the town is the old fort ditch in which wet cultivation is now carried on. This ditch, as well as numerous depressions behind houses and a few tanks, serve to intensify the soaked state of the soil, as there is no way for the pent-up water to escape.

11. *Conservancy*.—There are 21 latrines of the open-space type, some with walls of masonry or earth, and others walled in by tatties. They are all without exception in a most neglected and insanitary state; even the one where the Bombay-pattern pans are in use, was, owing to faulty construction, in a very evil-smelling condition. Near the police station was a very badly smelling bank freely resorted to for purposes of nature; the police evidently do not enforce the provisions of the Nuisances Act, even beside their own doors. The open ground on the banks of the river near the burial-grounds was one vast latrine, and the people here complained much of want of latrine accommodation. Near this place is a mud-wall latrine for chucklers, which admittedly is never cleaned!

Private scavenging is managed by two scavengers who are reported to clean seventy privies daily. The night-soil is removed in ten iron hand-carts to a spot of ground which is honeycombed with pits from which gravel had been removed. The whole of this part, where also rubbish is disposed of, stinks horribly and calls for urgent attention.

Removal of Rubbish.—There are about 100 dust-bins, the contents of which are removed in two rubbish carts to the depôt described above. A very large amount of rubbish is stored in backyards and behind houses in any vacant land. The sanitary staff consists of one sanitary inspector, fifteen scavengers and fifteen sweepers.

12. *Drainage*.—A beginning was made some years ago to drain the town, but only Behrumal's street drains were completed before the departure of the author of the scheme from the district, and the subsequent stoppage of the works. These drains

are still in good order and are much appreciated by the people. The outfall is, however, defective, being into fields close to houses; but even as they stand these drains are of incalculable benefit to the people. Otherwise beyond this there is no system of drainage, and many of the streets and lanes are in a shocking state. In Mandurapetta a small river was coursing along the middle of the road. In main bazaar street the water from the Nagareshwara temple well was flowing along the earthen drain and creating a great nuisance. Between this street and Behrumal's street is a depression called "pedda doddi" which has a pool of stagnant foetid water at the bottom and with surroundings filthy beyond description. In Madura street the drain is stagnant and stinking and overflowing on to the road.

13. *Water-supply*.—Drinking-water is obtained from numerous shallow wells throughout the town, and also from the river. The latter is capable of conservation, and this should be seen to, but any water drawn from wells sunk in this sewage-sodden area must be contaminated, and after proper drainage and other conservancy arrangements are completed, a proper water-supply scheme should be worked out.

14. *Market*.—There is a small daily vegetable market near the hospital held in the open air. The weekly market is on a suitable spot north of the fort. It has one Mangalore tiled shed, and I understand more are to be constructed.

15. *Slaughter-house*.—This is a private building. The space is paved, but the joints being pointed with lime leak badly, and the air was heavy with smells when I inspected it. The joints should be pointed with cement and the surroundings kept properly clean. The dead-house is within twenty yards of it.

16. *Hospital*.—The building recently acquired by the district board is situated in the heart of the town, and is at present somewhat cramped for room. I understand, however, that arrangements are being made to acquire some huts in the neighbourhood so as to enlarge the compound. Behind the building is a branch of the fort ditch in which wet cultivation is at present carried on. This should be prohibited, the ground acquired and raised by filling in so as to serve for erection of necessary wards and out-buildings. This combined with sub-soil drainage, by means of open-jointed country made pipes, I consider absolutely necessary to render the site a suitable one for a hospital. The present high compound wall should be lowered to a reasonable height so as to admit of circulation of air.

17. *Vaccination* seems rather backward among young children, very many unprotected being found in the streets. I verified over twenty cases, all of which were correct.

18. *Registration*.—From October 1893 to September 1894, inclusive, there were registered 134 births and 201 deaths, of which 141 or 70 per cent. were due to fever. Even allowing a margin of one-third as due to wrong diagnosis, the above figures afford some idea of the deadly and malarial nature of the climate. The totals obtained are 12.4 and 18.7 per mille, respectively, and cannot be regarded as at all accurate.

19. *Recommendation*.—(1) People should be encouraged to build houses and godowns near the railway station; (2) wet cultivation should be stopped within the fort ditch; (3) all depressions and tanks within the inhabited area should be filled in or breached; (4) the latrine pans now in store should be employed throughout the town, proper plans for the utilisation of the same being got from the sanitary board; (5) the rubbish and night-soil depôt and vicinity should be drained and properly looked after, or a new site chosen as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner last year. Owners of filthy backyards should be compelled to remove all rubbish and manure to a site outside the town; (6) the drain in Behrumal's street should be continued in the direction proposed in the original plans. The drainage of the remaining streets should be taken up as soon as funds permit, and if, as I believe to be the case, the Sanitary Engineer's department will not have time to attend to this for some years, I would suggest that the Public Works Department be asked to elaborate the scheme, as recommended by Dr. King last year; (7) a scheme for cutting off the water entering the sub-soil of the town under pressure from the tank has been worked out by the Public Works Department and it should certainly be carried out at once. It has been found feasible to lay out a ditch five feet deep round the north, east and west sides of the town so as to achieve this object, and I have no doubt much good will

result. The spoil dug out might be usefully employed in filling up the low ground behind the hospital; (8) either the dead-house or the slaughter-house should be removed to a new site; (9) the improvement of the hospital site as noted under paragraph 16.

CUMBUM.

Inspected 12th October 1894.

Population as per census of 1881	7,170
" " " of 1891	5,731

20. This town has gained an unenviable reputation for malarial fever, which I think, is fully explained by its unfortunate situation below the Cumbum tank. The soil is here quite shallow, resting on lime stone a few feet below the surface which effectually prevents any natural drainage, the consequence being water-logged soil and resulting malaria. The town is traversed by several irrigation channels which, with the surrounding wet cultivation, helps to intensify the evil. The population is declining as is testified to by the census figures noted above, and for the year ending 30th September 1894, the deaths exceeded the births by two. In 1887 the Government offices were removed in consequence of an outbreak of malarial fever more severe than usual, disabling half the staff. It is now desired by the Deputy Collector and others to bring back the offices to Cumbum, on the understanding that the present site be abandoned and a fresh settlement formed near the railway station. As this matter has, however, been already discussed in a letter addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner, it need not further be noticed here.

21. *Conservancy*.—There are fourteen open-space latrines which are kept in fair order. The establishment consists of six sweepers and six scavengers. The night-soil is removed in three wooden carts, and the contents are thrown out on the ground near the cemetery. Rubbish is removed in three wooden carts and buried in pits near Malakonda beyond the union limits. This is sold by auction yearly. Night-soil is not sold. Backyards are as a rule full of manure stored for use in the surrounding fields.

22. *Water-supply*.—There are nine wells, only three of which, however, are draw-wells. People also largely use the irrigation channels for drinking purposes.

23. *Drainage*.—There are no drains, all sullage water soaking into the backyards.

24. *Registration*.—From 1st October 1893 to 30th September 1894 there were registered 111 births and 113 deaths = 19.3 and 19.7 per mille, respectively, which cannot be considered at all accurate.

25. *Recommendations*.—I would strongly advise the authorities to do all in their power to induce the people to forsake the old site, and to form a new town near the railway station. The ground there is much higher, there is no wet cultivation near, and the sub-soil is free from infiltration from the tank. It would certainly, I think, prove much more healthy than the present low-lying site.

(2) Iron air-tight pans on wheels should be obtained for removal of night-soil and a proper site being chosen it should be buried in shallow trenches and not cast forth as at present.

(3) People should not be permitted to store manure and rubbish near their houses, but should be compelled to remove it to a safe distance.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th December 1894.

W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., Surgn.-Capt.,
Insp. of Vaccn. and Deputy Sany. Commr.

No. 2242-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st December 1894.

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

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER—dated 23rd January 1895, No. 152 L., Local and Municipal.

Communicated to the local boards concerned and the Collector of Kurnool for attention.

2. The suggestion made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his notes, that the Towns' Nuisances Act should be introduced into Dhone will be considered in the Judicial Department, and the attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn in the Judicial Department to the neglect of the police at Nandyal brought to notice in paragraph 11 of the inspection notes.

(True Extract.)

for Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Kurnool.

Collector of Kurnool.

Judicial Department.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Grubert.

1st Serial 420

No 913 11.5.91 52

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Order 8 Feb/1895 No 274
mis

Comd. to the Secy. of Police.

2. The D.M. of Kurnool should report
on the advisability of extending the Madras
Towns' Nuisances Act to Shone.

Issued

Recd. 1 Feb/95. Encl.

G.O., 23rd January 1895, No. 152 L.

JANUARY.

Inspection Notes.

Communicating, with remark, to the local
boards concerned and the Collector of Kurnool,
for attention, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's —
on the rural tracts in the district.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
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189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189.

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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