[3]

LOCAL AND MU
DEPARTME

Paper taken out of the Re
from the charge of the Re
keeper.

Press
Miscellaneous. No. 296
7-1-96

FOR WHAT CURRENT.			By whom taken.	Wh tak out
Depart-ment.	No.	Year.		
Cur	273	1896	28/1/9	

Remender

[3]

LOCAL AND M
DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records
from the charge of the Record-
keeper.

189

Press
Miscellaneous. No.

FOR WHAT CURRENT.			By whom taken.	When taken out.
Depart-ment.	No.	Year.		

[L. & M. 1,000—10-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 30. M

DATED 7th January 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes

Recording, with remarks, Sanitary Commissioner's---

on the Bezwada 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.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Cou... Sanitary

... Madras. ... plans,

... d, as will

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... sults to brick-

... pervi... them-

... which exist

... ings

(4) Suit... tick

Kistna District.

Bezvada Municipality.

Population as per Census of 1891 = ...

Inspected 5th and 6th August 1895.

Site. The ca... remain, as former... -tion to perflation ... being made to have ... -moved by private agr... by inviting the cultiva... of the neighbourhood to re-move the earth; but this must be a slow and unsatis-factory process. From what I saw of efforts up to date, I should say more care is re-quisite in controlling the re-moval — there being a tendency to excavate below the ground level. Each site should be mark-ed off, and the area should be steadily worked at till completed.

The Municipality has no funds to do this and this has been finally disposed off in G.O. No. 1957 W, 8.8.95 and vide in G.O. No. 1425 M. Mis, 4.9.95

Attention will be paid to the suggestions.

2. Dwellings (a) Much more care is requisite as to sanctioning plans for dwellings at Bucking-hampet. Where a good class of

G.O.

G.O.

…ided, it should
… arrangements
of trenches are duly
… foam, no care or
… seems to have been
… provide for drains
… sage water, or for im-
…rable surfaces from
… it can be led.
A ground plan of the
…urb is in the possession of
…e Municipality; but, instead
of the area occupied by the
buildings being accurately
defined thereon, the whole
space sold to the occupier is
simply shown as in possession.
The result is that irregularity
of future streets must result.
I found the Sanitary Inspector
unable to give me any information
as to the plans really sanctioned
by the Municipality, so that
there is no reason why, having
received sanction for a certain
plan, the builder should not
follow another, as no system
of inspection on completion or
during progress of the building is
made. An arrangement should
be

This is being attended to.

I think it will take long time
if we desire to have plan
the prepared showing the position
and extent of each building
and it will be prepared and
recorded in the office later on.
As for checking the construction
of buildings in progress
according to the plan approved
by the Council, Municipal
Overseer has been ordered
to supervise the work very
carefully and see that the
houses are provided with
latrines & cesspools. The
Sanitary Inspector is not
looking after this business.

The Municipal Overseer
is ordered to submit a
list of persons allowed to
be issue notices under
Sections 179 and 207

— Ditto —

be made to place the Sanitary
Inspector in possession of the plans,
and he should be required, as well
as the Public Works Overseer, to
see that the approved plans are
strictly adhered to. ——
(c) At certain spots brick-
-layers have established them-
-selves in huts, in the midst
of a good class of dwellings
remaining there after comple-
-tion of the buildings on which
they were engaged. If upon
private ground, the full powers
under Sections 179, 207 should be
enforced, and in future it
would be well for the Muni-
-cipality to make a clause
in the agreement as to sale of
land to the effect that no huts
are to be erected upon it and
used as dwellings, without
their consent. To allow para-
-cheries to spring up in the midst
of a good class of dwellings, is
erroneous from a Sanitary and
financial point of view.
(d) On land that cannot be said
to be private also, I found "Copra
-wallahs" with their pigs encamped

There

G.O.

G.O.

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financial point of view.

(d) On land that cannot be said
to be private also, I found "Copra-
-wallahs" with their pegs encamped

These

concurred

These certainly should be ordered away from this neighbourhood.

3. Surface drainage (a) Considering the fact that the Municipality possesses a Public Works Overseer, ~~considerably~~ more efficiency might be expected in the simple matter of surface drainage. Thus, I found an important drain near Mr. Molesworth's house blocked, and causing water-logging of the area above it. The Wynchpatta affords an illustration of the same condition. It would require neither great engineering ingenuity nor expenditure to see that this Pettah were placed in correct condition; yet the people had suffered greatly during the late rains to the extent of being flooded out of their houses. A roughly cut interception drain that would catch the surface water from the neighbouring hill, and a series of cut channels should suffice to keep this place which occupies, in relation to the neighbouring tank, an elevated position, in a correct state.

This will be attended to when funds are available. If possible provision will be made in the next year's Budget.

This has since been Cleared.

The Superintending Engineer II^d Circle informed that the cost for doing this work will be much to the Mc. and so, it was abandoned for the present.

(b) Some attempt has been made towards making an interception drain between the Telegraph hill and the town, but I found it so blocked by debris as to be useless. This is a matter that should be seen to.

(c) The tank forms an important feature in the sanitary condition of the town, in relation to its influence upon the soil. In my report of 1893 (G.O. N^o 521 M dated 23^rd April 1894, Local and Municipal), I urged the Municipality to abolish this and use the spoil from the objectionable banks to fill it in, thus giving a good building site that might be disposed of with advantage, or to at least sub-drain it.

(d) The former procedure was considered too expensive. But sub-draining being again urged by Surgeon-Captain Bannerman in the following year's Inspection Report, the Municipality declared it would be considered

considered when the drainage of the town came before them.* But this may mean thirty years hence, if the loan for water-works be paid off before embarking upon a sewerage scheme. Moreover the question of surface drainage has not necessarily anything to do with sewerage schemes. I would advise the Municipality to again consider this proposition. As to under-drainage, it need not be considered a matter to be afraid of as to expenditure. In the experiments made at the Saidapet Farms the cost was Rs 30 per acre. Even this might be made cheaper by making Irish drains, that is, by filling the trenches with stones thrown in pell-mell. The boulders from the Telegraph hill would be suitable. The water-logging of the ground below the tanks would seem to result not only from the pressure of water stored, but also from the fact that the outlets to the overflow drains are

[Foot-note]

*The loss on account of revenue would be inconsiderable; as the total area is only 12 acres.

This will be attended to where funds are available.

There are at present 50 cesspools and the number will be increased as suggested.

are blocked. There can be no good reason for this state of affairs, and I trust the Municipality will apply the requisite remedy.

4. Sewerage. There is no attempt at sewerage and this cannot be thought of until the pressing question of water-supply is arranged. In the meantime, when plots of land are available the Municipality should endeavour to discharge the sewage upon them by the ~~use~~ use of cheap drains made of glazed half-tiles, or cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plans; or the Vizianagram household sewage filter might be employed in poor localities.

5. Roads. This Municipality being young, some little time must elapse before it can be expected the communications can be put in correct order. There is, however, a distinct

advance

advance in this respect since my last inspection. But, I have still to point out the false economy of not arranging that the surface flow from the Telegraph Hill be correctly intercepted. Storm water obviously causes much damage to roads near the hill.

A drain has been dug to let part of hill water go through D.P.W. drain from Quarry Compound wall.

6. Water-supply (a) The lining of the new well near the house of Venkata Narasiah-Councillor-is formed of open brick work and the parapet and platform are covered with lime plaster. Portland cement only should be employed for such work. The steining should also be plastered with Portland Cement down to the lowest water level.

This was built by the D.P.W. and the suggestions will be attended to when funds are available.

(b) A native gentleman was at the time of my visit endeavouring to improve a well near the Bezwada tank, by putting pulleys to it. This would be of use; but he should also place a correct platform.

This has since been attended to.

A.

Plans and Estimates will be sent to the Sanitary Board for sanction.

The Canals are under the strict control of the D.P.W. and there is no watchman appointed to see this on Municipal side. As people generally take water from the river for drinking purposes the Canals have not been reserved.

(c) A well for chucklers and one for the Scavengers are in an incomplete state, work on the latter seems to have been long stopped. Incorrect principles are being followed. It would be advisable for the Municipality to procure a type plan of a correctly constructed well from the Sanitary Board, and follow this.

(d) I understand there is a watchman appointed to see that persons do not wash their clothing at the head of the Canal, but at the time of my visit he was absent, and clothes-washing was duly proceeding. Certain lengths of the Canal should be selected, and be defined by the use of flags or otherwise-the upper being for drinking purposes and the lower for washing clothes (Section 154).

(5) It is understood that the Municipality is endeavouring to secure that boats be moored lower down. This would certainly be an advantage, so long as the canal is regarded as a source of water-supply.

There

(f) There are about 30 wells in the town without parapets. Whether these be used for drinking or for "inferior domestic purposes" there can be no doubt that they present a manifest danger to the health of the town — as the using of vessels washed with water contaminated with specific disease-bearing matter, is only second to the danger of drinking the water itself. If the Municipality cannot afford to build walls of a height that would prevent persons falling in bodily, they might at least manage to make a cheap ring of a few inches in height, of brick work plastered with cement sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of filth and surface water. Where the wells are private propiarty, action should be taken under Section 155.

These wells are not used for drinking purposes. They belong to private persons. Vide Section 156 & Bye-law 22 sanctioned in G.O. No. 1509 of 11.10.90 M. and G.O. No 1136 M. Misc. of 26.8.93. I am afraid, if section 153 can be enforced to make people to build parapets and platforms to their wells.

(g) These measures would suffice fairly well for the protection of the town water-supply, until the public water works, which have been considered by the Sanitary Board, are executed.

7. Rubbish

This will be attended to when funds are available.

7. Rubbish-disposal. Practically no sale pens procurable for the rubbish. This being so, the Municipality might when raising a loan for the water works scheme, say, Rs 5,000 more, with the object of securing a complete set of dust-incinerators. No skilled labour would be required to work them, and a saving would be effected in cartage. The slag should be used for filling in depressions such as the objectionable tank, close to which incineration could take place.

8. Night soil disposal. The present plant for removal of night soil consists of 7 mounted buckets, and 1 wooden cart. The latter should be abolished without delay. The use of the bucket should be confined to storage at latrines, and removal to points at which carts could be met. There would then be required for efficient transport only 2 single iron night soil carts of 12 cubic feet capacity, or 4 iron cylindrical carts Bombay pattern, of 200 gallons capacity, if two trips daily be made. The former cost about Rs 70 each, the

We are not at all using the seven mounted buckets. We have purchased already four puckka iron night soil cart of 75 gallons each at a cost of Rs 200 each from Howrah iron works Calcutta and so there is no necessity to buy fresh carts at present. With this it will make five in number and is sufficient to answer the requirements.

latter Rs 120 - each for body and fittings
Notwithstanding the Council's re-
marks as to provision against fires
in my last Inspection Notes, I think
they could not do better than con-
vert the expensive water carts
therein mentioned into night soil and Cesspool
carts. At present, they spend no less
than Rs 500 per annum on the luxury of
watering the streets, for which these carts
are permanently intended. If fire ex-
tinguishing be a matter of importance,
a hand fire engine would be more to
the purpose, and would represent
a smaller investment of money
(b) Although two latrines have been
removed from the side of the hill, others
remain. It is advisable that neither
houses nor latrines be allowed along the base
of the hill. There is a decided tendency for
huts to increase in this direction. The
surface water from these, and from
the latrines must go direct to the canal.
This is true of course of the sur-
face drainage from the town
generally. But in this instance,
the evil is preventible and, hav-
ing regard to the fact that the
head of the canal is that which
it should particularly be sought

Some of these carts will be
used for removing cesspool
water in future.

to

The Council is trying
to rebuild all latrines one
after the other into a standard
design once and it is under
contemplation to remove
huts of Coppara valla as at
the base of the hill to any such yet.
The purchase of Peppuluniyaya
land cannot be made at
present, as the owners demand
exorbitant price for its value
and the Municipality is
unable to pay the compensation
even if acquired under the
Land Acquisition Act.

to retain as pure as possible, direct
contamination should be prevented
accordingly. If the Council
think it absolutely necessary to
have latrines in this neighbour-
-hood, they should without ex-
-ception be provided with efficient
roofs, and special care should be
taken as to disposal of drainage
in the neighbourhood. There is
however at the base of the hill
a conveniently situated plot of
land belonging to the Copalawa-
-pus, which might be either
bought under agreement, or be
taken up under the Land
Acquisition Act.

(c) The whole of the canal
length which is thickly inha-
-bited, and where a large popu
-lation is constantly present
engaged in daily labour in
connection with navigation
traffic, has still no latrine pro
-vided for it. It is one of those
questions in sanitation that
cannot be got over, without
the expenditure of a certain
amount of money, but never
-theless ought to be dealt with.

Recognizing

Recognizing the money difficulty, I made various proposals in my last notes vide G.O.N° 521 M. dated 23rd April 1894 2nd M., I suggested the placing of a light suspension bridge across the canal, the building of a latrine within the bank (re-modelled to serve the purpose) or to make a floating latrine below the drinking water site. To this list, I would now add the making of a latrine to work on the dry earth system placed below the ground level (of the mound). Probably none of these proposals will meet requirements, but then the necessity for latrine accommodation nevertheless remains! The Municipality should therefore take the only other course open, namely, to buy up the required land at any cost and make a latrine. Probably, under the Land acquisition Act, the cost would not be so much as anticipated. The total number of latrines available is twenty. These are open enclosed spaces: they

The Executive Engineer of the Division has disallowed this proposal.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

The land here is very valuable and the compensation will be exorbitant.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Application will be made for this to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

they should be modified as quickly as possible, after the Standard plan of the Sanitary Board.

9. Slaughter-house (a) As cattle are slaughtered daily, the least that might be done is to provide a plain impervious platform with a thatched covering, until something better can be effected.

(b) Sheep slaughter-house. Vide para 'Sanitary administration'.

10. Market. Vide para 'Sanitary administration'.

11. Vaccination (a) The following table shows the age and state of Vaccination of Children examined haphazard in the Street:—

Primary			Unprotected			Small pox
1	1-5	10	1	1-5	5-10	
7	11	3	1	5	4	11

(b) Fresh lymph is employed. It was in a very poor condition as to cultivation on my inspection, doubtless due to inferior accommodation of the calves. A plan for a correctly formed calf Vaccine depot should

should be obtained. Present conditions are neither fair to Vaccination, nor to the public.

(C) The following table shows the progress of Vaccination during the last 5 years :-

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895 up to end of Sept.
Number Vaccinated	781	1585	1744	1745	1202
do Successfully	698	1481	1659	1682	1176
do Under one year of age	188	512	542	582	396
No. Verified by Inspecting officer	590	941	968	-	-
Births	615	606	633	630	450

In the subjoined table the results of infantile Vaccination are given.

Total Births during previous 6 months	Number Vaccinated		No. Vaccinated a 2nd time because 1st Vaccination proved unsuccessful		No. of cases in which Certificate was not received	Died	Left the town	Unaccounted for	Ratio of successful Vaccinations to births per cent.
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful					
333	191	2	2	-	7	61	69	3	57.35

12. Registration. The books are neatly kept. The forms required under G. C. No. 1502 h dated 19th October 1894 are not maintained up to date. This is now maintained by the Vaccinator; it will now be transferred to the Registrar who works in the Municipal office and the forms have since been maintained up to date.

These will be attended to as funds are available.

— Do. —

— Do. —

it is said will be remedied in future. The following table exhibits results up to end of Sept. 1895.

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the estimated population	Death ratio per mille of the estimated population	Percentage of deaths from Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Injuries	All other Causes
1893	24·9	26·4	29·7	0·3	14·8	7·7	1·5	46·0
1894	23·1	25·3	20·2	0·5	15·3	6·5	2·9	54·6
1895 up to end of September.	23·1	18·2	-	-	26·4	10·7	2·7	60·2

13. Sanitary Administration. (a) The following recommendations made in the Inspection Notes on this town during the last two years, and to which the Municipality promised attention have not been carried out.

1. Improvement of flooring, drains, water-supply, and trade furniture used by butchers in selling meat, in both the mutton and beef markets.
2. The provision of a latrine in the neighbourhood of the canal for the floating and resident population.
3. The provision of a pump and a cistern for the water-supply of

of Arundel Chatram.

4. The alteration of the open space latrines on the standard pattern.

5. The protection of the water supply of the slaughter-house, and provision for "gutting".

6. The increase of private scavenging-improvement effected towards this being only 542 latrines cleaned against 511 last year.

7. The purchase and exhibition of a suitable form of private latrine, with the object of encouraging its adoption.

8. The removal of the rubbish depôt from the bed of the tank, and the selection of a more suitable site.

9. The cultivation of the plot of land now used for trenching of night soil, as an object lesson.

10. The increase of the number of night soil carts. [One only purchased].

11. Attention to the drains between the town and the tank.

12. The abolition of the Bezvada tank.

13. Maintaining the Hindu grave yard in good order.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Do.

This work is entrusted to two Municipal Councillors who have since increased and promise to increase the business more.

This was attended to long ago. It was fixed in the municipal office Compound for exhibition.

There is no site close to the town and this will be considered later on.

This will be attended to in future. The present site being a rocky soil is unsuited for cultivation.

As replied supra.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Do

This was attended to already.

[illegible] the forms have been maintained up to date.

Indent has been sent through Sanitary Commissioner and this has not been supplied as yet.

S. Linga Raobahadur
Chairman M.C.
16.11.95

(b) The following improvements have been effected since my last inspection.—

(1) The purchase of one night soil cart.

(2) The removal of two latrines from objectionable sites.

(3) Improved condition of roads.

(4) The partial making of an interception drain at base of telegraph hill.

(5) Better cleanliness of back yards of private dwellings.

(6) Placing basket backs to rubbish carts.

(7) More attention, but not complete care, as to Vaccination.

(8) Improvement of the flooring of the sheep slaughter house.

(9) The ordering of a correctly formed cess pool cart with pump attached.

W. Thomas
Surgeon Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bezvada.

Dated 16-11-**1895**.

~~PRESENT~~

126

III. Read Sanitary Commissioners inspection notes dated the 6th August 1895 with the Chairman's replies thereon.

The Chairman's remarks are approved.

/sd/ S. Luigayya
Rao Bahadur
Chairman, Mle.

/True copy/

S Luigayya
Rao Bahadur
Chairman mc.

1/3640 Instgs

Forwarded.

Para 1. Much of the spoil is in land under Public Works Department controll. I have already asked the Officers of that Department to see that excavation below ground surface is not allowed.

Para 2 (a) and (b). I had already drawn the Chairman's attention to this matter. Unless much more supervision is exercised over building operations the new pettas will be very unsightly.

Para 3. The plea of want of funds so often adduced by the Chairman cannot be accepted. The Council proposes to spend many thousands of rupees, on the luxury of a stone bathing ghat, and it is a question whether this should not be postponed till the Council has carried out other most necessary improvements, which have been brought to the Council's notice year after year.

Para 4. The Council seems to have entirely misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remark. He speaks of providing "cess pools after the Sanitary Board's standard plan". The Council speaks of having 50 cess pools already, and of intending to increase the number. I believe that the Council alludes to the ordinary permeable most insanitary cesspool that householders are in the habit of constructing.

Para 6 (b) The Council has again misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks.

J. M. Atkinson
12/11
Collector.

PK

/

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3640 M

From

The Collector,
Nellore District

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government Local and
Municipal Department.
Madras.

Dated 23-11-95.
Despd 24-11-95
Received

SECRETARIAT
26 NOV 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enclosures 3.2

Dis No 244 Tour 1895

Subject

Forwarding with remarks Bezwada Municipal Chairman's letter submitting the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner with replies.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.t Servant

L. Lingayya
Rao Bahdr
Chairman, etc.

No. 30 M., 7th January 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. S. LINGAYYA, Rao Bahadur, Chairman, Bezwada Municipality, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Kistna), dated Bezwada, 17th November 1895, No. 1476.

I have the honour to submit the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with my replies thereon, on the inspection of Bezwada Municipality made on the 5th and 6th August 1895.

2. A copy of the municipal council's resolution adopting the same is enclosed.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Bezwada Municipality.

Inspected 5th and 6th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 .. 20,741.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The canal spoil banks remain, as formerly, an obstruction to perflation. Efforts are being made to have them removed by private agency by inviting the cultivators of the neighbourhood to remove the earth; but this must be a slow and unsatisfactory process. From what I saw of efforts up to date, I should say more care is requisite in controlling the removal, there being a tendency to excavate below the ground level. Each site should be marked off, and the area should be steadily worked at till completed.	The municipality has no funds to do this and this has been finally disposed of in G.O., No. 1957 W., dated 8th August 1895, embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 1425 M., dated 4th September 1895.
2. *Dwellings.*—(*a*) Much more care is requisite as to sanctioning plans for dwellings at Buckinghampet. Where a good class of house is provided, it should be seen that arrangements for private latrines	Attention will be paid to the suggestions.

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

S. Lingayya
Rao Bahdr.
Chairman, etc.

No. 30 M., 7TH JANUARY 1896.

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Site.—The canal spoil banks remain, as formerly, an obstruction to perflation. Efforts are being made to have them removed by private agency by inviting the cultivators of the neighbourhood to remove the earth; but this must be a slow and unsatisfactory process. From what I saw of efforts up to date, I should say more care is requisite in controlling the removal, there being a tendency to excavate below the ground level. Each site should be marked off, and the area should be steadily worked at till completed.	The municipality has no funds to do this and this has been finally disposed of in G.O., No. 1957 W., dated 8th August 1895, embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 1425 M., dated 4th September 1895.
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Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) A ground plan of the suburb is in the possession of the municipality; but, instead of the area occupied by the buildings being accurately defined thereon, the whole space sold to the occupier is simply shown as in possession. The result is that irregularity of future streets must result. I found the sanitary inspector unable to give me any information as to the plans really sanctioned by the municipality; so that there is no reason why, having received sanction for a certain plan, the builder should not follow another, as no system of inspection on completion or during progress of the building is made. An arrangement should be made to place the sanitary inspector in possession of the plans, and he should be required, as well as the Public Works overseer, to see that the approved plans are strictly adhered to.

(*c*) At certain spots bricklayers have established themselves in huts, in the midst of a good class of dwellings, remaining there after completion of the buildings on which they were engaged. If upon private ground, the full powers under sections 179, 207 (ii) should be enforced, and in future it would be well for the municipality to make a clause in the agreement as to sale of land to the effect that no huts are to be erected upon it and used as dwellings without their consent. To allow parcherries to spring up in the midst of a good class of dwellings is erroneous from a sanitary and financial point of view.

(*d*) On land that cannot be said to be private also, I found "Ooprawallahs", with their pigs, encamped. These certainly should be ordered away from this neighbourhood.

3. *Surface Drainage.*—(*a*) Considering the fact that the municipality possesses a Public Works overseer, more efficiency might be expected in the simple matter of surface drainage. Thus I found an important drain near Mr. Molesworth's house blocked, and causing water-logging of the area above it. The Wynchpetta affords an illustration of the same condition. It would require neither great engineering ingenuity nor expenditure to see that this pettah were placed in correct condition; yet the people had suffered greatly

Chairman's Remarks.

This is being attended to

I think it will take long time if we direct a town plan to be prepared showing the position and extent of each building and it will be prepared and recorded in the office later on. As for checking the construction of buildings in progress according to the plan approved by the council, municipal overseer has been ordered to supervise the work very carefully and see that the houses are provided with latrines and cesspools. The sanitary inspector is not looking after this business.

The municipal overseer is ordered to submit a list of persons alluded to, to issue notices under sections 179 and 207.

Do. do.

This will be attended to when funds are available. If possible, provision will be made in the next year's budget.

Inspection Notes.

during the late rains—to the extent of being flooded out of their houses. A roughly-cut interception drain that would catch the surface water from the neighbouring hill and a series of cut channels should suffice to keep this place—which occupies, in relation to the neighbouring tank, an elevated position—in a correct state.

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(*d*) The former procedure was considered too expensive. But sub-draining being again urged by Surgeon-Captain Bannerman in the following year's inspection report, the municipality declared it would be considered when the drainage of the town came before them *. But this may mean thirty years hence, if the loan for water-works be paid off before embarking upon a sewerage scheme. Moreover, the question of surface drainage has not necessarily anything to do with sewerage scheme. I would advise the municipality to again consider this proposition. As to under-drainage, it need not be considered a matter to be afraid of as to expenditure. In the experiments made at the Saidapet Farms, the cost was Rs. 30 per acre. Even this might be made cheaper by making Irish drains, that is, by filling the trenches with stones thrown in pell-mell. The boulders from the Telegraph hill would be suitable. The water-logging of the ground below the tank would seem to result, not only from the pressure of water stored, but also from the fact that the outlets to the overflow drains are blocked. There can be no good reason for this state of affairs, and I trust the municipality will apply the requisite remedy.

* The loss on account of revenue would be but small, as the total ayacut is only 12 acres.

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The Superintending Engineer, II Circle, informed that the cost for doing this work will be much to the municipal council and so it was abandoned for the present.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Inspection Notes.

4. *Sewerage.*—There is no attempt at sewerage and this cannot be thought of until the pressing question of water-supply is arranged. In the meantime, when plots of land are available the municipality should endeavour to discharge the sewage upon them by the use of cheap drains made of glazed half-tiles, or cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plans; or the Vizianagram household sewage filter might be employed in poor localities.

5. *Roads.*—This municipality being young, some little time must elapse before it can be expected the communications can be put in correct order. There is, however, a distinct advance in this respect since my last inspection. But, I have still to point out the false economy of not arranging that the surface flow from the Telegraph hill be correctly intercepted. Storm water obviously causes much damage to roads near the hill.

6. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The lining of the new well near the house of Venkata Narasiah, councillor, is formed of open brick work, and the parapet and platform are covered with lime plaster. Portland cement only should be employed for such work. The steining should also be plastered with Portland cement down to the lowest water level.

(*b*) A native gentleman was at the time of my visit endeavouring to improve a well near the Bezwada tank by putting pulleys to it. This would be of use, but he should also place a correct platform.

(*c*) A well for chucklers and one for the scavengers are in an incomplete state; work on the latter seems to have been long stopped. Incorrect principles are being followed. It would be advisable for the municipality to procure a type plan of a correctly-constructed well from the Sanitary Board and follow this.

(*d*) I understand there is a watchman appointed to see that persons do not wash their clothing at the head of the canal, but at the time of my visit he was absent and clothes-washing was duly proceeding. Certain lengths of the canal should be selected and be defined by the use of flags or other mode, the upper being for drinking purposes and the lower for washing clothes (section 154).

(*e*) It is understood that the municipality is endeavouring to secure that boats be moored lower down. This would

Chairman's Remarks.

There are at present fifty cesspools and the number will be increased as suggested.

A drain has been dug to let part of hill water go through Public Works Department drain from quarry compound wall.

This was built by the Public Works Department and the suggestions will be attended to when funds are available.

This has since been attended to.

Plans and estimates will be sent to the Sanitary Board for sanction.

The canals are under the direct control of the Public Works Department, and there is no watchman appointed to see this on municipal side. As people generally take water from the river for drinking purposes, the canals have not been reserved.

Inspection Notes.

certainly be an advantage so long as the canal is regarded as a source of water-supply.

(*f*) There are about thirty wells in the town without parapets. Whether these be used for drinking or for "inferior domestic purposes," there can be no doubt that they present a manifest danger to the health of the town, as the using of vessels washed with water contaminated with specific disease-bearing matter is only second to the danger of drinking the water itself. If the municipality cannot afford to build walls of a height that would prevent persons falling in bodily, they might at least manage to make a cheap ring, of a few inches in height, of brick-work plastered with cement sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of filth and surface water. Where the wells are private property, action should be taken under section 155.

(*g*) These measures would suffice fairly well for the protection of the town water-supply until the public water-works, which have been considered by the Sanitary Board, are executed.

7. *Rubbish disposal.*—Practically no sale seems procurable for the rubbish. This being so, the municipality might, when raising a loan for the water-works, raise, say, Rs. 5,000 more, with the object of securing a complete set of incinerators. No skilled labour would be required to work them, and a saving would be effected in cartage. The slag should be used for filling in depressions such as the objectionable tank, close to which incineration could take place.

8. *Night-soil disposal.*—The present plant for removal of night-soil consists of seven mounted buckets and one wooden cart. The latter should be abolished without delay. The use of the bucket should be confined to storage at latrines and removal to points at which carts could be met. There would then be required for efficient transport duty ten single iron night-soil carts of 12 cubic feet capacity, or four iron cylindrical carts, Bombay pattern, of 200 gallons capacity, if two trips daily be made. The former cost about Rs. 70 each, the latter Rs. 120 each, for body and fittings. Notwithstanding the council's remarks as to provision against fires in my last inspection notes, I think

Chairman's Remarks.

These wells are not used for drinking purposes. They belong to private persons, *Vide* section 156 and Bye-law 22, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1509 M., of 11th October 1890, and G.O., Mis. No. 1136 M., of 28th August 1893. I am afraid if section 155 can be enforced to make people to build parapets and platforms to their wells.

This will be attended to.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

We are not at all using the seven mounted buckets. We have purchased already four puckka iron night-soil carts of 75 gallons each at a cost of Rs. 200 each from Howrah Iron Works, Calcutta, and so there is no necessity to buy fresh carts at present. With this it will make five in number and is sufficient to answer the requirements.

Inspection Notes.

they could not do better than convert the expensive water-carts therein mentioned into night-soil and cesspool carts. At present, they spend no less than Rs. 500 *per annum on the luxury of* watering the streets, for which these carts are permanently intended. If fire extinguishing be a matter of importance, a hand fire-engine would be more to the purpose, and would represent a smaller investment of money.

(*b*) Although two latrines have been removed from the side of the hill, others remain. It is advisable that neither houses nor latrines be allowed along the base of the hill. There is a decided tendency for huts to increase in this direction. The surface water from these and from the latrines must go direct to the canal. This is true, of course, of the surface drainage from the town generally, but in this instance the evil is preventible, and, having regard to the fact that the head of the canal is that which it should particularly be sought to retain as pure as possible, direct contamination should be prevented accordingly. If the council think it absolutely necessary to have latrines in this neighbourhood, they should *without exception* be provided with efficient roofs, and special care should be taken as to disposal of drainage in the neighbourhood. There is, however, at the base of the hill a conveniently situated plot of land belonging to Ooprawallahs which might be either bought under agreement or be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*c*) The whole of the canal length which is thickly inhabited, and where a large population is constantly present engaged in daily labour in connection with navigation traffic, has still no latrine provided for it. It is one of those questions in sanitation that cannot be got over without the expenditure of a certain amount of money, but nevertheless ought to be dealt with. Recognizing the money difficulty, I made various proposals in my last notes: *vide* G.O., No. 521 M., dated 23rd April 1894. I suggested the placing of a light suspension bridge across the canal, the building of a latrine within the bank (remodelled to serve the purpose) or to make a floating latrine below the drinking-water site. To this list, I would now add the making of a latrine to work

Chairman's Remarks.

Some of these carts will be used for removing cesspool water in future.

The council is trying to rebuild all latrines one after the other into standard design ones and it is under contemplation to remove huts of Ooprawallahs at the base of the hill to Wynchpett. The purchase of Ooprawallah's land cannot be made at present, as the owners demand exorbitant price for its value and the municipality is unable to pay the compensation even if acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Executive Engineer of the Division has disallowed this proposal.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Inspection Notes.

on the dry-earth system placed below the ground level of the road. Probably none of these proposals will meet requirements, but then the necessity for latrine accommodation nevertheless remains! The municipality should therefore take the only other course open, namely, to buy up the required land at any cost *and make a latrine.* Probably, under the Land Acquisition Act, the cost would not be so much as anticipated. The total number of latrines available is twenty. These are open enclosed spaces: they should be modified as quickly as possible after the standard plan of the Sanitary Board.

9. *Slaughter-house.*—(*a*) As cattle are slaughtered daily, the least that might be done is to provide a plain impervious platform with a thatched covering, until something better can be effected.

(*b*) *Sheep Slaughter-house.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

10. *Market.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

11. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The following table shows the age and state of vaccination of children examined haphazard in the streets:—

Primary.			Unprotected.			Small-pox.
1	1–5	10	1	1–5	5–10	
7	11	3	1	5	4	11

(*b*) Fresh lymph is employed. It was in a very poor condition as to cultivation on my inspection, doubtless due to inferior accommodation of the calves. A plan for a correctly-formed calf vaccine depôt should be obtained. Present conditions are neither fair to vaccination nor to the public.

(*c*) The following table shows the progress of vaccination during the last five years:—

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	781	1,555	1,744	1,745	1,202
,, ,, successfully	698	1,481	1,659	1,682	1,176
,, ,, under one year of age	188	512	542	582	396
,, verified by Inspecting officers	590	941	968	..	..
Births	615	606	633	630	450

Chairman's Remarks.

The land here is very valuable and the compensation will be exorbitant.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

This will be attended to.

Application will be made for this to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.

Inspection Notes.

In the subjoined table the results of infantile vaccination are given :—

Total births during previous six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed on medical certificate.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful operations to total births per cent.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful	Unsuccessful.					
333	191	2	2	..	7	61	69	3	57·95

12. *Registration.*—The books are neatly kept. The forms required under G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, are not maintained up to date. This, it is said, will be remedied in future. The following table exhibits results up to end of September 1895 :—

Chairman's Remarks.

This is now maintained by the vaccinator; it will now be transferred to the registrar who works in the municipal office and the forms have since been maintained up to date.

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Death ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1893	24·9	26·4	29·7	0·3	14·8	7·7	1·5	46·0
1894	23·1	25·3	20·2	0·5	15·3	6·5	2·9	54·6
1895 up to end of September	23·1	18·2	..	..	26·4	10·7	2·7	60·2

13. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) The following recommendations made in the Inspection Notes on this town during the last two years, and to which the municipality promised attention, have not been carried out :—

(1) Improvement of flooring, drains, water-supply, and trade furniture used by butchers in selling meat, in both the mutton and beef markets.

These will be attended to as funds are available.

(2) The provision of a latrine in the neighbourhood of the canal for the floating and resident population.

Do. do.

(3) The provision of a pump and a cistern for the water-supply of Arundel chattram.

Do. do.

(4) The alteration of the open-space latrines on the standard pattern.

Do. do.

(5) The protection of the water-supply of the slaughter-house, and provision for "gutting."

Do. do.

(6) The increase of private scavengering — improvement effected towards this being only 542 latrines cleaned against 511 of last year.

This work is entrusted to two municipal councillors who have since increased, and promise to increase, the business more.

(7) The purchase and exhibition of a suitable form of private latrine, with the object of encouraging its adoption.

This was attended to long ago. It was fixed in the Municipal Office compound for exhibition.

Inspection Notes.

(8) The removal of the rubbish depôt from the bed of the tank, and a selection of a more suitable site.

(9) The cultivation of the plot of land now used for trenching of night-soil, as an object lesson.

(10) The increase of the number of night soil-carts [one only purchased].

(11) Attention to the drains between the town and the tank.

(12) The abolition of the Bezwada tank.

(13) Maintaining the Hindu graveyard in good order.

(*b*) The following improvements have been effected since my last inspection :—

(1) The purchase of one night-soil cart.

(2) The removal of two latrines from objectionable sites.

(3) Improved condition of roads.

(4) The partial making of an interception drain at base of Telegraph hill.

(5) Better cleanliness of backyards of private dwellings.

(6) Placing basket backs to rubbish carts.

(7) More attention, but not complete care, as to vaccination.

(8) Improvement of the flooring of the sheep slaughter-house.

(9) The ordering of a correctly-formed cesspool cart with pump attached.

(Sd.) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sany. Commr. for Madras.

Chairman's Remarks.

There is no site close to the town and this will be considered later on.

This will be attended to in future. The present site, being a rocky soil, is unsuited for cultivation.

Replied *supra.*

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Do. do.

This was attended to already.

Indent has been sent through Sanitary Commissioner and this has not been supplied as yet.

(Signed) S. LINGAYYA,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, dated 16th November 1895.

III.—Read Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, dated the 6th August 1895, with the Chairman's replies thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's remarks are approved.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph* 1.—Much of the spoil is in land under Public Works Department control. I have already asked the officers of that department to see that excavation below ground surface is not allowed.

3. *Paragraph* 2 (*a*) *and* (*b*).—I had already drawn the Chairman's attention to this matter. Unless much more supervision is exercised over building operations, the new pettas will be very unsightly.

4. *Paragraph* 3.—The plea of want of funds so often adduced by the Chairman cannot be accepted. The council proposes to spend many thousands of rupees on the luxury of a stone bathing-ghât, and it is a question whether this should not be postponed till the council has carried out other most necessary improvements, which have been brought to the council's notice year after year.

5. *Paragraph* 4.—The council seems to have entirely misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remark. He speaks of providing "cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plan." The council speaks of having fifty cesspools already and of intending to increase the number. I believe that the council alludes to the ordinary permeable, most insanitary cesspool that house-holders are in the habit of constructing.

6. *Paragraph* 6 (*f*).—The council has again misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks.

13*th* *November* 1895. (Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 30 M., dated 7th January 1896.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) Under section 156 of the District Municipalities Act, the owners of private wells, the water of which is used for drinking, can be compelled to protect them from pollution by surface drainage by building parapets and platforms.

(2) The council's attention will be drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraphs 3–5 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

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

Exd. A. Raitt,

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A.S.

Proof for approval

W.W.S
21.1.96

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 30 M., 7th January 1896.

JANUARY.

Ken

Please strike off

Sd
22.1.96

Inspection Notes.

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

30 7th January 1896

No. , M., TH DECEMBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. S. LINGAYYA, Rao Bahadur, Chairman, Bezwada Municipality, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Kistna), dated Bezwada, 17th November 1895, No. 1476.

I have the honour to submit the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with my replies thereon, on the inspection of Bezwada Municipality made on the 5th and 6th August 1895.

2. A copy of the municipal council's resolution adopting the same is enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 5th and 6th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 .. 20,741.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The canal spoil banks remain, as formerly, an obstruction to perflation. Efforts are being made to have them removed by private agency by inviting the cultivators of the neighbourhood to remove the earth; but this must be a slow and unsatisfactory process. From what I saw of efforts up to date, I should say more care is requisite in controlling the removal, there being a tendency to excavate below the ground level. Each site should be marked off, and the area should be steadily worked at till completed.	The municipality has no funds to do this and this has been finally disposed of in G.O., No. 1957 W., dated 8th August 1895, embodied in G.O., No. 1425 M., Mis., dated 4th September 1895.
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	This is being attended to.

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(*b*) A ground plan of the suburb is in the possession of the municipality; but, instead of the area occupied by the buildings being accurately defined thereon, the whole space sold to the occupier is simply shown as in possession. The result is that irregularity of future streets must result. I found the sanitary inspector unable to give me any information as to the plans really sanctioned by the municipality; so that there is no reason why, having received sanction for a certain plan, the builder should not follow another, as no system of inspection on completion or during progress of the building is made. An arrangement should be made to place the sanitary inspector in possession of the plans, and he should be required, as well as the Public Works overseer, to see that the approved plans are strictly adhered to.	I think it will take long time if we direct a town plan to be prepared showing the position and extent of each building and it will be prepared and recorded in the office later on. As for checking the construction of buildings in progress according to the plan approved by the council, municipal overseer has been ordered to supervise the work very carefully and see that the houses are provided with latrines and cesspools. The sanitary inspector is not looking after this business.
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Inspection Notes.

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(*b*) A native gentleman was at the time of my visit endeavouring to improve a well near the Bezwada tank by putting pulleys to it. This would be of use, but he should also place a correct platform.	This has since been attended to.
(*c*) A well for chucklers and one for the scavengers are in an incomplete state; work on the latter seems to have been long stopped. Incorrect principles are being followed. It would be advisable for the municipality to procure a type plan of a correctly-constructed well from the Sanitary Board and follow this.	Plans and estimates will be sent to the Sanitary Board for sanction.
(*d*) I understand there is a watchman appointed to see that persons do not wash their clothing at the head of the canal, but at the time of my visit he was absent and clothes-washing was duly proceeding. Certain lengths of the canal should be selected and be defined by the use of flags or other mode, the upper being for drinking purposes and the lower for washing clothes (section 154).	The canals are under the direct control of the Public Works Department, and there is no watchman appointed to see this on municipal side. As people generally take water from the river for drinking purposes, the canals have not been reserved.
(*e*) It is understood that the municipality is endeavouring to secure that boats be moved lower down. This would	

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

certainly be an advantage so long as the canal is regarded as a source of water-supply.

(*f*) There are about thirty wells in the town without parapets. Whether these be used for drinking or for "inferior domestic purposes," there can be no doubt that they present a manifest danger to the health of the town, as the using of vessels washed with water contaminated with specific disease-bearing matter is only second to the danger of drinking the water itself. If the municipality cannot afford to build walls of a height that would prevent persons falling in bodily, they might at least manage to make a cheap ring, of a few inches in height, of brick-work plastered with cement sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of filth and surface water. Where the wells are private property, action should be taken under section 155.

These wells are not used for drinking purposes. They belong to private persons, *Vide* section 156 and Bye-law 22, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1509 M., of 11th October 1890, and G.O., Mis. No. 1136 M., of 28th August 1893. I am afraid if section 155 can be enforced to make people to build parapets and platforms to their wells.

(*g*) These measures would suffice fairly well for the protection of the town water-supply until the public water-works, which have been considered by the Sanitary Board, are executed.

This will be attended to.

7. *Rubbish disposal.*—Practically no sale seems procurable for the rubbish. This being so, the municipality might, when raising a loan for the water-works, raise, say, Rs. 5,000 more, with the object of securing a complete set of incinerators. No skilled labour would be required to work them, and a saving would be effected in cartage. The slag should be used for filling in depressions such as the objectionable tank, close to which incineration could take place.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

8. *Night-soil disposal.* — The present plant for removal of night-soil consists of seven mounted buckets and one wooden cart. The latter should be abolished without delay. The use of the bucket should be confined to storage at latrines and removal to points at which carts could be met. There would then be required for efficient transport duty ten single iron night-soil carts of 12 cubic feet capacity, or four iron cylindrical carts, Bombay pattern, of 200 gallons capacity, if two trips daily be made. The former cost about Rs. 70 each, the latter Rs. 120 each, for body and fittings. Notwithstanding the council's remarks as to provision against fires in my last inspection notes, I think

We are not at all using the seven mounted buckets. We have purchased already four puckka iron night-soil carts of 75 gallons each at a cost of Rs. 200 each from Howrah Iron Works, Calcutta, and so there is no necessity to buy fresh carts at present. With this it will make five in number and is sufficient to answer the requirements.

Inspection Notes.

they could not do better than convert the expensive water-carts therein mentioned into night-soil and cesspool carts. At present, they spend no less than Rs. 500 per annum on the *luxury* of watering the streets, for which these carts are permanently intended. If fire extinguishing be a matter of importance, a hand fire-engine would be more to the purpose, and would represent a smaller investment of money.

(*b*) Although two latrines have been removed from the side of the hill, others remain. It is advisable that neither houses nor latrines be allowed along the base of the hill. There is a decided tendency for huts to increase in this direction. The surface water from these and from the latrines must go direct to the canal. This is true, of course, of the surface drainage from the town generally, but in this instance the evil is preventible, and, having regard to the fact that the head of the canal is that which it should particularly be sought to retain as pure as possible, direct contamination should be prevented accordingly. If the council think it absolutely necessary to have latrines in this neighbourhood, they should *without exception* be provided with efficient roofs, and special care should be taken as to disposal of drainage in the neighbourhood. There is, however, at the base of the hill a conveniently situated plot of land belonging to Ooprawallahs which might be either bought under agreement or be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*c*) The whole of the canal length which is thickly inhabited, and where a large population is constantly present engaged in daily labour in connection with navigation traffic, has still no latrine provided for it. It is one of those questions in sanitation that cannot be got over without the expenditure of a certain amount of money, but nevertheless ought to be dealt with. Recognizing the money difficulty, I made various proposals in my last notes: *vide* G.O., No. 521 M., dated 23rd April 1894. I suggested the placing of a light suspension bridge across the canal, the building of a latrine within the bank (remodelled to serve the purpose) or to make a floating latrine below the drinking-water site. To this list, I would now add the making of a latrine to work

Chairman's Remarks.

Some of these carts will be used for removing cesspool water in future.

The council is trying to rebuild all latrines one after the other into standard design ones and it is under contemplation to remove huts of Ooprawallahs at the base of the hill to Wynchpett. The purchase of Ooprawallah's land cannot be made at present, as the owners demand exorbitant price for its value and the municipality is unable to pay the compensation even if acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Executive Engineer of the Division has disallowed this proposal.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

on the dry-earth system placed below the ground level of the road. Probably none of these proposals will meet requirements, but then the necessity for latrine accommodation nevertheless remains! The municipality should therefore take the only other course open, namely, to buy up the required land at any cost *and make a latrine.* Probably, under the Land Acquisition Act, the cost would not be so much as anticipated. The total number of latrines available is twenty. These are open enclosed spaces: they should be modified as quickly as possible after the standard plan of the Sanitary Board.

The land here is very valuable and the compensation will be exorbitant.

9. *Slaughter-house.*—(*a*) As cattle are slaughtered daily, the least that might be done is to provide a plain impervious platform with a thatched covering, until something better can be effected.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

(*b*) *Sheep Slaughter-house.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

10. *Market.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

This will be attended to.

11. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The following table shows the age and state of vaccination of children examined haphazard in the streets:—

Primary.			Unprotected.			Small-pox.
1	1–5	10	1	1–5	5–10	
7	11	3	1	5	4	11

(*b*) Fresh lymph is employed. It was in a very poor condition as to cultivation on my inspection, doubtless due to inferior accommodation of the calves. A plan for a correctly formed calf vaccine depôt should be obtained. Present conditions are neither fair to vaccination nor to the public.

Application will be made for this to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.

(*c*) The following table shows the progress of vaccination during the last five years:—

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	781	1,555	1,744	1,745	1,202
,, ,, successfully	698	1,481	1,659	1,682	1,176
,, ,, under one year of age	188	512	542	582	396
,, verified by Inspecting officers	590	941	968	..	..
Births	615	606	633	630	450

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(9) The cultivation of the plot of land now used for trenching of night-soil, as an object lesson.	This will be attended to in future. The present site, being a rocky soil, is unsuited for cultivation.
(10) The increase of the number of night soil-carts [one only purchased].	Replied *supra*.
(11) Attention to the drains between the town and the tank.	This will be attended to when funds are available.
(12) The abolition of the Bezwada tank.	Do. do.
(13) Maintaining the Hindu grave-yard in good order.	This was attended to already.
(*b*) The following improvements have been effected since my last inspection :—	
(1) The purchase of one night-soil cart.	
(2) The removal of two latrines from objectionable sites.	
(3) Improved condition of roads.	
(4) The partial making of an interception drain at base of Telegraph hill.	
(5) Better cleanliness of backyards of private dwellings.	
(6) Placing basket backs to rubbish carts.	
(7) More attention, but not complete care, as to vaccination.	
(8) Improvement of the flooring of the sheep slaughter-house.	
(9) The ordering of a correctly formed cesspool cart with pump attached.	Indent has been sent through Sanitary Commissioner and this has not been supplied as yet.
(Sd.) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt. Col., *Sany. Commr., for Madras.*	(Signed) S. LINGAYYA, *Chairman.*

Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, dated 16th November 1895.

III.—Read Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, dated the 6th August 1895, with the Chairman's replies thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's remarks are approved.

Forwarded.

Paragraph 1.—Much of the spoil is in land under Public Works Department control. I have already asked the officers of that department to see that excavation below ground surface is not allowed.

Paragraph 2 (*a*) *and* (*b*).—I had already drawn the Chairman's attention to this matter. Unless much more supervision is exercised over building operations, the new pettas will be very unsightly.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

In the subjoined table the results of infantile vaccination are given :—

Total births during previous six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed on medical certificate.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful operations to total births per cent.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful	Unsuccessful					
333	191	2	2	..	7	61	69	3	57·95

12. *Registration.*—The books are neatly kept. The forms required under G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, are not maintained up to date. This, it is said, will be remedied in future. The following table exhibits results up to end of September 1895 :—

This is now maintained by the vaccinator; it will now be transferred to the registrar who works in the municipal office and the forms have since been maintained up to date.

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Death ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1893	24·9	26·4	29·7	0·3	14·8	7·7	1·5	46·0
1894	23·1	25·3	20·2	0·5	15·3	6·5	2·9	54·6
1895 up to end of September	23·1	18·2	..	..	26·4	10·7	2·7	60·2

13. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) The following recommendations made in the Inspection Notes on this town during the last two years, and to which the municipality promised attention, have not been carried out :—

(1) Improvement of flooring, drains, water-supply, and trade furniture used by butchers in selling meat, in both the mutton and beef markets.

These will be attended to as funds are available.

(2) The provision of a latrine in the neighbourhood of the canal for the floating and resident population.

Do. do.

(3) The provision of a pump and a cistern for the water-supply of Arundel chattram.

Do. do.

(4) The alteration of the open-space latrines on the standard pattern.

Do. do.

(5) The protection of the water-supply of the slaughter-house, and provision for "gutting."

Do. do.

(6) The increase of private scavengering — improvement effected towards this being only 542 latrines cleaned against 511 of last year.

This work is entrusted to two municipal councillors who have since increased, and promise to increase, the business more.

(7) The purchase and exhibition of a suitable form of private latrine, with the object of encouraging its adoption.

This was attended to long ago. It was fixed in the Municipal Office compound for exhibition.

(8) The removal of the rubbish depôt from the bed of the tank, and a selection of a more suitable site.

There is no site close to the town and this will be considered later on.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(9) The cultivation of the plot of land now used for trenching of night-soil, as an object lesson.	This will be attended to in future. The present site, being a rocky soil, is unsuited for cultivation.
(10) The increase of the number of night soil-carts [one only purchased].	Replied *supra*.
(11) Attention to the drains between the town and the tank.	This will be attended to when funds are available.
(12) The abolition of the Bezwada tank.	Do. do.
(13) Maintaining the Hindu grave-yard in good order.	This was attended to already.
(*b*) The following improvements have been effected since my last inspection :—	
(1) The purchase of one night-soil cart.	
(2) The removal of two latrines from objectionable sites.	
(3) Improved condition of roads.	
(4) The partial making of an interception drain at base of Telegraph hill.	
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Forwarded.

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Paragraph 2 (*a*) *and* (*b*).—I had already drawn the Chairman's attention to this matter. Unless much more supervision is exercised over building operations, the new pettas will be very unsightly.

Paragraph 3.—The plea of want of funds so often adduced by the Chairman cannot be accepted. The council proposes to spend many thousands of rupees on the luxury of a stone bathing-ghât, and it is a question whether this should not be postponed till the council has carried out other most necessary improvements, which have been brought to the council's notice year after year.

Paragraph 4.—The council seems to have entirely misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remark. He speaks of providing "cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plan." The council speaks of having fifty cesspools already and of intending to increase the number. I believe that the council alludes to the ordinary permeable, most insanitary cesspool that house-holders are in the habit of constructing.

Paragraph 6 (*f*).—The council has again misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks.

(Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Collector.

13*th November* 1895.

125 Ml 4-9-95
325 M 15-8-95
1016 ML 26-6-95
891 ML 27-5-95
831 ML 15-5-95
428 M 14-3-95
1502 ML 19-8-94
521 L 23-4-94
1136 ML 28-8-93
1509 M 11-10-90

11P

N
P.S.

Order. No 30 M dy 7-1-96

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) Under Section 156 of the District municipalities Act, the owners of private wells, the water of which is used for drinking, can be compelled to protect them from pollution by building parapets and platforms.

(2) The Council's attention will be drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paras 3–5 of his endorsement.

V.R
21/12/95

W.D
26.xii.95

To The Chairman, M. C. Bezwada.
" Collector of Kistna.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
Editors' Table. Dr/pd 24/1/96

No. 5640 W

Inspection note Bezwada

Sd
13.12.95

Read
14-12-95

a/20/12/95 (with order)

No. 30 M., 7th January 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. S. LINGAYYA, Rao Bahadur, Chairman, Bezwada Municipality, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Kistna), dated Bezwada, 17th November 1895, No. 1476.

I have the honour to submit the Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with my replies thereon, on the inspection of Bezwada Municipality made on the 5th and 6th August 1895.

2. A copy of the municipal council's resolution adopting the same is enclosed.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Bezwada Municipality.

Inspected 5th and 6th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 .. 20,741.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Site.—The canal spoil banks remain, as formerly, an obstruction to perflation. Efforts are being made to have them removed by private agency by inviting the cultivators of the neighbourhood to remove the earth; but this must be a slow and unsatisfactory process. From what I saw of efforts up to date, I should say more care is requisite in controlling the removal, there being a tendency to excavate below the ground level. Each site should be marked off, and the area should be steadily worked at till completed.	The municipality has no funds to do this and this has been finally disposed of in G.O., No. 1957 W., dated 8th August 1895, embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 1425 M., dated 4th September 1895.
2. *Dwellings.*—(*a*) Much more care is requisite as to sanctioning plans for dwellings at Buckinghampet. Where a good class of house is provided, it should be seen that arrangements for private latrines	Attention will be paid to the suggestions.

C. No. 3640. M.

11 P

N
P.S.

Order. No. 30 M. dt. 7-1-96

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V.R.
21/12/95

W.D.
26.xii.95

To The Chairman, M. C. Bezwada. IV
" Collector of Kistna. 3/4
" Sanitary Commissioner. 3/4
" Sanitary Engineer. 3
Editors' Table. Dr/st 24/1/96 4/1

A/20129[illegible]

(with order)

C. No. 3640 M.

Inspection Notes Bezwada

Sent 13.12.95

Retd 14-12-95

Copy made

Red green

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Inspection Notes.

are duly shown. Again, no care or thought seems to have been taken to provide for drains for sullage water or for impermeable surfaces from which it can be led.

(*b*) A ground plan of the suburb is in the possession of the municipality; but, instead of the area occupied by the buildings being accurately defined thereon, the whole space sold to the occupier is simply shown as in possession. The result is that irregularity of future streets must result. I found the sanitary inspector unable to give me any information as to the plans really sanctioned by the municipality; so that there is no reason why, having received sanction for a certain plan, the builder should not follow another, as no system of inspection on completion or during progress of the building is made. An arrangement should be made to place the sanitary inspector in possession of the plans, and he should be required, as well as the Public Works overseer, to see that the approved plans are strictly adhered to.

(*c*) At certain spots bricklayers have established themselves in huts, in the midst of a good class of dwellings, remaining there after completion of the buildings on which they were engaged. If upon private ground, the full powers under sections 179, 207 (ii) should be enforced, and in future it would be well for the municipality to make a clause in the agreement as to sale of land to the effect that no huts are to be erected upon it and used as dwellings without their consent. To allow parcherries to spring up in the midst of a good class of dwellings is erroneous from a sanitary and financial point of view.

(*d*) On land that cannot be said to be private also, I found "Ooprawallahs", with their pigs, encamped. These certainly should be ordered away from this neighbourhood.

3. *Surface Drainage.*—(*a*) Considering the fact that the municipality possesses a Public Works overseer, more efficiency might be expected in the simple matter of surface drainage. Thus I found an important drain near Mr. Molesworth's house blocked, and causing water-logging of the area above it. The Wynchpetta affords an illustration of the same condition. It would require neither great engineering ingenuity nor expenditure to see that this pettah were placed in correct condition; yet the people had suffered greatly

Chairman's Remarks.

This is being attended to

I think it will take long time if we direct a town plan to be prepared showing the position and extent of each building and it will be prepared and recorded in the office later on. As for checking the construction of buildings in progress according to the plan approved by the council, municipal overseer has been ordered to supervise the work very carefully and see that the houses are provided with latrines and cesspools. The sanitary inspector is not looking after this business.

The municipal overseer is ordered to submit a list of persons alluded to, to issue notices under sections 179 and 207.

Do. do.

This will be attended to when funds are available. If possible, provision will be made in the next year's budget.

Inspection Notes.

during the late rains—to the extent of being flooded out of their houses. A roughly-cut interception drain that would catch the surface water from the neighbouring hill and a series of cut channels should suffice to keep this place—which occupies, in relation to the neighbouring tank, an elevated position—in a correct state.

(*b*) Some attempt has been made towards making an interception drain between the Telegraph hill and the town, but I found it so blocked by debris as to be useless. This is a matter that should be seen to.

(*c*) The tank forms an important feature in the sanitary condition of the town, in relation to its influence upon the sub-soil. In my report of 1893 (G.O., No. 521 M., dated 23rd April 1894) I urged the municipality to abolish this and use the spoil from the objectionable banks to fill it in, thus giving a good building site that might be disposed of with advantage, or to at least sub-drain it.

(*d*) The former procedure was considered too expensive. But sub-draining being again urged by Surgeon-Captain Bannerman in the following year's inspection report, the municipality declared it would be considered when the drainage of the town came before them *. But this may mean thirty years hence, if the loan for water-works be paid off before embarking upon a sewerage scheme. Moreover, the question of surface drainage has not necessarily anything to do with sewerage scheme. I would advise the municipality to again consider this proposition. As to under-drainage, it need not be considered a matter to be afraid of as to expenditure. In the experiments made at the Saidapet Farms, the cost was Rs. 30 per acre. Even this might be made cheaper by making Irish drains, that is, by filling the trenches with stones thrown in pell-mell. The boulders from the Telegraph hill would be suitable. The water-logging of the ground below the tank would seem to result, not only from the pressure of water stored, but also from the fact that the outlets to the overflow drains are blocked. There can be no good reason for this state of affairs, and I trust the municipality will apply the requisite remedy.

* The loss on account of revenue would be but small, as the total ayacut is only 12 acres.

Chairman's Remarks.

This has since been cleaned.

The Superintending Engineer, II Circle, informed that the cost for doing this work will be much to the municipal council and so it was abandoned for the present.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Inspection Notes.

4. *Sewerage.*—There is no attempt at sewerage and this cannot be thought of until the pressing question of water-supply is arranged. In the meantime, when plots of land are available the municipality should endeavour to discharge the sewage upon them by the use of cheap drains made of glazed half-tiles, or cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plans; or the Vizianagram household sewage filter might be employed in poor localities.

5. *Roads.*—This municipality being young, some little time must elapse before it can be expected the communications can be put in correct order. There is, however, a distinct advance in this respect since my last inspection. But, I have still to point out the false economy of not arranging that the surface flow from the Telegraph hill be correctly intercepted. Storm water obviously causes much damage to roads near the hill.

6. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) The lining of the new well near the house of Venkata Narasiah, councillor, is formed of open brick work, and the parapet and platform are covered with lime plaster. Portland cement only should be employed for such work. The steining should also be plastered with Portland cement down to the lowest water level.

(*b*) A native gentleman was at the time of my visit endeavouring to improve a well near the Bezwada tank by putting pulleys to it. This would be of use, but he should also place a correct platform.

(*c*) A well for chucklers and one for the scavengers are in an incomplete state; work on the latter seems to have been long stopped. Incorrect principles are being followed. It would be advisable for the municipality to procure a type plan of a correctly-constructed well from the Sanitary Board and follow this.

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(*e*) It is understood that the municipality is endeavouring to secure that boats be moored lower down. This would

Chairman's Remarks.

There are at present fifty cesspools and the number will be increased as suggested.

A drain has been dug to let part of hill water go through Public Works Department drain from quarry compound wall.

This was built by the Public Works Department and the suggestions will be attended to when funds are available.

This has since been attended to.

Plans and estimates will be sent to the Sanitary Board for sanction.

The canals are under the direct control of the Public Works Department, and there is no watchman appointed to see this on municipal side. As people generally take water from the river for drinking purposes, the canals have not been reserved.

Inspection Notes.

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(*g*) These measures would suffice fairly well for the protection of the town water-supply until the public water-works, which have been considered by the Sanitary Board, are executed.

7. *Rubbish disposal.*—Practically no sale seems procurable for the rubbish. This being so, the municipality might, when raising a loan for the water-works, raise, say, Rs. 5,000 more, with the object of securing a complete set of incinerators. No skilled labour would be required to work them, and a saving would be effected in cartage. The slag should be used for filling in depressions such as the objectionable tank, close to which incineration could take place.

8. *Night-soil disposal.*—The present plant for removal of night-soil consists of seven mounted buckets and one wooden cart. The latter should be abolished without delay. The use of the bucket should be confined to storage at latrines and removal to points at which carts could be met. There would then be required for efficient transport duty ten single iron night-soil carts of 12 cubic feet capacity, or four iron cylindrical carts, Bombay pattern, of 200 gallons capacity, if two trips daily be made. The former cost about Rs. 70 each, the latter Rs. 120 each, for body and fittings. Notwithstanding the council's remarks as to provision against fires in my last inspection notes, I think

Chairman's Remarks.

These wells are not used for drinking purposes. They belong to private persons, *Vide* section 156 and Bye-law 22, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1509 M., of 11th October 1890, and G.O., Mis. No. 1136 M., of 28th August 1893. I am afraid if section 155 can be enforced to make people to build parapets and platforms to their wells.

This will be attended to.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

We are not at all using the seven mounted buckets. We have purchased already four puckka iron night-soil carts of 75 gallons each at a cost of Rs. 200 each from Howrah Iron Works, Calcutta, and so there is no necessity to buy fresh carts at present. With this it will make five in number and is sufficient to answer the requirements.

Inspection Notes.

they could not do better than convert the expensive water-carts therein mentioned into night-soil and cesspool carts. At present, they spend no less than Rs. 500 per annum on the *luxury* of watering the streets, for which these carts are permanently intended. If fire extinguishing be a matter of importance, a hand fire-engine would be more to the purpose, and would represent a smaller investment of money.

(*b*) Although two latrines have been removed from the side of the hill, others remain. It is advisable that neither houses nor latrines be allowed along the base of the hill. There is a decided tendency for huts to increase in this direction. The surface water from these and from the latrines must go direct to the canal. This is true, of course, of the surface drainage from the town generally, but in this instance the evil is preventible, and, having regard to the fact that the head of the canal is that which it should particularly be sought to retain as pure as possible, direct contamination should be prevented accordingly. If the council think it absolutely necessary to have latrines in this neighbourhood, they should *without exception* be provided with efficient roofs, and special care should be taken as to disposal of drainage in the neighbourhood. There is, however, at the base of the hill a conveniently situated plot of land belonging to Ooprawallahs which might be either bought under agreement or be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*c*) The whole of the canal length which is thickly inhabited, and where a large population is constantly present engaged in daily labour in connection with navigation traffic, has still no latrine provided for it. It is one of those questions in sanitation that cannot be got over without the expenditure of a certain amount of money, but nevertheless ought to be dealt with. Recognizing the money difficulty, I made various proposals in my last notes: *vide* G.O., No. 521 M., dated 23rd April 1894. I suggested the placing of a light suspension bridge across the canal, the building of a latrine within the bank (remodelled to serve the purpose) or to make a floating latrine below the drinking-water site. To this list, I would now add the making of a latrine to work

Chairman's Remarks.

Some of these carts will be used for removing cesspool water in future.

The council is trying to rebuild all latrines one after the other into standard design ones and it is under contemplation to remove huts of Ooprawallahs at the base of the hill to Wynchpett. The purchase of Ooprawallah's land cannot be made at present, as the owners demand exorbitant price for its value and the municipality is unable to pay the compensation even if acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Executive Engineer of the Division has disallowed this proposal.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Inspection Notes.

on the dry-earth system placed below the ground level of the road. Probably none of these proposals will meet requirements, but then the necessity for latrine accommodation nevertheless remains! The municipality should therefore take the only other course open, namely, to buy up the required land at any cost *and make a latrine.* Probably, under the Land Acquisition Act, the cost would not be so much as anticipated. The total number of latrines available is twenty. These are open enclosed spaces: they should be modified as quickly as possible after the standard plan of the Sanitary Board.

9. *Slaughter-house.*—(*a*) As cattle are slaughtered daily, the least that might be done is to provide a plain impervious platform with a thatched covering, until something better can be effected.

(*b*) *Sheep Slaughter-house.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

10. *Market.*—*Vide* paragraph "Sanitary administration."

11. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The following table shows the age and state of vaccination of children examined haphazard in the streets:—

Primary.			Unprotected.			Small-pox.
1	1–5	10	1	1–5	5–10	
7	11	3	1	5	4	11

(*b*) Fresh lymph is employed. It was in a very poor condition as to cultivation on my inspection, doubtless due to inferior accommodation of the calves. A plan for a correctly-formed calf vaccine depôt should be obtained. Present conditions are neither fair to vaccination nor to the public.

(*c*) The following table shows the progress of vaccination during the last five years:—

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of August.
Number vaccinated	781	1,555	1,744	1,745	1,202
,, ,, successfully	698	1,481	1,659	1,682	1,176
,, ,, under one year of age	188	512	542	582	396
,, verified by Inspecting officers	590	941	968	..	..
Births	615	606	633	630	450

Chairman's Remarks.

The land here is very valuable and the compensation will be exorbitant.

This will be attended to when funds are available.

This will be attended to.

Application will be made for this to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.

Inspection Notes.

In the subjoined table the results of infantile vaccination are given :—

Total births during previous six months.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed on medical certificate.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful operations to total births per cent.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful	Unsuccessful.					
333	191	2	2	..	7	61	69	3	57·95

12. *Registration.*—The books are neatly kept. The forms required under G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, are not maintained up to date. This, it is said, will be remedied in future. The following table exhibits results up to end of September 1895 :—

Years.	Birth ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Death ratio per mille of the estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1893	24·9	26·4	29·7	0·3	14·8	7·7	1·5	46·0
1894	23·1	25·3	20·2	0·5	15·3	6·5	2·9	54·6
1895 up to end of September	23·1	18·2	..	..	26·4	10·7	2·7	60·2

13. *Sanitary Administration.*—(*a*) The following recommendations made in the Inspection Notes on this town during the last two years, and to which the municipality promised attention, have not been carried out :—

(1) Improvement of flooring, drains, water-supply, and trade furniture used by butchers in selling meat, in both the mutton and beef markets.

(2) The provision of a latrine in the neighbourhood of the canal for the floating and resident population.

(3) The provision of a pump and a cistern for the water-supply of Arundel chattram.

(4) The alteration of the open-space latrines on the standard pattern.

(5) The protection of the water-supply of the slaughter-house, and provision for "gutting."

(6) The increase of private scavengering — improvement effected towards this being only 542 latrines cleaned against 511 of last year.

(7) The purchase and exhibition of a suitable form of private latrine, with the object of encouraging its adoption.

Chairman's Remarks.

This is now maintained by the vaccinator; it will now be transferred to the registrar who works in the municipal office and the forms have since been maintained up to date.

These will be attended to as funds are available.

Do. do.

Do. do.

Do. do.

Do. do.

This work is entrusted to two municipal councillors who have since increased, and promise to increase, the business more.

This was attended to long ago. It was fixed in the Municipal Office compound for exhibition.

Inspection Notes.

(8) The removal of the rubbish depôt from the bed of the tank, and a selection of a more suitable site.

(9) The cultivation of the plot of land now used for trenching of night-soil, as an object lesson.

(10) The increase of the number of night soil-carts [one only purchased].

(11) Attention to the drains between the town and the tank.

(12) The abolition of the Bezwada tank.

(13) Maintaining the Hindu graveyard in good order.

(*b*) The following improvements have been effected since my last inspection :—

(1) The purchase of one night-soil cart.

(2) The removal of two latrines from objectionable sites.

(3) Improved condition of roads.

(4) The partial making of an interception drain at base of Telegraph hill.

(5) Better cleanliness of backyards of private dwellings.

(6) Placing basket backs to rubbish carts.

(7) More attention, but not complete care, as to vaccination.

(8) Improvement of the flooring of the sheep slaughter-house.

(9) The ordering of a correctly-formed cesspool cart with pump attached.

(Sd.) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sany. Commr. for Madras.

Chairman's Remarks.

There is no site close to the town and this will be considered later on.

This will be attended to in future. The present site, being a rocky soil, is unsuited for cultivation.

Replied *supra.*

This will be attended to when funds are available.

Do. do.

This was attended to already.

Indent has been sent through Sanitary Commissioner and this has not been supplied as yet.

(Signed) S. LINGAYYA,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, dated 16th November 1895.

III.—Read Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes, dated the 6th August 1895, with the Chairman's replies thereon.

Resolution.—The Chairman's remarks are approved.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph* 1.—Much of the spoil is in land under Public Works Department control. I have already asked the officers of that department to see that excavation below ground surface is not allowed.

3. *Paragraph* 2 (*a*) *and* (*b*).—I had already drawn the Chairman's attention to this matter. Unless much more supervision is exercised over building operations, the new pettas will be very unsightly.

4. *Paragraph* 3.—The plea of want of funds so often adduced by the Chairman cannot be accepted. The council proposes to spend many thousands of rupees on the luxury of a stone bathing-ghât, and it is a question whether this should not be postponed till the council has carried out other most necessary improvements, which have been brought to the council's notice year after year.

5. *Paragraph* 4.—The council seems to have entirely misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remark. He speaks of providing "cesspools after the Sanitary Board's standard plan." The council speaks of having fifty cesspools already and of intending to increase the number. I believe that the council alludes to the ordinary permeable, most insanitary cesspool that house-holders are in the habit of constructing.

6. *Paragraph* 6 (*f*).—The council has again misunderstood the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks.

(Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Collector.

23rd November 1895.

ORDER—No. 30 M., dated 7th January 1896.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) Under section 156 of the District Municipalities Act, the owners of private wells, the water of which is used for drinking, can be compelled to protect them from pollution by surface drainage by building parapets and platforms.

(2) The council's attention will be drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraphs 3–5 of his endorsement.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 30 M., 7th January 1896.

JANUARY.

Inspection Notes.

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

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