Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1149 M

DATED 8th July 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remark, Sanitary Commissioner's

_____ on the Rajahmundry Municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, RAJAHMUNDRY

No 520. DATED. 19-3-96.

From M.R.Ry. A. Jala Durgaprasadarayudu Garu B.A.

The Chairman, Municipal Council,

Rajahmundry.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local & Municipal Department

MADRAS.

~~Through the Sub-Collector, Godavery.~~

Sir,

I have the honor to submit per book post the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras for 1894-95 with the remarks of the Council.

Shortly after the notes were received by the Council they were given to Mr. Sale the then Ex-officio Chairman who was requested to prepare papers to the points noted. He took the papers with him on his transfer from the place, and did not return them, though addressed on the point. I was therefore obliged after some time to request the Sanitary Commissioner to send me a

Copy

copy of his notes, which I placed before the meeting soon after it was received. The Council after postponing its consideration for some time, disposed it of on 16.5-96 and hence the delay in the submission of this to Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

for Godavary Agency Zilla

Chairman

Duplicate

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Godavari District

Rajahmundry Municipality

Inspected 23rd to 26th Oct 1894.

Population as per census of 1891:-

Males ... 13,934

Females ... 14,463

Total 28,397

Dwellings (a) Some of the best parts of the town have been much depreciated as to sanitary value and probably monetary value, by the existence of numerous cadjan huts side by side with a good class of dwellings. In no case could I find that the Municipality had insisted upon the provisions of Section 207(ii) (b) Certain of these collections of huts are of recent construction; for example, that near the Railway. It is of the greatest sanitary importance that these dwellings

Permission is not being granted for constructing or re-thatching cadjan huts where they are in dangerous proximity to tiled buildings.

There is hardly a case in which notice under sec. 207(ii) is not served to be given, & the results of the Sanitary Comm will be attended to.

dwellings should be subjected to the provisions of existing law. The inhabitants are of a poor class, and unfortunately not possessed of much idea of common cleanliness. As to existing hut grounds, I would advise the Municipality to cause each of them to be carefully inspected, and arrangements for opening up roads so as to permit of perflation being made, whilst conservancy should be provided for by the erection of latrines, and their cleansing be insisted upon by the owners of the hut grounds either by their own agency, or under the private scavengering system by the Municipality.

(c) Many ruined houses exist throughout the town, which it is desirable,

The results of the Sanitary Convervancy will be attended to. The sanitation of these places is being attended to.

Notices are being given under sec. 183.

Streets are being widened. It will be widened as far as funds permit.

desirable, in the interests of conservancy and circulation, be removed. Several of the streets are excessively narrow, but the conditions found in the neighbourhood inhabited by Bunnias, namely Wada Vidhi - are such as to demand urgent action by the Municipality under sections 187, 226 and 210(3).

Such a locality ought to be absolutely condemned as unfit for human habitations. The atmosphere within the area is simply stifling. Roads should be opened up, and the locality should be correctly drained. Considering the swarms of mosquitos that must be bred upon the filthy pools of sewage found here, it is not to be wondered at that the people suffer from elephantiasis

elephantiasis.

(e) Listerpettah is a suburb which is now largely resorted to by persons anxious to escape from municipal taxation, yet willing enough to enjoy the advantages offered in the town by adjourning there for purposes of business. It is advisable that the pettah be included in municipal limits, and I recommend the Council to apply to Government in this connection.

(f) The floors of dwellings are nearly universally of rammed earth; they are always more or less damp especially in the low lying parts near Innespettah where beriberi is endemic.

(g) Under section 180 the Council should do their best to persuade inhabitants to use floors of concrete plastered with cement, or of stone slabs in concrete cement—

The Civil Surgeon has extended the municipal limits so as to include this, & the sanction of Govt has been applied for.

The Council will give its best attention to the remarks in cases where it is necessary. New houses now constructed are constructed on a sufficiently high level.

It is being looked after.

cement pointed. Damp proof courses should be introduced into the walls. The procedure is cheap and effective. The importance of this simple and inexpensive measure cannot be overrated in the special condition found here. The Sanitary Board will doubtless give plans and other details on application by the Council.

(h) Anantapuram. This is a new pettah, but no attempt at regulating the buildings or roads seems to have been made by the Municipality. This is the more to be regretted, as the houses hitherto erected seem of a good class. One road I found was only 17 feet broad!

(i) Rogers Choultry could be improved in sanitary safety by arranging for the removal of cullage water from the cook rooms.

Roads

2. Roads. There seems to exist doubt in the minds of the Municipal staff as to what is a "street"; thus, in a certain locality, it became a question as to whether the Municipality or the occupants of adjoining houses were responsible for cleanliness. So far as I could understand there could be no question that the adjoining houses belonged to different owners, and there was no reason to believe that the road itself was private property, or that the public had "no right of way." Such points should be definitely settled locally, as it is evident much neglect of conveniency must occur, if it be held that there approaches to private houses, or really, in any

The Sanitary Inspector is evidently referring to blind lanes which are private property having been kept open into the street for the passage of the people living about them.

There drains are not sewage drains. They drain away the rain water. The sewage water is being collected in cesspools, and removed outside the municipal limits by carts.

Many houses have sufficiently large compounds, containing several plants & trees, and the water used therein is being utilized for gardening purposes. In cases where there are not such compounds, cesspools are constructed, and their contents are removed outside the municipality by carts.

any estimation, public lanes, belonged to any one but the municipality.

3. Drainage. (a) No complete system of sewage removal exists. Certain drains end direct in the river - unfortunately above portions used for removal of drinking water. Nine carts are employed by the municipality for the removal of sewage. These are mounted wooden barrels of about 80 gallons capacity, and therefore can make but little impression upon the total sewage of 28,397 inhabitants. I found that the municipality, although taking the trouble to transport this sewage, make no effort to utilize it; it is simply thrown "outside the town". This fact was commented upon by

by Surgeon Lieut Col Laing in his last Report. The Municipality should arrange to have a plot of ground irrigated, by means of the sewage they collect. It would be necessary to make a cistern to contain the daily accumulation of sewage, until a sufficient amount were collected before launching it upon the ground. It should be well diluted before use. The Municipality possesses an excellent piece of ground near Samalamba Temple, which might be utilized for a sewage farm. Here also might might be employed for cultivation. This demonstration of the value of sewage, and might still could not fail to benefit the funds of the Municipality, and induce the neighbouring rajahs to follow their example.

Sewage farming is being carried out on a very small scale, if at all carried out, will not be a success in this place. The soil is not good, & the Civil apprehends it will entail loss on it.

This is being done.

(b) Surface drainage in the neighbourhood of Sumeepettah urgently requires careful elaboration. This need not entail great expenditure; but it would necessitate that the small available fall be correctly made use of. It is in the neighbourhood of this damp area, that beriberi is most common and, and doubtedly, the freeing of the soil from surplus moisture will benefit this state of affairs.

(c) The Potters' tank represents a considerable accumulation of surface water, that should have been led off the surface. I advise that this tank be drained

drained and filled in. I understand some efforts in this direction were sometime back commenced; but they seem to have been brought to an untimely end.

(d) On being questioned on this subject, the Municipal staff informed me that there were only 70 cesspools in the town. This is, however, obviously an under estimate. There are streets in which these are exhibited at the frontage of almost every house. Failing the existence of a drainage scheme, nothing can be urged against these cesspools, especially, as they are of a form permitting of the contents to be seen, without inconveniencing passers-by. But the Municipality should see that they are cleansed regularly, and that each is rendered impervious by plastering with Portland cement in the interior, under Section 214(2). Where new cesspools are formed, they should be in accordance with standard plans obtainable from the office of the Sanitary Board.

The passages by which rain water flows into the Potters tank, have been blocked, & the surface drainage mostly diverted. The Civil Surgeon lately resolved to make over the Potters' tank site to Govt. to be filled in by it, & to be used as a play ground in connection with the Govt. Training College to be shortly constructed near it.

In view of these remarks, Rules have been framed by the Civil Surgeon to regulate the contracts of the cesspools, & notices have been given to the owners to alter their cesspools accordingly.

4. Water supply (a) The chief source of supply is the Godavari. This source is, however, much defiled by the entrance of sewage, and also by boats which are moored about the drinking ghats used by the people. The ghats where landing is provided for are under the control of the District Board, though within the Municipal limits. The Act

referring

referring to Ferries (Act II of 1890) provides that the tolls may be collected either by the Local Fund Boards or Municipalities. The Municipality let the matter slip through their fingers some years back. The District Board at very small cost made the landing stages and therefore have the right to the fees; but it seems to me an inadvisable state of affairs that this should be under the District Board in Municipal limits. The lower portions of the town are liable to flood, and to meet this difficulty expensive works will be requisite. Surely the proper source for this expenditure would be the ferry tolls. Again, as I have shown, the absence of control of these landing places permits

Grit has once been adhered on the subject but on that effect, & it will again be adhered on it.

The Civil cannot afford to take all there constructions at present, nor does it think it necessary.

permits of crews mooring boats in positions that it is calculable must ensure contamination of the water supply. The Municipality should represent these points to Government, with the object of securing complete control of ferries and mooring places in their jurisdiction.

(b) Kamballa tank. This affords an important source of supply. Water is withdrawn by persons walking into it. This method of contamination should be prevented by the use of platforms having impervious surfaces, with a slope arranged so as to conduct spilt water to impervious cisterns upon the bank or attached to the platform. These cisterns could then be emptied, and the access of filthy water

be

this source, the question is not worth consideration.

(c) The dhobies are allowed to wash up stream. The Municipality should take steps under Section 188 to issue licenses only to three persons whose premises are in a fit state for receipt of the clothing. Washing above the drinking ghats should be prevented absolutely.

5 Conservancy. (a) There are 15 latrines in the town. Of these, 4 are "pucka" built; two are in a ruinous state. The existing provision is therefore absurdly inadequate. The Municipality is about to build a standard latrine for men. That for women should also be replaced, as the condition is so bad

as

The Civil reserved to stop washing up stream but the washermen, having struck work the Civil had to yield for the time being and appoint a Sub Committee to report as to the best means to be adopted.

The remarks of the Sanity Comm will be attended to, & the number of public latrines increased, as far as funds permit.

as to render it impossible for it to be approached - much less entered with comfort. The total latrines available should be increased to 1 per 1000 of the population.

(b) At Jamipettah, at the request of the people, one of the latrines has been closed. The result is that all open spaces in the neighbourhood are defiled. This latrine should be replaced by one of the standard forms as early as possible.

(c) The method of transport of faecal matter, is of the most extraordinary character. Each lady is expected to carry a cavadi full of excreta, twice daily, to the night soil depot. The women, however, being unable to do this, pay men from their own allowance to undertake

this

this part of the work. One enterprising body has started a cart, and places the cavadeis in this. Apparently, the cart is held on joint stock principles. It is simply absurd for a large municipality having a population of 28,397 attempting to conduct its night soil conservancy on such inefficient methods. The Municipality should at once invest in four night soil carts of the Bombay pattern capable of containing 200 gallons each.

(b) The rubbish is removed by a contractor, who is paid by the Municipality Rs 10 per mensem; he is allowed to keep the whole of the rubbish and night soil; on behalf of the latter, he allows the Municipality Rs 48 per mensem. In practice, this arrangement permits of very imperfect working being effected - the contractor consulting his own convenience as to time of removal. I would advise the Municipality to abandon the method entirely, and to work their own carts and staff for collection.

6 Markets. (a) For the selling of beef, a small shed is set apart. The surroundings are not cleanly. (b) Mutton and Fish bazaar. Both are unfit for their purposes. The places are devoid of any tendency to sanitary arrangement. The Municipality should attempt to secure a market by raising debentures or otherwise. In the meantime, the ground should be levelled; the butchers should have their dirty

old

The present system has been working well.

The whole system having been explained, Govt passed orders that the contract system might continue, & the Civil thinks it is the best under the circumstances - vide - G.O. No. 1743 M, 24th October 1895. (para 2/3).

old boxes removed, and these should be replaced by stone slabs; the necessity for hanging the meat should be substituted by steel hooks suspended to iron rods.

(c) Immediately outside the market, a number of persons were found squatting selling chattis and the like. It was explained to me that the Revenue authorities hold, notwithstanding the representations by the Municipality, that they have the sole right of ground 7 yards on each side of the road. If this has been correctly represented to me, I would advise the Municipality to open communication with the Collector on the subject, as, unless there are some very special reasons, it is very unlikely the Revenue

Govt decided this site to be revenue site.
Vide. G. O - 110
22-1-95.

Revenue Authorities would insist upon exercising rights, if any, they may possess to the extent of allowing the place to be a squatting ground to the disadvantage of the Municipality.

(d) Immespettah market. This is on the site objected to by the District Sanitary Officer. Since he inspected it, however, the Municipality has diverted the drain from the spot, and shifted the two latrines. I now see no objection to the place provided care is taken to correctly level the ground, section the bund of the tank, and attend to the surface drainage. The so called market, however, is but a number of badly built and badly arranged sheds. It ought to be possible for the Municipality to erect

At last since seen improved, it will be still improved.

something

something more decent than this.

7(a) Slaughter houses (sheep) - On the exterior, there is an uncovered well. Water is lifted from this by hand. It would be better that a pump be used, and the well be maintained correctly covered. The cistern for receipt of washings has had a hole knocked into the bottom of it. This should be put in order.

(b) Slaughter houses (Cattle). The cement surface is much broken, and should be repaired. Cement is not likely to withstand the wear and tear incident to slaughtering heavy animals, and the Municipality should take the opportunity of replacing the cement surface by slightly roughened stone slabs cement

The Local cannot afford to use a pump now.

Noted.

Has been since repaired.

cement printed. The surroundings of the cattle slaughter houses were not retained in a cleanly condition. On one spot, there was a heap of gut contents &c of 306 square feet.

(c) These slaughter houses being close together it would be possible to supply both with water, by lifting from one of the wells by means of a pump to an elevated cistern. Cutting rooms should be provided for each slaughter house.

8. Bandy stand. Although a charge is made, no description of accommodation is provided for the bandymen. Either this should be provided, or no charge should be made. It is hardly fair to require men to stay with their animals in a position exposed

Attended to.

The place is being cleaned by the Municipal staff, & the fees should be paid.

exposed to all weathers without shelter.

9. Graveyards. (a) The old European graveyard on the banks of the river at the base of the bastion of the old Fort, although it is supposed to be provided with a locked gate, was found with much faecal matter in it, showing that this is a favourite place for easement. It is desirable that more respect for the dead should be maintained, irrespective of the sanitary bearings of the matter.

(b) The favourite burying ground for Lingayets is upon the sandy tract below the town. Here, also, all small pox corpses are buried - as it would be disrespectful to the Goddess to burn those dead of this disease. The use of this locality is probably of little sanitary importance to the town; but it is most undesirable that villages below the site should be thus subjected to contamination of their water supply - as, during floods, the shallow graves used must give up their dead.

10. Vaccination (a) Vaccinator A. Kondalarayadu is employed by the municipality. The work performed by him is satisfactory, there being but few unprotected children in the municipality. The municipality should however cause a search to be made from time to time for children under 10 years of age.

(b) The following table shows the working of the compulsory clauses of the Madras Municipalities Act in respect of vaccination:-

will be attended to.

There is no better place than the one now used.

will be noted.

16/5/96. Sanitary Inspr. Chairman.

Total births during preceding 6 months (6) from 1st July to 31st Dec/93	Successful	Number vaccinated	Successful (a) vaccinated 2nd time between 1st & 15th days	Unsuccessful	Unsuccessful	Total deaths during 6 months
468	63	3	.	.	.	.

Deaths	Left the Town	Unaccounted for	Ratio of unaccounted persons to Child births	Number of Births	Prosecutions for failure to register - Exhibit cases - Fine during the year 94 to date.	No. of cases disposed of by Magistrate	Number of Convictions
28	34	5	13·46	234		234	11

II. Registration. The following exhibits the results of registration:-

Years	Birth rate per mille of estimated population	Death rate per mille of estimated population Latin	Cholera	Small Pox	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Lung ails	Other Causes	Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of registered births in the preceding year
1893	30·0	29·0	9·1	0·1	26·7	13·3	2·0	48·8	140·2
1894	23·4	23·0	3·0	0·7	26·8	16·2	3·0	50·3	181·3
1895 up to date	31·7	29·6	.	3·3	29·8	16·0	2·1	48·8	312·5

These figures show that registration of vital statistics is receiving fair attention; but birth registration is susceptible of considerable improvement.

Fort St George
30th January 1895

12. Statistical information for this report asked for on the last week of Oct 1894 was not supplied by the Chairman till the 22nd Dec following; hence the delay in preparation.

W. Ellis.
Surgn Lieut Col,
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Item duplicate copy

A further delay has been brought about by the loss of the notes by the Officer to whom the Chairman delivered them. This is therefore a duplicate of the original report.

W. Ellis.

Municipal Dept.
ENT No. ... of the

Forwarded to Govt
Municipal Council.
Municipal Office
Rajahmundry.
May 1896.

Chairman.

2075

Printing.
21/1/96. Lieut

2939

27 MAY. 96

2078

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1538 March

Rajahmundry Municipality

1896.

From

The Chairman

Municipal Council

Rajahmundry.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local & Municipal Department

MADRAS.

~~Through the Sub-Collector Godavery.~~

Dated 19-5-96.

Despatched 23-5-96.

Received 27 MAY. 96

No. 520. Enclosures. nil

SUBJECT.

Submitting explanation for delay in submission of Inspection notes.

Prcs

Pubentype chart

KR

29/5/96

29/5

1912 m 95
on 1537
95

Please see Govt on page 9

901

No. 1149 M., 8TH JULY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. N. JALA DURGAPRASADARAYUDU Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajahmundry, 19th May 1896, No. 520.

I have the honour to submit per book post the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for 1894–95 with the remarks of the council.

2. Shortly after the notes were received by the council they were given to Mr. Tate, the then *ex-officio* Chairman, who was requested to prepare replies to the points noted. He took the papers with him on his transfer from the place, and did not return them, though addressed on the point. I was therefore obliged after some time to request the Sanitary Commissioner to send me a copy of his notes, which I placed before the meeting soon after it was received. The council, after postponing its consideration for some time, disposed of it on 16th May 1896, and hence the delay in the submission of this to Government.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

RAJAHMUNDRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 23*rd to* 26*th October* 1894.

Population as per census of 1891. { Males .. .. 13,934 / Females .. .. 14,463 } Total .. 28,397

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings.—(*a*) Some of the best parts of the town have been much depreciated as to sanitary, and probably monetary value by the existence of numerous cadjan huts side by side with a good class of dwellings. In no case could I find that the municipality had insisted upon the provisions of section 207 (ii).	Permission is not being granted for constructing or re-thatching cadjan huts when they are in dangerous proximity to tiled buildings. There is hardly a case in which notice under section 207 (ii) should be given, and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to.
(*b*) Certain of these collections of huts are of recent construction; for example, that near the Railway. It is of the greatest sanitary importance that these dwellings should be subjected to the provisions of existing law. The inhabitants are of a poor class, and unfortunately not possessed of much idea of *common cleanliness*. As to existing hut grounds, I would advise the municipality to cause each of them to be carefully inspected, and arrangements for opening up roads so as to permit of perflation being made, whilst conservancy should	The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. The sanitation of these places is being attended to.

Inspection Notes.

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(*c*) Many ruined houses exist throughout the town, which it is desirable, in the interests of conservancy and air circulation, be removed.

(*d*) Several of the streets are excessively narrow; but the conditions found in the neighbourhood inhabited by Bunniahs—namely Wada Vidhi—*are such as to demand urgent action* by the municipality under sections 187, 226 and 210 (3). Such a locality ought to be absolutely condemned as unfit for human habitations. The atmosphere within the area is simply stifling. Roads should be opened up, and the locality should be correctly drained. Considering the swarms of mosquitoes that must be bred upon the filthy pools of sewage found here, it is not to be wondered at that the people suffer from elephantiasis.

(*e*) *Listerpettah* is a suburb which is now largely resorted to by persons anxious to escape from municipal taxation, yet willing enough to enjoy the advantages offered in the town by adjourning there for purposes of business. It is advisable that the pettah be included in municipal limits, and I recommend the council to apply to Government in this connection.

(*f*) The floors of dwellings are nearly universally of rammed earth; they are always more or less damp, especially in the low-lying parts near Innespettah, where beri-beri is endemic.

(*g*) Under section 180 the council should do their best to persuade inhabitants to use floors of concrete plastered with cement, or of stone slabs in concrete cement-pointed. "Damp proof" courses should be introduced into the walls. The procedure is cheap and effective. The importance of this simple and inexpensive measure cannot be overrated in the special conditions found here. The Sanitary Board will doubtless give plans and other details on application by the council.

(*h*) *Anantapuram.*—This is a new pettah; but no attempt at regulating the buildings or roads seems to have been made by the municipality. This is the

Chairman's Remarks.

Notices are being given under section 183.

Streets are being widened and will be widened as far as funds permit.

The council has extended the municipal limits so as to include this, and the sanction of Government has been applied for.

The council will give its best attention to the remarks in cases where it is necessary. New houses now constructed are constructed on a sufficiently high level.

Inspection Notes.

more to be regretted as the houses hitherto erected seem of a good class. One road I found was only seventeen feet broad!

(*i*) *Morris Choultry* would be improved in sanitary safety by arranging for the removal of sullage water from the cook-rooms.

2. *Roads.*—There seems to exist doubt in the minds of the municipal staff as to what is a "street"; thus, in a certain locality, it became a question as to whether the municipality or the occupants of adjoining houses were responsible for cleanliness. So far as I could understand, there could be no question that the adjoining houses belonged to *different* owners, and there was no reason to believe that the road itself was private property, or that the public had "no right of way." Such points should be definitely settled locally, as it is evident much neglect of conservancy must occur if it be held that these approaches to private houses, or really, in my estimation, public lanes, belonged to any one but the municipality.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) No complete system of sewage removal exists. Certain drains end direct in the river—unfortunately above positions used for removal of drinking water. Nine carts are employed by the municipality for the removal of sewage. These are mounted wooden barrels of about eighty gallons capacity, and therefore can make but little impression upon the total sewage of 28,397 inhabitants. I find that the municipality, although taking the trouble to transport this sewage, make no effort to utilize it; it is simply thrown "outside the town." This fact was animadverted upon by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Laing in his last report. The municipality should arrange to have a plot of ground irrigated by means of the sewage they collect. It would be necessary to make a cistern to contain the daily accumulation of sewage, until a sufficient amount were collected, before launching it upon the ground. It should be well diluted before use. The municipality possesses an excellent piece of ground near Samalamba temple, which might be utilized for a sewage farm. Here, also, might night-soil be employed for cultivation. This demonstration of the value of sewage and night-soil could not fail to benefit the funds of the municipality,

Chairman's Remarks.

It is being looked after.

The Sanitary Commissioner is evidently referring to blind lanes which are private property having been kept open into the street for the passage of the people living about them.

These drains are not sewage drains. They drain away the rain water. Sewage water is being collected in cesspools, and removed outside the municipal limits by carts.

Many houses have sufficiently large compounds, containing several plants and trees, and the water used therein is being utilized for watering them. In cases where there are not such compounds, cesspools are constructed and their contents are removed outside the municipality by carts.

Sewage farming, which must be carried out on a very small scale, if at all carried out, will not be a success in this place. The soil is not good, and the council apprehends it will entail loss on it.

Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) Surface drainage in the neighbourhood of Innespettah urgently requires careful elaboration. This need not entail great expenditure; but it would necessitate that the small available fall be correctly made use of. It is in the neighbourhood of this damp area that beri-beri is most common and, undoubtedly, the freeing of the soil from surplus moisture will benefit this state of affairs.

(*c*) The Potters' tank represents a considerable accumulation of surface water that should have been led off the surface. I advise that this tank be drained and filled in. I understand some efforts in this direction were some time back commenced, but they seem to have been brought to an untimely end.

(*d*) On being questioned on this subject, the municipal staff informed me that there were only seventy cesspools in the town. This is, however, obviously an under-estimate. There are streets in which these are exhibited at the frontage of almost every house. Failing the existence of a drainage scheme, nothing can be urged against these cesspools, especially as they are of a form permitting of the contents to be seen without inconveniencing passers-by. But the municipality should see that they are cleansed regularly, and that each is rendered impervious by plastering with Portland cement in the interior, under section 214 (2). Where new cesspools are formed, they should be in accordance with standard plans obtainable from the office of the Sanitary Board.

4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The chief source of supply is the Gódávari. This source is, however, much defiled by the entrance of sewage, and also by boats which are moored about the drinking ghâts used by the people. The ghâts where landing is provided for are under the control of the district board, though within the municipal limits. The Act referring to ferries (Act II of 1890) provides that the tolls may be collected either by local fund boards or municipalities. The municipality let the matter slip through their fingers some years back. The district board at very small cost made the landing stages and therefore have the right to the fees; but it seems to me an inadvisable state of affairs that this should be under

Chairman's Remarks.

Night-soil is being sold to a contractor.

This is being done.

The passages by which rain water flows into the Potters' tank have been blocked and the surface drainage mostly diverted. The council has lately resolved to make over the Potters' tank site to Government to be filled in by it, in order that it may be used as playground in connection with the Government Training College to be shortly constructed near it.

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Inspection Notes.

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Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) The favourite burying-ground for Lingayets is upon the sandy tract below the town. Here, also, all small-pox corpses are buried, as it would be disrespectful to the goddess to burn those dead of this disease. This use of this locality is probably of little sanitary importance to the town; but it is most undesirable that villages below the site should be thus subjected to contamination of their water-supply—as, during floods, the shallow graves used must give up their dead.	There is no better place than the one now used.
10. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) Vaccinator A. Kondalarayadu is employed by the municipality. The work performed by him is satisfactory, there being but few unprotected children in the municipality. The municipality should, however, cause a search to be made from house to house for children under ten years of age.	Will be noted.

Inspection Notes — Chairman's Remarks.

(*b*) The following table shows the working of the compulsory clauses of the District Municipalities Act in respect of vaccination :—

Total births during preceding six months, *i.e.*, from 1st July to December 1893.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.	Prosecution for failure to accept vaccination during the year up to date.		
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.						Number of suits filed.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.	Number of convictions.
468	63	3	..	..	..	28	34	5	13·46	234	234	11

11. *Registration.*—The following exhibits the results of registration :—

Years.	Birth-rate per mille of estimated population.	Death-rate per mille of estimated population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.
1893	30·0	29·0	9·1	0·1	26·7	13·3	2·0	48·8	140·2
1894	23·4	23·0	3·0	0·7	26·8	16·2	3·0	50·3	181·3
1895 up to date	31·7	29·6	..	3·3	29·8	16·0	2·1	48·8	312·5

These figures show that registration of vital statistics is receiving fair attention; but birth registration is susceptible of considerable improvement.

12. Statistical information for this report asked for on the last week of October 1894 was not supplied by the Chairman till the 22nd December following; hence the delay in preparation.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th January* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sany. Commissioner for Madras.

Note on duplicate copy.—A further delay has been brought about by the loss of the notes by the officer to whom the Chairman delivered them. This is therefore a duplicate of the original report.

(Intld.) W. G. K.

Forwarded to Government with the remarks of the municipal council.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
May 1896.

(Signed) N. JALA DURGAPRASADARAYUDU,
Chairman.

ORDER—No. 1149 M., dated 8th July 1896.

Recorded, with the following remarks:—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take for improving the slaughter-house and for providing some accommodation in the bandy-stand, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 7 (*c*) and 8 of the inspection notes, has not been reported. The omission should now be supplied.

(2) The Sanitary Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 3 (*a*) of the inspection notes, and that of the Collector to the insanitary condition of the site referred to in paragraph 6 (*c*).

(3) The result of the deliberations of the sub-committee on the question of prohibiting dhobies from washing above the drinking ghâts in the Gódávari should be reported.

(4) The arrangements made for the conservancy of night-soil in the town are far from satisfactory, and should be replaced by those recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) Paragraph 2 of the Chairman's letter will be referred to Mr. A. C. Tate for remarks.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy., P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
„ the Collector of Gódávari.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ A. C. Tate, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 1149 M., 8th July 1896.

JULY.

Inspection Notes.

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

1149/ 8 July

No. M., JUNE 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. N. JALA DURGAPRASADARAYODO Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajahmundry, 19th May 1896, No. 520.

I have the honour to submit per book post the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for 1894–95 with the remarks of the council.

2. Shortly after the notes were received by the council they were given to Mr. Tate, the then *ex-officio* Chairman, who was requested to prepare replies to the points noted. He took the papers with him on his transfer from the place, and did not return them, though addressed on the point. I was therefore obliged after some time to request the Sanitary Commissioner to send me a copy of his notes, which I placed before the meeting soon after it was received. The council, after postponing its consideration for some time, disposed of it on 10th May 1896, and hence the delay in the submission of this to Government.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

RAJAHMUNDRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 23rd to 26th October 1894.

Population as per census of 1891	Males		13,934
	Females		14,463
	Total ..		28,397

Inspection Notes.

Dwellings.—(*a*) Some of the best parts of the town have been much depreciated as to sanitary, and probably monetary, value by the existence of numerous cadjan huts side by side with a good class of dwellings. In no case could I find that the municipality had insisted upon the provisions of section 207 (ii).

(*b*) Certain of these collections of huts are of recent construction; for example, that near the Railway. It is of the greatest sanitary importance that these dwellings should be subjected to the provisions of existing law. The inhabitants are of a poor class, and unfortunately not possessed of much idea of *common cleanliness*. As to existing hut grounds, I would advise the municipality

Chairman's Remarks.

Permission is not being granted for constructing or re-thatching cadjan huts when they are in dangerous proximity to tiled buildings.

There is hardly a case in which notice under section 207 (ii) should be given, and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
to cause each of them to be carefully inspected, and arrangements for opening up roads so as to permit of perflation being made, whilst conservancy should be provided for by the erection of latrines and their cleansing be insisted upon by the owners of the hut grounds either by their own agency or under the private scavenging system by the municipality.	The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. The sanitation of these places is being attended to.
(*c*) Many ruined houses exist throughout the town, which it is desirable, in the interests of conservancy and air circulation, be removed.	Notices are being given under section 183.
(*d*) Several of the streets are excessively narrow; but the conditions found in the neighbourhood inhabited by Bunniahs—namely Wada Vidhi—*are such as to demand urgent action* by the municipality under sections 187, 226 and 210 (3). Such a locality ought to be absolutely condemned as unfit for human habitations. The atmosphere within the area is simply stifling. Roads should be opened up, and the locality should be correctly drained. Considering the swarms of mosquitos that must be bred upon the filthy pools of sewage found here, it is not to be wondered at that the people suffer from elephantiasis.	Streets are being widened and will be widened as far as funds permit.
(*e*) *Listerpettah* is a suburb which is now largely resorted to by persons anxious to escape from municipal taxation, yet willing enough to enjoy the advantages offered in the town by adjourning there for purposes of business. It is advisable that the pettah be included in municipal limits, and I recommend the council to apply to Government in this connection.	The council has extended the municipal limits so as to include this, and the sanction of Government has been applied for.
(*f*) The floors of dwellings are nearly universally of rammed earth; they are always more or less damp, especially in the low-lying parts near Innespettah, where beri-beri is endemic.	
(*g*) Under section 180 the council should do their best to persuade inhabitants to use floors of concrete plastered with cement, or of stone slabs in concrete cement-pointed. "Damp proof" courses should be introduced into the walls. The procedure is cheap and effective. The importance of this simple and inexpensive measure cannot be overrated in the special condition found here. The Sanitary Board will doubtless give plans and other details on application by the council.	The council will give its best attention to the remarks in cases where it is necessary. New houses now constructed are constructed on a sufficiently high level.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*h*) *Anantapuram.*—This is a new pettah; but no attempt at regulating the buildings or roads seems to have been made by the municipality. This is the more to be regretted as the houses hitherto erected seem of a good class. One road I found was only seventeen feet broad!	
(*i*) *Morris Choultry* would be improved in sanitary safety by arranging for the removal of sullage water from the cook-rooms.	It is being looked after.
2. *Roads.*—There seems to exist doubt in the minds of the municipal staff as to what is a "street"; thus, in a certain locality, it became a question as to whether the municipality or the occupants of adjoining houses were responsible for cleanliness. So far as I could understand, there could be no question that the adjoining houses belonged to *different* owners, and there was no reason to believe that the road itself was private property, or that the public had "no right of way." Such points should be definitely settled locally, as it is evident much neglect of conservancy must occur if it be held that these approaches to private houses, or really, in my estimation, public lanes, belonged to any one but the municipality.	The Sanitary Commissioner is evidently referring to blind lanes which are private property having been kept open into the street for the passage of the people living about them.
3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) No complete system of sewage removal exists. Certain drains end direct in the river—unfortunately above positions used for removal of drinking-water. Nine carts are employed by the municipality for the removal of sewage. These are mounted wooden barrels of about eighty gallons capacity, and therefore can make but little impression upon the total sewage of 28,397 inhabitants. I find that the municipality, although taking the trouble to transport this sewage, make no effort to utilize it; it is simply thrown "outside the town." This fact was animadverted upon by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Laing in his last report. The municipality should arrange to have a plot of ground irrigated by means of the sewage they collect. It would be necessary to make a cistern to contain the daily accumulation of sewage, until a sufficient amount were collected, before launching it upon the ground. It should be well diluted before use. The municipality possesses an excellent piece of ground near Samalamba temple, which might be utilized for a sewage farm. Here, also, might night-soil be employed for cultivation. This demonstration of the value of sewage and night-soil could not fail to benefit the funds of the municipality, and induce the neighbouring ryots to follow their example.	These drains are not sewage drains. They drain away the rain water. Sewage water is being collected in cesspools, and removed outside the municipal limits by carts. Many houses have sufficiently large compounds, containing several plants and trees, and the water used therein is being utilized for watering them. In cases where there are not such compounds, cesspools are constructed and their contents are removed outside the municipality by carts. Sewage farming, which must be carried out on a very small scale, if at all carried out, will not be a success in this place. The soil is not good, and the council apprehends it will entail loss on it. Night-soil is being sold to a contractor.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) Surface drainage in the neighbourhood of Innespettah urgently requires careful elaboration. This need not entail great expenditure; but it would necessitate that the small available fall be correctly made use of. It is in the neighbourhood of this damp area that beri-beri is most common and, undoubtedly, the freeing of the soil from surplus moisture will benefit this state of affairs.	This is being done.
(*c*) The Potters' tank represents a considerable accumulation of surface water that should have been led off the surface. I advise that this tank be drained and filled in. I understand some efforts in this direction were some time back commenced, but they seem to have been brought to an untimely end.	The passages by which rain water flows into the Potters' tank have been blocked and the surface drainage mostly diverted. The council has lately resolved to make over the Potters' tank site to Government to be filled in by it, in order that it may be used as playground in connection with the Government Training College to be shortly constructed near it.
(*d*) On being questioned on this subject, the municipal staff informed me that there were only seventy cesspools in the town. This is, however, obviously an under-estimate. There are streets in which these are exhibited at the frontage of almost every house. Failing the existence of a drainage scheme, nothing can be urged against these cesspools, especially as they are of a form permitting of the contents to be seen without inconveniencing passers-by. But the municipality should see that they are cleansed regularly, and that each is rendered impervious by plastering with Portland cement in the interior, under section 214 (2). Where new cesspools are formed, they should be in accordance with standard plans obtainable from the office of the Sanitary Board.	In view of these remarks, rules have been passed by the council to regulate the construction of the cesspools, and notices have been given to the owners to alter their cesspools accordingly.
4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The chief source of supply is the Gódávari. This source is, however, much defiled by the entrance of sewage, and also by boats which are moored about the drinking ghâts used by the people. The ghâts where landing is provided for are under the control of the district board, though within the municipal limits. The Act referring to ferries (Act II of 1890) provides that the tolls may be collected either by local fund boards or municipalities. The municipality let the matter slip through their fingers some years back. The district board at very small cost made the landing stages and therefore have the right to the fees; but it seems to me an inadvisable state of affairs that this should be under	

Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) The favourite burying-ground for Lingayets is upon the sandy tract below the town. Here, also, all small-pox corpses are buried, as it would be disrespectful to the goddess to burn those dead of this disease. This use of this locality is probably of little sanitary importance to the town; but it is most undesirable that villages below the site should be thus subjected to contamination of their water-supply—as, during floods, the shallow graves used must give up their dead.	There is no better place than the one now used.
10. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) Vaccinator A. Kondalarayadu is employed by the municipality. The work performed by him is satisfactory, there being but few unprotected children in the municipality. The municipality should, however, cause a search to be made from house to house for children under ten years of age.	Will be noted.
(*b*) The following table shows the working of the compulsory clauses of the District Municipalities Act in respect of vaccination :—	

Total births during preceding six months, i.e., from 1st July to December 1893.	Inspection Notes. Number vaccinated. Successful.	Number vaccinated. Unsuccessful.	Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful. Successful.	Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful. Unsuccessful.	Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Chairman's Remarks. Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.	Prosecution for failure to accept vaccination during the year up to date. Number of suits filed.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.	Number of convictions.
468	63	3	..	..	..	28	34	5	13·46	234	234	11

11. *Registration.*—The following exhibits the results of registration:—

Years.	Birth-rate per mille of estimated population.	Death-rate per mille of estimated population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille to registered births in the preceding year.
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1895 up to date	31·7	29·6	..	3·3	29·8	16·0	2·1	48·8	312·5

These figures show that registration of vital statistics is receiving fair attention; but birth registration is susceptible of considerable improvement.

12. Statistical information for this report asked for on the last week of October 1894 was not supplied by the Chairman till the 22nd December following; hence the delay in preparation.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th January 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sany. Commissioner for Madras.

Note on duplicate copy.—A further delay has been brought about by the loss of the notes by the officer to whom the Chairman delivered them. This is therefore a duplicate of the original report.

(Intld.) W. G. K.

Forwarded to Government with the remarks of the municipal council.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
May 1896.

(Signed) N. JALA DURGAPRASADARAYODO,
Chairman.

1st Part

C. no. 1538 m.

Rajahmundry Supt.s notes

[5]
700—6-4-96.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:— 108

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No 1538 m of 1896; dated 19th May 96 from the Chairman, mc Rajahmundry.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. No 1149 M dt 8/7/96

Recorded with the following remarks: —

(1) The action which the municipal Council proposes to take for improving the Slaughterhouse and for providing some accommodation in the bandystand, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in paras 7(c) and 8 of the inspection notes has not been reported. The omission should now be supplied.

(2) The Sanitary Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the Chairman's remarks on para. 3(a) of the inspection notes, and that of the Collector to the insanitary condition of the site referred to in para. 6(c).

(3) The result of the deliberations of the Sub Committee on the question of prohibiting dhobies from washing above the drinking ghats in the Godavari should be reported.

(4) —

(4) The arrangements made for the conservancy of nightsoil in the town are far from satisfactory, and should be replaced by those recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner;

(5) Paragraphs of the Chairman's letter will be referred to Mr. A.C. Tate for remarks.

21.6.96 WWS 30.6.96 4/7/96

C.
P.S.

Sanitary Inspection Notes.
Rajahmundry municipality

1538/m

To
The Chairman, M.C. Rajahmundry
" Collector of Godavari
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Engineer
A.C. Tate Esq. Collector of Cuddapah
Extra Table. Dupd 28/7/96

9

No. 1149 M., 8TH JULY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. N. JALADURGAPRASADARAYUDU Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajahmundry, 19th May 1896, No. 520.

I have the honour to submit per book post the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for 1894–95 with the remarks of the council.

2. Shortly after the notes were received by the council they were given to Mr. Tate, the then *ex-officio* Chairman, who was requested to prepare replies to the points noted. He took the papers with him on his transfer from the place, and did not return them, though addressed on the point. I was therefore obliged after some time to request the Sanitary Commissioner to send me a copy of his notes, which I placed before the meeting soon after it was received. The council, after postponing its consideration for some time, disposed of it on 16th May 1896, and hence the delay in the submission of this to Government.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

RAJAHMUNDRY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 23rd to 26th October 1894.

Population as per census of 1891.	Males	13,934
	Females	14,463
	Total ..	28,397

Inspection Notes.

Dwellings.—(*a*) Some of the best parts of the town have been much depreciated as to sanitary, and probably monetary value by the existence of numerous cadjan huts side by side with a good class of dwellings. In no case could I find that the municipality had insisted upon the provisions of section 207 (ii).

(*b*) Certain of these collections of huts are of recent construction; for example, that near the Railway. It is of the greatest sanitary importance that these dwellings should be subjected to the provisions of existing law. The inhabitants are of a poor class, and unfortunately not possessed of much idea of *common cleanliness*. As to existing hut grounds, I would advise the municipality to cause each of them to be carefully inspected, and arrangements for opening up roads so as to permit of perflation being made, whilst conservancy should

Chairman's Remarks.

Permission is not being granted for constructing or re-thatching cadjan huts when they are in dangerous proximity to tiled buildings. There is hardly a case in which notice under section 207 (ii) should be given, and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to.

The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. The sanitation of these places is being attended to.

Inspection Notes.

be provided for by the erection of latrines and their cleansing be insisted upon by the owners of the hut grounds either by their own agency or under the private scavenging system by the municipality.

(*c*) Many ruined houses exist throughout the town, which it is desirable, in the interests of conservancy and air circulation, be removed.

(*d*) Several of the streets are excessively narrow; but the conditions found in the neighbourhood inhabited by Bunniahs—namely Wada Vidhi—*are such as to demand urgent action* by the municipality under sections 187, 226 and 210 (3). Such a locality ought to be absolutely condemned as unfit for human habitations. The atmosphere within the area is simply stifling. Roads should be opened up, and the locality should be correctly drained. Considering the swarms of mosquitoes that must be bred upon the filthy pools of sewage found here, it is not to be wondered at that the people suffer from elephantiasis.

(*e*) *Listerpettah* is a suburb which is now largely resorted to by persons anxious to escape from municipal taxation, yet willing enough to enjoy the advantages offered in the town by adjourning there for purposes of business. It is advisable that the pettah be included in municipal limits, and I recommend the council to apply to Government in this connection.

(*f*) The floors of dwellings are nearly universally of rammed earth; they are always more or less damp, especially in the low-lying parts near Innespettah, where beri-beri is endemic.

(*g*) Under section 180 the council should do their best to persuade inhabitants to use floors of concrete plastered with cement, or of stone slabs in concrete cement-pointed. "Damp proof" courses should be introduced into the walls. The procedure is cheap and effective. The importance of this simple and inexpensive measure cannot be overrated in the special conditions found here. The Sanitary Board will doubtless give plans and other details on application by the council.

(*h*) *Anantapuram.*—This is a new pettah; but no attempt at regulating the buildings or roads seems to have been made by the municipality. This is the

Chairman's Remarks.

Notices are being given under section 183.

Streets are being widened and will be widened as far as funds permit.

The council has extended the municipal limits so as to include this, and the sanction of Government has been applied for.

The council will give its best attention to the remarks in cases where it is necessary. New houses now constructed are constructed on a sufficiently high level.

Inspection Notes.

more to be regretted as the houses hitherto erected seem of a good class. One road I found was only seventeen feet broad!

(*i*) *Morris Choultry* would be improved in sanitary safety by arranging for the removal of sullage water from the cook-rooms.

2. *Roads.*—There seems to exist doubt in the minds of the municipal staff as to what is a "street"; thus, in a certain locality, it became a question as to whether the municipality or the occupants of adjoining houses were responsible for cleanliness. So far as I could understand, there could be no question that the adjoining houses belonged to *different* owners, and there was no reason to believe that the road itself was private property, or that the public had "no right of way." Such points should be definitely settled locally, as it is evident much neglect of conservancy must occur if it be held that these approaches to private houses, or really, in my estimation, public lanes, belonged to any one but the municipality.

3. *Drainage.*—(*a*) No complete system of sewage removal exists. Certain drains end direct in the river—unfortunately above positions used for removal of drinking water. Nine carts are employed by the municipality for the removal of sewage. These are mounted wooden barrels of about eighty gallons capacity, and therefore can make but little impression upon the total sewage of 28,397 inhabitants. I find that the municipality, although taking the trouble to transport this sewage, make no effort to utilize it; it is simply thrown "outside the town." This fact was animadverted upon by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Laing in his last report. The municipality should arrange to have a plot of ground irrigated by means of the sewage they collect. It would be necessary to make a cistern to contain the daily accumulation of sewage, until a sufficient amount were collected, before launching it upon the ground. It should be well diluted before use. The municipality possesses an excellent piece of ground near Samalamba temple, which might be utilized for a sewage farm. Here, also, might night-soil be employed for cultivation. This demonstration of the value of sewage and night-soil could not fail to benefit the funds of the municipality,

Chairman's Remarks.

It is being looked after.

The Sanitary Commissioner is evidently referring to blind lanes which are private property having been kept open into the street for the passage of the people living about them.

These drains are not sewage drains. They drain away the rain water. Sewage water is being collected in cesspools, and removed outside the municipal limits by carts.

Many houses have sufficiently large compounds, containing several plants and trees, and the water used therein is being utilized for watering them. In cases where there are not such compounds, cesspools are constructed and their contents are removed outside the municipality by carts.

Sewage farming, which must be carried out on a very small scale, if at all carried out, will not be a success in this place. The soil is not good, and the council apprehends it will entail loss on it.

Inspection Notes.

and induce the neighbouring ryots to follow their example.

(*b*) Surface drainage in the neighbourhood of Innespettah urgently requires careful elaboration. This need not entail great expenditure; but it would necessitate that the small available fall be correctly made use of. It is in the neighbourhood of this damp area that beri-beri is most common and, undoubtedly, the freeing of the soil from surplus moisture will benefit this state of affairs.

(*c*) The Potters' tank represents a considerable accumulation of surface water that should have been led off the surface. I advise that this tank be drained and filled in. I understand some efforts in this direction were some time back commenced, but they seem to have been brought to an untimely end.

(*d*) On being questioned on this subject, the municipal staff informed me that there were only seventy cesspools in the town. This is, however, obviously an under-estimate. There are streets in which these are exhibited at the frontage of almost every house. Failing the existence of a drainage scheme, nothing can be urged against these cesspools, especially as they are of a form permitting of the contents to be seen without inconveniencing passers-by. But the municipality should see that they are cleansed regularly, and that each is rendered impervious by plastering with Portland cement in the interior, under section 214 (2). Where new cesspools are formed, they should be in accordance with standard plans obtainable from the office of the Sanitary Board.

4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The chief source of supply is the Gódávari. This source is, however, much defiled by the entrance of sewage, and also by boats which are moored about the drinking ghâts used by the people. The ghâts where landing is provided for are under the control of the district board, though within the municipal limits. The Act referring to ferries (Act II of 1890) provides that the tolls may be collected either by local fund boards or municipalities. The municipality let the matter slip through their fingers some years back. The district board at very small cost made the landing stages and therefore have the right to the fees; but it seems to me an inadvisable state of affairs that this should be under

Chairman's Remarks.

Night-soil is being sold to a contractor.

This is being done.

The passages by which rain water flows into the Potters' tank have been blocked and the surface drainage mostly diverted. The council has lately resolved to make over the Potters' tank site to Government to be filled in by it, in order that it may be used as playground in connection with the Government Training College to be shortly constructed near it.

In view of these remarks, rules have been passed by the council to regulate the construction of the cesspools, and notices have been given to the owners to alter their cesspools accordingly.

Inspection Notes.

the district board in municipal limits. The lower portions of the town are liable to flood, and to meet this difficulty expensive works will be requisite. Surely, the proper source for this expenditure would be the ferry tolls. Again, as I have shown, the absence of control of these landing places permits of crews mooring boats in positions that it is calculable must ensure contamination of the water-supply. The municipality should represent these points to Government, with the object of securing complete control of ferries and mooring places in their jurisdiction.

(*b*) *Kamballa Tank.*—This affords an important source of supply. Water is withdrawn by persons walking into it. This method of contamination should be prevented by the use of platforms having impervious surfaces with a slope arranged so as to conduct spilt water to impervious cisterns upon the bank or attached to the platform. These cisterns could then be emptied, and the access of filthy water be thus prevented. Close to the edge of the tank and well within the catchment are two "open-space latrines." These should be abolished at once. The collecting surface should be kept absolutely clean. The tank is supplied in part by the surplusing of a neighbouring tank — the Poopala. For the excess water to reach "Kamballa," however, it has to be conveyed across the road and over an open space, which is in the neighbourhood of a poor class of dwellings. This ground was excessively filthy both from human and pigs' excreta. Considering there is a watchman engaged in looking after the preservation of the purity of this supply, there is no good reason why so unsafe a condition of affairs should be allowed to exist.

(*c*) The Sanitary Engineer's department has already drawn up a scheme for water-supply of this town. I trust the municipality will not hesitate in accepting it, their present sources of supply being open to contamination.

(*d*) Judging from the experiments made by the East Coast Railway engineering staff in this neighbourhood, it is probable that from a certain line it would be possible to sink artesian wells. In the face, however, of the existence of the Gódávari close at hand, and the possibility of a cheap and certain supply being

Chairman's Remarks.

Government has once been addressed on the subject but without effect, and it will again be addressed on it.

The council cannot afford to make all these constructions at present, nor does it think it necessary.

These latrines were not objected to at the previous inspection. They will, however, be removed further.

Proposals will be invited from professional men for diverting the drainage of this place.

The council has no funds for it at present.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
secured from this source, the question is not worth consideration.	
(*e*) The dhobies are allowed to wash up-stream. The municipality should take steps under section 188 to issue licenses only to those persons whose premises are in a fit state for receipt of the clothing. Washing above the drinking ghâts should be prevented absolutely.	The council resolved to stop washing up-stream, but the washermen having struck work the council had to yield for the time being and appoint a sub-committee to report as to the best means to be adopted.
5. *Conservancy.*—(*a*) There are fifteen latrines in the town. Of these, four are "pucka" built; two are in a ruinous state. The existing provision is therefore absurdly inadequate. The municipality is about to build a standard latrine for men. That for women should also be replaced, as the condition is so bad as to render it impossible for it to be approached, much less entered, with comfort. The total latrines available should be increased to 1 per 1,000 of the population.	
(*b*) At Jamipettah, at the request of the people, one of the latrines has been closed. The result is that all open spaces in the neighbourhood are defiled. This latrine should be replaced by one of the standard forms as early as possible.	The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to, and the number of public latrines increased as far as funds permit.
(*c*) The method of transport of fœcal matter is of the most extraordinary character. Each toti is expected to carry a cavadi full of excreta twice daily to the night-soil depôt. The women, however, being unable to do this, pay men from their own allowance to undertake this part of the work. One enterprising toti has started a cart and places the cavadies in this. Apparently, the cart is held on joint stock principles. It is simply absurd for a large municipality having a population of 28,397 attempting to conduct its night-soil conservancy on such inefficient methods. The municipality should at once invest in four night-soil carts of the Bombay pattern capable of containing 200 gallons each.	The present system has been working well.
(*d*) The rubbish is removed by a contractor, who is paid by the municipality Rs. 10 per mensem; he is allowed to keep the whole of the rubbish and night-soil; on behalf of the latter, he allows the municipality Rs. 48 per mensem. In practice, this arrangement permits of very imperfect working being effected — the contractor consulting his own convenience as to time of removal. I would advise	The whole system having been explained, Government passed orders that the contract system might continue, and the council thinks it is the best under the circumstances — *Vide* G.O., No. 1743 M., dated 24th October 1895, paragraph (3).

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
the municipality to abandon the method entirely, and to work their own carts and staff for collection.	
6. *Markets.*—(*a*) For the selling of beef, a small shed is set apart. The surroundings are not cleanly.	Noted.
(*b*) *Mutton and Fish Bazaar.*—Both are unfit for their purposes. The places are devoid of any tendency to sanitary arrangement. The municipality should attempt to secure a market by raising debentures or otherwise. In the meantime, the ground should be levelled; the butchers should have their dirty old boxes removed, and these should be replaced by stone slabs; the ropes used for hanging the meat should be substituted by steel hooks suspended to iron rods.	Will be attended to.
(*c*) Immediately outside the market a number of persons were found squatting selling chatties and the like. It was explained to me that the Revenue authorities hold, notwithstanding the representations by the municipality, that they have the sole right of ground seven yards on each side of the road. If this has been correctly represented to me, I would advise the municipality to open communication with the Collector on the subject; as, unless there are some very special reasons, it is very unlikely the Revenue authorities would insist upon exercising rights, if any, they may possess to the extent of allowing the place to be a squatting ground to the disadvantage of the municipality.	Government decided this site to be revenue site: *vide* G.O., No. 110, dated 22nd January 1895.
(*d*) *Innespettah Market.*—This is on the site objected to by the District Sanitary Officer. Since he inspected it, however, the municipality has diverted the drain from the spot and shifted the two latrines. I now see no objection to the place provided care is taken to correctly level the ground, section the bund of the tank, and attend to the surface drainage. The so-called market, however, is but a number of badly-built and badly-arranged sheds. It ought to be possible for the municipality to erect something more decent than this.	It has since been improved, and will be still improved.
7. (*a*) *Slaughter-house* (*Sheep*).—On the exterior there is an uncovered well. Water is lifted from this by hand. It would be better that a pump be used and the well be maintained correctly covered. The cistern for receipt of washings has had a hole knocked into the bottom of it. This should be put in order.	The council cannot afford to use a pump now. Noted.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) *Slaughter-house* (*Cattle*).— The cement surface is much broken and should be repaired. Cement is not likely to withstand the wear and tear incident to slaughtering heavy animals, and the municipality should take the opportunity of replacing the cement surface by slightly roughened stone slabs cement-pointed. The surroundings of the cattle slaughter-house were not retained in a cleanly condition. On one spot, there was a heap of gut contents, &c., of 306 square feet.	Has been since repaired.
(*c*) These slaughter-houses being close together, it would be possible to supply both with water by lifting from one of the wells by means of a pump to an elevated cistern. Gutting rooms should be provided for each slaughter-house.	Attended to.
8. *Bandy-stand.*—Although a charge is made, no description of accommodation is provided for the bandymen. Either this should be provided, or no charge should be made. It is hardly fair to require men to stay with their animals in a position exposed to all weathers without shelter.	The place is being cleaned by the municipal staff, and the fees should be paid.
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(*b*) The favourite burying-ground for Lingayets is upon the sandy tract below the town. Here, also, all small-pox corpses are buried, as it would be disrespectful to the goddess to burn those dead of this disease. This use of this locality is probably of little sanitary importance to the town; but it is most undesirable that villages below the site should be thus subjected to contamination of their water-supply—as, during floods, the shallow graves used must give up their dead.	There is no better place than the one now used.
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Inspection Notes

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	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.						Number of suits filed.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.	Number of convictions.
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FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th January* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sany. Commissioner for Madras.

Note on duplicate copy.—A further delay has been brought about by the loss of the notes by the officer to whom the Chairman delivered them. This is therefore a duplicate of the original report.

(Intld.) W. G. K.

Forwarded to Government with the remarks of the municipal council.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
19*th May* 1896.

(Signed) N. JALADURGAPRASADARAYUDU,
Chairman.

ORDER—No. 1149 M., dated 8th July 1896.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The action which the municipal council proposes to take for improving the slaughter-house and for providing some accommodation in the bandy-stand, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 7 (*c*) and 8 of the inspection notes, has not been reported. The omission should now be supplied.

(2) The Sanitary Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the Chairman's remarks on paragraph 3 (*a*) of the inspection notes, and that of the Collector to the insanitary condition of the site referred to in paragraph 6 (*c*).

(3) The result of the deliberations of the sub-committee on the question of prohibiting dhobies from washing above the drinking ghâts in the Gódávari should be reported.

(4) The arrangements made for the conservancy of night-soil in the town are far from satisfactory, and should be replaced by those recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) Paragraph 2 of the Chairman's letter will be referred to Mr. A. C. Tate for remarks.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
" the Collector of Gódávari.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Sanitary Engineer.
" A. C. Tate, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Ms

LOCAL AND MUNICI

Issued

Read. *En*

G.O., No. 1149 M., 8th July

JULY.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, Sanitary C
sioner's — on the Rajahmundry Municipa

PAPER. No OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

PT PAPER. No. OF 18

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 1538 M. (in typ) A.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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8/7/96

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PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 8. 7. 96.

No. 1149.la

First copy sent to Press. 8/7/96

Returned for signature. 27/7/96

Despatched in print. 28/7/96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Recording with remark Sanitary Commissioner on the Rajahmundry Municipality.

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