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Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

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G.O., No. 1813/m

DATED 1st November 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Recording, with remarks, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's
------on the Tirupati 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.

No. 1813 M., 1st November 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. K. GOPALACHARIYAR Avargal, Rao Sahib, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot), dated 12th September 1895, Dis. No. 153-M.

With reference to the foot-note No. 1172-S., dated 11th July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, on this municipality, I have the honour to transmit the same to you with my remarks and extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the municipal council passed at its meetings held on the 6th and 11th instant.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Tirupati Municipality.

Inspected 20th, 21st and 22nd June 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of 1891 ..	6,874	7,368	14,242.

Inspection Notes.

As this town is resorted to annually by very large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India, its sanitation and water-supply are matters of the first importance. This however does not seem to be the opinion of the municipal council, as indicated by their action regarding the Thathaya Gunta drinking-water tank, and the condition of the conservancy arrangements as described in the following notes.

2. The only roads which are kept in fair order are those required for the car processions, and the high road to Chandragiri. The others are rough and out of repair. Such drains as exist are choked with silt. In bazaar street the drains are covered on both sides with stone slabs which effectually prevent any attempt at cleaning them; in other places, *e.g.*, opposite the Mahant's new choultry, a portion

Chairman's Remarks.

The council's opinion in converting the gunta referred to is not as that indicated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. When the question was brought before the council, by means of a mahazar, it took sufficient precaution to consider the usefulness of the gunta for the purpose, and at last concluded that the representation of the public was reasonable and it consequently allowed the concession prayed for. However, the gunta has subsequently been restored—*vide* No. 3 below.

Attempts have already been made to put the roads in good order and to remove the slab-stone coverings over the drains in the bazaar street. Provision has also been made during the year to remove the silt from the drain pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. There are no organized system of drains in this town. The council proposes, therefore, to make some provision every year from

Inspection Notes.

of the original stone sided drain, about one foot square in section can be seen, while a few yards further on its outline is buried in silt. In Ramaswami East Mada street (one of the car streets) on one side there is a drain of stone slabs, also choked, while on the other side there is no drain, sullage water and waste from wells running upon and soaking into the ground. Anantha street, Chinna Angadi street, Chattram street, Padasala street, Gola street and Karamala street furnish examples of a similar state of affairs. In the last-mentioned street the drain as it crosses the road (opposite door No. 54) is completely blocked, the result being that close by the well on the other side foul water is collected in a stagnant and stinking pool. No new drains have been constructed, and no attempt appears to be made to keep those already existing in a proper state of cleanliness and repair. During the past year the amount spent in this direction was Rs. 16–9–0. The drains from bazaar street opposite Adavathi lane form the commencement of the penta drain, an open channel which takes a circuitous route through the town, ultimately emptying itself into the Thalapakam tank. In some parts it is broad and shallow and when dry acts the part of a roadway, in others as near Theertha Kathi street it is built up with rough stones forming a narrower channel of rectangular section. In the whole of its course it receives sullage water from adjoining street drains or houses in its vicinity and is used freely for purposes of nature. In Gola street at the back of the house of one of the municipal councillors this drain is in a filthy state and foul smelling. An iron wire-fence at this spot originally erected, I presume to prevent people entering it to commit nuisance, is now broken down and useless. There are a number of lime-kilns in Gola street within a few yards of the dwelling-houses, which are all thatched; these should be removed elsewhere.

Rubbish is collected in 174 dust-bins, of which 145 are formed of stone slabs; these are much too small, and 29 are circular iron ones. Owing to the number of pigs in the town the latter have to be fixed with bamboos driven into the ground to prevent their being upset and the contents scattered over the streets. Basket-carts drawn by men are provided for its

Chairman's Remarks.

next year for constructing masonry drains as far as funds will admit. The existing masonry drains had to be kept up all along in their original state only, pending the introduction of a drainage scheme. The design suggested to the penta drain by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last inspection notes is being carried out during the year and the works are now in progress. This, of course, is expected to remove all the complaints about the said drain. Attempt will be made to close the lime-kilns in Golla street. Arrangements have been made to remove the prickly-pear grown on the Chandragiri road side rubbish depôt. The other depôt on the Karkambadi road is a rented one.

Inspection Notes.

removal to the depôts two in number, one on the Karkambadi road and the other behind the toll-gate house on the Chandragiri road. If the prickly-pear with which both these depôts are overgrown was removed, nearly double the present space would be available. The sale of rubbish last year realized Rs. 150–10–0.

3. *Water-supply* is derived from six tanks and numerous wells as well as from two cisterns near the temple, said to be fed by pipes from the river, and in charge of the temple authorities. Very few of the wells are fit for drinking purposes; many also are dry at this season. The main supply of drinking-water is derived from two tanks—the Thathaya Gunta and the Narasimma Theertham. By a recent order of the municipality (opposed by the Chairman, the Hospital Assistant and the Sanitary Inspector) the former of these tanks has been handed over for bathing and washing purposes. This is quite unnecessary as there are four of the six tanks in the town (one closely adjoining the Thathaya Gunta, viz., the Mullaya Gunta), besides the temple cisterns, and several brackish wells available for this purpose. Moreover, this tank forms the chief supply for the adjoining quarters of the town, from which I have myself seen hundreds of people coming to it for water. This order should be held in abeyance until reconsidered and rescinded as soon as possible. Only last year a bund was constructed to preserve its water from contamination. The watchman on this tank is a man about seventy years of age whose eye-sight is defective. He is quite unfit for the post which requires a young active man. The Narasimma tank is largely used and carefully looked after. At present surface water from the road around it is washed into it during rainy-weather. I understand that arrangements have been made to raise the wall at the top and divert this water elsewhere. The small tank above recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner to be filled in remains in the same state. It is said an aloe hedge was planted round it, but this has since disappeared. It should be filled in as soon as possible. The well nearly opposite the hospital should be provided with a second cross beam and on each there should be half a dozen pullies instead of only one as at present; the waste channel attached to it requires repair. There are a large

Chairman's Remarks.

The council on reconsideration has rescinded, for the time being, its order in converting Thathaya Gunta for bathing purpose and has restored it for drinking purpose alone. The old man who was watching at the gunta at the time of inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was only an acting one, and a separate man has subsequently been appointed for the purpose. A line of slab stones dressed sufficiently has been proposed to be fixed around the Narsimma Theertam tank so as to prevent surface water falling into it. The well close to the said tank will be closed as desired. Pulleys and cross beam have already been arranged to be provided for Bommala Bavi. There are many wells dug up by private individuals and left to the public for utilization. Such are the only wells that are provided with wooden or iron rail parapet walls. Every possible endeavour will be made to remedy this as suggested. The small well referred to is undoubtedly in the vicinity of a drain which is constructed with granite stones with impervious bed. Further, the well has also been constructed with brick in chunam and as such the council thinks that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner would have raised no objection if he had only been informed of the true state of things. The owner of the Appaswamy's well will be called upon to do the needful to it as suggested.

Inspection Notes.

number of wells in this town provided with wooden parapets or iron railings. These should be removed, as they admit the return of polluted water, and replaced by stone slabs fixed with cement. A new private well is in course of construction in a small temple courtyard in G. Ramaswamy South Mada street; within a yard of it runs the road drain which is in a very foul state. The use of this and other wells which I am informed exist close to this drain in private courtyards should be prohibited for drinking purposes. Appaswamy's well requires a proper parapet wall with platform and pulleys. The steps leading into it should be closed.

4. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. With reference to this it is to be noted that the three urinal cleaners are not additional servants. An extra rupee is given to three of the scavengers to do this work. Eight scavengers are employed to clean twelve latrines and their surroundings and also to remove the excreta collected to the depôt involving a journey of 1½ or 2 miles each trip. Of the eight scavangers, one is employed to draw the night-soil cart, and of the remaining seven, six are women. Of the private scavenging staff, one is employed exclusively on the munsiff's court and sub-jail. All the public latrines are small spaces enclosed with tatties supported by bamboos; no seats are provided; no dry earth or air-tight receptacles for the excreta. All were in a filthy state at the time of my inspection; the tatties are old, torn and broken in many instances, probably by the pigs which swarm in the town and relieve the scavengers of a large share of their work. One of these latrines is described as "pucca." It is an open space overgrown with weeds, enclosed by brick walls on two sides and mud walls on the other; inside the enclosure people defecate where they please and the pigs clean it up. There are three urinals in the town, behind each is a large cistern with a bucket. All were half full when seen by me, but there was no means of removal; so it is presumed that the contents are baled out in the vicinity. In the court-yard

1 Sanitary Inspector (including Rs. 7, horse allowance) Rs. 22.
2 Maistries, one on Rs. 8 and another on Rs. 7.
8 Scavengers on Rs. 5 each.
34 Sweepers at Rs. 5 each.
3 Urinal cleaners at Re. 1 each.

Private Scavenging Staff.

1 Maistry on Rs. 8.
7 Scavengers at Rs. 6 each.

Chairman's Remarks.

New tatties have been supplied to all the existing tatti latrines. All possible precautions have already been taken to put down the pigs serving as scavengers, and the council will exert its best to root out the practice little by little. The pucca latrine under reference is being placed in good order with necessary improvements. The council hears it, for the first time, that no means were provided for removal of the contents of the urinals while separate conveyance for the same had been given to the staff concerned. If there had been any real want for such means at the time of the inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it should have to be presumed that it was only due to the indifference of the supervising staff in getting the conveyance repaired in time. Necessary arrangements will be made for the removal of urine as suggested. The council is of opinion that the use of iron- covered buckets for the removal of night-soil from house to house to the place where it has generally to be deposited in iron receptacles for carriage therefrom by means of iron cart is impracticable, because such buckets will be heavy to carry in the waist by scavengers when filled up with contents. It has been, therefore, proposed to use rattan baskets in place of bamboo ones as at Nellore and other places for this purpose. As regards the strengthening of the scavenging staff, particular attention will be paid at the time of preparing budget for next year. The council's intention in providing eight night-soil hand carts for public latrines is that there is enough of time for scavengers in charge of one or two latrines to make two trips in the mornings and one trip in the evenings to the night-soil depôt without inconveniencing themselves to removing excreta

Inspection Notes.

of the municipal office there are two water carts purchased some time ago, but never used. I would suggest that slight alterations be made in one of these in order to be utilized for the removal of urine All these urinals are used as latrines. As two more are to be erected during the current year, it is essential that proper arrangements be made for the removal of the urine. Otherwise these structures are sources of nuisance and offence rather than of advantage to the town. Cess-pools are numerous "about 302." They are simply excavations in the ground covered by stone slabs and seldom or never cleaned out. There are 510 private latrines, of which 163 or four less than last year are said to be cleaned by municipal agency. In G. Ramaswamy Mada street these latrines are constructed in such a way that the water used at the time is sufficient to carry the excreta into the drain outside. From these latrines the filth is said to be carried in open baskets to the depôt. It is much more likely that it is thrown into the prickly-pear which is abundant on the outskirts of the town or is removed by the pigs. If baskets must be used they should be made of iron and covered. The pliable bamboo baskets at present in use are quite unsuitable and cannot possibly be cleaned. The depôt is on the side of the Karakambadi road close to the rubbish depôt. The night-soil is brought here in one iron cart and thrown into a deep square hole, into which the cart had fallen at the time of my visit. The space allotted is much too small. All the prickly-pear should be removed and trenches dug and earth-covering used in a proper manner. The Sanitary Inspector, P. Kothandarama Rao, is a very intelligent man, and has lately passed first class in the examination in hygiene at Madras. The municipal council should render him practical assistance in carrying out sanitary reforms. The entire system requires reform; the number of scavengers should be doubled, especially if the system of hand carriage is to be continued—one large night-soil cart and eight small are to be added during the current year. This implies that ten men out of the present scavenging staff will be required for this duty alone, leaving an absurdly insufficient staff for cleaning purposes. The ground on which the present tatty latrine stands is in every case very foul. Most of these are too near dwelling houses. I would suggest

Chairman's Remarks.

which may be found in latrines for removal at other times when they are not employed in traction. The big iron cart was intended absolutely for removing night-soil which may be collected by the private scavengers and deposited in iron pans placed in corners of several streets. Under this arrangement only six out of eight private scavengers were to remove night-soil from house to house and deposit the same in iron pans proposed to be placed in corners of streets for the purpose, while the remaining two should be fully engaged in removing the night-soil so deposited to the night-soil depôt by means of big cart very conveniently and in time without having any residue left for removal. As regards the removal of latrines to the fields as suggested, efforts will be made. But the council apprehends that the owners of adjoining lands would not permit such a thing, though it may be undoubtedly advantageous to them in the shape of good manure, the reason being that they raise in such adjoining lands vegetable and flowers, which they profitably sell during all the year. Latrine accommodation in the new choultry erected by the Mahant will be insisted upon before the building is used for resorting purposes. The two latrines attached to the choultry by the side of Chandragiri road have been opened for use. Arrangement will be made to provide a latrine in Wodda quarters. The existing cholera sheds are but temporary, and as regards the erection of a new one, plan and estimate have been submitted to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and which is now, I understand, being scrutinized by the Sanitary Board. The existing sheds have since been thoroughly repaired for the current use.

Inspection Notes.

that the tatties be erected in the fields and trenches dug and excreta buried on the spot, the sites being altered as required, probably an arrangement might be made with the cultivators if the advantages from this arrangement were explained to them. The latrine accommodation in the town is extremely inadequate. There are a large number of lodging houses for pilgrims accommodating 40, 36 and 30 each, all unprovided with latrines. The new choultry built by the Mahant and capable of sheltering 200 people has no latrine. In another large choultry on the Chandragheri road two latrines have been provided opening on the side road, but are kept locked and no one is permitted to use them; they should be at once opened for use. In the Waddars' quarter there is no latrine, the cover afforded by the prickly-pear close by being utilized instead.

The cholera shed is a thatched building (without proper light or ventilation) with low mud walls and mud floor and quite unsuited for the purpose. A new one is, I believe, to be constructed on another site not far from the Christian cemetery. I would recommend that the new building should be permanent only as regards the framework and flooring. The latter should be of concrete and cement with a drain round it to carry off water used for washing and disinfecting it; upon this should be erected a skeleton framework supporting a skeleton roof, all of iron. When required for use, a thatched roof and bamboo mats could be attached on a very short notice, these being burnt when no longer required. Such a building would be capable of thorough cleansing and disinfection would cost nothing except when actually in use, and when not in use would offer no temptation as a shelter for pilgrims or wandering cattle. The tatties required for the sides might be kept in stock ready for immediate use at the hospital close by. The building should be enclosed within a permanent fence with gate.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—There is no proper slaughter-house. The place used for the purpose is a piece of ground about 15 yards square enclosed with bamboo tatties which are liable to be blown down by the wind. About twenty animals are said to be slaughtered daily; there is no flooring; the ground is polluted with blood and filth. The place is cleaned by pigs whose

Chairman's Remarks.

It has been proposed to erect a pucka slaughter-house next year. In the meantime all the necessary precautions will be adopted to preserve the existing site as clean as possible.

Inspection Notes.

presence causes great offence to the butchers who are Muhammadans and complained of the matter to me. The place is entirely unsuitable and should be abandoned. A proper structure is absolutely necessary and should be provided as soon as practicable. It realized Rs. 360 last year.

6. *Markets.*—The meat and fish market is situated off Pogathota street and consists of a tiled shed with floor of stone slabs. The floor and walls require slight repair, and the whole building should be scraped and colour-washed. In one corner is a small urinal used as a latrine by stall holders, but now closed with thorns by order, I am informed, by the chairman for reasons best known to himself. It should be converted into a latrine and made available as such, as at present the stall holders must resort to the vicinity of the market for purposes of nature. There is a well in the enclosure with two cisterns for waste water which is thrown out on the streets. There is a gate on one side which will not shut, while on the other side there is none. Serviceable gates should be provided on both sides. The market has been leased for Rs. 165.

The vegetable market is a thatched lean to shed erected against the outer wall of the Alwar temple courtyard on the high road located over a covered street drain. The roof and floor require repair. The site is a bad one, another has been selected in the same street. The market has been leased for Rs. 273.

7. *Bandy stands.*—There are two bandy stands one near the Singari Gunta on the high road to Chandragiri and the other in Padasala street. They do not appear to be much used, except during the festival. The income derived from them last year was Rs. 22.

8. *Vaccination*—is in charge of second-class vaccinator S. ~~Soobrayeloo Naidoo~~; pay Rs. 14; monthly minimum 56; total service ten years, seven of which have been in the municipality. His records are neatly kept in English and up to date. All operations are calf-to-arm, animals being hired at Re. 1 each. I verified fifteen of his cases, all correctly returned. The vaccine depôt is near the Wuddar's quarters. The building is divided into two rooms, one used as an office and the other intended for lymph inoculation and extraction operations. I found the calf tied to the table, under and on which

Subbarayulu Naydu

Chairman's Remarks.

Necessary repairs are now in progress to the meat market. The building in it was constructed only as a urinal and not as a latrine, and for the exclusive use of persons resorting to the market for purchasing meat, &c., and for the use of stall-holders. In the event of this being converted into a latrine for which there is evidently little or no necessity, the council is of opinion that it will be creating much inconvenience to the neighbouring house-owners. The Sanitary Inspector having reported to the chairman that the urinal has been freely used by all people in the neighbourhood as a latrine instead of only as a urinal, and having suggested its temporary closure until some improvement is made to it, he was, it appears, accordingly permitted to close it. Knowing as he did the above facts, that he should have not represented the same to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and made him understand as if he knew nothing in the matter, is to be regretted. The matter was, however, discussed at a recent meeting, and it was finally resolved to take the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner personally during his visit shortly, whether to leave it as a urinal or to convert it into a latrine. Gates, &c., are being put in order. Necessary improvements are being effected to the existing vegetable market.

Separate shed for calves is being erected as suggested with necessary improvements to the existing one.

Inspection Notes.

straw was kept. The tables are dirty and the room has been used as a stable for the calves. Several pegs for tying them up being driven into the floor, which is broken up by their hoofs and polluted by their droppings and urine. Old bamboos, watering pots and buckets are also stored here. A separate shed for the calves should be provided in a corner of the compound. All rubbish should be removed from this room, the floor repaired, the table cleaned, and the whole colour washed and *maintained* in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the streets I examined 206 children, of these 174 were vaccinated, 23 bore marks of small-pox and 9 or 4·4 per cent. were unprotected. In two pyal schools of 39 children, 26 were vaccinated and 13 had marks of small-pox. In the municipal upper primary result grant school of 61 children 46 were vaccinated, 9 had small-pox marks and 6 were unprotected. Vaccination returns as required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been received up to date.

Chairman's Remarks.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of.
Number vaccinated	506	515	548	520	247
Do. do. successfully	490	491	532	479	219
Do. do. under one year	177	333	343	404	185
Do. verified by inspecting officers	396	392	342	334	249
Births	385	317	411	448	149 up to end of May.

9. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 8. Information is given by the relatives and reports are also made by the conservancy maistries. In the birth register the column "date of vaccination" had not been filled in.

This will be strictly enforced in future.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of May.
Deaths from cholera	72	16	32	17	3
Do. from small-pox	6	15	58	8	..
Do. from fevers	123	176	163	143	63
Do. from dysentry and Diarrhœa	47	43	79	36	22
Do. from injuries	7	5	21	12	2
Do. from other causes	182	167	167	234	70
Deaths ..	437	422	520	450	160
Death-rate ..	33·0	29·6	36·5	31·6	26·9
Births ..	385	317	411	448	149
Birth-rate ..	29·0	22·2	28·8	31·4	25·1

Fort St. George,
4th July 1895.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sanitary Commr.

No. 1172-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.

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

Fort St. George,
11*th July* 1895.

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

—

Forwarded.

26*th Sept.* 1895.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Acting Head Asst. Collector.

—

No. 510.

Forwarded.

19th July 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

—

Enclosures.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its general meeting held on the 6th September 1895.

* * * * *

14. Read the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes for the current year, and the draft replies of the chairman thereto.

Resolution.—Resolved that the same be approved and submitted to the Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALA CHARI.
Chairman.

—

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its special meeting held on the 8th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read the following:—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to inform the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during the Brahmotsavam festival.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals.

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

Resolution.—Resolved that the following arrangements be made in connection with the approaching Brahmotsavam festival:—

(1) *Accommodation.*—The measuring and the numbering of the several pilgrim-receiving houses may be renewed this year also. The funds at the disposal of the council do not permit the making of a special pilgrim camp this year also. The

respective ward councillors will be requested to supervise the choultries and pilgrim-receiving houses in their wards, both before and during the festival and see that they are kept scrupulously clean and tidy. A tom-tom-notice will at once be given warning the owners of the several choultries and pilgrim houses to whitewash their houses, &c., to prevent overcrowding and keep them and their surroundings thoroughly clean, and that defaulters will be duly prosecuted.

(2) *Cholera Hospital.*—The new cholera hospital will be built in the course of the year as soon as the estimates, &c., are received from the Sanitary Engineer duly approved. For the present, the existing cholera sheds will be repaired, and put in order under the supervision of the Hospital Assistant and Councillor, M.R.Ry B. Lalsing Garu.

(3) *Protection of water-supply—(a) Thathaya Gunta.*—Similar arrangements as was done last year to prevent the drainage from the graveyard not being received into the feeder of Thathaya Gunta will be made during the current year also.

(*b*) *Pot wells.*—Resolved by a majority of four against two (the chairman and the hospital assistant dissenting) that as the three pot wells sunk last year were not resorted to by the people, and as Thathaya Gunta is now solely reserved for drinking purposes, all arrangements to see that its water is not contaminated will be made as far as possible.

As it is now too late in the night, the meeting is adjourned till to-morrow 10½ A.M.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALA CHARI,
Chairman.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its adjourned special meeting held on the 9th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read again the following :—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of the memorandum of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to improve the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during the Brahmotsavam.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M, dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals."

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

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* * * * *

(*c*) *Water-supply—Kapila Theerthum.*—Alum process will be applied as suggested. A watchman will be entertained and the Mahant will be requested to entertain one more watchman during the Brahmotsavam. As there is a vast plain close to Kapila Theerthum, the erection of a latrine is considered unnecessary, but the people will be prevented from defœcating within a distance of 200 yards from the Theerthum. A cinerator will be erected as suggested. Arrangements to get rid of prickly-pear in its immediate vicinity should be made.

(*d*) *Narasimma Theerthum.*—Considering the scantiness of water in this Gunta at present the erection of platforms is postponed. The concession allowed last year will be allowed this year also. The line and alum process will be applied to this also.

(*e*) *Mannaruvari well.*—The owner will be requested to do the charitable act as he did last year.

(*f*) *Water for cooking and for inferior purposes.*—Notices will be issued to the owners of the scattered wells to have parapet walls to prevent reflux of spilt water getting in.

(*g*) *Washing of clothing and bathing.*—The suggestions made will be carried out.

Conservancy.—Five temporary latrines will be put up and two cinerators constructed. Prickly-pear within the municipal limits and which are near the dwelling houses must be removed. The owners of lands where prickly-pear is grown will be given notices about eradicating them on pain of prosecution.

Drainage.—The several drains will be cleansed and disinfected as in last year. The improvements suggested to the Penta drain are in progress.

The Sanitary staff.—The following temporary staff will be entertained :—

(*a*) 2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.
(*b*) 15 Sweepers.
(*c*) 15 Scavengers.
(*d*) 8 Drain cleaners.

The necessary watchmen will be employed for watching the tanks as in last year.

As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner the conservancy staff will be employed seven days before the festival and the tank watchmen fifteen days before the festival.

All arrangements in regard to the entertainment of cholera shed establishment and putting in order the dhobies, &c., will be made as in last year.

All the aforesaid arrangements will be executed under the supervision of the councillors present including the chairman.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALA CHARI,
Chairman.

Submitted.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Acting Head Asst. Collector.

26th September 1895.

Forwarded.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

2nd October 1895.

ORDER—No. 1813 M., dated 1st November 1895.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

(1) Arrangements should be made with the owner of the rubbish depôt on the Karkambadi road for the removal of the prickly-pear with which it is overgrown.

(2) The conservancy arrangements appear to be entirely inadequate, and provision for putting them on a thoroughly satisfactory footing should be made in the ensuing budget.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
" the Collector of North Arcot.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C. M. Brison.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 1813 M., 1st Nov. 1895.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

No. 1813 M., Local and Municipal, 1 Nov October 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. K. GOPALACHARRIAR Avargal, Rao Sahib, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot), dated 12th September 1895, Dis. No. 153-M.

With reference to the foot-note No. 1172-S., dated 11th July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, on this municipality, I have the honour to transmit the same to you with my remarks and extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the municipal council passed at its meetings held on the 6th and 11th instant.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Tirupati Municipality.

Inspected 20*th*, 21*st and* 22*nd June* 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of 1891 ..	6,874	7,368	14,242.

Inspection Notes.	Chairman's Remarks.
As this town is resorted to annually by very large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India, its sanitation and water-supply are matters of the first importance. This however does not seem to be the opinion of the municipal council, as indicated by their action regarding the Thathaya Gunta drinking-water tank, and the condition of the conservancy arrangements as described in the following notes.	The council's opinion in converting the gunta referred to is not as that indicated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. When the question was brought before the council, by means of a mahazar, it took sufficient precaution to consider the usefulness of the gunta for the purpose, and at last concluded that the representation of the public was reasonable and it consequently allowed the concession prayed for. However, the gunta has subsequently been restored—*vide* No. 3 below.
2. The only roads which are kept in fair order are those required for the car processions, and the high road to Chendragiri. The others are rough and out of repair. Such drains as exist are choked with silt. In bazaar street the drains are covered on both sides with stone slabs which effectually prevent any attempt at cleaning them; in other places, *e.g.*, opposite the Mahánt's new choultry, a portion	Attempts have already been made to put the roads in good order and to remove the slab-stone coverings over the drains in the bazaar street. Provision has also been made during the year to remove the silt from the drain pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. There are no organized system of drains in this town. The council proposes, therefore, to make some provision every year from

1813 M

Inspection Notes.

Chairman's Remarks.

of the original stone sided drain, about one foot square in section can be seen, while a few yards further on its outline is buried in silt. In Ramaswami East Mada street (one of the car streets) on one side there is a drain of stone slabs, also choked, while on the other side there is no drain, sullage water and waste from wells running upon and soaking into the ground. Anantha street, Chinna Angadi street, Chattram street, Padasala street, Gola street and Karamala street furnish examples of a similar state of affairs. In the last-mentioned street the drain as it crosses the road (opposite door No. 54) is completely blocked, the result being that close by the well on the other side foul water is collected in a stagnant and stinking pool. No new drains have been constructed, and no attempt appears to be made to keep those already existing in a proper state of cleanliness and repair. During the past year the amount spent in this direction was Rs. 16-9-0. The drains from bazaar street opposite Adavathi lane form the commencement of the penta drain, an open channel which takes a circuitous route through the town, ultimately emptying itself into the Thalapakam tank. In some parts it is broad and shallow and when dry acts the part of a roadway, in others as near Theertha Kathi street it is built up with rough stones forming a narrower channel of rectangular section. In the whole of its course it receives sullage water from adjoining street drains or houses in its vicinity and is used freely for purposes of nature. In Gola street at the back of the house of one of the municipal councillors this drain is in a filthy state and foul smelling. An iron wire-fence at this spot originally erected, I presume to prevent people entering it to commit nuisance, is now broken down and useless. There are a number of lime-kilns in Gola street within a few yards of the dwelling-houses, which are all thatched; these should be removed elsewhere.

Rubbish is collected in 174 dust-bins, of which 145 are formed of stone slabs; these are much too small, and 29 are circular iron ones. Owing to the number of pigs in the town the latter have to be fixed with bamboos driven into the ground to prevent their being upset and the contents scattered over the streets. Basket-carts drawn by men are provided for its

next year for constructing masonry drains as far as funds will admit. The existing masonry drains had to be kept up all along in their original state only, pending the introduction of a drainage scheme. The design suggested to the penta drain by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last inspection notes is being carried out during the year and the works are now in progress. This, of course, is expected to remove all the complaints about the said drain. Attempt will be made to close the lime-kilns in Golla street. Arrangements have been made to remove the prickly-pear grown on the Chendragiri road side rubbish depôt. The other depôt on the Karkambadi road is a rented one.

Inspection Notes.

removal to the depôts two in number, one on the Karkambadi road and the other behind the toll-gate house on the Chandragiri road. If the prickly-pear with which both these depôts are overgrown was removed, nearly double the present space would be available. The sale of rubbish last year realized Rs. 150-10-0.

3. *Water-supply* is derived from six tanks and numerous wells as well as from two cisterns near the temple, said to be fed by pipes from the river, and in charge of the temple authorities. Very few of the wells are fit for drinking purposes; many also are dry at this season. The main supply of drinking-water is derived from two tanks—the Thathaya Gunta and the Narasimma Theertham. By a recent order of the municipality (opposed by the Chairman, the Hospital Assistant and the Sanitary Inspector) the former of these tanks has been handed over for bathing and washing purposes. This is quite unnecessary as there are four of the six tanks in the town (one closely adjoining the Thathaya Gunta, viz., the Mullaya Gunta), besides the temple cisterns, and several brackish wells available for this purpose. Moreover, this tank forms the chief supply for the adjoining quarters of the town, from which I have myself seen hundreds of people coming to it for water. This order should be held in abeyance until reconsidered and rescinded as soon as possible. Only last year a bund was constructed to preserve its water from contamination. The watchman on this tank is a man about seventy years of age whose eye-sight is defective. He is quite unfit for the post which requires a young active man. The Narasimma tank is largely used and carefully looked after. At present surface water from the road around it is washed into it during rainy-weather. I understand that arrangements have been made to raise the wall at the top and divert this water elsewhere. The small tank above recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner to be filled in remains in the same state. It is said an aloe hedge was planted round it, but this has since disappeared. It should be filled in as soon as possible. The well nearly opposite the hospital should be provided with a second cross beam and on each there should be half a dozen pullies instead of only one as at present; the waste channel attached to it requires repair. There are a large

Chairman's Remarks.

The council on reconsideration has rescinded, for the time being, its order in converting Thathaya Gunta for bathing purpose and has restored it for drinking purpose alone. The old man who was watching at the gunta at the time of inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was only an acting one, and a separate man has subsequently been appointed for the purpose. A line of slab stones dressed sufficiently has been proposed to be fixed around the Narsimma Theertam tank so as to prevent surface water falling into it. The well close to the said tank will be closed as desired. Pulleys and cross beam have already been arranged to be provided for Bommala Bavi. There are many wells dug up by private individuals and left to the public for utilization. Such are the only wells that are provided with wooden or iron rail parapet walls. Every possible endeavour will be made to remedy this as suggested. The small well referred to is undoubtedly in the vicinity of a drain which is constructed with granite stones with impervious bed. Further, the well has also been constructed with brick in chunam and as such the council thinks that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner would have raised no objection if he had only been informed of the true state of things. The owner of the Appaswamy's well will be called upon to do the needful to it as suggested.

number of wells in this town provided with wooden parapets or iron railings. These should be removed, as they admit the return of polluted water, and replaced by stone slabs fixed with cement. A new private well is in course of construction in a small temple courtyard in G. Ramaswamy South Mada street; within a yard of it runs the road drain which is in a very foul state. The use of this and other wells which I am informed exist close to this drain in private courtyards should be prohibited for drinking purposes. Appaswamy's well requires a proper parapet wall with platform and pulleys. The steps leading into it should be closed.

4. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. With reference to this it is to be noted that the three urinal cleaners are not additional servants. An extra rupee is given to three of the scavengers to do this work. Eight scavengers are employed to clean twelve latrines and their surroundings and also to remove the excreta collected to the depôt involving a journey of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles each trip. Of the eight scavangers, one is employed to draw the night-soil cart, and of the remaining seven, six are women. Of the private scavenging staff, one is employed exclusively on the munsiff's court and sub-jail. All the public latrines are small spaces enclosed with tatties supported by bamboos; no seats are provided; no dry earth or air-tight receptacles for the excreta. All were in a filthy state at the time of my inspection; the tatties are old, torn and broken in many instances, probably by the pigs which swarm in the town and relieve the scavengers of a large share of their work. One of these latrines is described as "pucca." It is an open space overgrown with weeds, enclosed by brick walls on two sides and mud walls on the other; inside the enclosure people defecate where they please and the pigs clean it up. There are three urinals in the town, behind each is a large cistern with a bucket. All were half full when seen by me, but there was no means of removal; so it is presumed that the contents are baled out in the vicinity. In the court-

1 Sanitary Inspector (including Rs. 7, horse allowance) Rs. 22.
2 Maistries, one on Rs. 8 and another on Rs. 7.
8 Scavengers on Rs. 5 each.
34 Sweepers at Rs. 5 each.
3 Urinal cleaners at Re. 1 each.

Private Scavenging Staff.

1 Maistry on Rs. 8.
7 Scavengers at Rs. 6 each.

New tatties have been supplied to all the existing tatti latrines. All possible precautions have already been taken to put down the pigs serving as scavengers, and the council will exert its best to root out the practice little by little. The pucca latrine under reference is being placed in good order with necessary improvements. The council hears it, for the first time, that no means were provided for removal of the contents of the urinals while separate conveyance for the same had been given to the staff concerned. If there had been any real want for such means at the time of the inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it should have to be presumed that it was only due to the indifference of the supervising staff in getting the conveyance repaired in time. Necessary arrangements will be made for the removal of urine as suggested. The council is of opinion that the use of iron-covered buckets for the removal of night-soil from house to house to the place where it has generally to be deposited in iron receptacles for carriage therefrom by means of iron cart is impracticable, because such buckets will be heavy to carry in the waist by scavengers when filled up with contents. It has been, therefore, proposed to use rattan baskets in place of bamboo ones as at Nellore and other places for this purpose. As regards the strengthening of the scavenging staff, particular attention will be paid at the time of preparing budget for next year. The council's intention in providing eight night-soil hand carts for public latrines is that there is enough of time for scavengers in charge of one or two latrines to make two trips in the mornings and one trip in the evenings to the night-soil depôt without inconveniencing themselves to removing excreta

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yard of the municipal office there are two water carts purchased some time ago, but never used. I would suggest that slight alterations be made in one of these in order to be utilized for the removal of urine. All these urinals are used as latrines. As two more are to be erected during the current year, it is essential that proper arrangements be made for the removal of the urine. Otherwise these structures are sources of nuisance and offence rather than of advantage to the town. Cess-pools are numerous "about 302." They are simply excavations in the ground covered by stone slabs and seldom or never cleaned out. There are 510 private latrines, of which 163 or four less than last year are said to be cleaned by municipal agency. In G. Ramaswamy Mada street these latrines are constructed in such a way that the water used at the time is sufficient to carry the excreta into the drain outside. From these latrines the filth is said to be carried in open baskets to the depôt. It is much more likely that it is thrown into the prickly-pear which is abundant on the outskirts of the town or is removed by the pigs. If baskets must be used they should be made of iron and covered. The pliable bamboo baskets at present in use are quite unsuitable and cannot possibly be cleaned. The depôt is on the side of the Karakambadi road close to the rubbish depôt. The night-soil is brought here in one iron cart and thrown into a deep square hole, into which the cart had fallen at the time of my visit. The space allotted is much too small. All the prickly-pear should be removed and trenches dug and earth-covering used in a proper manner. The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. P. Kothandarama Rao, is a very intelligent man, and has lately passed first class in the examination in hygiene at Madras. The municipal council should render him practical assistance in carrying out sanitary reforms. The entire system requires reform; the number of scavengers should be doubled, especially if the system of hand carriage is to be continued—one large night-soil cart and eight small are to be added during the current year. This implies that ten men out of the present scavenging staff will be required for this duty alone, leaving an absurdly insufficient staff for cleaning purposes. The ground on which the present tatty latrine stands in every case very foul. Most of these are

which may be found in latrines for removal at other times when they are not employed in traction. The big iron cart was intended absolutely for removing night-soil which may be collected by the private scavengers and deposited in iron pans placed in corners of several streets. Under this arrangement only six out of eight private scavengers were to remove night-soil from house to house and deposit the same in iron pans proposed to be placed in corners of streets for the purpose, while the remaining two should be fully engaged in removing the night-soil so deposited to the night-soil depôt by means of big cart very conveniently and in time without having any residue left for removal. As regards the removal of latrines to the fields as suggested, efforts will be made. But the council apprehends that the owners of adjoining lands would not permit such a thing, though it may be undoubtedly advantageous to them in the shape of good manure, the reason being that they raise in such adjoining lands vegetable and flowers, which they profitably sell during all the year. Latrine accommodation in the new choultry erected by the Mahant will be insisted upon before the building is used for resorting purposes. The two latrines attached to the choultry by the side of Chendragiri road have been opened for use. Arrangement will be made to provide a latrine in Wodda quarters. The existing cholera sheds are but temporary, and as regards the erection of a new one, plan and estimate have been submitted to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and which is now, I understand, being scrutinized by the Sanitary Board. The existing sheds have since been thoroughly repaired for the current use.

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too near dwelling houses. I would suggest that the tatties be erected in the fields and trenches dug and excreta buried on the spot, the sites being altered as required, probably an arrangement might be made with the cultivators if the advantages from this arrangement were explained to them. The latrine accommodation in the town is extremely inadequate. There are a large number of lodging houses for pilgrims accommodating 40, 36 and 30 each, all unprovided with latrines. The new choultry built by the Mahunt and capable of sheltering 200 people has no latrine. In another large choultry on the Chendragheri road two latrines have been provided opening on the side road, but are kept locked and no one is permitted to use them; they should be at once opened for use. In the Wuddars' quarter there is no latrine, the cover afforded by the prickly-pear close by being utilized instead.

The cholera shed is a thatched building (without proper light or ventilation) with low mud walls and mud floor and quite unsuited for the purpose. A new one is, I believe, to be constructed on another site not far from the Christian cemetery. I would recommend that the new building should be permanent only as regards the framework and flooring. The latter should be of concrete and cement with a drain round it to carry off water used for washing and disinfecting it; upon this should be erected a skeleton framework supporting a skeleton roof, all of iron. When required for use, a thatched roof and bamboo mats could be attached on a very short notice, these being burnt when no longer required. Such a building would be capable of thorough cleansing and disinfection would cost nothing except when actually in use, and when not in use would offer no temptation as a shelter for pilgrims or wandering cattle. The tatties required for the sides might be kept in stock ready for immediate use at the hospital close by. The building should be enclosed within a permanent fence with gate.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—There is no proper slaughter-house. The place used for the purpose is a piece of ground about 15 yards square enclosed with bamboo tatties which are liable to be blown down by the wind. About twenty animals are said to be slaughtered daily; there is no flooring; the ground is polluted with blood and filth. The place is cleaned by pigs whose

It has been proposed to erect a pucka slaughter-house next year. In the meantime all the necessary precautions will be adopted to preserve the existing site as clean as possible.

presence causes great offence to the butchers who are Muhammadans and complained of the matter to me. The place is entirely unsuitable and should be abandoned. A proper structure is absolutely necessary and should be provided as soon as practicable. It realized Rs. 360 last year.

6. *Markets.*—The meat and fish market is situated off Pogathota street and consists of a tiled shed with floor of stone slabs. The floor and walls require slight repair, and the whole building should be scraped and colour-washed. In one corner is a small urinal used as a latrine by stall holders, but now closed with thorns by order, I am informed, by the chairman for reasons best known to himself. It should be converted into a latrine and made available as such, as at present the stall holders must resort to the vicinity of the market for purposes of nature. There is a well in the enclosure with two cisterns for waste water which is thrown out on the streets. There is a gate on one side which will not shut, while on the other side there is none. Serviceable gates should be provided on both sides. The market has been leased for Rs. 165.

The vegetable market is a thatched lean to shed erected against the outer wall of the Alwar temple courtyard on the high road located over a covered street drain. The roof and floor require repair. The site is a bad one, another has been selected in the same street. The market has been leased for Rs. 273.

7. *Bandy stands.*—There are two bandy stands one near the Singari Gunta on the high road to Chendragiri and the other in Padasala street. They do not appear to be much used, except during the festival. The income derived from them last year was Rs. 22.

8. *Vaccination*—is in charge of second-class vaccinator S. Soobrayoloo Naidoo; pay Rs. 14; monthly minimum 56; total service ten years, seven of which have been in the municipality. His records are neatly kept in English and up to date. All operations are calf-to-arm, animals being hired at Re. 1 each. I verified fifteen of his cases, all correctly returned. The vaccine depôt is near the Wuddar's quarters. The building is divided into two rooms, one used as an office and the other intended for lymph inoculation and extraction operations. I found the calf tied to the table, under and on which

Necessary repairs are now in progress to the meat market. The building in it was constructed only as a urinal and not as a latrine, and for the exclusive use of persons resorting to the market for purchasing meat, &c., and for the use of stall-holders. In the event of this being converted into a latrine for which there is evidently little or no necessity, the council is of opinion that it will be creating much inconvenience to the neighbouring house-owners. The Sanitary Inspector having reported to the chairman that the urinal has been freely used by all people in the neighbourhood as a latrine instead of only as a urinal, and having suggested its temporary closure until some improvement is made to it, he was, it appears, accordingly permitted to close it. Knowing as he did the above facts, that he should have not represented the same to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and made him understand as if he knew nothing in the matter, is to be regretted. The matter was, however, discussed at a recent meeting, and it was finally resolved to take the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner personally during his visit shortly, whether to leave it as a urinal or to convert it into a latrine. Gates, &c., are being put in order. Necessary improvements are being effected to the existing vegetable market.

Separate shed for calves is being erected as suggested with necessary improvements to the existing one.

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straw was kept. The tables are dirty and the room has been used as a stable for the calves. Several pigs for tying them up being driven into the floor, which is broken up by their hoofs and polluted by their droppings and urine. Old bamboos, watering pots and buckets are also stored here. A separate shed for the calves should be provided in a corner of the compound. All rubbish should be removed from this room, the floor repaired, the table cleaned, and the whole colour washed and *maintained* in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the streets I examined 206 children, of these 174 were vaccinated, 23 bore marks of small-pox and 9 or 4·4 per cent. were unprotected. In two pyal schools of 39 children, 26 were vaccinated and 13 had marks of small-pox. In the municipal upper primary result grant school of 61 children 46 were vaccinated, 9 had small-pox marks and 6 were unprotected. Vaccination returns as required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been received up to date.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of.
Number vaccinated	506	515	548	520	247
Do. do. successfully	490	491	532	479	219
Do. do. under one year	177	333	343	404	185
Do. verified by inspecting officers	396	392	342	334	249
Births	385	317	411	448	149 up to end of May.

9. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 8. Information is given by the relatives and reports are also made by the conservancy maistries. In the birth register the column "date of vaccination" had not been filled in.

This will be strictly enforced in future.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of May.
Deaths from cholera	72	16	32	17	3
Do. from small-pox	6	15	58	8	..
Do. from fevers	123	176	163	143	63
Do. from dysentry and Diarrhœa	47	43	79	36	22
Do. from injuries	7	5	21	12	2
Do. from other causes	182	167	167	234	70
Deaths	437	422	520	450	160
Death-rate	33·0	29·6	36·5	31·6	26·9
Births	385	317	411	448	149
Birth-rate	29·0	22·2	28·8	31·4	25·1

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th July 1895.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sanitary Commr.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Acting Head Asst. Collor.

26th April 1895.

No. 1172-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11*th July* 1895.

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

No. 510.
Forwarded.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its general meeting held on the 6th September 1895.

* * * * *

14. Read the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes for the current year, and the draft replies of the chairman thereto.

Resolution.—Resolved that the same be approved and submitted to the Government.

(True Exatract.)
(Signed) K. GOPALA RAO.
Chairman.

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EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its special meeting held on the 11th September 1895.

* * * * *

2. Read letter, dated the 10th instant, from councillors, Messrs. T. Kristniah Garu and five others requesting to delay the despatch of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes till this day's meeting.

Read also report No. 66, dated 9th instant from the Sanitary Inspector of the Mnnicipality and its enclosures.

Resolution.—The council observes that no serious remarks against the Sanitary Inspector has been made in the explanation submitted with reference to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes so as to admit of any modification, and also notes that no representation as surmised by the Sanitary Inspector has been made to the council.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) K. GOPALA RAO,
Chairman.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its special meeting held on the 8th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read the following:—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to inform the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during tbe Brahmotsavam festival.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals.

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

Resolution.—Resolved that the following arrangements be made in connection with the approaching Brahmotsavam festival.

(1) *Accommodation.*—The measuring and the numbering of the several pilgrim-receiving houses may be renewed this year also. The funds at the disposal of the

council do not permit the making of a special pilgrim camp this year also. The respective ward councillors will be requested to supervise the choultries and pilgrim-receiving houses in their wards, both before and during the festival and see that they are kept scrupulously clean and tidy. A tom-tom-notice will at once be given warning the owners of the several choultries and pilgrim houses to whitewash their houses, &c., to prevent overcrowding and keep them and their surroundings thoroughly clean, and that defaulters will be duly prosecuted.

(2) *Cholera Hospital.*—The new cholera hospital will be built in the course of the year as soon as the estimates, &c., are received from the Sanitary Engineer duly approved. For the present, the existing cholera sheds will be repaired, and put in order under the supervision of the Hospital Assistant and Councillor, M.R.Ry B. Laulsing Garu.

(3) *Protection of water supply*—(*a*) *Thathaya Gunta.*—Similar arrangements as was done last year to prevent the drainage from the graveyard not being received into the feeder of Thathaya Gunta will be made during the current year also.

(*b*) *Pot wells.*—Resolved by a majority of four against two (the chairman and the hospital assistant dissenting) that as the three pot wells sunk last year were not resorted to by the people, and as Thathaya Gunta is now solely reserved for drinking purposes, all arrangements to see that its water is not contaminated will be made as far as possible.

As it is now too late in the night, the meeting is adjourned till to-morrow 10½ A.M.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALA RAO,
Chairman.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its adjourned special meeting held on the 9th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read again the following :—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of the memorandum of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to improve the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during the Brahmotsavam.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals."

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

(*c*) *Water-supply—Kapila Theerthum.*—Alum process will be applied as suggested. A watchman will be entertained and the Mahant will be requested to entertain one more watchman during the Brahmotsavam. As there is a vast plain close to Kapila Theerthum, the erection of a latrine is considered unnecessary, but the people will be prevented from defœcating within a distance of 200 yards from the Theerthum. A cenerator will be erected as suggested. Arrangements to get rid of prickly-pear in its immediate vicinity should be made.

(*d*) *Narasimma Theerthum.*—Considering the scantiness of water in this gunta at present the erection of platforms is postponed. The concession allowed last year will be allowed this year also. The line and alum process will be applied to this also.

(*e*) *Mannaruvari well.*—The owner will be requested to do the charitable act as he did last year.

(*f*) *Water for cooking and for inferior purposes.*—Notices will be issued to the owners of the scattered wells to have parapet walls to prevent reflux of spilt water getting in.

(*g*) *Washing of clothing and bathing.*—The suggestions made will be carried out.

Conservancy.—Five temporary latrines will be put up and two cenerators constructed. Prickly-pear within the municipal limits and which are near the dwelling houses must be removed. The owners of lands where prickly-pear is grown will be given notices about eradicating them on pain of prosecution.

Drainage.—The several drains will be cleansed and disinfected as in last year. The improvements suggested to the Penta drain are in progress.

The Sanitary staff.—The following temporary staff will be entertained :—

(*a*) 2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.
(*b*) 15 Sweepers.
(*c*) 15 Scavengers.
(*d*) 8 Drain cleaners.

The necessary watchmen will be employed for watching the tanks as in last year.

As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner the conservancy staff will be employed seven days before the festival and the tank watchmen fifteen days before the festival.

All arrangements in regard to the entertainment of cholera shed establishment and putting in order the dhobies, &c., will be made as in last year.

All the aforesaid arrangements will be executed under the supervision of the councillors present including the chairman.

* * * * *

(True Extract.).

(Signed) K. GOPALA RAO,
Chairman.

Submitted.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Acting Head Asst. Collector.

26*th September* 1895.

Forwarded.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

N
P.S.

Order. No. 1813 Mun. - 1-11-95

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) Arrangements should be made with the owner of the Rubbish depôt on the Kakambadi road for the removal of the prickly-pear with which it is overgrown.

(2) In paragraph 4 of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes and in the extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the municipal council, dated 11th September 1895, the instructions issued in G.O. No. 2820 L. dated 12th December 1889 regarding the style of address to be adopted in official correspondence in referring to native gentlemen have not been followed.

1-11 30/10/95 (2) The conservancy arrangements appear to be entirely inadequate and provision arrangements for putting them on a thoroughly satisfactory footing should be made in the ensuing Budget.

Rings

To The Chairman, M.C. Tirupati
" Collector of North Arcot
" Sanitary Commissioner
Editor's Table Dayr 29/11/95

CV 30/10/95

Tirupati inspn note

(with Order)

No. 1813 M., 1st November 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. K. GOPALACHARIYAR Avargal, Rao Sahib, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot), dated 12th September 1895, Dis. No. 153-M.

With reference to the foot-note No. 1172-S., dated 11th July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, on this municipality, I have the honour to transmit the same to you with my remarks and extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the municipal council passed at its meetings held on the 6th and 11th instant.

Enclosures.

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Tirupati Municipality.

Inspected 20th, 21st and 22nd June 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as per census of 1891 ..	6,874	7,368	14,242.

Inspection Notes.

As this town is resorted to annually by very large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India, its sanitation and water-supply are matters of the first importance. This however does not seem to be the opinion of the municipal council, as indicated by their action regarding the Thathaya Gunta drinking-water tank, and the condition of the conservancy arrangements as described in the following notes.

2. The only roads which are kept in fair order are those required for the car processions, and the high road to Chandragiri. The others are rough and out of repair. Such drains as exist are choked with silt. In bazaar street the drains are covered on both sides with stone slabs which effectually prevent any attempt at cleaning them; in other places, *e.g.*, opposite the Mahant's new choultry, a portion

Chairman's Remarks.

The council's opinion in converting the gunta referred to is not as that indicated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. When the question was brought before the council, by means of a mahazar, it took sufficient precaution to consider the usefulness of the gunta for the purpose, and at last concluded that the representation of the public was reasonable and it consequently allowed the concession prayed for. However, the gunta has subsequently been restored—*vide* No. 3 below.

Attempts have already been made to put the roads in good order and to remove the slab-stone coverings over the drains in the bazaar street. Provision has also been made during the year to remove the silt from the drain pointed out by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. There are no organized system of drains in this town. The council proposes, therefore, to make some provision every year from

Inspection Notes.

of the original stone sided drain, about one foot square in section can be seen, while a few yards further on its outline is buried in silt. In Ramaswami East Mada street (one of the car streets) on one side there is a drain of stone slabs, also choked, while on the other side there is no drain, sullage water and waste from wells running upon and soaking into the ground. Anantha street, Chinna Angadi street, Chattram street, Padasala street, Gola street and Karamala street furnish examples of a similar state of affairs. In the last-mentioned street the drain as it crosses the road (opposite door No. 54) is completely blocked, the result being that close by the well on the other side foul water is collected in a stagnant and stinking pool. No new drains have been constructed, and no attempt appears to be made to keep those already existing in a proper state of cleanliness and repair. During the past year the amount spent in this direction was Rs. 16–9–0. The drains from bazaar street opposite Adavathi lane form the commencement of the penta drain, an open channel which takes a circuitous route through the town, ultimately emptying itself into the Thalapakam tank. In some parts it is broad and shallow and when dry acts the part of a roadway, in others as near Tirtha Kathi street it is built up with rough stones forming a narrower channel of rectangular section. In the whole of its course it receives sullage water from adjoining street drains or houses in its vicinity and is used freely for purposes of nature. In Gola street at the back of the house of one of the municipal councillors this drain is in a filthy state and foul smelling. An iron wire-fence at this spot originally erected, I presume to prevent people entering it to commit nuisance, is now broken down and useless. There are a number of lime-kilns in Gola street within a few yards of the dwelling-houses, which are all thatched; these should be removed elsewhere.

Rubbish is collected in 174 dust-bins, of which 145 are formed of stone slabs; these are much too small, and 29 are circular iron ones. Owing to the number of pigs in the town the latter have to be fixed with bamboos driven into the ground to prevent their being upset and the contents scattered over the streets. Basket-carts drawn by men are provided for its

Chairman's Remarks.

next year for constructing masonry drains as far as funds will admit. The existing masonry drains had to be kept up all along in their original state only, pending the introduction of a drainage scheme. The design suggested to the penta drain by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last inspection notes is being carried out during the year and the works are now in progress. This, of course, is expected to remove all the complaints about the said drain. Attempt will be made to close the lime-kilns in Golla street. Arrangements have been made to remove the prickly-pear grown on the Chandragiri road side rubbish depôt. The other depôt on the Karkambadi road is a rented one.

Inspection Notes.

removal to the depôts two in number, one on the Karkambadi road and the other behind the toll-gate house on the Chandragiri road. If the prickly-pear with which both these depôts are overgrown was removed, nearly double the present space would be available. The sale of rubbish last year realized Rs. 150–10–0.

3. *Water-supply* is derived from six tanks and numerous wells as well as from two cisterns near the temple, said to be fed by pipes from the river, and in charge of the temple authorities. Very few of the wells are fit for drinking purposes; many also are dry at this season. The main supply of drinking-water is derived from two tanks—the Tataya Gunta and the Narasimma Tirtham. By a recent order of the municipality (opposed by the Chairman, the Hospital Assistant and the Sanitary Inspector) the former of these tanks has been handed over for bathing and washing purposes. This is quite unnecessary as there are four of the six tanks in the town (one closely adjoining the Thathaya Gunta, viz., the Mullaya Gunta), besides the temple cisterns, and several brackish wells available for this purpose. Moreover, this tank forms the chief supply for the adjoining quarters of the town, from which I have myself seen hundreds of people coming to it for water. This order should be held in abeyance until reconsidered and rescinded as soon as possible. Only last year a bund was constructed to preserve its water from contamination. The watchman on this tank is a man about seventy years of age whose eye-sight is defective. He is quite unfit for the post which requires a young active man. The Narasimma tank is largely used and carefully looked after. At present surface water from the road around it is washed into it during rainy-weather. I understand that arrangements have been made to raise the wall at the top and divert this water elsewhere. The small tank above recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner to be filled in remains in the same state. It is said an aloe hedge was planted round it, but this has since disappeared. It should be filled in as soon as possible. The well nearly opposite the hospital should be provided with a second cross beam and on each there should be half a dozen pullies instead of only one as at present; the waste channel attached to it requires repair. There are a large

Chairman's Remarks.

The council on reconsideration has rescinded, for the time being, its order in converting Tataya Gunta for bathing purpose and has restored it for drinking purpose alone. The old man who was watching at the gunta at the time of inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was only an acting one, and a separate man has subsequently been appointed for the purpose. A line of slab stones dressed sufficiently has been proposed to be fixed around the Narsimma Tirtham tank so as to prevent surface water falling into it. The well close to the said tank will be closed as desired. Pulleys and cross beam have already been arranged to be provided for Bommala Bavi. There are many wells dug up by private individuals and left to the public for utilization. Such are the only wells that are provided with wooden or iron rail parapet walls. Every possible endeavour will be made to remedy this as suggested. The small well referred to is undoubtedly in the vicinity of a drain which is constructed with granite stones with impervious bed. Further, the well has also been constructed with brick in chunam and as such the council thinks that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner would have raised no objection if he had only been informed of the true state of things. The owner of the Appaswami's well will be called upon to do the needful to it as suggested.

Inspection Notes.

number of wells in this town provided with wooden parapets or iron railings. These should be removed, as they admit the return of polluted water, and replaced by stone slabs fixed with cement. A new private well is in course of construction in a small temple courtyard in G. Ramaswamy South Mada street; within a yard of it runs the road drain which is in a very foul state. The use of this and other wells which I am informed exist close to this drain in private courtyards should be prohibited for drinking purposes. Appaswamy's well requires a proper parapet wall with platform and pulleys. The steps leading into it should be closed.

4. *Conservancy.*—The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. With reference to this it is to be noted that the three urinal cleaners are not additional servants. An extra rupee is given to three of the scavengers to do this work. Eight scavengers are employed to clean twelve latrines and their surroundings and also to remove the excreta collected to the depôt involving a journey of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles each trip. Of the eight scavangers, one is employed to draw the night-soil cart, and of the remaining seven, six are women. Of the private scavenging staff, one is employed exclusively on the munsiff's court and sub-jail. All the public latrines are small spaces enclosed with tatties supported by bamboos; no seats are provided; no dry earth or air-tight receptacles for the excreta. All were in a filthy state at the time of my inspection; the tatties are old, torn and broken in many instances, probably by the pigs which swarm in the town and relieve the scavengers of a large share of their work. One of these latrines is described as "pucca." It is an open space overgrown with weeds, enclosed by brick walls on two sides and mud walls on the other; inside the enclosure people defœcate where they please and the pigs clean it up. There are three urinals in the town, behind each is a large cistern with a bucket. All were half full when seen by me, but there was no means of removal; so it is presumed that the contents are baled out in the vicinity. In the court-yard

1 Sanitary Inspector (including Rs. 7, horse allowance) Rs. 22.
2 Maistries, one on Rs. 8 and another on Rs. 7.
8 Scavengers on Rs. 5 each.
34 Sweepers at Rs. 5 each.
3 Urinal cleaners at Re. 1 each.

Private Scavenging Staff.

1 Maistry on Rs. 8.
7 Scavengers at Rs. 6 each.

Chairman's Remarks.

New tatties have been supplied to all the existing tatti latrines. All possible precautions have already been taken to put down the pigs serving as scavengers, and the council will exert its best to root out the practice little by little. The pucca latrine under reference is being placed in good order with necessary improvements. The council hears it, for the first time, that no means were provided for removal of the contents of the urinals while separate conveyance for the same had been given to the staff concerned. If there had been any real want for such means at the time of the inspection of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, it should have to be presumed that it was only due to the indifference of the supervising staff in getting the conveyance repaired in time. Necessary arrangements will be made for the removal of urine as suggested. The council is of opinion that the use of iron- covered buckets for the removal of night-soil from house to house to the place where it has generally to be deposited in iron receptacles for carriage therefrom by means of iron cart is impracticable, because such buckets will be heavy to carry in the waist by scavengers when filled up with contents. It has been, therefore, proposed to use rattan baskets in place of bamboo ones as at Nellore and other places for this purpose. As regards the strengthening of the scavenging staff, particular attention will be paid at the time of preparing budget for next year. The council's intention in providing eight night-soil hand carts for public latrines is that there is enough of time for scavengers in charge of one or two latrines to make two trips in the mornings and one trip in the evenings to the night-soil depôt without inconveniencing themselves to removing excreta

Inspection Notes.

of the municipal office there are two water carts purchased some time ago, but never used. I would suggest that slight alterations be made in one of these in order to be utilized for the removal of urine. All these urinals are used as latrines. As two more are to be erected during the current year, it is essential that proper arrangements be made for the removal of the urine. Otherwise these structures are sources of nuisance and offence rather than of advantage to the town. Cess-pools are numerous "about 302." They are simply excavations in the ground covered by stone slabs and seldom or never cleaned out. There are 510 private latrines, of which 163 or four less than last year are said to be cleaned by municipal agency. In G. Ramaswami Mada street these latrines are constructed in such a way that the water used at the time is sufficient to carry the excreta into the drain outside. From these latrines the filth is said to be carried in open baskets to the depôt. It is much more likely that it is thrown into the prickly-pear which is abundant on the outskirts of the town or is removed by the pigs. If baskets must be used they should be made of iron and covered. The pliable bamboo baskets at present in use are quite unsuitable and cannot possibly be cleaned. The depôt is on the side of the Karakambadi road close to the rubbish depôt. The night-soil is brought here in one iron cart and thrown into a deep square hole, into which the cart had fallen at the time of my visit. The space allotted is much too small. All the prickly-pear should be removed and trenches dug and earth-covering used in a proper manner. The Sanitary Inspector, P. Kodandarama Rao, is a very intelligent man, and has lately passed first class in the examination in hygiene at Madras. The municipal council should render him practical assistance in carrying out sanitary reforms. The entire system requires reform; the number of scavengers should be doubled, especially if the system of hand carriage is to be continued—one large night-soil cart and eight small are to be added during the current year. This implies that ten men out of the present scavenging staff will be required for this duty alone, leaving an absurdly insufficient staff for cleaning purposes. The ground on which the present tatty latrine stands is in every case very foul. Most of these are too near dwelling houses. I would suggest

Chairman's Remarks.

which may be found in latrines for removal at other times when they are not employed in traction. The big iron cart was intended absolutely for removing night-soil which may be collected by the private scavengers and deposited in iron pans placed in corners of several streets. Under this arrangement only six out of eight private scavengers were to remove night-soil from house to house and deposit the same in iron pans proposed to be placed in corners of streets for the purpose, while the remaining two should be fully engaged in removing the night-soil so deposited to the night-soil depôt by means of big cart very conveniently and in time without having any residue left for removal. As regards the removal of latrines to the fields as suggested, efforts will be made. But the council apprehends that the owners of adjoining lands would not permit such a thing, though it may be undoubtedly advantageous to them in the shape of good manure, the reason being that they raise in such adjoining lands vegetable and flowers, which they profitably sell during all the year. Latrine accommodation in the new choultry erected by the Mahant will be insisted upon before the building is used for resorting purposes. The two latrines attached to the choultry by the side of Chandragiri road have been opened for use. Arrangement will be made to provide a latrine in Wodda quarters. The existing cholera sheds are but temporary, and as regards the erection of a new one, plan and estimate have been submitted to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and which is now, I understand, being scrutinized by the Sanitary Board. The existing sheds have since been thoroughly repaired for the current use.

Inspection Notes.

that the tatties be erected in the fields and trenches dug and excreta buried on the spot, the sites being altered as required, probably an arrangement might be made with the cultivators if the advantages from this arrangement were explained to them. The latrine accommodation in the town is extremely inadequate. There are a large number of lodging houses for pilgrims accommodating 40, 36 and 30 each, all unprovided with latrines. The new choultry built by the Mahant and capable of sheltering 200 people has no latrine. In another large choultry on the Chandragiri road two latrines have been provided opening on the side road, but are kept locked and no one is permitted to use them; they should be at once opened for use. In the Waddars' quarter there is no latrine, the cover afforded by the prickly-pear close by being utilized instead.

The cholera shed is a thatched building (without proper light or ventilation) with low mud walls and mud floor and quite unsuited for the purpose. A new one is, I believe, to be constructed on another site not far from the Christian cemetery. I would recommend that the new building should be permanent only as regards the framework and flooring. The latter should be of concrete and cement with a drain round it to carry off water used for washing and disinfecting it; upon this should be erected a skeleton framework supporting a skeleton roof, all of iron. When required for use, a thatched roof and bamboo mats could be attached on a very short notice, these being burnt when no longer required. Such a building would be capable of thorough cleansing and disinfection would cost nothing except when actually in use, and when not in use would offer no temptation as a shelter for pilgrims or wandering cattle. The tatties required for the sides might be kept in stock ready for immediate use at the hospital close by. The building should be enclosed within a permanent fence with gate.

5. *Slaughter-house.*—There is no proper slaughter-house. The place used for the purpose is a piece of ground about 15 yards square enclosed with bamboo tatties which are liable to be blown down by the wind. About twenty animals are said to be slaughtered daily; there is no flooring; the ground is polluted with blood and filth. The place is cleaned by pigs whose

Chairman's Remarks.

It has been proposed to erect a pucka slaughter-house next year. In the meantime all the necessary precautions will be adopted to preserve the existing site as clean as possible.

Inspection Notes.

presence causes great offence to the butchers who are Muhammadans and complained of the matter to me. The place is entirely unsuitable and should be abandoned. A proper structure is absolutely necessary and should be provided as soon as practicable. It realized Rs. 360 last year.

6. *Markets.*—The meat and fish market is situated off Pogathota street and consists of a tiled shed with floor of stone slabs. The floor and walls require slight repair, and the whole building should be scraped and colour-washed. In one corner is a small urinal used as a latrine by stall holders, but now closed with thorns by order, I am informed, by the chairman for reasons best known to himself. It should be converted into a latrine and made available as such, as at present the stall holders must resort to the vicinity of the market for purposes of nature. There is a well in the enclosure with two cisterns for waste water which is thrown out on the streets. There is a gate on one side which will not shut, while on the other side there is none. Serviceable gates should be provided on both sides. The market has been leased for Rs. 165.

The vegetable market is a thatched lean-to shed erected against the outer wall of the Alwar temple courtyard on the high road located over a covered street drain. The roof and floor require repair. The site is a bad one, another has been selected in the same street. The market has been leased for Rs. 273.

7. *Bandy stands.*—There are two bandy stands one near the Singari Gunta on the high road to Chandragiri and the other in Padasala street. They do not appear to be much used, except during the festival. The income derived from them last year was Rs. 22.

8. *Vaccination*—is in charge of second-class vaccinator S. Subbarayulu Nayudu; pay Rs. 14; monthly minimum 56; total service ten years, seven of which have been in the municipality. His records are neatly kept in English and up to date. All operations are calf-to-arm, animals being hired at Re. 1 each. I verified fifteen of his cases, all correctly returned. The vaccine depôt is near the Wuddar's quarters. The building is divided into two rooms, one used as an office and the other intended for lymph inoculation and extraction operations. I found the calf tied to the table, under and on which

Chairman's Remarks.

Necessary repairs are now in progress to the meat market. The building in it was constructed only as a urinal and not as a latrine, and for the exclusive use of persons resorting to the market for purchasing meat, &c., and for the use of stall-holders. In the event of this being converted into a latrine for which there is evidently little or no necessity, the council is of opinion that it will be creating much inconvenience to the neighbouring house-owners. The Sanitary Inspector having reported to the chairman that the urinal has been freely used by all people in the neighbourhood as a latrine instead of only as a urinal, and having suggested its temporary closure until some improvement is made to it, he was, it appears, accordingly permitted to close it. Knowing as he did the above facts, that he should have not represented the same to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and made him understand as if he knew nothing in the matter, is to be regretted. The matter was, however, discussed at a recent meeting, and it was finally resolved to take the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner personally during his visit shortly, whether to leave it as a urinal or to convert it into a latrine. Gates, &c., are being put in order. Necessary improvements are being effected to the existing vegetable market.

Separate shed for calves is being erected as suggested with necessary improvements to the existing one.

Inspection Notes.

straw was kept. The tables are dirty and the room has been used as a stable for the calves, several pegs for tying them up being driven into the floor, which is broken up by their hoofs and polluted by their droppings and urine. Old bamboos, watering pots and buckets are also stored here. A separate shed for the calves should be provided in a corner of the compound. All rubbish should be removed from this room, the floor repaired, the table cleaned, and the whole colour washed and *maintained* in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the streets I examined 206 children, of these 174 were vaccinated, 23 bore marks of small-pox and 9 or 4·4 per cent. were unprotected. In two pyal schools of 39 children, 26 were vaccinated and 13 had marks of small-pox. In the municipal upper primary result grant school of 61 children 46 were vaccinated, 9 had small-pox marks and 6 were unprotected. Vaccination returns as required by G.O., No. 1502 M., dated 19th October 1894, Local and Municipal, have been received up to date.

Chairman's Remarks.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of.
Number vaccinated	506	515	548	520	247
Do. do. successfully	490	491	532	479	219
Do. do. under one year	177	333	343	404	185
Do. verified by inspecting officers	396	392	342	334	249
Births	385	317	411	448	149 up to end of May.

9. *Registration.*—There is one registrar on Rs. 8. Information is given by the relatives and reports are also made by the conservancy maistries. In the birth register the column "date of vaccination" had not been filled in.

This will be strictly enforced in future.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895 up to end of May.
Deaths from cholera	72	16	32	17	3
Do. from small-pox	6	15	58	8	..
Do. from fevers	123	176	163	143	63
Do. from dysentry and Diarrhœa	47	43	79	36	22
Do. from injuries	7	5	21	12	2
Do. from other causes	182	167	167	234	70
Deaths	437	422	520	450	160
Death-rate	33·0	29·6	36·5	31·6	26·9
Births	385	317	411	448	149
Birth-rate	29·0	22·2	28·8	31·4	25·1

Fort St. George,
4*th July* 1895.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sanitary Commr.

No. 1172-S.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.

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

Fort St. George,
11*th July* 1895.

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

No. 510.

Forwarded.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

19*th July* 1895.

Enclosures.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its general meeting held on the 6th September 1895.

* * * * *

14. Read the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes for the current year, and the draft replies of the chairman thereto.

Resolution.—Resolved that the same be approved and submitted to the Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALACHARI,
Chairman.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its special meeting held on the 8th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read the following:—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to inform the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during the Brahmotsavam festival.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals.

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

Resolution.—Resolved that the following arrangements be made in connection with the approaching Brahmotsavam festival:—

(1) *Accommodation.*—The measuring and the numbering of the several pilgrim-receiving houses may be renewed this year also. The funds at the disposal of the council do not permit the making of a special pilgrim camp this year also. The respective ward councillors will be requested to supervise the choultries and pilgrim-receiving houses in their wards, both before and during the festival and see that they are kept scrupulously clean and tidy. A tom-tom-notice will at once be given warning the owners of the several choultries and pilgrim houses to whitewash their houses, &c., to prevent overcrowding and keep them and their surroundings thoroughly clean, and that defaulters will be duly prosecuted.

(2) *Cholera Hospital.*—The new cholera hospital will be built in the course of the year as soon as the estimates, &c., are received from the Sanitary Engineer duly approved. For the present, the existing cholera sheds will be repaired, and put in order under the supervision of the Hospital Assistant and Councillor, M.R.Ry B. Lalsing Garu.

(3) *Protection of water-supply*—(*a*) *Tataya Gunta.*—Similar arrangements as was done last year to prevent the drainage from the graveyard not being received into the feeder of Thathaya Gunta will be made during the current year also.

(*b*) *Pot wells.*—Resolved by a majority of four against two (the chairman and the hospital assistant dissenting) that as the three pot wells sunk last year were not resorted to by the people, and as Thathaya Gunta is now solely reserved for drinking purposes, all arrangements to see that its water is not contaminated will be made as far as possible.

As it is now too late in the night, the meeting is adjourned till to-morrow 10½ A.M.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALACHARI,
Chairman.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its adjourned special meeting held on the 9th August 1895.

* * * * *

I. Read again the following:—

(*a*) Letter No. 1282-S., dated 4th instant from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, forwarding copies of the memorandum of suggestions and precautions proposed by the said officer to improve the sanitary condition of Lower Tirupati during Brahmotsavam festival.

(*b*) Copy of letter No. 1280-S., dated 31st July 1895, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the President of the District Board and Collector of North Arcot regarding the measures to be adopted during the Brahmotsavam.

(*c*) G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, regarding "fairs and festivals."

(*d*) Report No. 41, dated the 6th instant, from the Sanitary Inspector requesting to put the cholera shed in order as cholera is reported to prevail in Jammalamadugu and other places.

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(*e*) *Water-supply—Kapila Tirtham.*—Alum process will be applied as suggested. A watchman will be entertained and the Mahant will be requested to entertain one more watchman during the Brahmotsavam. As there is a vast plain close to Kapila Theerthum, the erection of a latrine is considered unnecessary, but the people will be prevented from defœcating within a distance of 200 yards from the Theerthum. A cinerator will be erected as suggested. Arrangements to get rid of prickly-pear in its immediate vicinity should be made.

(*d*) *Narasimma Tirtham.*—Considering the scantiness of water in this Gunta at present the erection of platforms is postponed. The concession allowed last year will be allowed this year also. The lime and alum process will be applied to this also.

(*e*) *Mannaruvari well.*—The owner will be requested to do the charitable act as he did last year.

(*f*) *Water for cooking and for inferior purposes.*—Notices will be issued to the owners of the scattered wells to have parapet walls to prevent reflux of spilt water getting in.

(*g*) *Washing of clothing and bathing.*—The suggestions made will be carried out.

Conservancy.—Five temporary latrines will be put up and two cinerators constructed. Prickly-pear within the municipal limits and which are near the dwelling houses must be removed. The owners of lands where prickly-pear is grown will be given notices about eradicating them on pain of prosecution.

Drainage.—The several drains will be cleansed and disinfected as in last year. The improvements suggested to the Penta drain are in progress.

The Sanitary staff.—The following temporary staff will be entertained:—

(*a*) 2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.
(*b*) 15 Sweepers.
(*c*) 15 Scavengers.
(*d*) 8 Drain cleaners.

The necessary watchmen will be employed for watching the tanks as in last year.

As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner the conservancy staff will be employed seven days before the festival and the tank watchmen fifteen days before the festival.

All arrangements in regard to the entertainment of cholera shed establishment and putting in order the dhobies, &c., will be made as in last year.

All the aforesaid arrangements will be executed under the supervision of the councillors present including the chairman.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) K. GOPALACHARI,
Chairman.

Submitted.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Acting Head Asst. Collector.

26th September 1895.

Forwarded.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

2nd October 1895.

ORDER—No. 1813 M., dated 1st November 1895.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) Arrangements should be made with the owner of the rubbish depôt on the Karkambadi road for the removal of the prickly-pear with which it is overgrown.

(2) The conservancy arrangements appear to be entirely inadequate, and provision for putting them on a thoroughly satisfactory footing should be made in the ensuing budget.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
" the Collector of North Arcot.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Ed. C. M. Brison.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1813 M., 1st Nov. 1895.

NOVEMBER.

Inspection Notes.

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

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18 , No.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

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Dy. Sanitary Commissioner

— on the Tirupati Tm

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