Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 479 M

DATED 20th March 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording with remarks the Sanitary Commissioner's ~~his~~ ----- on the Vizagapatam 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.

Sanitary C
fora

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras

Vizagapatam District
Vizagapatam Municipality
Inspected 2d to 5th August 1895.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
RECEIVED 14-12-95
REG'D. NO. 1247
VIZAGAPATAM

Population as per Census of 1891:–

Males	—	16,702
Females	—	17,785
	Total	34,487

Dwellings (a) The town is much over-crowded. As the Municipality seems fully alive to the necessary steps to be taken, and has already arranged that the Fisherman's village should be razed and other land be provided, I need not dilate on the subject except to state that, as this matter is one of many years standing, it is to be hoped it really will advance beyond the stage of talk and "paperdom". A site that offers much advantage which

The Fishermen's Village is going to be removed at an early date. The application to borrow Rs 30000 from the Honorable the Maharajah of Vizianagram G. C. I. E for the purpose of carrying out the work has been sanctioned by Govt. The actual acquisition of the huts will be commenced very soon.

The site pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner is being available for building sites. Viz

which has not hitherto been rendered available is that lately occupied by troops. The Municipality should place themselves in communication with Government upon this subject, and ascertain whether it might not be made over to them on favourable terms - land for extension of the town being urgently required. The Municipality should exercise fully and carefully the powers given them under section 180, and, moreover, very much benefit might at once with little expense to the Municipality be gained by using section 187.

(b) There are very large numbers of ruined houses which encumber the ground, and should be attended to under sections 186 and 187.

Further, entire removal

the site lately occ
was long ago t
possession of by the Council.
It is municipal property.
The place is available for
building houses. But the
Sanitary Engineer and
the Sanitary officers objected
that the place should not be
used until it is levelled
and made useful for Construction
houses.

(b) Steps will be taken to put Secs 186 and 187 into force.

(c) Effect will be given every year to the Suggestions made by the Sanitary Commi
provision
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Estimate this year to remove
some 36 huts in Alipore and
Kattemandipalem and layout
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town will progress more rapidly.

Encroachments will be severely dealt with in future. Huts situated out of line, will be put in line when funds permit. The roads are now completed and drains will be constructed next year.

groups of dwellings need not always be the leading feature of Municipal policy. A vast deal of good could be secured by extirpating the cheap huts, which have been erected in the midst of more pretentious buildings. By judiciously offering compensation for huts here and there, much better perflation could be secured, and the value of property on sites so improved would rise. This method would be of special benefit if direct lines free of buildings, or roads, could thus be formed. A typical place where effective work could thus be effected would be near the Chetties' wells.

(d) It is greatly to be regretted that more supervision was not exercised in the building of the village of Gundapulli.

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The result is that huts have been placed out of line, and streets have been unnecessarily made narrow. It certainly also was essential that a part of the plan should have been the making of roads and drains complete, before the people were allowed to enter. Strict supervision should be exercised here to prevent further tendency to encroachment in future.

2. Sewerage(ii) In a considerable portion of the town masonry V shaped drains are employed. Their capabilities would be much improved, were arrangements for flushing more systematically conducted. At present, this is effected only at certain points. A little consideration would however enable small extensions to be made to

The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. Provision is made in the Revised Estimate for 1895-96 and in the Budget for 1896-97 for the pointing of drain joints with Cement.

to suitably situated wells near the head of the drain, that would ensure their being flushed. Again, the working of these drains would be sanitarily far more effective, were they placed in a better condition of repair. The fall available is in most cases ample, and all that would appear necessary is to see that the joints are carefully pointed with Portland cement. Where the V shape exists, fine cement concrete, plastered with cement should be used so as to alter the angle into the egg-shaped curve of the modern ovoid drain. Each drain should be carefully traced, and it should be ascertained that correct outlets exist, and, where not, short lengths of Messrs Burn & Co's glazed half tile

half tile drains should be used to connect them with the main drains. By thus rendering such drains as exist really effective, Vizagapatam would be the most largely drained Mofussil Municipality in the Presidency.

(b) A new drain near the market has been made extravagantly, in view of the fact that the area is calculated - if calculated at all - not upon the amount of sewage but of surface water flow. In further extensions of this drain, care should be taken to adapt the lower section to the expected sewage flow, and the upper to the surface water flow.

(c) The greater part of the sewage finds its way to the swamp, where consequently the stench on the

Steps have already been taken to finish in the current year, the extension of the drain means of wells in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Board contained in their Proceedings dated 17th January 1896 No. 154.

Provision of Rs 1000 is made in the Budget for making a sewage Farm. It will be tried experimentally this year.

the preceding of the tide is abominable. This could be very easily prevented. A strip of land close to the swamp now occupied in part by a series of irregularly placed and ill-conserved huts could be bought by the Municipality, and be used profitably as a sewage farm, with sewage filters attached for use during wet weather when sewage is not required for the soaked soil; or sewage filtration alone might precede discharge to the bank. In my explaining the rationale of the process to the Chairman, he at once had the public spirit to direct that an experimental sewage filter should be made. This was completed before my departure. The following is the report on its working

working that he has supplied.

(d) This will afford the Councillors sufficient data as to the applicability of the method, and I trust every effort will be made to extend the system. It might thus to be possible to absolutely free the swamps of being a source of nuisance.

For this purpose the Council should have prepared a plan showing the levels of the drains and positions at which it would be possible to make the sewage filters for the information of the Sanitary Board.

The overseer is directed to prepare the plan suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The number of carts proposed in the Budget is increased to 21 from the next year. Estimates from Messrs Burn & Co for rubbish incinerators will be obtained and placed before the Council.

3. Conservancy. (a) Rubbish Removal. The arrangements for removal of rubbish are inadequate. Only 14 small carts are employed. These are drawn by semi-starved and weakly animals quite unfit for their work. They are supplied by a contractor at Rs 10 each. Considering the want of means of transport and the difficulty as to ultimate disposal of rubbish, the Municipality would, I think, do well to use rubbish incinerators. Estimates for an effective type with and without forced draught could be obtained from Messrs Burn & Co. Calcutta. The burning of the rubbish would permit of considerable economy in carts. If this method be not adopted, the Municipality should without

without delay not at least
2 carts for rubbish
& Night soil collection.
The correct removal of
night soil is, in my
estimate, the first point
that should receive
attention from a Munic-
ipality. There are 78
latrines, of these, 4 being
situated within the
newly erected village
are of standard plans
for rural areas, 16 are
open space latrines with
walls of masonry and
28 of tatty walls. There
is hence vast room for
improvement. The
Municipality should
endeavour to substitute
the open spaces as quickly
as possible by covered
standard iron latrines.
Three in the neighbour-
hood of the swamp
should especially be
got rid of, as during
rainfall it is impossible

Asst

Steps have already been
taken to provide in the current
year, the excavation of the
drain near 7 cooly lines in accordance
with the instructions of the Sanitary
Board contained in their
Proceedings dated

The latrine found to be
nuisance and forever
insanitary, will be removed
and demolished. Endeavours
will be made to get Standard
Iron bucket latrines as
far as funds are available.
Arrangements are being
made in the current year
to construct one iron latrine
according to Standard Plan.
The other Suggestions will
be adopted

that any one can see
them. The old latrine
near the Railway station
and which is now cut
off from the swamp
by the embankment
requires remodelling,
so as to ensure that
the excreta are correctly
received in buckets.
The surroundings should
be levelled. If incineration
be adopted, the clinker
could be thus usefully
disposed of. A so called
latrine, which is nothing
but an open space, known
as the Cassiri "Jagganiadal
latrine" should be
abolished at once. It
is simply a filthy
spot in the midst of
houses and prickly pear.
This is used by females,
and if it be necessary
to have a latrine near
here, it is evident one
of the best type should
be procured, so as to

ensure

ensure that it shall not prove an insanitary object in the neighbourhood. On the shore near the Fishermen's village a latrine of the "open space" pattern is placed side by side with houses. Temporary latrines are available close at hand on the shore. This highly insanitary latrine should therefore be abolished at once.

(b) Only 57 lotis are employed. They are provided with 12 hand-carts which, at two trips a day, would remove but 67.2 cubic feet of the total quantity of 344 cubic feet of night-soil of the population! The more care is taken in respect to cleansing of drains, no less than 37 men being so employed. If correct flushing

The number of lotis is raised by 9 in the Budget and the Council resolved to purchase next year two large night soil carts.

be carried out in the manner I have stated, there can be no necessity to have such a large staff of drain cleaners.

(c) The present conservancy staff is as follows:—

(c) The Council adopted the Suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner

1	Sanitary Inspector on		Rs 25 per mensem.
1	Latrine Inspector on		Rs 20 — do —
11	Conservancy Inspectors costing in aggregate		Rs 112 — do —
7	Maistries	do — do —	Rs 28 — do —
18	diggers	do — do —	Rs 63 — do —
26	Male lotis	do — do —	Rs 97½ — do —
31	Female lotis	do — do —	Rs 69¾ — do —
31	Male sweepers	do — do —	Rs 100¾ — do —
88	Female sweepers	do — do —	Rs 176 — do —
1	Bankis on		Rs 3 — do —
1	watcher on		Rs 1 — do —

to a great extent and Establishment of the Conservancy and Public and Private Scavenging Establishments and remodelled them in the manner mentioned in para 38 of the Budget.

Private Scavenging Staff	1	Inspector on	Rs 11.8.- per mensem
	1	Maisiry on	Rs 5.4.— do —
	2	Maistries on Rs 4 each	Rs 8.— — do —
	13	Male lotis on an aggregate salary of	Rs 58.8.— — do —
	27	Female lotis — do — do —	Rs 52.12.— — do —
			What Rs 864.12.— per mensem

I consider the conservancy staff to be efficient, should be remodelled as follows

	Cost on starting permanently	Cost at the end of 3 years per mensem
	Rs	Rs
1 Chief Sanitary Inspector on Rs 75 rising to Rs 100 in three years + 15 Rs horse allowance	90-0-0	115-0-0
1 Asst Sanitary Inspector on Rs 25 rising to Rs 35 in three years + Rs 7-8- ———	32-8-0	42-8-0
3 Conservancy overseers at Rs 12 ———	36-0-0	36-0-0
70 Scavengers at present rate	205-6-3	205-6-3
35 Sweepers at —— to ——	81-6-4	81-6-4
40 Scavengers for cleaning Private privies at present rate	113-0-0	113-0-0
12 Pems on Rs 7 ———	84-0-0	84-0-0
Total	642-4-7	677-4-7

4. Water supply (A) With reference to my note attached to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's Report embodied in G.O. No 1472 M dated 16th Octr 1894 I am still of opinion, after careful inspection of the ground that special facilities exist for the making of an infiltration system instead of trusting to the impounding of surface water as proposed by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. It being difficult to define the area mentioned, I went with the Chairman over the ground and pointed out the very evident indication of large stores of water in the valley to the N.W. of the town. He will therefore be in a position to indicate the ground. It by no means follows that the water there may compare well with the surface water, or that it would not be cheaper to go to the great expense of an impounding reservoir with the hope of adding pumping by inaugurating a gravitation scheme. But as I was resident in Vizagapatam in 1892 when water was a precious commodity and rain had been looked for in vain, I sympathize strongly

strongly with a scheme in which not only the quantity of water but its freedom from contamination would seem best subserved. The proximity of the area to the town further is of special advantage in regard to cost.

(b) The new wells in Gonlapalli should be provided with drains from their basements carrying the water to a suitably distant point. These and all important drinking wells in the town should be lined with cement inside down to the lowest water level. The Salipetta and Atcha appai wells require repair and protection from soakage by the various methods I personally explained to the Chairman. The well at Gonlapalli made

Provision is made in the Budget for 1896-97. to repair the wells mentioned by the Sanitary Commr. His instructions will be attended to. Some of the wells are being repaired this year.

The Suggestions will be attended to next year.

The well partially Sunk near the Bull Slaughter House will be completed before the Close of this year. The pumping apparatus will be purchased next year. The present rubbish depot will be abolished. The other Suggestions will be adopted.

made for parapets is old and much out of repair. Surface water enters it direct. A correct parapet and platform should be made.

5. Fort Market. This market is in a space so confined as to be unfit for its purpose. If it is necessary to retain a market here the Municipality should buy up the adjacent buildings. The butchers sell meat here under very insanitary conditions. Nothing short of a completely new building would meet requirements.

6. Slaughter house (a) A new cattle slaughter house has been erected. No water has yet been supplied to the building, although a partially sunk well has been commenced. This should be completed as early as possible, and from

From thence the water should be pumped to an elevated cistern in the slaughter house where water should be supplied by taps and not by the open cistern at present in use.

(b) The rubbish depot in this neighbourhood should be abolished, it being most undesirable that foul air should be allowed to pass over meat. The refuse water reservoir should be emptied into which soil drains or, better still, on to the surface of the ground near the slaughter house which should be cultivated as a garden.

(c) The sheep slaughter house is far too small for the work fulfilled in it daily. If the municipality is not in a position to make a new building, it should at least obtain from the Sanitary

"Provision of Rs 200 has been made in the Budget for 1896-97 for the improvements suggested by the Sanitary Commr."

The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner have almost been attended to and the Conditions of the licenses will be extended in future so as to ensure the necessary precautions noted above in the notes.

Compare above notes p.

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Sanitary Board directions for the making of a gutting room, and for introduction of a correct water supply by means of pumping from the neighbouring well. Dogs were found in the slaughter house. This should on no account be permitted. A parasite which is common in certain parts of the South of India can be propagated by dogs as intermediate host.

7. Offensive trades &c. A tannery is situated close to the Hospital. Its situation is unfortunate; but as it has been established for a considerable period, as long as the proprietor maintains the place in good condition it would not be advisable that an industry supporting a large number

7

of persons should be interfered with. So far as outward appearance is concerned, the place was neatly kept when I visited it; but it should be insisted that the flooring inside should throughout be made impervious by laying stone slabs upon concrete, and pointing with Portland cement, or concrete plastered with Portland cement. All refuse should be removed systematically every 24 hours. The walls should be whitewashed at intervals of three months.

8. Vaccination. The following shows the extent to which compulsory vaccination has been attended to in this Municipality:-

The Council resolved to defer the enforcement of Procedure in G.O. No 1502/19.10.94 but the matter will again be placed before the Council for adoption of the G.O.

Total births during preceding 6 months i.e. 1st January to 30th June 1894.	Number vaccinated: Successfully.	Number vaccinated: Unsuccessfully	No. of vaccinated a 2nd time because 1st operation unsuccessful: Successful	No. of vaccinated a 2nd time because 1st operation unsuccessful: Unsuccessful.	Postponed under medical certificate at the end of 6 months	Died	Left the town	Unaccounted for	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent
576	314	9	6	3	3	120	114	14	61.69

This return shows that there has been a want of care in compilation by the Municipal office. It cannot therefore be regarded as reliable.

No arrangement has been made to compel attendance at the depot as required by G.O. No. 1502 M dated 19th Octr 1894. This should be attended to, as it can only be when the work of the vaccinators is thus reduced that searching for cases that have avoided vaccination can be effected. I found a considerable number of unprotected children in Waltair.

The

The following is the result of inspection of children in the streets in Vizagapatam:-

Of 50 children examined 40 or 80 per cent were protected, 5 or 10 per cent were unprotected and 5 or 10 per cent had been attacked by small-pox and had not been previously vaccinated.

9. Registration. The following table shows the results of registration. The fall in the birth rate cannot be susceptible of any other interpretation than defective registration. The death rate from dysentery and diarrhoea is very heavy and may be ascribed to the brackish and impure quality of the water and the crowded and foul condition of the [illegible].

Years	Birth ratio per mille of the Census population of 1891	Death ratio per mille of the census population of 1891	Percentages of deaths from: Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Injuries	Other Causes	Ratio of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.
1893	35.8	21.7	0.2	0.1	31.8	34.1	2.2	31.6	226.2
1894	33.5	28.5	..	0.6	33.3	37.1	1.1	27.9	230.1
1895 up to date	31.6	26.5	.	0.9	28.4	35.1	1.6	340	222.6

Attention will be paid to secure better results.

B. Suryanarayana
Chairman M.C.

Sd

No prosecutions were carried out for failure to report domestic occurrences - a fact which is of itself sufficient evidence of the laxity with which the clauses of the Act affecting Registration have been worked. The column required to be maintained for vaccination in the birth register was blank. No special forms to secure the working of G.O. No. 1502 M dated 19th Octr 1894 have been opened. Carelessness in method is evident. Thus, I found in the Vaccination Register that the son of Lal Mahomed was born on the 23rd December 1894 and died on the 7th February 1895; but the cases could not be traced in the central office register.

Again

Again, according to the vaccination register, Kassori Chinniah died on the 1st of June 1895 but no trace of this was found in the Central Office register.

[signature]

Surgn. Lieut. Col
Sanitary Commissioner

Fort St George }
29th Novr. 1895 }

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
OF THE TOWN OF VIZAGAPATAM AT THEIR MEETING
HELD ON THE 25th January 1896.

Point.	Read.	Resolution.
7	Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies thereto.	Approved

V. Surayanarayana
Chairman M.C.

(True Extract)

V. Surayanarayana
Chairman M.C.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
DEC
5 DEC. 95
VIZAGAPATAM

Local & Municipal Dept.
1896
CURRENT No. 483 M

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Cur. No. 335 of 1896
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, VIZAGAPATAM.

From

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Madras
Through the Collector of Vizagapatam

Dated
Despatched } 31st January 1896
Received

No. 79

Enclosures. X 2

SUBJECT

Submitting for orders the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras and the Councils replies thereto.

Forwarded.

4-2-96 for Collector
Vizagapatam

150

8 FEB 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
SECRETARIAT

1 FEB 1896

12/2

No. 79

VIZAGAPATAM MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Dated 31st January 1896

From

M. R. RY.

CURRENT No. 483 M

B. SURYANARAYANA SASTRI GARU B. A, B. L.
CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
VIZAGAPATAM.

To.

The Honorable J. T. Reid
Chief Secretary to Government
Madras
(Through the Collector of Vizagapatam)

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for orders, the Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies of the Council thereto.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
B. Suryanarayana
Chairman Mr. C

No. 479 M., 20TH MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. B. SURYANARAYANA SASTRI GARU, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Vizagapatam), dated 31st January 1896, No. 79.

I have the honour to submit, for orders, the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies of the council thereto.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

VAZAGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected, 2nd to 5th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 ..	Males	16,702
	Females	17,785
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Inspection Notes.

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Chairman's Remarks.

The Fisherman's village is going to be removed at an early date. The application to borrow Rs. 30,000 from the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E., for the purpose of carrying out the work, has been sanctioned by Government. The actual acquisition of the huts will be commenced very soon.

The site pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner is being available for building sites, viz., the site lately occupied by troops was long ago taken possession of by the council. It is municipal property. The place is available for building houses. But the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary officers objected that the place should not be used until it is levelled and made useful for constructing houses.

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(*b*) There are very large numbers of ruined houses which encumber the ground and should be attended to under sections 186 and 187.

(*c*) Further, entire removal of groups of dwellings need not always be the leading feature of municipal policy. A vast deal of good could be secured by extirpating the cheap huts, which have been erected in the midst of more pretentious buildings. By judiciously offering compensation for huts here and there, much better perflation could be secured, and the value of property on sites so improved would rise. This method would be of special benefit if direct lines free of buildings or roads could thus be formed. A typical place where effective work could thus be effected would be near the dhobies' wells.

(*d*) It is greatly to be regretted that more supervision was not exercised in the building of the village of Goulapalli. The result is that huts have been placed out of line and streets have been unnecessarily made narrow. It certainly also was essential that a part of the plan should have been the making of roads and drains *complete*, before the people were allowed to enter. Strict supervision should be exercised here to prevent further tendency to encroachment in future.

2. *Sewerage.*—(*a*) In a considerable portion of the town masonry V-shaped drains are employed. Their capabilities would be much improved, were arrangements for flushing more systematically conducted. At present this is effected only at certain points. A little consideration would however enable small extensions to be made to suitably situated wells near the head of the drains that would ensure their being flushed. Again, the working of these drains would be sanitarily far more effective, were they placed in a better condition of repair. The fall available is in most cases ample, and all that would appear necessary is to see that the joints are carefully pointed with Portland cement. Where the V-shape exists, fine cement concrete plastered with cement should be used so as to alter the angle into the egg-shaped curve of the modern ovoid drain. Each drain should be carefully traced, and it should be ascertained that correct outlets exist, and, where not, short lengths of Messrs. Burn and Co.'s glazed half-tile drains should be used to connect them with the main drains. By thus rendering such drains as exist really effective, Vizagapatam would be the most largely drained mofussil municipality in the Presidency.

Chairman's Remarks.

(*b*) Steps will be taken to put sections 186 and 187 into force.

(*c*) Effect will be given every year to the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner. A provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made in the revised estimate this year to remove some 36 huts in Allipore and Katteniandupalem and lay out roads. When the loan for the removal of the Fishermenpeta has been liquidated, the work of removing the huts crowded together in different parts of the town will progress more rapidly.

Encroachments will be severely dealt with in future. Huts situated out of line will be put in line when funds permit. The roads are now completed and drains will be constructed next year.

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(*c*) The greater part of the sewage finds its way to the swamp, where consequently the stench on the receding of the tide is abominable. This could be very easily prevented. A strip of land close to the swamp now occupied in part by a series of irregularly placed and ill-conserved huts could be bought by the municipality and be used profitably as a sewage farm with sewage filters attached for use during wet weather when sewage is not required for the soaked soil; or sewage filtration alone might precede discharge to the tank. On my explaining the rationale of the process to the Chairman, he at once had the public spirit to direct that an experimental sewage filter should be made. This was completed before my departure. The following is the report on its working that he has supplied.

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(*b*) *Night-soil collection.*—The correct removal of night-soil is, in my estimate, the first point that should receive attention from a municipality. There are 78 latrines; of these, 4 being situated within the newly erected village are of standard plans for rural areas, 46 are open space latrines with walls of masonry and 28 of tatty walls. There is hence vast room for improvement. The municipality should endeavour to substitute the open spaces as quickly as possible by roofed standard iron latrines. Those in the neighbourhood of the swamp should especially be got rid of, as during rainfall it is impossible that any one can use them. The old latrine near the railway station and which is now cut off from the swamp by the embankment requires remodelling, so as to ensure that the excreta are correctly received in buckets. The surroundings should be levelled. If incinerators be adopted, the clinker could be thus usefully disposed of. A so-called latrine, which is nothing but an open space, known as the Cassari "Jagganaickal latrine," should be abolished at once. It is simply a filthy spot in the midst of houses and prickly-pear. This is used by females, and if it be necessary to have a latrine near here, it is evdent one of the best type should be procured, so as to ensure that it shall not prove an insanitary object in the neighbourhood. On the shore near the Fishermen's village a latrine of the "open space" pattern is placed side by side with houses. Temporary latrines are available close at hand on the shore. This highly insanitary latrine should therefore be abolished at once.

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Inspection Notes.

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(*c*) The present conservancy staff is as follows:—

	Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Sanitary inspector on ..	25	0	0
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11 Conservancy inspectors costing in aggregate ..	112	0	0
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18 Diggers costing in aggregate	63	0	0
26 Male toties costing in aggregate	97	8	0
31 Female toties costing in aggregate	69	12	0
31 Male sweepers costing in aggregate	100	12	0
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1 Watcher on	1	0	0
Private scavengering staff—			
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13 Male toties on an aggregate salary of	58	8	0
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Total ..	642	4	7	677	4	7

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Provision is made in the budget for 1896–97, to repair the wells mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner. His instructions will be attended to. Some of the wells are being repaired this year.

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Inspection Notes.

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The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner have almost been attended to and the conditions of the licenses will be extended in future so as to ensure the necessary precautions noted down in the notes.

8. *Vaccination.*—The following shows the extent to which compulsory vaccination has been attended to in this municipality:—

The council resolved to defer the enforcement of procedure in G.O., No. 1502, dated 19th October 1894, but the matter will again be placed before the council for adoption of the Government Order.

Total births during preceding six months, i.e., 1st January to 30th June 1894.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
576	314	9	6	3	3	120	114	14	61·09

Inspection Notes.

This return shows that there has been a want of care in compilation by the Municipal office. It cannot therefore be regarded as reliable.

No arrangement has been made to compel attendance at the depôt as required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894. This should be attended to, as it can only be when the work of the vaccinators is thus reduced that searching for cases that have avoided vaccination can be effected. I found a considerable number of unprotected children in Waltair. The following is the result of inspection of children in the streets in Vizagapatam :—

Of fifty children examined, forty or 80 per cent., were protected and five or 10 per cent., were unprotected, and five or 10 per cent., had been attacked by small-pox and had not been previously vaccinated.

Chairman's Remarks.

Attention will be paid to secure better results.

9. *Registration.*—The following table shows the results of registration. The fall in the birth-rate cannot be susceptible of any other interpretation than defective registration. The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa is very heavy and may be ascribed to the brackish and impure quality of the water and the crowded and foul condition of the soil.

Years.	Birth-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1893	35·8	21·7	0·2	0·1	31·8	34·1	2·2	31·6	226·2
1894	33·5	28·6	..	0·6	33·3	37·1	1·1	27 9	230·1
1895 up to date	31·6	26·5	..	0·9	28·4	35·1	1·6	34·0	222·6

Inspection Notes.

No prosecutions were carried out for failure to report domestic occurrences—a fact which is of itself sufficient evidence of the laxity with which the clauses of the Act affecting registration have been worked. The column required to be maintained for vaccination in the birth register was blank. No special forms to secure the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, have been opened. Carelessness in method is evident. Thus I found in the vaccination register that the son of Lal Muhammad was born on the 23rd December 1894 and died on the 7th February 1895 ; but the cases could not be traced in the central office register. Again, according to the vaccination register, Kassori Chinniah died on the 1st of June 1895, but no trace of this was found in the central office register.

Chairman's Remarks.

Fort St. George,
29*th November* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the town of Vizagapatam at their meeting held on the 25th January 1896.

Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies thereto.

Resolution—Approved.

Submitted.

(Signed) R. GOVINDA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

1*st February* 1896.

Forwarded.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

Vizagapatam,
4*th February* 1896.

Order—No. 479 M., dated 20th March 1896.

Recorded.

2. The suggestion made by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 (*a*) of his notes will be referred to the Sanitary Board for consideration.

3. The inspection notes should not have been delayed so long by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.
" Collector of Vizagapatam.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Board.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A. S.

Proof for approval.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 479 M., 20th March 1896.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

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

479 Rev. Dept.

No. 479, M, 20th March ~~th February~~ 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. B. SURYANARAYANA SASTRI GARU, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Vizagapatam), dated 31st January 1896, No. 79.

I have the honour to submit, for orders, the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies of the council thereto.

ENCLOSURES.

INSPECTION NOTES of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

VAZAGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected, 2nd to 5th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 ..	Males	16,702
	Females	17,785
	Total ..	34,487

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
Dwellings (*a*).—The town is much overcrowded. As the municipality seems fully alive to the necessary steps to be taken, and has already arranged that the Fisherman's village should be razsed and other land be provided, I need not dilate on the subject except to state that, as this matter is one of many years' standing, it is to be hoped it really will advance beyond the stage of talk and "paperdom." A site that offers much advantage which has not hitherto been rendered available is that lately occupied by troops. The municipality should place themselves in communication with Government upon this subject and ascertain whether it might not be made over to them on favourable terms—land for extension of the town being urgently required. The municipality should exercise fully and carefully the powers given to them under section 180, and, moreover, very much benefit might at once without expense to the municipality be gained by using section 187.	The Fisherman's village is going to be removed at an early date. The application to borrow Rs. 30,000 from the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E., for the purpose of carrying out the work, has been sanctioned by Government. The actual acquisition of the huts will be commenced very soon. The site pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner ~~is~~ being available for building sites, viz., the site lately occupied by troops was long ago taken possession of by the council. It is municipal property. The place is available for building houses. But the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary officers objected that the place should not be used until it is levelled and made useful for constructing houses. G.O. 1602 M, 4.10.96

479 M

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
(*b*) There are very large numbers of ruined houses which encumber the ground and should be attended to under sections 186 and 187.	(*b*) Steps will be taken to put sections 186 and 187 into force.
(*c*) Further, entire removal of groups of dwellings need not always be the leading feature of municipal policy. A vast deal of good could be secured by extirpating the cheap huts, which have been erected in the midst of more pretentious buildings. By judiciously offering compensation for huts here and there, much better perflation could be secured, and the value of property on sites so improved would rise. This method would be of special benefit if direct lines free of buildings or roads could thus be formed. A typical place where effective work could thus be effected would be near the dhobies' wells.	(*c*) Effect will be given every year to the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner. A provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made in the revised estimate this year to remove some 36 huts in Allipore and Katteniandupalem and lay out roads. When the loan for the removal of the Fishermenpeta has been liquidated, the work of removing the huts crowded together in different parts of the town will progress more rapidly.
(*d*) It is greatly to be regretted that more supervision was not exercised in the building of the village of Goulapalli. The result is that huts have been placed out of line and streets have been unnecessarily made narrow. It certainly also was essential that a part of the plan should have been the making of roads and drains *complete*, before the people were allowed to enter. Strict supervision should be exercised here to prevent further tendency to encroachment in future.	Encroachments will be severely dealt with in future. Huts situated out of line will be put in line when funds permit. The roads are now completed and drains will be constructed next year.
2. *Sewerage.*—(*a*) In a considerable portion of the town masonry V-shaped drains are employed. Their capabilities would be much improved, were arrangements for flushing more systematically conducted. At present this is effected only at certain points. A little consideration would however enable small extensions to be made to suitably situated wells near the head of the drains that would ensure their being flushed. Again, the working of these drains would be sanitarily far more effective, were they placed in a better condition of repair. The fall available is in most cases ample, and all that would appear necessary is to see that the joints are carefully pointed with Portland cement. Where the V-shape exists fine cement concrete plastered with cement should be used so as to alter the angle into the egg-shaped curve of the modern ovoid drain. Each drain should be carefully traced, and it should be ascertained that correct	The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. Provision is made in the revised estimate for 1895–96 and in the budget for 1896–97 for the pointing of drain joints with cement.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
outlets exist, and, where not, short lengths of Messrs. Burn and Co.'s glazed half-tile drains should be used to connect them with the main drains. By thus rendering such drains as exist really effective, Vizagapatam would be the most largely drained mofussil municipality in the Presidency.	
(*b*) A new drain near the market has been made extravagantly, in view of the fact that the area is calculated—if calculated at all—not upon the amount of sewage but of surface water flow. In further extensions of this drain care should be taken to adopt the lower section to the expected sewage flow and the upper to the surface water flow.	Steps have already been taken to finish, in the current year, the extension of the drain near seven wells in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Board contained in their Proceedings, dated 17th January 1896, No. 154.
(*c*) The greater part of the sewage finds its way to the swamp, where consequently the stench on the receding of the tide is abominable. This could be very easily prevented. A strip of land close to the swamp now occupied in part by a series of irregularly placed and ill-conserved huts could be bought by the municipality and be used profitably as a sewage farm with sewage filters attached for use during wet weather when sewage is not required for the soaked soil; or sewage filtration alone might precede discharge to the tank. On my explaining the rationale of the process to the Chairman, he at once had the public spirit to direct that an experimental sewage filter should be made. This was completed before my departure. The following is the report on its working that he has supplied.	Provision of Rs. 1,000 is made in the budget for making a sewage farm. It will be tried experimentally this year.
(*d*) This will afford the councillors sufficient data as to the applicability of the method, and I trust every effort will be made to extend the system. *It ought thus to be possible to absolutely free the swamp of being a source of nuisance.*	The overseer is directed to prepare the plan suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.
For this purpose the council should have prepared a plan showing the levels of the drains and positions at which it would be possible to make the sewage filters for the information of the Sanitary Board.	
3. *Conservancy*—(*a*) *Rubbish removal.*—The arrangements for removal of rubbish are inadequate. Only 14 small carts are employed. These are drawn by semi-starved and weakly animals quite unfit for their work. They are supplied by a contractor at Rs. 10 each. Considering the want of means of transport and	The number of carts proposed in the budget is increased to 21 from the next year. Estimates from Messrs. Burn and Co. for rubbish incinerators will be obtained and placed before the council.

Inspection Notes.

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	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.					
576	314	9	6	3	3	120	114	14	61·09

Inspection Notes.

This return shows that there has been a want of care in compilation by the Municipal office. It cannot therefore be regarded as reliable.

No arrangement has been made to compel attendance at the depôt as required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894. This should be attended to, as it can only be when the work of the vaccinators is thus reduced that searching for cases that have avoided vaccination can be effected. I found a considerable number of unprotected children in Waltair. The following is the result of inspection of children in the streets in Vizagapatam.

Of 50 children examined, 40 or 80 per cent. were protected and 5 or 10 per cent. were unprotected, and 5 or 10 per cent. had been attacked by small-pox and had not been previously vaccinated.

9. *Registration.*—The following table shows the results of registration. The fall in the birth-rate cannot be susceptible of any other interpretation than defective registration. The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa is very heavy and may be ascribed to the brackish and impure quality of the water and the crowded and foul condition of the soil.

Years.	Birth-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	
1893	35·8	21·7	0·2	0·1	31·8	34·1	2·2	31·6	226·2
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No prosecutions were carried out for failure to report domestic occurrences—a fact which is of itself sufficient evidence of the laxity with which the clauses of the Act affecting registration have been worked. The column required to be maintained for vaccination in the birth register was blank. No special forms to secure the working of G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, have been opened. Carelessness in method is evident. Thus I found in the vaccination register that the son of Lal Mahomed was

Chairman's Remarks.

Attention will be paid to secure better results.

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

born on the 23rd December 1894 and died on the 7th February 1895; but the cases could not be traced in the Central Office register. Again, according to the vaccination register, Kassori Chinniah died on the 1st of June 1895, but no trace of this was found in the Central office register.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
29th November 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the town of Vizagapatam at their meeting held on the 25th January 1896.

Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies thereto.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

1st February 1896.

Submitted.

(Signed) R. GOVINDA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Forwarded.

VIZAGAPATAM,
4th February 1896.

W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

Refer G. No. 483 M

C.S.
F.S.

Order No. 479 M
d/ 20-3-96

Recorded.

2. The suggestion made by the Sanitary Commissioner in para. 4(a) of his notes will be referred to the Sanitary ~~Engineer~~ Board for consideration.

3. The inspection notes should not have been delayed so long by the Sanitary Commissioner.

WWS
13.3.96

Vizagapatam Insp: Notes

To The Chairman, M.C. Vizagapatam
" Collector of — do —
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Sanitary ~~Engineer~~ Board
Editors' Table.

(write order)

No. 479 M., 20th March 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. B. SURYANARAYANA SASTRI GARU, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Collector of Vizagapatam), dated 31st January 1896, No. 79.

I have the honour to submit, for orders, the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies of the council thereto.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Vazagapatam Municipality.

Inspected, 2nd to 5th August 1895.

Population as per census of 1891 ..	Males	16,702
	Females	17,785
	Total ..	34,487

Inspection Notes.

Dwellings (*a*).—The town is much overcrowded. As the municipality seems fully alive to the necessary steps to be taken, and has already arranged that the Fisherman's village should be razed and other land be provided, I need not dilate on the subject except to state that, as this matter is one of many years' standing, it is to be hoped it really will advance beyond the stage of talk and "paperdom." A site that offers much advantage which has not hitherto been rendered available is that lately occupied by troops. The municipality should place themselves in communication with Government upon this subject and ascertain whether it might not be made over to them on favourable terms—land for extension of the town being urgently required. The municipality should exercise fully and carefully the powers given to them under section 180, and, moreover, very much benefit might at once without expense to the municipality be gained by using section 187.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Fisherman's village is going to be removed at an early date. The application to borrow Rs. 30,000 from the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E., for the purpose of carrying out the work, has been sanctioned by Government. The actual acquisition of the huts will be commenced very soon.

The site pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner is being available for building sites, viz., the site lately occupied by troops was long ago taken possession of by the council. It is municipal property. The place is available for building houses. But the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary officers objected that the place should not be used until it is levelled and made useful for constructing houses.

Inspection Notes.

(*b*) There are very large numbers of ruined houses which encumber the ground and should be attended to under sections 186 and 187.

(*c*) Further, entire removal of groups of dwellings need not always be the leading feature of municipal policy. A vast deal of good could be secured by extirpating the cheap huts, which have been erected in the midst of more pretentious buildings. By judiciously offering compensation for huts here and there, much better perflation could be secured, and the value of property on sites so improved would rise. This method would be of special benefit if direct lines free of buildings or roads could thus be formed. A typical place where effective work could thus be effected would be near the dhobies' wells.

(*d*) It is greatly to be regretted that more supervision was not exercised in the building of the village of Goulapalli. The result is that huts have been placed out of line and streets have been unnecessarily made narrow. It certainly also was essential that a part of the plan should have been the making of roads and drains *complete*, before the people were allowed to enter. Strict supervision should be exercised here to prevent further tendency to encroachment in future.

2. *Sewerage*.—(*a*) In a considerable portion of the town masonry V-shaped drains are employed. Their capabilities would be much improved, were arrangements for flushing more systematically conducted. At present this is effected only at certain points. A little consideration would however enable small extensions to be made to suitably situated wells near the head of the drains that would ensure their being flushed. Again, the working of these drains would be sanitarily far more effective, were they placed in a better condition of repair. The fall available is in most cases ample, and all that would appear necessary is to see that the joints are carefully pointed with Portland cement. Where the V-shape exists, fine cement concrete plastered with cement should be used so as to alter the angle into the egg-shaped curve of the modern ovoid drain. Each drain should be carefully traced, and it should be ascertained that correct

Chairman's Remarks.

(*b*) Steps will be taken to put sections 186 and 187 into force.

(*c*) Effect will be given every year to the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner. A provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made in the revised estimate this year to remove some 36 huts in Allipore and Kattcniandupalem and lay out roads. When the loan for the removal of the Fishermenpeta has been liquidated, the work of removing the huts crowded together in different parts of the town will progress more rapidly.

Encroachments will be severely dealt with in future. Huts situated out of line will be put in line when funds permit. The roads are now completed and drains will be constructed next year.

The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be attended to. Provision is made in the revised estimate for 1895–96 and in the budget for 1896–97 for the pointing of drain joints with cement.

Inspection Notes.

outlets exist, and, where not, short lengths of Messrs. Burn and Co.'s glazed half-tile drains should be used to connect them with the main drains. By thus rendering such drains as exist really effective, Vizagapatam would be the most largely drained mofussil municipality in the Presidency.

(*b*) A new drain near the market has been made extravagantly, in view of the fact that the area is calculated—if calculated at all—not upon the amount of sewage but of surface water flow. In further extensions of this drain care should be taken to adopt the lower section to the expected sewage flow and the upper to the surface water flow.

(*c*) The greater part of the sewage finds its way to the swamp, where consequently the stench on the receding of the tide is abominable. This could be very easily prevented. A strip of land close to the swamp now occupied in part by a series of irregularly placed and ill-conserved huts could be bought by the municipality and be used profitably as a sewage farm with sewage filters attached for use during wet weather when sewage is not required for the soaked soil; or sewage filtration alone might precede discharge to the tank. On my explaining the rationale of the process to the Chairman, he at once had the public spirit to direct that an experimental sewage filter should be made. This was completed before my departure. The following is the report on its working that he has supplied.

(*d*) This will afford the councillors sufficient data as to the applicability of the method, and I trust every effort will be made to extend the system. *It ought thus to be possible to absolutely free the swamp of being a source of nuisance.*

For this purpose the council should have prepared a plan showing the levels of the drains and positions at which it would be possible to make the sewage filters for the information of the Sanitary Board.

3. *Conservancy*—(*a*) *Rubbish removal*.—The arrangements for removal of rubbish are inadequate. Only 14 small carts are employed. These are drawn by semi-starved and weakly animals quite unfit for their work. They are supplied by a contractor at Rs. 10 each. Considering the want of means of transport and

Chairman's Remarks.

Steps have already been taken to finish, in the current year, the extension of the drain near seven wells in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Board contained in their Proceedings, dated 17th January 1896, No. 154.

Provision of Rs. 1,000 is made in the budget for making a sewage farm. It will be tried experimentally this year.

The overseer is directed to prepare the plan suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The number of carts proposed in the budget is increased to 21 from the next year. Estimates from Messrs. Burn and Co. for rubbish incinerators will be obtained and placed before the council.

Inspection Notes.

the difficulty as to ultimate disposal of rubbish, the municipality would, I think, do well to use rubbish incinerators. Estimates for an effective type with and without forced draught could be obtained from Messrs. Burn and Co., Calcutta. The burning of the rubbish would permit of considerable economy in carts. If this method be not adopted, the municipality should without delay use at least 29 carts for rubbish.

(*b*) *Night-soil collection.*—The correct removal of night-soil is, in my estimate, the first point that should receive attention from a municipality. There are 78 latrines; of these, 4 being situated within the newly erected village are of standard plans for rural areas, 46 are open space latrines with walls of masonry and 28 of tatty walls. There is hence vast room for improvement. The municipality should endeavour to substitute the open spaces as quickly as possible by roofed standard iron latrines. Those in the neighbourhood of the swamp should especially be got rid of, as during rainfall it is impossible that any one can use them. The old latrine near the railway station and which is now cut off from the swamp by the embankment requires remodelling, so as to ensure that the excreta are correctly received in buckets. The surroundings should be levelled. If incinerators be adopted, the clinker could be thus usefully disposed of. A so-called latrine, which is nothing but an open space, known as the Cassari "Jagganaickal latrine," should be abolished at once. It is simply a filthy spot in the midst of houses and prickly-pear. This is used by females, and if it be necessary to have a latrine near here, it is evdent one of the best type should be procured, so as to ensure that it shall not prove an insanitary object in the neighbourhood. On the shore near the Fishermen's village a latrine of the "open space" pattern is placed side by side with houses. Temporary latrines are available close at hand on the shore. This highly insanitary latrine should therefore be abolished at once.

(*c*) Only 57 toties are employed. They are provided with 12 hand-carts which, at two trips a day, would remove but 67·2 cubic feet of the total quantity of 344 cubic feet of night-soil of the population! Far more care is taken in respect to cleansing of drains, no less than

Chairman's Remarks.

(*b*) The latrine said to be nuisance and to prove insanitary, will be removed and demolished. Endeavours will be made to get standard iron corrugated latrines as far as funds are available. Arrangements are being made in the current year to construct an iron latrine according to standard plan. The other suggestions will be adopted.

The number of toties is raised by nine in the budget and the council resolved to purchase next year two large night-soil carts.

Inspection Notes.

37 men being so employed. If correct flushing be carried out in the manner I have stated, there can be no necessity to have such a large staff of drain-cleaners.

(*c*) The present conservancy staff is as follows:—

	Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Sanitary inspector on ..	25	0	0
1 Latrine inspector on ..	20	0	0
11 Conservancy inspectors costing in aggregate ..	112	0	0
7 Maistries costing in aggregate	28	0	0
18 Diggers costing in aggregate	63	0	0
26 Male toties costing in aggregate	97	8	0
31 Female toties costing in aggregate	69	12	0
31 Male sweepers costing in aggregate	100	12	0
88 Female sweepers costing in aggregate	176	0	0
1 Bariki on	3	0	0
1 Watcher on	1	0	0
Private scavengering staff—			
1 Inspector on	11	8	0
1 Maistry on	5	0	0
2 Maistries on Rs. 4 each ..	8	0	0
13 Male toties on an aggregate salary of	58	8	0
37 Female toties on an aggregate salary of	82	12	0
Total ..	861	12	0

I consider the conservancy staff, to be efficient, should be remodelled as follows:—

	Cost on starting per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.	Cost at the end of three years per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Chief Sanitary inspector on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 in three years + Rs. 15, horse allowance	90	0	0	115	0	0
1 Assistant Sanitary inspector on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 35 in three years + Rs. 7–8–0 ..	32	8	0	42	8	0
3 Conservancy overseers at Rs. 12	36	0	0	36	0	0
70 Scavengers at present rate	205	6	3	205	6	3
35 Sweepers at present rate	81	6	4	81	6	4
40 Scavengers for cleaning private privies at present rate	113	0	0	113	0	0
12 Peons on Rs. 7	84	0	0	84	0	0
Total ..	642	4	7	677	4	7

4. *Water-supply.*—(*a*) With reference to my note attached to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's report embodied in G.O., No. 1472 M., dated 16th October 1894, I

Chairman's Remarks.

(*c*) The council adopted the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner to a great extent and clubbed the conservancy and public and private scavenging establishments, and remodelled them in the manner mentioned in paragraph 38 of the budget.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
am still of opinion, after careful inspection of the ground, that special facilities exist for the making of an infiltration system instead of trusting to the impounding of surface water as proposed by the Sanitary Engineer's Department. It being difficult to define the area mentioned, I went with the Chairman over the ground and pointed out the very evident indication of large stores of water in the valley to the north-west of the town. He will therefore be in a position to indicate the ground. It by no means follows that the water here may compare well with the surface water, or that it would not be cheaper to go to the great expense of an impounding reservoir with the hope of saving pumping by inaugurating a gravitation scheme. But as I was resident in Vizagapatam in 1892, when water was a precious commodity and rain had been looked for in vain, I sympathize strongly with a scheme in which not only the quantity of water, but its freedom from contamination, would seem best subserved. The proximity of the area to the town further is of special advantage in regard to cost.	
(*b*) The new wells in Gonlapalli should be provided with drains from their basements carrying the water to a suitably distant point. These and all important drinking wells in the town should be lined with cement inside down to the lowest water-level. The Sallipetta and Atcha Appai wells required repair and protection from soakage by the various methods I personally explained to the Chairman. The well at Gonlapalli made for Pariahs is old and much out of repair. Surface water enters it direct. A correct parapet and platform should be made.	Provision is made in the budget for 1896–97, to repair the wells mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner. His instructions will be attended to. Some of the wells are being repaired this year.
5. *Fort market.*—This market is in a space so confined as to be unfit for its purpose. If it is necessary to retain a market here, the municipality should buy up the adjacent buildings. The butchers sell meat here under very insanitary conditions. Nothing short of a completely new building would meet requirements.	The suggestions will be attended to next year.
6. *Slaughter-house* (*a*).—A new cattle slaughter-house has been erected. No water has yet been supplied to the building, although a partially sunk well has been commenced. This should be completed as early as possible, and from thence the water should be pumped to an elevated	The well partially sunk near the bull slaughter house will be completed before the close of this year. The pumping apparatus will be purchased next year.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
cistern in the slaughter-house whence water should be supplied by taps and not by the open cistern at present in use.	
(*b*) The rubbish depôt in this neighbourhood should be abolished, it being most undesirable that foul air should be allowed to pass over meat. The refuse water reservoir should be emptied into sub-soil drains or better still on to the surface of the ground near the slaughter-house which should be cultivated as a garden.	The present rubbish depôt will be abolished. The other suggestions will be adopted.
(*c*) *The sheep slaughter-house* is far too small for the work fulfilled in it daily. If the municipality is not in a position to make a new building, it should at least obtain from the Sanitary Board directions for the making of a gutting room and for introduction of a correct water-supply by means of pumping from the neighbouring well. Dogs were found in the slaughter-house. This should on no account be permitted. A parasite which is common in certain parts of the south of India can be propagated by dogs as intermediate hosts.	Provision of Rs. 200 has been made in the budget for 1896–97 for the improvements suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.
7. *Offensive trades, &c.*—A tannery is situated close to the hospital. Its situation is unfortunate; but as it has been established for a considerable period, so long as the proprietor maintains the place in good condition, it would not be advisable that an industry supporting a large number of persons should be interfered with. So far as outward appearance is concerned, the place was neatly kept when I visited it; but it should be insisted that the flooring inside should throughout be made impervious by laying stone slabs upon concrete and pointing with Portland cement, or concrete plastered with Portland cement. All refuse should be removed systematically every 24 hours. The walls should be white-washed at intervals of three months.	The instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner have almost been attended to and the conditions of the licenses will be extended in future so as to ensure the necessary precautions noted down in the notes.
8. *Vaccination.*—The following shows the extent to which compulsory vaccination has been attended to in this municipality:—	The council resolved to defer the enforcement of procedure in G.O., No. 1502, dated 19th October 1894, but the matter will again be placed before the council for adoption of the Government Order.

Total births during preceding six months, i.e., 1st January to 30th June 1894.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time because first operation proved unsuccessful.		Postponed under medical certificate at the end of six months.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Ratio of successful vaccinations to total births per cent.
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Chairman's Remarks.

Attention will be paid to secure better results.

Years.	Birth-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Death-rates per mille of the census population of 1891.	Percentage of deaths from						Ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age per mille of those born in the preceding year.
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Inspection Notes.

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Chairman's Remarks.

Fort St. George,
29*th November* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the town of Vizagapatam at their meeting held on the 25th January 1896.

Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on his visit to this town in August last and the replies thereto.

Resolution—Approved.

Submitted.

(Signed) R. GOVINDA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

1*st February* 1896.

Forwarded.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

Vizagapatam,
4*th Februáry* 1896.

Order—No. 479 M., dated 20th March 1896.

Recorded.

2. The suggestion made by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 4 (*a*) of his notes will be referred to the Sanitary Board for consideration.

3. The inspection notes should not have been delayed so long by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.
" Collector of Vizagapatam.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Board.
Editors' Table.

Ed. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 479 M., 20th March 1896.

MARCH.

Inspection Notes.

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

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 18 , No.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO. 483 M – (in type) A.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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21/3/96

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[1]

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 20-3-96

No. 479 M

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Despatched in print. 10/4/96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes

Recording with remarks the San[itary] Comm[issione]r's — On the Vizagapatam municipality