

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

PR. CURRENT No. 3869 L

From

W. H. Kingdon
SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LAING, L. R. C. S.

Ag SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE *Chief Secretary*
to Government
Local & Municipal
Dept

No. 2242

5

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated

21

Despatched

22

Received

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Forwarding Deputy
Sanitary Commis-
sioners' Inspection
notes on the rural
tracts in Kurnool
St.

(With order)

Q
Q
n Order

Communicated to the Local
Concerned and the Collector of Kurnool
for attention.

2. The suggestion made by the
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in para
of his notes, that the Town Nuisance
Act should be introduced into the
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 in handling
brought to notice in para 11 of the
inspection notes.

Press

Please get this in type
from - *He*
10/1/94

To The President District Bd. Kurnool
Collector of Kurnool
Judicial Department
Sanitary Commissioner
Editorial Table

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 Behrimal'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

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 20th 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, and 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.,
Inspr. 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.

3869 $\frac{4}{7}$

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21st December 1894.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
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To the Chief Secretary to Government.

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

Issued

Recd.

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 — in the rural tracts in the district.

[1]

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 23-1-95

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Communicating with remark to the