

L & M.
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Local & Munl. (189) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1902 M

DATED 21-12-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes Recording with remarks
the — of the Deputy Secy. & Commr.
on the Cocanada Municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Ld 673 mms of 1900							

Please see series pp. 5+10
 Government (1899) of Madras.
 LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., No. 1902 M., 21st December 1899.

DECEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, the — of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Cocanada Municipality.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.M.Ry. K. PERRAJU Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Deputy Collector, Head-quarters Division, and Collector, Gódvári, dated 14th November 1899, Ref. on C. No. 398-Cur.

I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on this Municipality, together with the resolutions of the Council thereon, as passed at its meeting held on 16th October 1899.

ENCLOSURE.

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

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

COCANADA MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected—21st, 22nd and 24th July 1899.

Population as per Census of 1891

40,553

Inspection Notes.

Council's Resolutions.

Dwellings.—(a) The general condition as regards dwellings is in practically the same state as it has always been, and the overcrowded and insanitary parcherries and pettahs (in many cases sandwiched in between quarters occupied by pukka buildings), which the Council has been advised so frequently to get rid of, still exist and are in much the same condition as previously. The greater portion (probably the worst) of the Thurpoo and Choultry pettahs have just been burnt down, but apparently there has been as usual no difficulty in getting permission to rethatch as rebuilding and thatching is going on actively, and another opportunity to deal effectively with the matter is being deliberately given up. I believe a proposal of the Chairman, Mr. Perrazu, to at least open up some portion of the burnt out area by clearing room for two or three good streets through it, has been agreed to, but this is a comparatively minor matter. Sometime ago a site of about 30 acres for a new pettah was acquired and laid out with the intention of providing a place for a considerable number of these people to emigrate to, and as this was followed up

Resolved that under no circumstances permission to construct thatched houses or rethatch them in the prohibited areas as defined in the Council's resolutions, dated 4th September 1897 and 26th February 1898, as also in Fraserpettah be given in future.

2. Resolved that such applications be rejected without placing them before the Council.

Inspection Notes.

Council's Resolutions.

by a resolution of the Council that in future no thatched building would be allowed to exist within 30 yards of a pukka building, it might have been supposed that the nuisance was at last going to be got rid of. What has actually happened is that a few houses in particularly bad places have been removed, only some 50 or 60 households have gone to the new pettah, in which the great majority of the sites have been taken up by new-comers for whom it was not intended, and the pettahs remain practically as before, both insanitary areas and, as the recent fire has again shown, a source of special danger to the town.

Apparently, if anything is to be done, the only alternative is to acquire the whole area, to lay it out properly, and sell the newly-arranged sites for the erection of pukka buildings; this might even prove a profitable speculation, but the initial expense would be considerable.

(b) The employment of a certificated sanitary inspector has enabled more efficient supervision to be exercised over the plans for new buildings, amounting to about a hundred every quarter. I understand that he has even succeeded in getting damp-proof courses of tarred bricks inserted in some cases. This is a point which is specially important in a town like this, which is built on alluvial deposit and is low-lying, and it would be justifiable to refuse sanction to estimates for brick walled houses unless a damp-proof course is provided for.

2. *Roads.*—The roads generally are in a much better condition than formerly, and several new lengths of road have been made.

A good deal of improvement has also been effected by the raising and clearing of several sandy lanes much overgrown by prickly-pear and other vegetation.

3. *Water-supply.*—Little need be said on this point, as the new public supply works are in progress; and although their completion is apparently still a long way off, the Council has naturally not cared to expend much on the existing channels, tanks, etc. These, however, are so unsatisfactory, and the soil is so extensively polluted that it is specially a matter of congratulation that the new scheme has been started at last.

Just at present the scarcity of the canal supply is causing a great deal of inconvenience, the Executive Engineer of the

3. Resolved that all thatched houses in prohibited areas for which no permission of the Council has been obtained be removed, if the owners or occupants thereof fail to remove the same within 30 days from the date of service of notice to be given by the Secretary.

4. Having regard to the report of the sub-committee that in case of acquiring the whole ground covered by the parcherries, the Council must be prepared to incur a loss of Rs. 14,000 in the resale of sites to be allotted in the redistribution after laying out a sufficient number of streets, the Council has no alternative but to abandon the larger scheme as impracticable. The Council trusts that with strict and prompt enforcement of the penal provisions in all cases of thatched houses, the end in view may be gained.

Inspection Notes.

Eastern Division having had to lower the canal level; the question of filling up the tanks by hiring a pumping engine is, I believe, under consideration.

4. *Sewage Removal*.—There is no general system, not even sewage carts being used; the widespread pollution of the soil and the consequent smell are thus a noticeable feature of the town. There are about 50 cesspools, and long, black, filthy streams of sewage are to be seen in a good many streets.

A small drain system exists in one part of the town, from the neighbourhood of the market place to the river; but the main drain of this system has been in the most insanitary and offensive state for years, and the Council has so far not managed to resolve to deal with the matter, though the Chairman's promise on this point (page 6 of G.O., No. 289 M., dated 25th February 1897) would indicate an intention to do something.

The main requirement, as the fall is necessarily so slight, is to provide means for flushing the drain regularly, and the scheme lately proposed, by which sea water would be pumped up to a large high-level cistern near the market tank, seems likely to accomplish this satisfactorily, as flushing would be done twice daily. Unfortunately the Council does not see its way to providing the sum required, about Rs. 1,000, and private subscriptions are being collected from those most directly interested. To force householders to do privately what should be done publicly is not, however, one of the objects for which Municipalities were started.

In addition to these arrangements for flushing, it would be advisable to provide the outlet of the drain with a shutter to prevent high tides backing up the drain. The drain itself needs repair in some places, and the side house-drains which join it should all be opened up and improved, while the narrow strip of waste ground on each side of the whole length of the drain should be acquired and closed to the public, as these strips are largely used as latrines, and it is clear that night-soil is thrown into it by scavengers. As much as possible of the drain still closed in should be opened up as soon as arrangements for flushing are completed, to enable thorough cleansing occasionally. The proposal to continue a pipe from the outlet

Council's Resolutions.

5. Resolved that the subject of main sewer be referred to the Main Sewer Committee for early report.

Inspection Notes.

to reach low water, recommended in the last inspection notes, was negatived for want of funds.

Small drains, joining the main drain near its upper end, along the side of some of the adjoining streets, also exist; either from want of sufficient fall or from bad levelling these have also always been in an insanitary condition. Unless arrangements can be made to flush these also from the proposed cistern, which, however, seems feasible, these should be filled up and cesspools introduced; and, until the town is prepared to take up a general and satisfactory drainage scheme, permission, at present constantly given, to construct short lengths of drain should be altogether refused. Considering the horribly offensive state of this main drain, and that it has been protested against and reported on for years, the present condition of this matter is not creditable to the Council.

5. *Conservancy*.—The following list gives the conservancy staff and their pay:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Ward peons, 6	7	0	0	each.
Private scavenging peons, 5. ..	7	0	0	"
	6	0	0	"
Sweeper maistries, 2	5	8	0	and
Sweepers, 47	5	0	0	"
Toties for public work, 40. ..	5	0	0	"
" private work, 33. ..	5	0	0	"

The plant in use consists of—

Sand cart for private latrines, 1	15	0	0	
Rubbish cart, 12	12	8	0	"
Night-soil carts (2 bullocks), 1	20	0	0	
Night-soil hand-carts, 2	4	0	0	"
buckets	125	0	0	"
Dust-bins, fit for use	125	0	0	"

(a) The number of public toties, noted as entirely insufficient in the last inspection report, has now increased by four, the number of sweepers remaining the same. The insufficiency seems to be mainly due to the facts that there is only one night-soil depot, which is also at a considerable distance, and that a good many men are required for dragging the hand-carts.

(b) *Public Latrines*.—There are now nineteen in use, two more than at the last inspection. Four new ones have been put up, but two—near Fraserpettah—have been demolished. Four are ordinary masonry latrines, four Horbury's pattern, and eleven mere enclosures.

Council's Resolutions.

6. Resolved that the certificated sanitary inspector and maistry do furnish an estimate of the cost of carrying out the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Inspection Notes.

The demolition of the Fraserpettah latrines was particularly unfortunate, and the sites of these should have been acquired, as that neighbourhood is one that specially needs latrine accommodation. Another neighbourhood that is very badly in need of a pair of latrines is the Goodwaterpettah, the inhabitants of which have frequently petitioned for them.

Ramakrishnaraopettah needs two more latrines to the east of it beyond the railway line or to the north, so that Reddigudem may be served also.

Sunjaraopettah, the Malapallies near the Bank Road and Simson's lock, Raichipettah, Mugapettah and Ramaraopettah also all need latrines. The masonry latrines seem to give a good deal of trouble in constantly needing repair owing to faulty construction, and I understand that it is now proposed to pull down another pair of these, but this should not be done unless provision is made for the construction in their place of something better than mere enclosures. The proportion of simple enclosures called latrines is already much too great, and so far from increasing the number of these useless and insanitary structures efforts should be made to steadily reduce it.

About 50 pukka latrines are needed for the town, and provision for at least four more latrines should be made every year, till this number is reached.

None of the latrines have any receptacles for night-soil outside them nor are there any arrangements for carrying away the contents of the cisterns outside those that have cisterns, the difficulty being apparently met by knocking a hole in the bottom of the cistern. The latrines are badly served in consequence, and that they are of much less use than they should be is evidenced by the filthy condition of the plots of waste ground, etc., in their neighbourhood.

The arrangements made should allow one toty to be constantly on duty at each latrine, and it would be advisable to provide a house in the neighbourhood of each for the toty so employed.

(c) *Private Scavenging.*—About 1,000 houses are now worked (by 33 toties), against 828 at the time of the previous report with, I believe, an income of about Rs. 500 in excess of expenses. This steady increase is satisfactory, and the balance should be spent in improving the private conservancy arrangements. The

Council's Resolutions.

7. As to latrines, it is resolved to repair the masonry latrines near the Sea Customs road by cementing the platforms and seats, etc. The question of constructing more latrines is deferred to the budget meeting.

8. Resolved that sheds for toties be constructed near—

Fraserpettah latrines.	
Sea Customs road latrines.	
Ramakrishnaraopettah	"
Narasimham road	"
Hospital	"
Daniahpettah	"

Inspection Notes.

suggestion of the sanitary inspector that a special gang of toties should be engaged to clear weeds and heaps of rubbish and dirt from private latrines, to supply dry earth and generally to do such work as the ordinary toties have not time to do, is a good one. The most certain way to increase this most important branch of conservancy work is to see that complaints are promptly attended to and that private latrines worked by the Municipality are kept much cleaner and neater than can be done by toties privately employed. The 33 toties now employed on this work should be able to work 1,300 latrines; but to do this, special arrangements for the collection and removal of night-soil should be made.

The Council should also procure plans and models of good private latrines and make efforts to spread the use of these, as nothing in this direction seems to be done at present.

(d) The absence of public urinals makes the frequent prosecutions for urinating on road sides, etc., unfair and a possible source of oppression. As these could be easily and cheaply constructed, the matter is worth attention. They are especially necessary within easy reach of the markets. The sanitary inspector has a good pattern, and two might be put up, at any rate as an experiment. Factories should also be compelled to provide them.

(e) *Rubbish Collection.*—The number of carts (12) is the same as that found at the last inspection when the fact that 28 more carts were needed, and the inefficient way in which this work was done were pointed out. Even the carts in use seem to do much less than they might, as the baskets on them are much too small and occasionally ridiculously so. With a little care each of these carts could probably do twice the work it does at present, but in any case there is obviously great room for improvement, and more carts are required. There are only 125 dust-bins, and more than half of these are reported unfit for use. Rubbish is consequently thrown carelessly about. It would be advisable in localities occupied by the better classes, who are generally the most troublesome in this respect as they object to going near a dust-bin, to introduce the separate receptacle system under sections 219 and 220. This was advised in 1895, but negatived with the remark, "It is too soon to introduce the system here." It possibly is not too soon now, and the arrangement is one that

Council's Resolutions.

9. As to the construction of private latrine, it is resolved that the Sanitary Board be requested to furnish the plans.

10. Resolved that two urinals be constructed in the market premises and provision therefor made in the budget.

11. Resolved that all factories be compelled to provide urinals for their use.

12. Resolved that rubbish carts be fitted with zinc sheets for holding the rubbish, and the cost recovered from the cartmen.

13. Resolved that the cost of purchasing some more dust-bins be provided for in the budget.

Inspection Notes.

would probably be popular. A few prosecutions would also help a good deal.

(f) *Night-soil and Rubbish Disposal.*—It is here that the efficiency of conservancy arrangements is best estimated. There is only one night-soil depot for the whole town; this is a long way out, south of Jagganaikpur and consequently at a considerable distance from the northern portion of Cocanada. The night-soil collected and brought out from a town of about 50,000 inhabitants by a staff and plant costing about Rs. 470 a month is represented by two trenches, each of about 50 cubic feet, filled daily. At the lowest estimate this is only about one-fifth of what should be done. There is probably a good deal of truth in the report of the sanitary inspector that owing to the inefficiency of the arrangements made and of the plant supplied for the collection and removal of night-soil, toties frequently bury it in odd corners, throw it into the creek, the main drain, etc., etc., and evidently a very thorough reform is necessary in this matter, as in all others connected with the conservancy arrangements, which seem to be even more nominal here than in most municipalities. The sum paid by the owner of the depot site, Rs. 5 a year rising by Re. 1 each year, also indicates the amount of improvement of his land expected by him. This place is also the rubbish depot for Jagganaikpur, that for Cocanada being to the east of that portion of the town. A good deal seems to have been used in filling up hollow places. What little has been sold has, I believe, been mainly bought for the same purpose, and if so, the selling of rubbish should be stopped while care should be taken that places reclaimed by the filling up of hollows are not at any time used as building sites.

The allotment for a cinerator is certainly a step in the right direction, but it should be remembered that a cinerator will not work itself, and that a further allotment to enable rakes, hoes, wheel-barrows, etc., to be bought and to pay for at least four men specially employed at it is necessary.

The sanitary inspector has lately made a small quantity of poudrette and has used it with good effect in some municipal gardens. When the cinerator is in working order this experiment might be continued on a larger scale, as from special circumstances there is no local demand for either night-soil or rubbish, poudrette

Council's Resolutions.

14. As to night-soil depot, various proposals were made from time to time, but the Council had to give them up for want of funds; and it is now resolved as a temporary measure to apply to the Collector for the grant of a site, as per Chairman's sketch, with a view to bury at small depths the night-soil as also the rubbish in plots of ground, and after their conversion into manure grow grass thereon. This will be continued over the area of the sketch gradually from time to time, so as to dispose it off in the most inoffensive manner, and convert the ground into patches of grass fields.

15. Resolved that the subject of incinerators be considered in the next budget, as the allotment has been utilized in acquiring sites.

Inspection Notes.

might find a market, especially where sugarcane is grown, and possibly in local gardens. The profits are usually considerable and would anyhow average more than Rs. 10 a year.

The garden noticed in the last report cannot be said to be a success mainly from want of perseverance. Now that sites have been acquired for plague camps, the compounds of these might with advantage be well manured and started as gardens and with very little trouble. Arrangements should therefore be made, as soon as possible, to start a night-soil depot on the northern side of the town; at least five more cylindrical iron night-soil carts and four more hand-carts should be used; receptacles and sand provided at all latrines, tarred kerosine-oil tins with iron handles—at least 20 per latrine—would do very well, and the use of baskets should be stopped altogether. The municipality already possesses another cylindrical iron night-soil cart, and this at any rate might be made use of.

There are also two trolly night-soil carts, each carrying eight buckets. These are said to be too heavy for locally procurable cattle. They could however, without much expense, be turned into four trollies of four buckets each which would be quite manageable. The toty in charge of every latrine should have a house close by and every toty should be provided with a mammooty. More men should be employed to work the depots properly, to work the cinerator and to keep private latrines in order, and half a dozen barrel carts provided to empty cesspools and latrine cisterns. Arrangements should also be made to have night-soil removed from plots of waste ground and the outskirts of the town and steps should be taken to see that the toties, sweepers and carts employed do the required number of trips daily and bring full loads. At present the whole of the conservancy arrangements are most unsatisfactory.

6. *Markets.*—These hardly deserve the name. The meat market in Cocanada is apparently in much the same condition as it was at the last inspection, the walls, floors, pillars, &c., filthy, the dirty boxes and ropes still in use. Some iron hooks provided by the sanitary inspector were kept in the boxes, as there were no chains, and showed no signs of use. There is no drain in front of it, and the place does not look as if cleansing was ever resorted to.

Council's Resolutions.

16. Resolved that the proposal as to the purchase of more night-soil carts and iron tins be considered in the budget.

17. Certificated sanitary inspector is directed to attend to the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his inspection notes.

18. Necessary repairs having been made in the market, the beef stalls have since been removed to a better place. The further repairs to the market will be considered in the next budget meeting.

Inspection Notes.

The beef market, in an out-of-the-way corner near a filthy drain, consists of two dilapidated thatched sheds with no floor, and presents altogether the most squalid and repulsive appearance. This however affects practically only Europeans.

7. *Slaughter-houses.*—Similarly there is, of course, no cattle slaughter-house. The sheep slaughter-house south of the town is a pukka building with a cemented floor. It is evidently not properly looked after. The gravel path round it inside the wall is soaking with blood; the offal is not properly buried, as is clear also from the swarm of kites and crows round the place. The water cistern outlet was blocked up and this part of the arrangements provided for cleansing is evidently not used; there are also no arrangements for removing the washings from the cistern outside to a distance; the sweepers apparently merely bale it out on to the ground adjoining. The Abattoir itself is inadequately provided. It consists merely of a shed and a wall round it.

This state of things is not surprising, as the Council have actually appointed as assistant sanitary inspector (in charge of Jagganaikpur) an unqualified man who was formerly works overseer. He should be at once put back to the maistry work for which alone he is fitted, and a properly qualified man appointed.

8. *Offensive Trades.*—One of the most insanitary practices noticed was that prevalent in the castor seed factories of soaking the seed husks in pits and allowing the resultant compound to putrify. The smell created is particularly unpleasant, and practices of this kind should be stopped, at least inside factories. A good

* The process is merely the utilisation of a by-product and of no particular importance, and could very easily be carried on outside the town limits, within which the storing of husks in a rotting condition should be prohibited.

many of the pettah people seem to work with oil seeds also, and these foul smelling pits are found about their huts*. Sections 207 and 208 need also to be strictly enforced, no provision of latrines and urinals being insisted on, and there is evidently a great deal of laxity in the issuing of licenses. This applies also to bakeries, of which I inspected two, and which were horribly insanitary.

9. *Vaccination*—Some improvement has been effected here as the District Board has taken over the depot and a

Council's Resolutions.

19. As to cattle slaughter-houses, necessary arrangements have already been made, and the Council awaits the sanction of Government to its proposal.

20. As to sheep slaughter-house, it is resolved to refer to Mr. D'Cruz and Rev. Laflamme for report as to what can be done in the matter.

21. As to offensive trades, the remarks made will be attended to, and licenses, if any, given to such places as remarked upon in paragraph 8 of the notes will be cancelled, and similar licenses not granted in future.

Inspection Notes.

better building has been erected. The following table shows the progress of infantile vaccination during the year 1898-99:—

Total births, 1898-99.	Number vaccinated.		Number vaccinated a second time.		Postponed on medical certificate at the end of one year.	Died.	Left the town.	Unaccounted for.	Percentage of successful vaccinations to total births.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.					
1,224	617	..	..	..	3	210	286	53	50.3

The number recorded as having left the town is unusually high, but the percentage of successful vaccinations shows a considerable improvement over former years. Of 89 children examined haphazard in the streets, twelve were found unprotected and three marked by small-pox.

10. *Registration.*—The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

Years.	Ratio of births per mille of estimated population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of estimated population.	Percentage of deaths from					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1895	17.6	15.1	..	2.6	15.4	12.8	1.1	68.1
1896	26.6	18.9	2.0	0.1	13.8	13.2	1.3	69.3
1897	28.2	31.6	23.1	0.1	6.4	1.8	..	57.9
1898	32.1	20.4	..	..	15.5	6.2	0.1	77.7
1899	18.2	10.3	..	2.8	15.9	6.4	0.2	72.9
Up to June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

These figures suggest that more attention has been paid to this matter during the last two years but they can hardly be trustworthy. Evidently greater strictness in compiling information to be brought and less dependence on the efforts of the registration staff are required. The registration staff still consists of one clerk on Rs. 10 and two assistants of the peons' class.

11. *General Administration.*—In view of the above facts the general administration cannot be called satisfactory. The income of the Municipality is apparently only about Rs. 60,000, and this seems a small sum for a town of such size and wealth. It would be interesting to know how far the rates arrived at by the late Chairman, M.R.Ry. Seschalapathi Aiyar who undertook a revision of the house-tax have been adhered to. An increase

Inspection Notes.

of the income is all the more desirable in view of the expenditure that will be necessary, if the conservancy arrangements are to be improved, as so many necessary improvements seem to be blocked by "want of funds." The employment of a qualified sanitary inspector is a step in the right direction, and he seems to have done a good deal already in improving the supervision of the work of the menial staff and in making useful suggestions. The employment of an ex-maistry as assistant sanitary inspector, with charge of the important southern third of the town (Jagganaikpur) is, however, most unfortunate.

A reduction in the number of intermediate subordinates, such as the ward and private scavenging peons, and the employment of a second properly qualified and paid sanitary inspector would be an improvement.

The Municipality has been fortunate in having had exceptionally good Chairmen such as M.R.Ry. Seshachalapathi Iyer, and M.R.Ry. Perraju, the latter of whom, the present Chairman, is evidently fully alive to the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitation of the town and anxious to improve it, but no Chairman, however energetic, can do much unless backed up by the Councillors in whose hands the real power rests.

(Signed) W. VICKERS, Captain, I.M.S.,
MADRAS,
23rd August 1899. *Acting Inspector of Vaccination and
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

No. 2411-S.

Forwarded.

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1765 M., dated 23rd December 1893.

(Signed) W. G. KING, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
23rd September 1899. *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Dis. on C. No. 3080.

Forwarded through the Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

4th October 1899.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting. Collector.

Dis. on C. No. 954-Sup.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada. His attention is specially invited to the paragraphs marked. It is hoped that the Council will do

Council's Resolutions.

22. Resolved that the Chairman be requested to advertise for a certificated sanitary inspector.

(Signed) K. PERRAJU,
Chairman.

16th October 1899.

something every year to better the town. The budget preparation is just the time for considering the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks and doing something as modestly as possible.

(Signed) P. SITARAMAYYA,
Deputy Collector.

15th October 1899.

N. Dis. on C. No. 1360.

Forwarded to the Collector, Gódvári.

(Signed) P. SITARAMAYYA,
Deputy Collector.

16th November 1899.

Dis. on C. No. 3629-Rev.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collector.

23rd November 1899.

ORDER—1902 M., dated 21st December 1899.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The result of the deliberations of the committee referred to in the Municipal Council's resolution on paragraph 4 of the inspection notes and the action which the Council proposes to take on the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 5 (c) of his notes to improve the private scavenging service should be reported to Government.

(2) The authority under which the Council has resolved to remove the thatched houses referred to in its 3rd resolution on paragraph 1 (a) of the inspection notes should be reported to Government before any action is taken in the matter.

(3) No communication has been received in the Government Office regarding the arrangements which the Council has made to provide a slaughter-house for cattle.

(True Extract.)

for Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. W. D'Moss.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No.

dated

189

Again G.O., No.

dated

189

Current No. 30394

of 1899, dated 14- Nov. 98

from

the Chairman, Municipal Council, Coanada.

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P.S.

ORDER.

1902 M 8 21-12-98

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) The result of the deliberations of the Committee referred to in the Municipal Council's resolution on para. 4. of the Inspection notes and the action which the Council proposes to take on the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in para. 5(c) of his notes to improve the private scavenging service should be reported to Govt.

(2) The authority under which the Council has resolved to remove the thatched houses referred to in its 3rd resolution on para. 1(a) of the Inspection notes should be reported to Govt. before any action is taken in the matter.

(3)

No communication has been received in the Govt. office regarding the arrangements which the Council has made to provide a cattle slaughter house for cattle.

Vide: N^o 19. of the Council's resolution on page 9.

P 17208

18/12/99

21/12/99

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To
The Chairman M.C. Coomaraswami
" " Collector of Godavari
" " Sanitary Board
do Comptroller
do Engineer
Editors' Table

First copy sent to Press. 21-12-99
Returned for signature. 17-1-1900
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