

From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kátpádi, 1st October 1886, No. A.

With reference to G.O., dated 24th September 1886, Mis. No. 495 M., on G.O., dated 10th August 1886, I have the honor to recommend that Chittoor be not constituted a municipality.

2. The inhabitants are very strongly opposed to the measure. If I thought that there was ground for reasonable expectation of any decided, or even of any perceptible, improvement in the health of the place if a municipality were introduced, I should recommend its introduction. But I think there is no ground for such expectation. I further think that the inhabitants have a right to be heard when they urge that (1) the "union" system, and (2) the large remedial measure, viz., the stoppage of rice cultivation on 72 acres of land, should have a fair trial.

3. Certain it is that the fever now afflicting Chittoor is a true malarial fever. Nothing that a municipal *régime* could do would go to the core of the evil. Chittoor was perfectly healthy when it was not as clean as it is now. It is not in the parts of the station, where the operations of a municipal staff might effect some change in cleanliness, that the fever is worst. The dwellings of the Judge, the Collector, the Civil Surgeon, the Treasury Deputy Collector, and those of the other Europeans and of the American Missionary, are, as you are aware, as pestilential as any house in the bazaar, and they are not near the native town or any hamlets or parcheries. Chittoor is decidedly cleaner at this moment than it was this time last year. Yet the month that has just closed shows a larger tale of sickness in the native town than any since February last, and at this moment there is grievous sickness in the European houses that are not practically abandoned. Thus it is an inevitable inference that the pestilential influence is absolutely independent of the cleanliness or dirtiness of the native quarters of the station.

4. But even on the assumption that a higher degree of sanitary effort would effect the health of the place, and on the further (entirely gratuitous) assumption that the "union" system cannot be as efficient as the "municipal" system, I do not think that the main object would be attained. The main object is the sanitary regulation of private premises. Dirt in the streets is unsightly and to a certain degree unhealthy. The streets can be kept clean, and are in Chittoor kept "moderately clean," as Dr. Bidie remarked. Cess-pits, cess-pools, middens, filthy backyards, these are the real sources of any mischief that comes of filth. Private scavenging is the cure. Government know from painful experience how difficult—how nearly impracticable—is the application of this remedy anywhere. There are—taking Chittoor for purposes of illustration—two sources of difficulty common to all houses inhabited by Mussulmans or caste Hindus, viz., (1) the objection of the women to come outside, and (2) the objection to let sweepers enter from the front. Latrines and back entrances can respectively be brought to bear upon these difficulties. But what is to be done when (3) there are two house-closes *dos-à-dos*? This is a very common case in Chittoor. The theoretical solution of the problem is obvious; but every experienced officer knows that the said solution will not do in one case in fifty.

5. What a municipal council could do in the direction of providing more latrines the union can do, and I have satisfied myself that they are bestirring themselves. Suitable ground is hard to get; for, of the three villages (Chittoor, Mittoor, and Goldinghampettah) constituting the town popularly called "Chittoor," the whole of one and part of another stand on ground that was (and still ought to be) rice land. Difficulties have been created as to the drainage system—which is very fair indeed for a rural village in design and execution—by the encroachments of persons able to influence tahsildars. The union can do as much to minimize this evil as could be done by a municipal council.

6. The municipality could not be compact unless Gramespett and Kangireddipalli, not to mention Santapett and Kattamanchi, were left out. Gramespett and Kangireddipalli and Malapalli could not be left out, as they are not outside fever-range. If they were taken in, about 50 per cent. of the population of the municipality would belong to the agricultural classes. The population would aggregate about eight or

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 14th October 1886, No. 1054 M.

OCTOBER.

District Municipalities Act.

Accepting the opinion of the Collector of North Arcot that the introduction of the — in Chittoor is undesirable, and desiring him to report after the close of the official year on the measures adopted by the Union Committee.

right soil as manure would probably
under such circumstances confer on the
rice fields all the baneful influence of
a swamp." I am still of the same opinion
with regard to these fields when situated
in close proximity to houses and highly
manured, and consider that immediate steps
should be taken to prevent wet cultivation
and objectionable manuring within the
limits of the town.

3. As the Agency working under
the Local Fund Act does not seem able
to cope with the present state of affairs,
I have the honor further to suggest,
that the town of Chittoor be made a
Municipality which will enable the
community to deal with the present
unsanitary conditions and carry out
the urgently needed improvements.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Deo

Ref ^{2/10}
S.P.

N^o 1639C.

Transferred to
the Finl. (Munl.) Dept.
for disposal

(By Order)
Lib. Staff
Under Secretary

Fort St. George
2 Oct 1886

Public (1886) DEPARTMENT.

From
THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George.

Financial Department
CURRENT NO. 1639C

No. 235

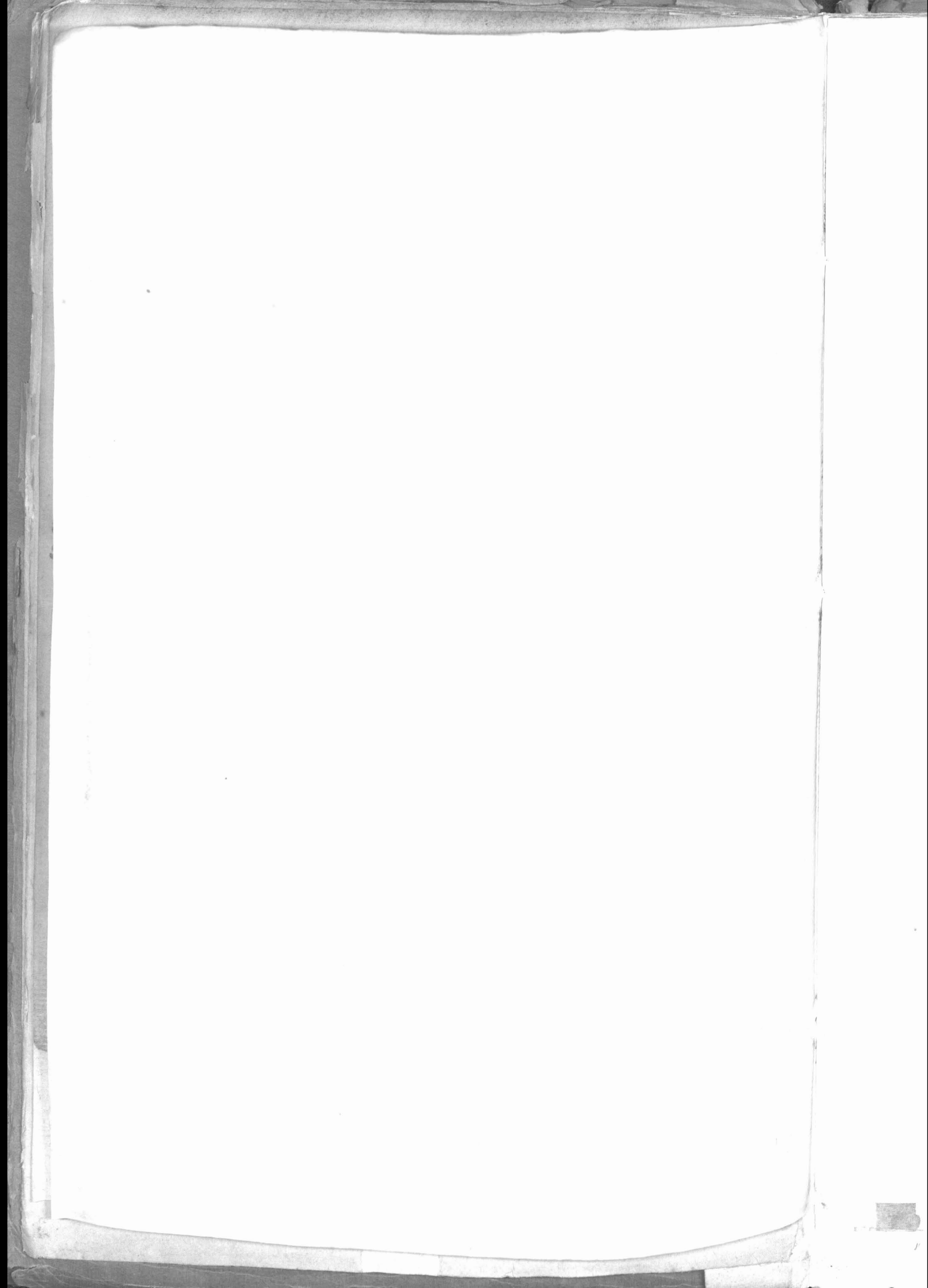
Dated 20 } September 1886.
Recd.

No.

SUBJECT.

Submits for the
notice of the Right Hon^{ble} the
Govt. in Council a letter from
the District Surgeon of the District
& suggests that the town of
Chittoor be made a municipality.

* Copy as



Govt. of 1886 Madras

REVENUE.

Financial Department

To

CURRENT No. 1694

The Financial Dept.

Dated

Encl.

Recd.

Mis. G. O., 24th Sept. 1886, No. 5657.

Abstract.

SUBJECT.

Agreeing with the Revenue
Department in their remarks against
regarding the proposed
transfer of the head quarters
of the Collectorate of North
Arcot to Ramanipett. for a period
of 6 months & transferring the papers
to the Civil Department in continuation
of G. O. 10th Aug. 1886 no 693.

I should recommend its introduction.
But I think there is no ground for
such expectation. I further think that
the inhabitants have a right to be
heard when they urge that (1) the
"Union" system, and (2) the large
remedial measure, viz: the stoppage
of rice-cultivation on 72 acres of
land, should have a fair trial.

3. Certain it is that the fever now
afflicting Chittoor is a true malarial
fever. Nothing that a Municipal
Regime could do would go to the
core of the evil. Chittoor was per-
fectly healthy when it was not
as it is now. It is

at this moment there is ^{grievous} sickness in
the European houses that are not
practically abandoned. Thus it is
an inevitable inference that the
pestilential influence is absolutely
independent of the cleanliness or
dirtiness of the Native quarters of
the station.

4. But even on the assumption that
a higher degree of Sanitary effort
would effect the health of the place,
and on the further (entirely gra-
tuitous) assumption that the "Union"
System cannot be as efficient as
the "Municipal" system, I do not
think that the main object

illustration — two sources of difficulty
common to all houses inhabited by
Musulmans or Caste Hindus: viz:

(1) the objection of the women to come
outside, and (2) the objection to let
sweepers enter from the front. Latrines and
back entrances can respectively be brought
to bear upon these difficulties. But

What is to be done when (3) there
are two house-closes close-à-close?

This is a very common case in
Chittoor. The theoretical solution of
the problem is obvious: but every

Experienced officer knows that the
solution will not do in one case

Tahsildars. The Union can do as
much to minimize this evil as
could be done by a Municipal
Council.

6. The Municipality could not be
compact unless Gramespett and
Kangireddipalli — not to mention
Santapett and Vattamanchi, were
left out. Gramespett and Kangireddi-
palli and Malapalli could not
be left out, as they are not outside
feer-range. If they were taken in,
about 50 per cent of the population
of the Municipality would belong
to the agricultural classes. The
Union would aggregate about

it would
quite as
compact
was

are not facts and not causes, I
venture to trouble Government with
but a few words on this Chittoor
problem. Mr Davidson's impression
that the fields are heavily manured
with night-soil is totally without
foundation. The Sanitary Commissioner's
opinion that as to natural causes
of malaria Chittoor is in the same
plight with Palamanair and
Gudiyatham cannot be correct:
for Palamanair & Gudiyatham are
perfectly healthy: at the first there is
no Municipality: at the second
Municipality has hardly begun.

Cumbum
Cuddapah, and Kurnool, is in a
hole: and in a hole commanded
by water: The two greatest fever-

Seasons on record at Cumbum
were the two years (1875 and 1883)
following those
in which water flowed over the Culingula

of the great tank. The great increase
of fever in Kurnool synchronized

with the opening of the Canal in
1864. The great exacerbation of the

endemic began with the wet cultivation
permitted in 1880 and ended with

the stoppage thereof in 1882. With
these facts within my personal

knowledge, I may be permitted



Financial Department

From ¹⁶⁵⁸
The Collector of
North Arcot.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 1st
Despatch 2^d } October 1886.
Recd 4

No A
Enclosure
Subject

Recommending that
Chittoor be not
constituted a
Municipality
with reference to
G.O dated 24th September
1886 No 495 In. Mis.

Sanitation of
Cheltenham

128

FOR ORDERS.

Co. of 14th Decr/86 No. 1052 M

The Govt are disposed on
careful consideration to
accept the opinion of the
Commissioner that the constitution
of a municipality at
Cheltenham is unnecessary and
undesirable. The effect of
the sanitary measures now
being taken and the working
of the union scheme
established will be
awaited. All objections
and objections to the
within limits to the
of the Govt should be
strictly prohibited.

(From report)
S.M.

13/10. Rev.
Nig. Co. 10-8-86 as by. Rev.
funds for cultivation in 72
acres are being
managing. S.M.

Rev. for regular visits,
of the district.

The Govt. desire to have a
thorough report after the close
of the official year as to the
progress of the
matter.

On with additional
para 2 S.M.

20 The Collr. of North Arcot.
Revenue Department
Public Works Department
S.M.

13-8-88

[1]

PRESS.

Print DEPARTMENT.
G.O. DATED *14th Dec/86*
No. *1054 In.*

First copy sent to Press. *11/10.*

Returned for signature. *17/10.*

Despatched in print. *18/10.*

[Despatch Abstract.]

District Municipalities
Accepting the opinion of
the J.C. of at least one
that the introduction
of the — in Chittoor
is undesirable & desiring
him to report after
the close of the off
year on the measures
adopted by the Union
Committee.

21-1-16. 12/11 ✓

PRESS

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government Records.

Financial Department.

G. O. (Mis). Press

Dated 14-10-1886.

No. 1054 m.