GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From L. MOORE, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chittoor, 29th January 1886, No. 8.

On the 6th instant, I received the following letter from the District and Session Judge :—

"Fever during the last month has been far worse than usual at this time of year. It does not appear to be confined to any locality or any class of persons. My knowledge of Chittoor goes back only to October 1884, but from all I hear, the fever began with the famine and has prevailed ever since. It seems to be now firmly established. You are aware that Chittoor has had the reputation of being a remarkably healthy place. These facts are doubtless as well known to you as to me, and I mention them, not as new information, but as my reasons for asking you to urge upon the Government the desirability of holding an inquiry into the sanitary conditions of Chittoor. If things grow but a little worse, it will at times become almost impossible to carry on the business of the public offices in Chittoor. If the evil is preventable, it should be prevented without delay, but if not, it will be well to know it, that the possibility of enforced removal of the public offices may be brought home to the knowledge of the Government."

2. I referred this letter to the District Medical and Sanitary officer, with the following remarks :—

"Forwarded to the district medical officer, for favor of his opinion as to the causes of the great increase of fever in Chittoor in the last few years.

"Statistics showing the prevalence of fever for the last 10 or 15 years should be given."

And received the following reply :—

"I regret to say that the season has been a very unhealthy one, malarial fever (ague in its various types) being very prevalent, both in the European and the Native portions of the town. In the former not a house has been free from fever, and in some of them every member has been affected by it, and the household servants have suffered equally.

"That fever has been more prevalent in Chittoor from the famine of 1877, the statistics attached to this letter show, and I have also a clear testimony of most of the old residents to this fact.

"The fever is purely a malarial one, as all its symptoms and effects show. As to the causes, I am strongly of opinion that it is chiefly due to the increase of wet cultivation right within the town limits, extending now, as it does, into the compounds of some houses and along the portions of the main road. These paddy fields act like a large marsh, and with decaying leaves, branches of trees and night-soil thrown in, saturated with water for days, with a strong sun beating down, must surely be strong factors in the production of malaria.

"The drainage of the ground being bad, and the town nearly shut in by hills, the soil is now water-logged, and retains this moisture far into the hot weather.

"Probably also the unseasonable rains of the north-east monsoon, which fell here very late in the year, have added to the unhealthiness of the season.

"In this increase of wet cultivation, it seems to me, we have all the factors which experience has pronounced to be the causes of malaria, viz., vegetable decomposition, moisture to saturation, sub-soil and water almost at the surface and a high temperature.

"Other theories are often brought forward to account for malarial fevers, but none of them have stood their ground.

"If these paddy fields but once be removed, I am certain Chittoor will be as healthy as it was some years ago."

The following statement shows the admissions from fevers in the District Jail, Chittoor, from the year 1874 to 1885 :—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Average strength ..	257	163	241	752	532	220	179	158	156	172	146	144
Admissions from fever.	75	74	93	237	374	675	348	177	43	109	220	270
Percentage of admission from fever to average strength ..	29·80	45·39	38·58	31·51	70·30	306·81	194·40	112·02	27·56	63·74	150·68	187·50

The following statement shows the number of cases of fever treated in the Chittoor dispensary for a series of years :—

Years.	Number of cases.
1868	747
1869	1,092
1870	1,113
1871	917
1872	898
1873	811
1874	187
1875	1,701
1876	1,878*
1877	1,488*
1878	6,103*
1879	3,647
1880	1,928
1881	1,928
1882	1,811
1883	2,317
1884	2,244
1885	3,465

* Famine years.

3. As Dr. Lancaster ascribes the great increase of fever in Chittoor to the extension of wet cultivation, I annex a statement showing the area in Chittoor town and neighbourhood cultivated with paddy for Faslies 1284-85 and 1289 to 1294. Faslies 1286-87 and 1288 are omitted, as they were years of famine :—

Fasli.	Area cultivated.	Fasli.	Area cultivated.
	ACS. CTS.		ACS. CTS.
1284	127 41	1,291	198 79
1285	104 28	1,292	203 74
1289	189 5	1,293	231 33
1290	197 39	1,294	234 59

4. The present season in Chittoor has been most unhealthy. Not a European family has escaped fever. The Rev. Mr. Conklin, of the American Mission, has removed his boarding school to Ranipet, in consequence of the numerous cases of fever among the boys. Mr. Harmann (the Executive Engineer, No. II Party, State Railway, Madras), who had his head-quarters here, has been obliged to move them temporarily to Vellore. Mr. Stevenson, the Superintendent of Police, has been obliged to move his family to a healthier portion of the district. No one is left in Chittoor except those who cannot, by any possibility, get away. I joined the district only two months ago, and in that time every servant I have has had fever.

5. It is beyond my province to discuss the causes of the great increase of malarious fever in Chittoor. The matter is one, however, that I think it is advisable should form the subject of a scientific inquiry, and I hope, therefore, that Government may be able to send the Sanitary or Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to investigate it. My principal reason for bringing this question before Government is as follows : I understand that a scheme of redistribution of districts is being considered under which Vellore and Chittoor would both become head-quarters of district. In view of the extreme unhealthiness of Chittoor, it becomes, I think, a matter for consideration whether, in any changes that are made, Chittoor is a suitable place to be the head-quarters of a district.

Office note from the Secretary to Government, Revenue department, dated 3rd February 1886, No. 6.

ORDER—dated 17th February 1886, No. 370, Public.

Communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner, who will report, after due inquiry into the alleged malarious condition of Chittoor now and in recent years and the causes to which it is due.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Collector of North Arcot.
„ Revenue department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 17th February 1886, No. 370.

FEBRUARY.

Sanitary.

Communicating to the Sanitary Commissioner a letter from the Collector of North Arcot, for report, after due inquiry into the alleged malarious condition of Chittoor now and in recent years and the causes to which it is due.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Deputy Surgeon-General G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 6th March 1886, No. 424.

With reference to G.O., No. 370, Public, dated 17th February 1886, I have the honor to report to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that, prior to its receipt, I inspected Chittoor with the view of inquiring into the prevalence of malarial fever there and its causes. Both European and native residents have suffered from it, and some bear well-marked symptoms of that depression of the constitutional powers known as *malarial cachexia*.

2. The town is located amongst the outlying spurs of the eastern ghâts at an elevation of about 1,112 feet above sea level. Such situations in the tropics are almost invariably more or less malarial at certain seasons of the year, and liable to outbreaks of paroxysmal fevers at uncertain periods. In fact, such has always been the character of the town and taluk of Chittoor. Thus, in the *Medical Topography* compiled from the records of the Madras Medical Board and published in 1843, after a description of the natural features, &c., of Chittoor town, it is remarked: "it will be observed, from what has been already stated, that the sources of malaria abound at Chittoor, and the numerous admissions from intermittent and remittent fever exhibited in the appended tables will therefore not excite surprise." One striking peculiarity of the site of the town is that it lies in a hollow surrounded with bare rocky hills, which must to some extent interfere with the free circulation of air and increase the temperature by radiation. The lower parts of the valley are covered with soil often of no great depth, watered by a small river and tanks, and under rice cultivation. In short, the valley forms a basin with but one important outlet for its drainage, viz., that of the river, and it appears that, in one case at any rate, the outflow has in recent years been partially disturbed. I refer to the tank near the Judge's house the *calingula* of which was raised several feet during the famine, and the waterspread thereby largely increased. How far this may have deranged the sub-soil drainage in the vicinity of the town, is an engineering problem requiring attention.

3. The site which the town occupies consists of shallow gravelly soil resting on gneissic rock which has frequent outcrops, and shows signs of numerous irregularities and shallow basins immediately under the soil capable of catching and retaining the surface waters, and whatever organic matters they may contain. The effect of this conformation is to hold up moisture and keep the soil saturated after rain—a condition which is sure to generate malaria when vegetable *debris* is present and the process of desiccation going on under a tropical sun.

4. In the order of Government under reply, the District Medical officer expresses the opinion that the prevalence of fever in the station "is chiefly due to the increase of wet cultivation right within the town limits," and Dr. Lancaster pointed out to me instances of its extending into the compounds of houses and along the main roads. From a return given by the Collector in the same communication, it also appears that the area of wet cultivation in and near the town has been increasing of late years, and I do not suppose that this shows the encroachment in gardens. Speaking generally, our experience in Southern India goes to show that rice culture is not usually productive of malaria, but I am not prepared to assert that, under certain circumstances, it is innocuous. In the case under consideration there is evidently imperfect drainage, and as Dr. Lancaster points out the use of green leaves of trees and of night-soil as manure would probably, under such circumstances, confer on the ricefields all the baneful influence of a swamp. The leaves chiefly used are those of the *Poonga-marum* (*Pongamia glabra*) which are offensive while undergoing decay, and the night-soil appears to be applied in the recent state. The odour given off is certainly most offensive and likely to be prejudicial to health. In the *Medical Topography* already referred to as printed in 1843, the following remarks occur and are just *a propos*

now as then, if we substitute *ricefields* for *tanks and ditches*; "the cultivation of rice should be prohibited within a certain distance of the town and the natural vegetation thinned: so powerful are the exhalation from the tanks and ditches at times, particularly early in the morning and after sunset, that they produce in those exposed to their influence, nausea and vomiting, with a disagreeable taste in the mouth." Similar effects are produced by the recently-manured fields at the present day.

5. In appendix A a diagram is given showing the extent to which fever has prevailed in the Chittoor jail, situated close to the town, during each of the past fifteen years, and from this it will be seen that it has fluctuated greatly. The maximum prevalence was attained in 1879 just after the famine, and from this it rapidly declined till 1882, since which period it has again been on the increase. The lower part of the same page shows the ratio of fever cases to total treated from all causes in the Chittoor dispensary and it will be noted that this agrees fairly with the other as to the rise and decline of fever in certain years. The actual figures on which the diagrams for both the jail and dispensary have been based are given in appendix B, and their harmony as to the increase and decrease of paroxysmal fevers at certain periods shows clearly that some general causes, such as those referred to in the preceding paragraphs, were in operation. Along with the fever line for the dispensary the rainfall for the 15 years has also been depicted, but there does not appear to have been any direct relation in the way of cause and effect between the amount of rain and the prevalence of malaria. It is quite possible, however, that the season at which the fall of rain takes place may be of some importance as a governing cause.

6. In appendix C statements are given showing the deaths from fever among the general population in the several sub-divisions of the North Arcot district for the past 15 years, and from these it will be gathered that the whole of the taluks lying immediately under the eastern ghâts, viz., Chittoor, Chandragiri, Palmanér and Gudiyátam, as also Vellore and Pólúr, which are dominated by the Jawadis, are all feverish. The figures also show that the fever death-rate fluctuates from year to year, and that after a period of high mortality a gradual return to the normal standard may be expected. It will further be noted that in all the more malarious taluks the death-rate was high in 1885, so that the town of Chittoor was not singular as to the great prevalence of fever during last year.

7. From a consideration of the whole of the foregoing facts, I am of opinion that the town of Chittoor, while sharing in the general unhealthiness of the other hilly taluks as regards malaria in 1885, has also suffered from certain local insanitary conditions which have greatly increased the potency of the prevailing epidemic influence. As the latter declines, no doubt the health of the town will, to some extent, improve, but a good deal more is required to protect it from outbreaks like those of 1885. The sanitary improvements which are most pressing in the town are as follow:—

(*a*) Thorough surface drainage to carry off the rain water as soon as it falls and sewage.

(*b*) Good surface conservancy which includes an adequate scavengering establishment and more latrines.

(*c*) The prohibition of rice cultivation in gardens and in the immediate vicinity of the town. The use of fresh night-soil and green leaves as manure near the town should also be forbidden.

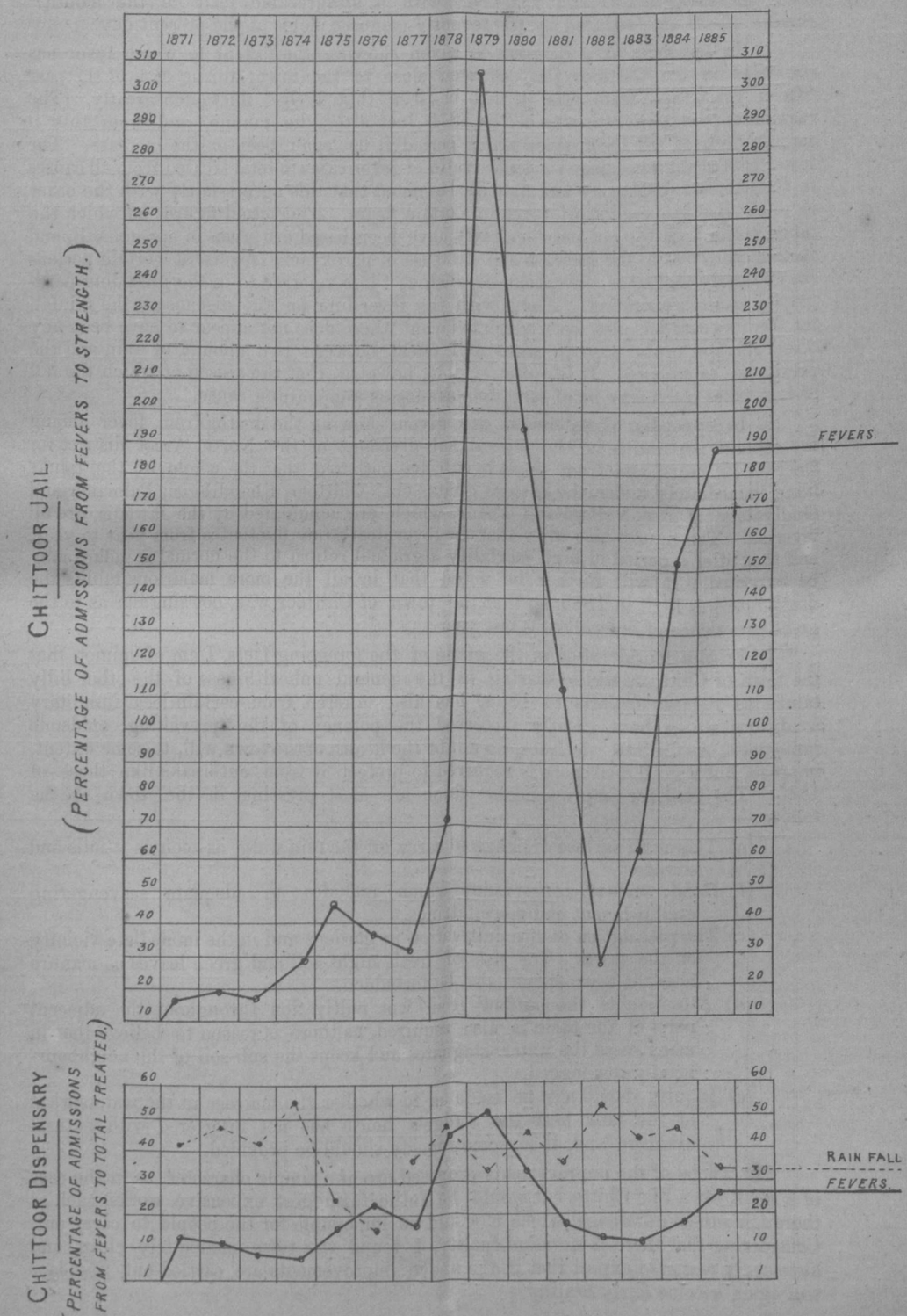
(*d*) Attention to the outflow from wet cultivation throughout the adjacent parts of the basin is also required, as there is reason to believe that in many cases the water stagnates and keeps the sub-soil of the neighbourhood water-logged.

(*e*) Inquiry should also be made as to whether the increase in the waterspread of the tank near the Judge's house has not interfered with natural drainage, and, if so, some remedy should be provided.

The whole of the improvements proposed are of a simple character, as in the case of a small town like Chittoor it would be futile to suggest expensive works, such as thorough sub-soil drainage, which it would be impossible for the people to carry out. Considering that there is no municipality, I found the town moderately clean, and have every reason to expect that if the above improvements are carried out, the place will again become fairly healthy.

A

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS FROM FEVERS.



B.—Percentage of Admissions from Fevers.

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Chittoor Jail—															
Strength					241	241	752	532	220	179	159	156	172	147	144
Percentage of admissions from fevers to strength					17·0	38·5	31·5	70·3	306·8	194·4	112·0	27·5	63·7	150·6	187·6
Chittoor Dispensary—															
Total treated					7,457	8,827	8,728	12,484	12,250	11,396	12,002	12,775	11,624	11,799	13,859
Percentage of admissions from fevers to total treated ..					12·2	21·2	17·0	45·0	50·4	32·0	16·0	14·1	11·3	19·1	26·0
Rainfall in Chittoor					43·6	14·3	39·7	48·3	33·4	45·7	36·2	62·2	42·9	44·1	31·6

C.—Deaths from Fever in the North Arcot District.

Taluks.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average of 15 years.
Chittoor ..	1,569	1,305	1,510	1,839	3,025	2,389	6,565	3,177	2,890	1,617	1,295	890	1,040	1,021	2,025	2,144
Chandragiri ..	702	623	682	721	1,290	810	2,283	1,304	905	738	616	407	443	508	658	846
Palmanér ..	644	735	912	1,038	1,097	811	3,029	1,919	820	742	442	291	298	405	808	933
Gudiyátam ..	1,399	1,565	3,435	3,185	4,222	2,132	4,093	2,301	2,618	1,977	1,273	1,028	1,320	1,458	2,380	2,292
Vellore ..	1,261	3,199	3,822	2,805	3,154	1,627	2,449	1,519	1,430	1,197	918	828	980	1,116	1,440	1,849
Pólúr ..	943	1,085	1,905	862	974	752	2,958	844	1,322	596	458	381	552	647	824	1,007
Wandiwash ..	583	729	749	668	750	657	1,813	587	815	582	337	366	463	479	491	671
Arcot ..	725	854	854	1,288	1,419	938	1,819	873	1,436	807	560	481	507	688	714	931
Wálajá ..	1,218	1,229	1,426	1,483	1,423	1,148	2,712	1,334	1,501	1,066	917	740	877	926	1,006	1,267
M. T., Vellore ..	325	311	391	323	752	262	257	226	268	233	176	177	195	195	195	6,790
M. T., Wálajá ..	71	42	25	25	48	14	27	48	111	72	44	39	38	21	35	286
Zemindaries ..	5,941	5,430	6,382	6,461	7,339	5,956	18,119	12,632	7,511	5,155	4,043	3,668	3,774	4,291	5,148	44
Total ..	15,381	17,107	22,093	20,698	25,493	17,496	46,124	26,764	21,627	14,782	11,079	9,296	10,487	11,755	15,724	19,060

Percentage of Fever Deaths to Population.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average of 15 years.
Chittoor ..	0·8	1·6	0·7	0·8	1·4	1·1	3·0	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·5	1·1	1·0
Chandragiri ..	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·7	1·2	0·8	2·2	1·3	0·9	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·8
Palmanér ..	1·2	1·2	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·3	5·0	3·1	1·6	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·9	1·9	1·5
Gudiyátam ..	1·0	0·9	2·1	1·9	2·5	1·3	2·5	1·4	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·8	1·5	1·4
Vellore ..	1·0	2·2	2·7	1·9	2·2	1·1	1·7	1·0	1·2	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·6	1·0	1·3
Pólúr ..	1·0	0·9	1·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	2·7	0·7	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·7	0·9
Wandiwash ..	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	1·1	0·3	0·7	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·4
Arcot ..	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·9	0·5	1·1	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5
Wálajá ..	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·5	1·3	0·6	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6
M. T., Vellore ..	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·8	1·9	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·7
M. T., Wálajá ..	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3
Zemindaries ..	1·0	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·1	0·8	3·1	1·9	1·1	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·8	1·2
Total ..	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·0	1·2	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·0	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·8	0·9

No. 477-C.

Transferred to the Financial (L.F.) Department for disposal.

(By Order.)

Fort St. George,
15*th March* 1886.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

Order—dated 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., Financial.

Communicated to the President, District Board, North Arcot, with the request that he will report what action the District Board propose to take with regard to the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions (*a*) and (*b*) in paragraph 7.

2. The suggestion (*c*) will be considered in the Revenue Department and (*d*) and (*e*) in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, North Arcot, with copy of G.O., dated 17th February 1886, No. 370, Public.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Public Works Department, with copy of G.O., dated 17th February 1886, No. 370, Public.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 1008 Wdy 17 April 1886

Communicated to the

Suptg: Engineer V Circle

for early report.

[illegible]

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F.

No. 1008 Wdy 17 April 1886

MARCH.

Sanitation.

Communicating to the President, District Board, North Arcot, report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the causes of malarious condition of Chittoor, and requesting to report what action the District Board propose to take on the suggestions of that officer.

Suptg Engr V Circle

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From P. W. MOORE, Esq., President, District Board, North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Palmanér, 14th May 1886, No. 20.

With reference to G.O., dated 20th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., Financial, I have the honor to report that, at a meeting of the district board held on the 30th April, the matter was referred for report to a sub-committee consisting of the Civil Surgeon, M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Row Avargal, and myself.

2. We submitted our report to a second meeting of the board held on the 12th instant. Copy of the report and of the board's resolution thereon are herein enclosed.

3. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of the board's resolution, I may observe that the reserve of Rs. 1,820 provided for the Chittoor taluk board in the draft budget, submitted to you with this office letter, No. 45, dated 21st November last, is barely sufficient to meet the cost of establishment and contingencies, for which no provision was made in the budget. A sum of Rs. 1,760 has been provided in the draft budget as contribution from the taluk board to the Chittoor union, and I agree with the district board in thinking that no further contribution from the taluk board funds can be expected. I therefore support the board's application for the transfer of Rs. 400 from the district reserve.

4. The town is in a very dirty state, mainly owing to no sufficient provision having lately been made for the removal of sewage and sweepings, and the board think it absolutely necessary to increase the sanitary establishment as proposed.

5. I am addressing the Superintendent of Police with reference to the 3rd paragraph of the board's resolution.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the District Board, North Arcot, passed at a Meeting held at Palmanér on the 12th May 1886.

* * * *

Read again G.O., Financial Department, dated 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., communicating report of the Sanitary Commissioner requesting to report what action the district board propose to take with regard to the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions, (*a*) and (*b*), in paragraph 7.

Read also the following report of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the above subject.

The sub-committee calculate the probable receipts of the Chittoor union for this year as follows :—

	RS.
House-tax	2,500
Fees	200
Contribution from taluk board	1,760
Sale of sweepings	50
Total ..	4,510

On inspection of the town, they find that it is absolutely necessary that a considerable establishment should be at once entertained for the removal of sewage and sweepings from the drains, and for clearing them where they have become blocked up with sand, &c. They also consider it necessary, for this year at least, that the sanitary establishment should work under the

immediate control of the members of the union. They therefore propose that the contracting system be abandoned for the present, and that the following provision be made :—

		RS.
8	Carts, at Rs. 12 a month, for removing sweepings	1,152
16	Sweepers for removing sweepings, at Rs. 5 each	960
2	Sewage carts, price each Rs. 35	70
4	Scavengers for sewage carts, at Rs. 5 each	240
	Hire of two pairs of bullocks, at Rs. 15 each a pair per mensem ..	360
2	Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 respectively	216
	Cinerator	10
	Total ..	3,008

The other probable expenses of the union will be—

	Water-supply	220
	Repair of street roads	400
	Miscellaneous, including establishment	400
	Total ..	1,020
	Grand Total ..	4,028

2. It will therefore be impossible to provide this year for additional latrines and dust-bins which are greatly needed. The sub-committee recommend that the union be requested to attend to the provision of these next year, when it may perhaps be possible to reduce the conservancy establishment.

3. The Local Fund Engineer should be requested to report on the advisability and probable cost of substituting cesspools and side-channels for the present sewage drains. The committee consider it impracticable to remove the sewage by means of the present drains, especially as they cannot be flushed in the hot weather.

4. All the cesspools in the town should be cleaned out at least once a fortnight.

5. The President of the Taluk Board should be requested strictly to enforce section 98 of the Act. All encroachments which prevent the proper cleansing of the drains should be at once removed.

6. The Superintendent of Police should be asked to provide, if possible, more constables for the enforcement of the Police Act, and to order his constables to give the Sanitary Inspectors every assistance in their power.

Resolution.—Resolved that the sub-committee's report be forwarded to the chairman of the Chittoor union, through the President of the Taluk Board, for information and early action.

2. As it is quite impossible for the taluk board to contribute more to the union funds than they have already done, the board resolve, under section 55 of the Act, to request the special sanction of Government to the transfer of Rs. 400 from the district reserve to the union funds (through the taluk board) for the purpose of building latrines, which are urgently needed. From the sub-committee's report it is clear that the whole of the funds now at the union's disposal for sanitation must this year be devoted to providing increased sanitary establishment.

3. The board also resolve to request the Superintendent of Police to be good enough to apply for sanction for the permanent entertainment of five additional constables for Chittoor town. Although not a municipality, Chittoor is the district head-quarters, and the board consider that special attention should be paid to its sanitation. At present, they are informed, only two constables are available for police duties of every kind within the town.

ORDER—dated 7th June 1886, No. 628 L.F., Financial.

The arrangements made by the district board are approved, and the proposed allotment of Rs. 400 from the district fund reserve to the Chittoor taluk board for expenditure in the Chittoor union is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

For Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, North Arcot.
„ Public Department.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No 1008 W. 17.4.86.

No. 1579 W. d/ 22 June 1886

Communicated to the Collr, Chittoor & the Collr, Cuddapah in continuation of G.O. No 1008 W dt/ 17th April 1886.

18.6.86

20/6/86

22/6

Sanction 22/6/86

Ord. 23/6/86.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 21/6/86 Encl.

G.O., 7th June 1886, No. 628 L.F.

No. 1579 W. d/ 22 June 1886

JUNE.

Sanitation.

Approving the arrangements made for the — of the Chittoor town, and sanctioning an allotment of funds for expenditure in that union.

Entd in R.R. 29/6

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. NARASINGA RAO, Chairman, Chittoor Union, to the Assistant Collector, North Arcot, dated 6th May 1887, No. 3.

With reference to your docket, No. 37,* dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit the special report therein called for.

* G.O., No. 1054 M., dated 14th October 1886, which accompanied the docket, is herewith returned.

1. As regards the effect of the union system, which actually came to force in the beginning of June 1886 in the town of Chittoor and its suburbs, I beg to inform that the health of the town is improving, though not very satisfactorily.

2. In 1885-86 there were, with reference to the account of fever cases in the civil dispensary, 4,042 cases; for the first half of 1886-87, 2,090 cases, and for the second half, 2,482 cases; the above numbers include also fever cases other than Chittoor town treated in the dispensary.

3. Before the union system was introduced, there were a sanitary inspector and ten sweepers. After the formation of the union, the union committee increased the establishment by six additional sweepers, four scavengers and a pygust.

There were six carts for removing the sweepings of the town before the union. Two more carts were engaged by the union for removing the sewage silts, &c., and one cart for removing the night-soil.

4. Before the union, private scavengers used to deposit the night-soil in fields near the river by the side of the town. The union has prohibited this bad practice, and the night-soil is now placed by the private scavengers in the cart employed for the purpose, and it is removed to a reasonable distance from the town.

5. There were 75 dust-bins before the union, and they were increased to 140 during the last year by the union. The drains that existed before the union were repaired and kept clean. New drains and tunnels at places quite necessarily required were constructed during the year at a small cost.

6. There are three latrines constructed some time in the year 1883-84 when cholera broke out very severely in the town, and the union has got possession of the same, and one scavenger is employed to clean them every day, and they are kept clean. More have to be constructed. A few places were selected for the purpose, but as the owners have not agreed to part with them for reasonable price, measures will be taken during the current year to acquire the places under the Land Acquisition Act.

7. There are 247 cesspools in the town, of which 70 lying outside the houses are being cleaned, but the others that lie within the houses are not in a position of being cleaned, and so the dirty water accumulating therein is occasionally removed.

8. There are 227 pits in the town: none of them are accessible to scavengers. The owners thereof are being persuaded to have a possible number of them filled up, and introduce private scavengering in their places.

9. After the formation of the union, a great deal has been done towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town, and it is now kept more clean than it was before, and the drinking-water has been carefully guarded.

II. 10. As regards the effect of the stoppage of the rice cultivation on 72 acres of nunja land, I beg to submit that punja crops alone are now being raised on them at present; but the effect caused by the same is not such as can be perceived in so short a time.

11. As regards the drainage of Chittoor, there are two main channels, which may also be called drains, whereby water is irrigated to a considerable quantity of land, with which dirty water of certain houses passes. As regards other houses, they have either pits outside houses or pits in the back-yards where the dirty water is made to run, or the owners of houses allow the dirty water to sink in the back-yards. Unless some professional gentleman takes a level of Chittoor town, and until and unless the union has money to the extent of Rs. 25,000 (rough), a complete system of drainage cannot be designed.

12. I regret for the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to my having been sick for the last four or five days.

From M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. NARASINGA RAO, Chairman, Chittoor Union, to the Acting Collector of North Arcot, dated Chittoor, 22nd June 1887, No. 9.

With reference to your docket, No. 545, dated 20th instant, I have the honor to submit the information therein called for:—

(*a*) Statement of expenditure in Chittoor on sanitation and conservancy from union funds during 1886-87, and of expenditure for the same from local funds during 1881—86:—

Year.	Amount expended in the year.	Amount of expenditure in 1886-87.	Increase.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1881-82	1,855 9 5		390 12 10
1882-83	1,982 10 8		263 11 7
1883-84	1,859 12 3	2,246 6 3	386 10 0
1884-85	1,322 13 1		923 9 2
1885-86	1,224 0 3		1,022 6 0

(*b*) The number of fever cases in the report includes also the fever cases outside of Chittoor town treated in the dispensary:—

Fever cases in—	
1885-86	
1886-87	4,042
.. ..	4,161

(*c*) Six new drains and tunnels have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 26-1-11, excluding the value of slabstones used for them, which were not bought, having been available at the dispensary compound.

The three latrines are scattered over the town, and a scavenger is employed to clean all the three twice a day.

(*d*) There is no provision in the Act to bring the cesspools and pits under control.

(*e*) The drains mentioned in II have outfall. The drains do not supply drinking water in wet weather.

(*f*) The union is trying its best to introduce private scavengering.

No. 68.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1054 M., Financial, dated 14th October 1886.

2. The expenditure from union funds during 1886-87, amounting to Rs. 2,246-6-3, on the conservancy of Chittoor, contrasts favorably with that devoted by the late local fund board to the same object during the period 1881—86 as is noted below,

the conservancy establishment having been reinforced by three carts, six sweepers, four scavengers, and a pygust:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Increase.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1881-82	1,855 9 5	390 12 10
1882-83	1,982 10 8	263 11 7
1883-84	1,859 12 3	386 10 0
1884-85	1,322 13 1	923 9 2
1885-86	1,224 0 3	1,022 6 0

3. It is further observed that the old drains were repaired and cleansed, while a substantial addition was made to the number of existing dust-bins. A stop was also put to the obnoxious practice of depositing night-soil in fields near the town.

4. As the existing number of latrines—three—is utterly inadequate to the wants of the population, the chairman has been instructed to take immediate steps, in communication with the Assistant Collector, for selecting and acquiring sites for seven latrines in addition to the existing number.

5. A striking feature of the best native quarter of Chittoor, namely, that inhabited by the Komati and Brahmin sections of the community, is the large number of cesspools and cesspits over which the union has no control for the reasons indicated in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the chairman's first report. In many of the premises inspected by the undersigned, the court yard was found to contain a well—not, however, used for drinking purposes—and a cesspit in close proximity to each other, with a large cesspool for the reception of dirty water either put inside or just outside of the yard wall. The cesspit is apparently never cleansed, and the effluvia was sickening in places, while the cesspool is emptied once in two or three years. Such insanitary conditions, at first sight, amply accounted for the insalubrity of Chittoor, but further inquiry revealed the curious fact that, although this quarter had suffered slightly at the beginning of the Chittoor fever scare, it has enjoyed remarkable immunity during the past year from malarious fevers, which are almost entirely confined to the suburb of Graemspettah, which to all appearances is high-lying, well drained, and well supplied with drinking-water. The latter has not been subjected to analysis so far as is known, but no reason exists for suspecting it to be tainted.

6. The cause of the insalubrity of Graemspettah must, therefore, be ascribed either to its close proximity to one of the rocky hills which form a prominent feature of the Chittoor landscape—but, if so, why should rock fever break out now only?—or to a wave of malaria which is passing over Chittoor, and which the undersigned believes is now passing off. The district has always been malarious to a certain extent, and such waves of malaria, however difficult of explanation from a scientific point of view, are not unfrequently experienced. The other day at Chendragiri, which is a remarkably healthily-situated town and which is entirely free from fever now, the undersigned found that, during the last cold weather, fever of a remarkably virulent type had carried off no less than 350 of the small population. Such waves are also well known in the hill tracts of Ganjam, where one year fever of a comparatively innocuous type will be met with, while the next will be characterized by a deadly outburst that makes little distinction between the indigenous Khond and the emigrant from the plains below.

7. It is true, as alleged by the chairman, that the Local Boards Act contains no provision enabling him to deal with the cesspits. Section 221, however, of the District Municipalities Act provides for the case, and the chairman has accordingly been informed that, unless he can induce the inhabitants of the cesspit quarter to adopt the private scavengering system, the undersigned will have no choice but to re-address Government upon the question of constituting Chittoor a municipality.

8. In the chairman's earlier report, the number of fever cases during the year under consideration is erroneously given as 4,572, or 530 more than occurred in 1885-86. The revised and corrected number is 4,161, which exceeds the figures for the previous year by 119. The figures for both years include fever cases outside Chittoor town which received treatment at the dispensary.

9. The result of undersigned's inspection of the town and suburbs of Chittoor, which extended over four days and was of a most searching character, is that conservancy is carried out with unusual efficiency, the streets and drains are remarkably well cleansed, and evil odours are only noticeable in close proximity to the aforesaid cesspits.

10. The submission of this report has been delayed pending receipt of explanations called for from the chairman of the Chittoor Union on certain points which were enigmatic in his earlier letter.

PALMANER,
11*th July* 1887.

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The result of the measures adopted to close the numerous and objectionable cesspools and pits in the town should be reported in due course. The attention of the President, District Board, is drawn to the provisions of section 101, Act V of 1884.

3. The Government are glad to find that the Union committee are showing activity. Mr. MacCartie's assurance in paragraph 9 of his endorsement is very satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, North Arcot.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No. 2190 w of 17th August 87

Recorded

Rd/ Lost

w

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L.

No. 2190 w of 17th August 87

JULY.

S.E. V Circle

Union Committee.

Recording, with remarks, report of the — at Chittoor, North Arcot District, on the working of the union system in that town.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

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10. The submission of this report has been delayed pending receipt of explanations called for from the chairman of the Chittoor Union on certain points which were enigmatic in his earlier letter.

PALMANER,
11*th July* 1887.

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The result of the measures adopted to close the numerous and objectionable cesspools and pits in the town should be reported in due course. The attention of the President, District Board, is drawn to the provisions of section 101, Act V of 1884.

3. The Government are glad to find that the Union committee are showing activity. Mr. MacCartie's assurance in paragraph 9 of his endorsement is very satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, North Arcot.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Rec 2190 W 17th August 87

Recorded

Hdy Sec

W

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L.

Rec 2190 W 17th August 87

JULY.

L.S. V circle

Union Committee.

Recording, with remarks, report of the — at Chittoor, North Arcot District, on the working of the union system in that town.

With order

10TH AUGUST 1886, No. 693, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1886, No. 1554:—

Read—the following G.O., dated 16th April 1886, Mis. No. 2324, Revenue:—

Read—the following G.O., dated 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., Financial:—

Read the following paper:—

From Deputy Surgeon-General G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 6th March 1886, No. 424:—

With reference to G.O., No. 370, Public, dated 17th February 1886, I have the honor to report to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that, prior to its receipt, I inspected Chittoor with the view of inquiring into the prevalence of malarial fever there and its causes. Both European and Native residents have suffered from it, and some bear well-marked symptoms of that depression of the constitutional powers known as *malarial cachexia*.

2. The town is located amongst the outlying spurs of the eastern ghâts at an elevation of about 1,112 feet above sea-level. Such situations in the tropics are almost invariably more or less malarial at certain seasons of the year, and liable to outbreaks of paroxysmal fevers at uncertain periods. In fact, such has always been the character of the town and taluk of Chittoor. Thus, in the *Medical Topography* compiled from the records of the Madras Medical Board and published in 1843, after a description of the natural features, &c., of Chittoor town, it is remarked: "It will be observed, from what has been already stated, that the sources of malaria abound at Chittoor, and the numerous admissions from intermittent and remittent fever exhibited in the appended tables will therefore not excite surprise." One striking peculiarity of the site of the town is that it lies in a hollow surrounded with bare rocky hills, which must to some extent interfere with the free circulation of air and increase the temperature by radiation. The lower parts of the valley are covered with soil often of no great depth, watered by a small river and tanks, and under rice cultivation. In short, the valley forms a basin with but one important outlet for its drainage, viz., that of the river; and it appears that, in one case at any rate, the outflow has in recent years been partially disturbed. I refer to the tank near the Judge's house, the *calingula* of which was raised several feet during the famine, and the waterspread thereby largely increased. How far this may have deranged the sub-soil drainage in the vicinity of the town, is an engineering problem requiring attention.

3. The site which the town occupies consists of shallow gravelly soil resting on gneissic rock which has frequent outcrops, and shows signs of numerous irregularities and shallow basins immediately under the soil capable of catching and retaining the surface waters, and whatever organic matters they may contain. The effect of this conformation is to hold up moisture and keep the soil saturated after rain—a condition which is sure to generate malaria when vegetable *debris* is present and the process of desiccation going on under a tropical sun.

4. In the Order of Government under reply, the District Medical officer expresses the opinion that the prevalence of fever in the station "is chiefly due to the increase of wet cultivation right within the town limits," and Dr. Lancaster pointed out to me instances of its extending into the compounds of houses and along the main roads. From a return given by the Collector in the same communication, it also appears that the area of wet cultivation in and near the town has been increasing of late years, and I do not suppose that this shows the encroachment in gardens. Speaking generally, our experience in Southern India goes to show that rice culture is not usually productive of malaria, but I am not prepared to assert that, under certain circumstances, it is innocuous. In the case under consideration there is evidently imperfect drainage, and, as Dr. Lancaster points out, the use of green leaves of trees and of night-soil as manure would probably, under such circumstances, confer on the rice-fields all the baneful influence of a swamp. The leaves chiefly used are those of the *Poonga-marum* (*Pongamia glabra*), which are offensive while undergoing decay, and the night-soil

appears to be applied in the recent state. The odour given off is certainly most offensive and likely to be prejudicial to health. In the *Medical Topography* already referred to as printed in 1843, the following remarks occur and are just *à propos* now as then, if we substitute *rice-fields* for *tanks and ditches;* "the cultivation of rice should be prohibited within a certain distance of the town and the natural vegetation thinned: so powerful are the exhalation from the tanks and ditches at times, particularly early in the morning and after sunset, that they produce in those exposed to their influence nausea and vomiting, with a disagreeable taste in the mouth." Similar effects are produced by the recently-manured fields at the present day.

5. In appendix A a diagram is given showing the extent to which fever has prevailed in the Chittoor jail, situated close to the town, during each of the past fifteen years, and from this it will be seen that it has fluctuated greatly. The maximum prevalence was attained in 1879 just after the famine, and from this it rapidly declined till 1882, since which period it has again been on the increase. The lower part of the same page shows the ratio of fever cases to total treated from all causes in the Chittoor dispensary, and it will be noted that this agrees fairly with the other as to the rise and decline of fever in certain years. The actual figures on which the diagrams for both the jail and dispensary have been based are given in appendix B, and their harmony as to the increase and decrease of paroxysmal fevers at certain periods shows clearly that some general causes, such as those referred to in the preceding paragraphs, were in operation. Along with the fever line for the dispensary the rainfall for the 15 years has also been depicted, but there does not appear to have been any direct relation in the way of cause and effect between the amount of rain and the prevalence of malaria. It is quite possible, however, that the season at which the fall of rain takes place may be of some importance as a governing cause.

6. In appendix C statements are given showing the deaths from fever among the general population in the several sub-divisions of the North Arcot district for the past fifteen years, and from these it will be gathered that the whole of the taluks lying immediately under the eastern ghâts, viz., Chittoor, Chandragiri, Palmanér and Gudiyátam, as also Vellore and Pólúr, which are dominated by the Javadis, are all feverish. The figures also show that the fever death-rate fluctuates from year to year, and that after a period of high mortality a gradual return to the normal standard may be expected. It will further be noted that in all the more malarious taluks the death-rate was high in 1885, so that the town of Chittoor was not singular as to the great prevalence of fever during last year.

7. From a consideration of the whole of the foregoing facts, I am of opinion that the town of Chittoor, while sharing in the general unhealthiness of the other hilly taluks as regards malaria in 1885, has also suffered from certain local insanitary conditions which have greatly increased the potency of the prevailing epidemic influence. As the latter declines, no doubt the health of the town will, to some extent, improve, but a good deal more is required to protect it from outbreaks like those of 1885. The sanitary improvements which are most pressing in the town are as follow :—

(*a*) Thorough surface drainage to carry off the rain water as soon as it falls and sewage.

(*b*) Good surface conservancy which includes an adequate scavengering establishment and more latrines.

(*c*) The prohibition of rice cultivation in gardens and in the immediate vicinity of the town. The use of fresh night-soil and green leaves as manure near the town should also be forbidden.

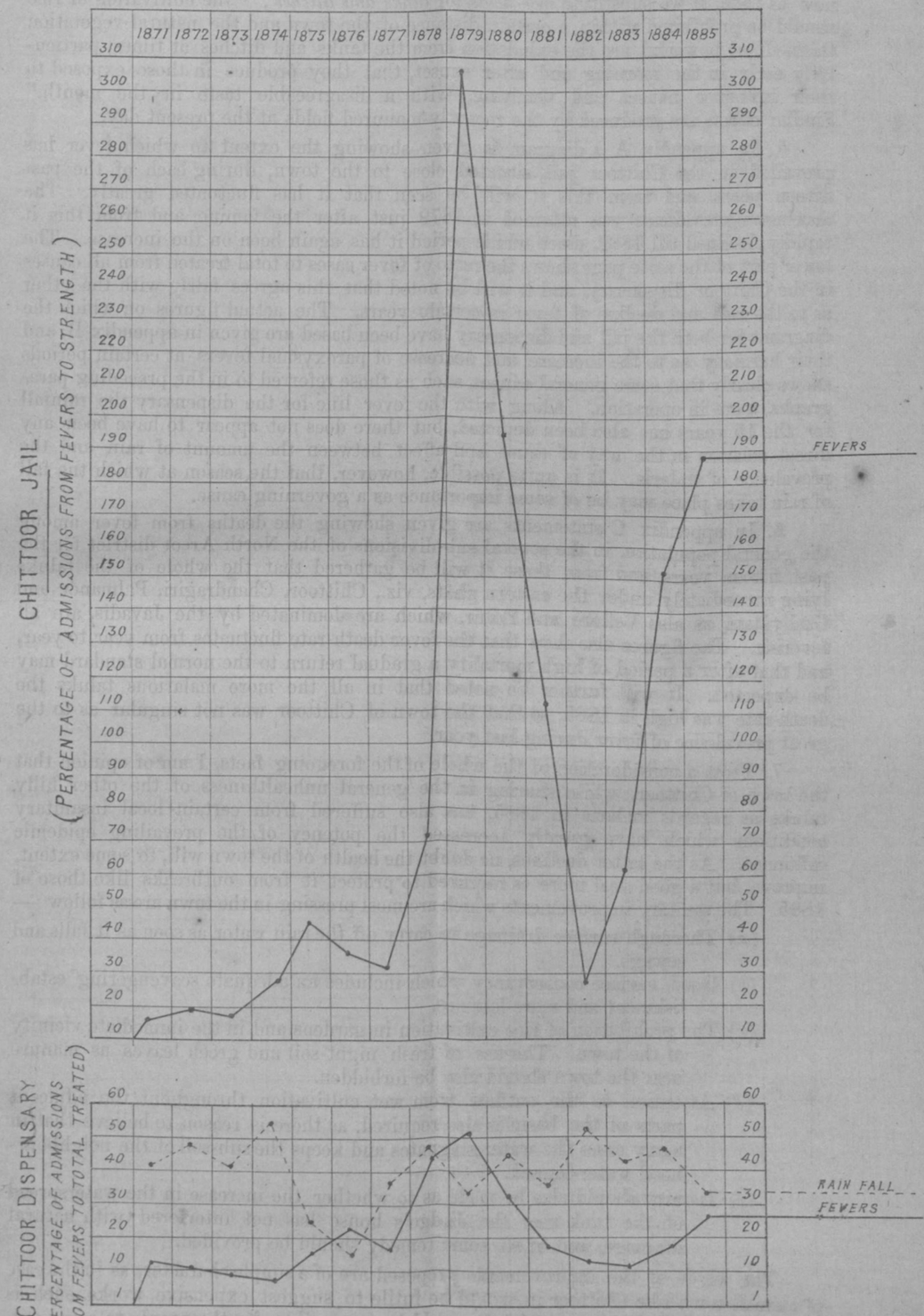
(*d*) Attention to the outflow from wet cultivation throughout the adjacent parts of the basin is also required, as there is reason to believe that in many cases the water stagnates and keeps the sub-soil of the neighbourhood water-logged.

(*e*) Inquiry should also be made as to whether the increase in the waterspread of the tank near the Judge's house has not interfered with natural drainage, and, if so, some remedy should be provided.

The whole of the improvements proposed are of a simple character, as in the case of a small town like Chittoor it would be futile to suggest expensive works, such as thorough sub-soil drainage, which it would be impossible for the people to carry out. Considering that there is no municipality, I found the town moderately clean, and have every reason to expect that if the above improvements are carried out, the place will again become fairly healthy.

A

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS FROM FEVERS.



B.—Percentage of admissions from fevers.

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Chittoor jail—															
Strength	241	216	200	257	163	241	752	532	220	179	159	156	172	147	144
Percentage of admissions from fevers to strength	17·0	19·4	18·0	29·1	46·3	38·5	31·5	70·3	30·8	194·4	112·0	27·5	63·7	150·6	187·5
Chittoor dispensary—															
Total treated	7,457	7,524	8,211	2,307	10,450	8,827	8,728	12,484	12,250	11,396	12,002	12,775	11,624	11,799	13,859
Percentage of admissions from fevers to total treated ..	12·2	11·8	9·8	8·1	16·2	21·2	17·0	•45·0	50·4	32·0	16·0	14·1	11·3	19·4	26·0
Rainfall in Chittoor	43·6	48·0	41·3	55·5	26·1	14·8	39·7	48·3	33·4	45·7	36·2	52·2	42·9	44·1	31·6

C.—Deaths from fever in the North Arcot district.

Taluks.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average of 15 years.
Chittoor ..	1,569	1,305	1,510	1,839	3,025	2,389	6,565	3,177	2,890	1,617	1,295	890	1,040	1,021	2,025	2,144
Chandragiri ..	702	623	682	721	1,290	810	2,283	1,304	905	738	616	407	443	508	658	846
Palmanér ..	644	735	912	1,038	1,097	811	3,029	1,919	820	742	442	291	298	405	808	933
Gudiyátam ..	1,399	1,565	3,435	3,185	4,222	2,182	4,093	2,301	2,618	1,977	1,273	1,028	1,320	1,458	2,380	2,292
Vellore ..	1,261	3,199	3,822	2,805	3,154	1,627	2,449	1,519	1,430	1,197	918	828	980	1,116	1,440	1,849
Pólúr ..	943	1,085	1,905	862	974	752	2,958	844	1,322	696	468	381	552	647	824	1,007
Wandiwash ..	583	729	749	668	750	657	1,813	687	815	582	337	366	463	479	491	671
Arcot ..	725	854	854	1,288	1,419	938	1,819	873	1,436	807	560	481	507	688	714	931
Wálajápet ..	1,218	1,229	1,426	1,483	1,423	1,148	2,712	1,334	1,501	1,066	917	740	877	926	1,006	1,267
M.T., Vellore ..	325	311	391	323	752	262	257	226	268	233	176	177	195	196	195	6,790
M.T., Wálajápet..	71	42	25	25	48	14	27	48	111	72	44	39	38	21	35	286
Zemindaries ..	5,941	5,430	6,382	6,461	7,339	5,956	18,119	12,632	7,511	5,155	4,043	3,668	3,774	4,291	5,148	44
Total ..	15,381	17,107	22,093	20,698	25,493	17,496	46,124	26,764	21,627	14,782	11,079	9,296	10,487	11,755	15,724	19,060

Percentage of fever-deaths to population.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average of 15 years.
Chittoor ..	0·8	1·6	0·7	0·8	1·4	1·1	3·0	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·5	1·1	1·0
Chandragiri ..	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·7	1·2	0·8	2·2	1·3	0·9	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·8
Palmanér ..	1·2	1·2	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·3	5·0	3·1	1·3	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·9	1·9	1·5
Gudiyátam ..	1·0	0·9	2·1	1·9	2·5	1·3	2·5	1·4	1·6	1·2	0·7	0·5	0·7	0·8	1·5	1·4
Vellore ..	1·0	2·2	2·7	1·9	2·2	1·1	1·7	1·0	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·9	1·0	1·3
Pólúr ..	1·0	0·9	1·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	2·7	0·7	1·2	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·9
Wandiwash ..	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	1·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4
Arcot ..	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·9	0·5	1·1	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·5
Wálajápet ..	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·5	1·3	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6
M.T., Vellore ..	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·8	1·9	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·7
M.T., Wálajápet..	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·9	0·5	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3
Zemindaries ..	1·0	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·1	0·8	3·1	1·9	1·1	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	1·2
Total ..	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·0	1·2	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·0	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·8	0·9

No. 477-C.

Transferred to the Financial (L.F.) Department for disposal.

(By Order.)

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th March 1886.

Order—dated 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., Financial.

Communicated to the President, District Board, North Arcot, with the request that he will report what action the District Board propose to take with regard to the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions (*a*) and (*b*) in paragraph 7.

2. The suggestion (*c*) will be considered in the Revenue Department and (*d*) and (*e*) in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, North Arcot, with copy of G.O., dated 17th February 1886, No. 370, Public.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department, with copy of G.O., dated 17th February 1886, No. 370, Public.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—dated 16th April 1886, Mis. No. 2324, Revenue.

The Collector of North Arcot will report, through the Board of Revenue, on the suggestion (*c*) contained in paragraph 7 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Collector of North Arcot, through the Board of Revenue.

Reference on the above, dated 6th May 1886.

Forwarded to the Collector for early report.

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot,
with Government Order, in original, to be returned.

Read—the following letter from P. W. MOORE, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 22nd June 1886, No. 177 :—

With reference to Board's reference, dated 6th ultimo, on Government Register No. 1655,* I have the honor to report as follows.

2. The Executive Engineer was asked to report on the points (*d*) and (*e*) mentioned in paragraph 7 of Dr. Bidie's report. He has sent me copy of his report and plan, which I herein enclose.† From it you will see that he thinks that there is no reason to suppose that the drainage of the paddy-fields is defective, or that the increase in the waterspread of the Katta-

*G.O., Revenue Department, No. 2324, dated 16th April 1886, herewith returned.

† Enclosure A.

manchi tank has interfered with the sub-soil drainage of the neighbourhood. He however expresses a decided opinion that the present system of manuring the fields is prejudicial to health.

3. I do not think that fresh night-soil is used to the extent which he asserts. The conservancy sweepings are used, but they contain but little night-soil, for of late years there have been no scavengers in Chittoor. We are about to entertain a large scavengering establishment, and will burn the sweepings.

4. I think that if paddy cultivation is injurious to health in Chittoor, it must chiefly be due to the practice of manuring the fields with the green leaves of trees. This practice is alluded to in paragraph 4 of Dr. Bidie's letter. I may observe that in Tanjore, where malarial fever is infrequent, the ryots do not resort to this practice. But as the people here are wedded to the practice, it will be impossible to prevent it except by forbidding paddy cultivation.

5. As the importance of restoring Chittoor to its former healthy condition cannot be overrated, I think that paddy cultivation should be forbidden in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses of the European residents, and also in the heart of the native town. But I do not think it necessary to forbid it to anything like the extent advocated by Mr. Davidson

6. Nothing need be done in regard to the villages of Santapet and Groemespet, which are comparatively healthy. My proposals, therefore, are limited to the village of Chittoor and that portion of Gandlapalli* which lies under the Ayawari tank. A map of this part is herewith sent.† In these villages paddy cultivation has considerably extended of late years, as will be seen from the following figures :—

* Including Kongareddipulli.

† Enclosure B (despatched separately).

—	Paddy cultivation in		
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1290.	Fasli 1295.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Chittoor	119·71	287·54	332·50
That portion of Gandlapalli which lies under the Ayawari tank	4·78	29·68	44·51

7. In the map, assessed *punjai* land is marked yellow ; assessed *nunjai*, green ; and grant land, light red. These grant lands are among those included in the statement sent with Mr. Whiteside's letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 640, dated 10th May 1880 :—

8. I recommend that the following wet lands be transferred to dry :—

(1) The wet lands‡ situated to the north of the road, and between it and the waterspread of the Kattamanchi tank.—These lands are watered from the Ganganeri tank, and are surrounded by the District Court, and the houses of the Judge, Collector, Doctor and Treasury Deputy Collector.

‡ Survey Nos. 586, 587, 588-*c*, 590, 587-*c*, 588-*b*, 595, 589, 593, 591, 596 of Chittoor village and 3, 6, 4, 9-*a*, 9-*b*, 10-*a*, 10-*b*, 10-*c*, 11-*a*, 11-*b*, 11-*c*, 11-*d*, 15, 18-*a*, 18-*b*, 2, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, of Gandlapalli village.

(2) Survey Nos. 386, 387, 317, 323, 307, 309, 306 of Gandlapalli village.—These are situated close to the public road and to the houses of the Superintendent of Police, Assisstant Collector, and Local Fund Engineer.

(3) The marginally-noted numbers, situated close to the hospital, and in the heart of the native town.

Nos. 483, 504, 510, 497, 501-*c*, 487-*b*, 490-*a*, 490-*b*, 486-*a*, 501-*a*, 495-*c*, 499-*c*, 499-*b*, 500, 495-*b*, 486-*c*, 486-*b*, 495-*a*, 499-*a*, 501-*b*, 501-*d*, 485, 496, 498, 502, 503, 508, 509.

9. Next, as to the grant lands. The only lands of this description on which paddy is cultivated* are Nos. 609, 619, 632 and 635, which constitute the compound of the Civil Surgeon's house. That house is surrounded by paddy, and this may account for the unhealthiness for which it has for some time been noted. The grant was made in the form of a lease† for ninety-nine years, conditional on the proper up-keep of the "messuage and tenement" situated on the land.

It is at present held in shares by M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rau Avargal (a pleader of the District Court, and Chairman of the Chittoor Union) and one Venkata Reddi.

* Nos. 273 and 409 which are grant land, are also cultivated with paddy, but they are at a distance from the town, and need not be interfered with.

† The present holders have no copy of the grant deed, so that I have not had an opportunity of seeing it, but I presume that it is similar to the other grant deeds which I have seen. Copy of it, no doubt, is on record in the office of the Collector of Madras, among the records of the "registrar of grants."

10. The quit-rent was fixed very high. It amounts to Rs. 428-11--2, whereas according to the new settlement (which, however, has not been brought into force) the wet assessment on the same land would amount to only Rs. 284-3-0. I presume that it was because these grant rents were so favorable to Government that the Board have abstained from resuming them in those cases in which the buildings thereon have not been kept up. In the present case the building is in good order, and therefore it is not in our power to resume. I summoned the present holders, and told them that in my opinion the Revenue authorities had a right to prevent such cultivation as might in their opinion interfere with the proper up-keep of the messuage.‡ They, however, represented that the stoppage of paddy cultivation would cause them very considerable loss ; that only one half of the building is tenanted for which they receive a monthly rent of Rs. 35, and that they see no prospect of obtaining a tenant for the other half, that Dr. Lancaster is at present paying them Rs. 50 a year for ceasing to grow paddy on four acres of the land ; and that, even as it is, the present rates press very hardly on them. The utmost to which I could get them to consent was to abandon paddy cultivation on condition of the reduction of their quit-rent by Rs. 150.

‡ This term, "according to the better opinion," includes the garden as well as the court-yard and out-buildings—*vide* Williams on the the Law of Real Property, p. 14, 14th edition.

11. If the Board think this reduction excessive, it will be necessary, if paddy cultivation is to be stopped (and I most decidedly think that it *should* be stopped), to sue the holders in a civil court. The issue of such a suit is doubtful, and for that reason, as well as because I think the proposed compromise equitable, I recommend that it be accepted. I thought it best to take a written (informal) agreement§ from the holders to the effect that they are willing to accept the compromise, at the same time warning them that I only consented thereto conditionally on the approval of the Board and Government. If it be approved, they will still pay an amount almost equal to the full wet assessment on the land, and they will lose Dr. Lancaster's Rs. 50.

§ Enclosure C.

12. I subjoin a statement showing the net loss to Government from the proposed changes :—

—	Extent.	Wet assessment.	Corresponding dry assessment.	Probable amount of Tirvajasti.	Net loss to Government.
I.—Land proposed to be transferred from wet to dry.					
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vide paragraph 8 *supra.* Plot (1)	28·71	196 13 0	59 5 0	69 0 0	68 8 0
Plot (2)	9·83	60 10 0	13 11 0	30 4 0	16 11 0
Plot (3)	13·94	120 8 0	29 15 0	50 0 0	40 9 0
Total ..	52·48	377 15 0	102 15 0	149 4 0	125 12 0
II. Add reduction of quit-rent on the 21·12 acres of grant land mentioned in paragraph 9					150 0 0
Total net loss ..					275 12 0

13. You will observe that my proposals relate only to 72 acres, while Mr. Davidson speaks of 340 acres. I think, however, that there is no need to ask Government to incur a greater loss than that now proposed Such paddy fields as are close to the town, but have not been included in my proposals, are situated near to the river, and drain freely into it.

14. Very early orders are requested, as the paddy seedlings hereabouts are generally transplanted before the end of July.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. P. DAVIDSON, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division, to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, dated 15th June 1886, No. 149-S.E.

With reference to G.O., No. 1008 W., of 17th April 1886, and your endorsement, No. 345 of 22nd idem, I have the honor to state that I on the 14th May gave instructions to the overseer at Chittoor to take a complete set of levels with a view to ascertaining the drainage of the town of Chittoor.

One tracing.

2. I enclose a tracing of the town showing the tanks and the paddy cultivation, and also giving the levels of—

(1) The F.T.L. of all the tanks.
(2) The paddy fields at various points.
(3) The surplus channel beds throughout their length.

3. It will be seen that the tanks which immediately affect the town of Chittoor are four in number, viz. :—

Jadayanery tank.	Ayavari tank
Ganganeri do.	Kattamanchi tank.

4. The first of these, though getting its supply from the Chittoor river, is provided with no waste weir; the cultivation under it is small, the chief part being irrigated by the channels below.

5. *The Ganganeri tank* also gets a supply from the Chittoor river; it is provided with a surplus weir and irrigates 98 acres; the F.T.L. is 100·00 and the surplus channel discharges into the Kattamanchi tank, the F.T.L. of which is 51·98; the level of the paddy fields varies from 85·18 to 54·00; the water from these fields drains into the Kattamanchi tank.

6. *Ayavari Tank.*—F.T. Level is 100·2 and surplus discharges direct into the river; the bed of surplus at head is 97·40, and it has a rapid fall to the river, the bed of which at the point the surplus enters is 11·45; the paddy field under this tank, it will be seen from the levels given, have a free drainage.

7. *The Kattamanchi tank* is the terminal tank of the group; its F.T.L is 51·98; the surplus discharges direct into the river and is not obstructed; the paddy fields under this tank lie between it and the river, and consequently also drain into the river.

8 Levels have also been taken in the town itself and these show that unless artificially obstructed the town drainage would pass freely to the river.

9. With regard to one point (*d*) referred to in the Government Order, I have no hesitation in saying that outflow from wet cultivation drains freely into the river.

10. With regard to point (*e*), the facts are these; the Kattamanchi tank was originally provided with a calingulah and in 1876-77 this was altered into a weir; the calingulah stones were 3 feet in height and consequently when these were done away with, the new weir crest was placed 18 inches higher than the old calingulah sill, or in other words the F.T.L. was permanently fixed at 18 inches higher than the old F.T.L.; but it must be borne in mind that with calingulah stones 3 feet high the ryots could always raise the water level to 2 or 2½ feet above the calingulah sill by blocking up the openings, while with a flush weir they are unable to do this.

11. The level of the weir crest is 51·98, while the level of paddy fields under Ganganeri tank varies from 85·00 to 54·00; the alteration of the old calingulah into a weir has not therefore in any way affected the drainage from these fields.

12. While inquiring into this subject I ascertained that the paddy fields are heavily manured with night-soil; this system it would seem has only been in force for some six years, as the records of the conservancy establishment show no record of sale previous to this date.

13. This system of manuring in the case of fields situated in the town itself must be detrimental to health, and goes far, I think, to explain the severe outbreak of fever which has taken place among the European residents.

14. It will be seen from the plan submitted that the houses of most of the District officers are situated among paddy fields, and though fever has always been more or less prevalent among the natives of Chittoor, the station has till quite lately been quite free of anything of the kind.

15. I would strongly recommend that paddy cultivation in the places marked with cross shading be prohibited and only garden or tope cultivation allowed. The extent of paddy cultivation to be prohibited is 340 acres.

Endorsement by J. P. DAVIDSON, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division, dated 19th June 1886, No. 172-M.

Copy forwarded to the Collector, North Arcot, for information.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Plan.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Map.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Agreement.

Read—the following letter from P. W. MOORE, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 23rd June 1886, No. 178:—

In continuation of my letter, No. 177, dated 22nd instant, I have the honor to explain that Survey No. 20 of Gandlapalli village adjoining the Kattamanchi tank and Survey No. 611 of Chittoor village have not been recommended to be transferred to dry, because they form part of the Judge's and Collector's compounds respectively, and have never been cultivated with paddy.

Resolution—dated 8th July 1886, No. 1554.

The Acting Collector, North Arcot, submits in the above letter his proposals regarding the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 7 (clauses *d* and *e*) of his letter read in G.O., dated 26th March 1886, No. 361 L.F., Financial. The Collector was directed to report on only one proposal, through the Board, viz., "the prohibition of rice cultivation in gardens and in the immediate vicinity of the town, and the use of fresh night-soil and green leaves as manure." The Collector mentions all the other causes which have possibly led to the late outbreak of malarial fever in Chittoor, but the Board in their resolution deal with this question of cultivation only.

2. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Davidson, thinks that paddy cultivation should be stopped in no less than 340 acres, but Mr. Moore considers it will be sufficient to prohibit it in 72 acres only. The Engineer proposes to stop wet cultivation east of the hospital, north of the town, west of Kallamanchi tank and north of Tyaveri tank, a proposal which seems to the Board to go far beyond the requirements of the case. The Acting First Member of the Board has had an experience of Chittoor greater than that possessed by any of the officers consulted and one which dates back as far as 1857, and the Board are therefore able to speak with some certainty upon the subject.

3. Mr. Davidson's proposals involve the prohibition of wet cultivation on the whole of the ayacut of the Gangaveri and Tyaveri tanks, and on parts of the ayacuts of the Tadayaveri and Kallamanchi tanks. These tanks hold water for nearly the whole year round. Two of them, the Tadayaveri and Gangaveri tanks, are fed by river channels, the latter constructed during the famine of 1877. The Kallamanchi tank receives all the surplus water from the Gangaveri and Tyaveri tanks, and the drainage from all is excellent. The water pours off rapidly, and as soon as the tanks are empty and the crops off the ground, the land is perfectly dry and hard. The Board

believe that, with the following exceptions, the wet cultivation shown on the Engineer's map, which he desires should now be prohibited, was in existence in 1857, and Chittoor was then and has, continued to be since, with the exception of exceptional years, a most healthy station.

4. The exceptions referred to are the following—first, the land forming the compound of the "Doctor's bungalow" (until lately always occupied by the Judge). This land was in former days always dry. In front of the house down to the road it was laid out as a garden and grass, while behind the house as far as the line shown in red dots in the Engineers' map, it was a magnificent tope of the finest graft mangoes. There were many hundreds of trees, and it was on account of the great profit made from their fruit that the heavy fixed quit-rent was imposed. Of late years many of the trees became old and rotten and others died during the famine, and in a storm a number were blown down. Then instead of replanting the trees, the house-owners began to cultivate paddy from the Gangaveri tanks, the land itself forming part of the ayacut of that tank. Two crops were always obtained from the land and this paid the owners better than waiting for the new mango tope to grow up. The cultivation from the dotted line shown in the map up to the road is objectionable and should, in the opinion of the Board, be stopped. The house-owners can replant the mango trees, and until they come into bearing be permitted to grow garden produce.

5. The second case of additional wet cultivation is on the small strip of land below the Tyaveri tank and south of the road from the racket court marked with red lines on the Engineer's map. This is new cultivation. During the famine the bund of the Tyaveri tank was improved, so that it now holds more water than it used to do, and the Board believe that in recent years the Collector authorized the extension of cultivation under it. The Board consider that this recent extension should be prohibited. With the above two exceptions, the Board believe the wet cultivation in Chittoor to extend over precisely the same area as in 1857, and they consider that considered alone it cannot be held to be the cause of the recent out break of fever.

6. A more probable cause of the recent unhealthiness is to be found in the fact that Chittoor is not a municipality and that it is consequently insufficiently provided with sanitary conveniences. The population defæcate about the vicinity of the town and in filthy cess-pits, in the back yards and in the side-drains of the streets. A good deal of night-soil, no doubt, finds its way into the dust-bins in the streets and is removed by the town-sweeping establishment. It is then thrown out on to the fields as manure. This practice should be put a stop to by proper regulation and no fresh fæcal matter should be allowed to be used as manure. The Board notice that the Acting Collector is about to establish cinerators and increase the sanitary establishment, and until the cinerators are built and used, the Board consider that the use of town sweepings as manure should be prohibited.

7. The use of fresh green leaves as manure is a very old custom, in force all over the country, and its restriction will cause great discontent. The Board do not believe the practice to be unhealthy, and would not recommend the adoption of any special measures to stop it. The Board are not at all satisfied that the real causes of the recent unhealthiness of the town have been discovered. It has passed through an exceptionally unhealthy year, such as occurred also after the famine. The prevailing epidemic influence then soon passed off, and the Board believe that in this case also the town has already resumed its normally healthy condition.

8. The Board have stated that in their opinion paddy cultivation should be stopped in two places; but the question how it should be stopped presents some difficulties. The first place is part of the Government land mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Collector's letter. He states that the owners are willing to stop all paddy cultivation in a much larger piece of ground if their quit-rent is reduced by Rs. 150. If Government approve of the Board's proposal, the Collector might be instructed to ascertain what reduction of quit-rent will be required if paddy cultivation is stopped in the smaller extent, and the Government Solicitor might draw out an agreement which will be binding on the owners and their successors or assigns. The second piece is a comparatively recent extension under the Tyaveri tank. This the Board think under

the circumstances may be refused tank water and if now rated as wet may be transferred to dry. If this is done, the cultivation will certainly be stopped for a time, but the Board do not see how it can be prohibited if the owners can dig wells and irrigate it from that source.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with three enclosures.

Copy to the Collector of North Arcot.

Order—dated 10th August 1886, No. 693, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the true cause of the recent unhealthiness of Chittoor is more probably imperfect sanitation than the extension of wet cultivation; but that it is nevertheless expedient to restrict the latter. The proposals of the Collector to this end are moderate, and are approved on the understanding that the cost will not be greater than that stated.

2. To place the sanitation of the town on a satisfactory footing, it would appear desirable to introduce municipal institutions; and the papers will accordingly be transferred to the Financial Department in view to the further consideration and disposal of this question.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Financial Department, with three enclosures.
" the Public Works Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

Order thereon No 2221 dtd 8.9.86

Communicated to the Supg. Engineer V Circle in continuation of G. O. No. 1579 dtd 22d June 1886

(Sd) L. S.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 10th August 1886, No. 693.

AUGUST.

Unhealthiness of Chittoor.

The proposals of the Collector regarding wet cultivation in the town of Chittoor approved on the understanding that the cost will not be greater than that stated; and the papers transferred to the Financial Department for consideration of the question of placing the sanitation of the town on a more satisfactory footing by the introduction of municipal institutions.

To The Supg Engr V Circle

30TH APRIL 1883, Nos. 864, 864-A, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

Report of the Committee on Local Self-Government, dated 14th December 1882.

From the Hon. A. SASHIAH SASTRI, C.S.I., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mylapore, 24th February 1883.

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a paper containing my views on the scheme of local self-government. I do so with permission, since continued absence from the sitting of the Committee, of which the Government were pleased to appoint me a member, has been construed as my resignation. The conditions of my health put it out of my power to join the Committee at Ootacamund. But I was in hopes of joining it at Madras. Even for this I was too late since my duties at Pudukóta did not permit of my leaving earlier for Madras.

2. I beg that this explanation may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and trust it may find acceptance.

ENCLOSURE.

MINUTE by the Hon. A. SASHIAH SASTRI, C.S.I.

Though I had the honor of being selected to take part in the deliberations of the Committee on the scheme of local self-government, a severe domestic affliction which overtook me shortly after, added to the conditions of health which forbade a residence on the Hills, where the Committee commenced their sittings, prevented my joining it there; and I was not long in Madras before the Committee closed its final report.

2. I feel, however, much honored by the opportunity now given me to express my opinion on the subject, with the advantage of having had a perusal of the Committee's proceedings and their final report.

3. To be short, I generally agree in all the recommendations of the Committee.

4. While saying so, I beg permission to state my reasons in my own words.

5. It appeared to me at the outset that the phrase "local self-government," though it correctly indicates the goal to which it is to lead eventually, is almost a misnomer when applied to the scheme proposed by the Government of India, which, such as it is, would be more correctly defined as a scheme for a greater association of the people in the deliberations of the Government Executive Officers in certain matters of *local* interest. The result has been a great misconception, the "Conservatives" taking it to mean a transfer of authority and functions from trusted responsible officers to "boards" elected by the people; and the "Radicals" (that is the party of progress among the Hindus) taking it to mean a "magna charta" under which the management of all local matters of the very first importance is to be taken away from Government officers and placed absolutely in the hands of representative bodies *elected* by the people. Obviously neither is correct; for, in all essential matters, such as Education, Sanitation, Public Works, the scheme contemplates no severance of the Government or its responsible officers; but on the other hand the general principles will still continue to be laid down by Government and will be carried out under the general supervision and directions of the responsible Heads of Departments, and the so-called self-governing bodies will simply have an opportunity of expressing their views and co-operating with the Government officers in seeing that all local interests and local wants are carefully studied and attended to. Practically, therefore, the self-governing bodies will move very much in grooves cut and made for them, and will have very little room to go wrong and very little power to take "new departures."

6. That this must be so for some good long time yet, will be obvious to those who have studied the condition of the people. Notwithstanding the great strides made within the last thirty or forty years, education and knowledge have touched but the outermost thin fringe of a very vast population, and those who have been so influenced are for the most part absorbed in the various subordinate services of the governing machinery; and the rest, few and far between, are also intensely engaged in professions which take up their time and attention. An educated independent middle class of landed gentry is still to come into existence. Even at this early stage "stump oratory" has sprung up, and it goes without saying that a class of penniless patriots or demagogues who have nothing at stake is a dangerous element in any country and must be so in a country acquired by conquest and held by the sword.

7. In Great Britain, centuries of anarchy brought the Witenagemote into existence; and from the Witenagemote to the present Parliament was the development of 1,000 years, full of stirring vicissitudes. If this was the case with a compact nation like the Anglo-Saxons, how much more slow and difficult must be the process of amalgamation and the development of representative institutions based on popular election in a country like India, peopled by divers nationalities, and where each nationality in its turn is divided within itself into sections which are as different in thought and feeling as one nation is from another? It will probably be a century before representative institutions are fully matured and attain to that stage when absolute powers of governing in all local matters can be safely entrusted to them.

8. Meanwhile there is no cause to prevent a forward movement. The spread of education is slowly revolutionizing national ideas, and raising national aspirations, and, unless the Government takes note and keeps pace, discontent, if not disaffection, must spring in the minds of the leading classes and ere long danger to the State must ensue. It is therefore a graceful and statesmanlike move on the part of Government to invite the people to take a share in the discussio n and management of matters in which they must be interested.

9. The people on their part must thankfully accept the invitation and show themselves worthy of confidence and capable of discussing public matters in a public spirit free of all prejudices and personal likes and dislikes.

10. The simple act of bringing together on the same platform the subjects through their representatives, and the rulers in the person of the District officers of Government, was a very great step in advance, when it was taken fifteen years ago by the establishment of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The landholders and others who had never before met the Collector on terms of equality, absolutely refused to take their seat at the same table; and yet what a change has taken place within this short space of time? The Collector or other presiding officer is no longer an object of dread, and on occasions he is often outvoted.

11. The educated natives, whether engaged in Government service or in other walks of life, must for a long time to come continue to be the interpreters between their own countrymen and the rulers. To say that they are selfish and unsympathetic and not likely to take interest in, or sacrifice time and convenience for, the common good of the country, is a libel on their character and a libel on education itself.

12. I therefore entirely agree with the gentlemen of the Committee in all their main proposals which are well calculated to secure a greater number of admissions to the existing Municipal and Local Fund platforms, but also to create a greater number of such platforms all over the country, where the representatives of the people and Government will meet on terms of equality and discuss with perfect freedom all matters of local (but virtually public) interest.

13. Twenty years hence the result will be a wide diffusion of the knowledge of the principles on which the country is governed, and a greater familiarity with the ways of conducting public business, and an intimate acquaintance with the agencies which are engaged in the work of administration, and the dispelling of that dense ignorance among the people which breeds suspicion and even disloyalty.

14. As the local bodies become more and more fit, the powers of control and check over them which are now necessarily reserved in the hands of District officers, will be gradually relaxed and eventually transferred to the bodies themselves. For the sake of the cause, the People and the Rulers, the watchword for a long time to come must still be "step by step" (which is the same as *festina lentè*).

15. In the Madras Presidency, we have been proceeding exactly on these lines, and the existence and successful working of a great number of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities is an undeniable proof of the practicability of accomplishing more in the same direction, and will render easier the growth and assimilation of similar bodies all over the Presidency.

16. A great mistake has been made, I fear, by Editors of newspapers in supposing that the Government of India, in suggesting the withdrawal of the District Officer, wherever practicable, from the "local bodies," meant to indicate a want of trust in them. There could be no more unwarrantable inference. The real meaning is obviously that it would be more in consonance with the principles enunciated and a great earnest of the intentions of Government to have the official element in these local representative bodies reduced to a minimum; so that the people

may see that the Government do not wish to govern by a permanent and overwhelming majority composed of its own officers, and always presided over by the head of the district. Nor can I conceive that any body of highly educated gentlemen, such as compose the great Civil Service of India, would so far forget their duty and loyalty to Government or the claims of kindred humanity, as to offer obstructions to the movement from mere arrogance or selfish motives. It is within my experience that a Collector-President has reposed greater confidence in a Native Vice-President than in a European Vice-President of his own service. Nor is it possible for me to forget the fact that twenty-five years ago there was not a single native exercising Revenue and Magisterial functions higher than those of a Tahsildar or Head of Police. What is the case now? All these functions, excepting the highest, have been transferred to Native Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. Twenty-five years ago no native was trusted with the charge of a Treasury, and now there is none but a native in charge of all Treasuries all over India. Again twenty-five years ago in the Judicial Department even the Principal Sadr Amins had but limited jurisdiction. Now there is hardly a District Judge exercising original jurisdiction; the whole work of original jurisdiction has passed to native agency. Last and not the least, the highest Appellate Courts in the country contain a Native Judge. Again the Civil Service itself is no longer a monopoly. Natives have entered it both by competition and by nomination. Though it may be true that measures tending to make inroads into their privileges and emoluments have been invariably resented by the Civil Service, I am not aware that any opposition was ever continuously manifested to measures transferring the highest powers to competent natives. On the other hand, relief from excessive work was always hailed with joy. There is thus nothing in the history of the past which need cause the slightest apprehension that the Civil Service as a body, would in the future oppose measures, such as are now under discussion, involving the transference of administrative functions from themselves to representative bodies elected by the people, subject to such barely necessary restrictions as are the necessary consequences of their responsibility for the good working of the whole machinery. I have not therefore the slightest hesitation in fully endorsing the views of the Committee on this point.

17. While recording these views, I cannot fail to foresee and must not hesitate to state the many rocks ahead, which the scheme of election now to be introduced so largely will have to steer clear of. If in such an advanced country as England, many inducements, some of a very questionable nature, are required to bring the electors to the poll, how much more intense would those evils become where the people are quite new to the system and too prone to yield to temptations when a "vote" can be exchanged for "coin."

18. But I suppose it would be long—very long—before the hustings come to be so contested or the post of a member on the District Local Fund Board or a Municipal Commissionership becomes an object of a life's ambition like an "M.P.," for which even £50,000 is sometimes not too great a price in the native land of our rulers.

19. I therefore fully concur in the views of the Committee on the "franchise," which will embrace the "lords of many acres," the less rich but educated men, traders, as well as servants of Government, retired and in active service.

20. If, under God's blessing, these institutions prosper and work well, a rich political future is undoubtedly in store for us, and representative bodies of a more perfect kind, near the centres of Local and Imperial authority and finally at the very centre of all authority, viz., the great British Parliament itself, must be the logical and natural outcome of the small beginnings of the present year.

MYLAPORE, 26*th February* 1883. (Signed) A. SASHIAH SASTRI.

ORDER—dated 30th April 1883, No. 864, Financial.

The report read above contains the detailed recommendations on the subject of Local Self-Government submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the general question, in continuation of their preliminary sketch dealt with in G.O., 20th October 1882, No. 1531, Financial.

2. The Committee have embodied in their comprehensive report an exhaustive narrative of the past and present history of Municipal and Local Institutions in this Presidency in a form which will always be useful for purposes of reference and record. The portions of the Report, however, with which His Excellency the Governor in Council is at present more immediately concerned are those which deal with the future extension of Local Self-Government (1) in Municipalities * and (2) in Rural Tracts.†

* Part I, Chapter 3.
† Part II, Chapter 3.

3. His Excellency intends in the present order to touch briefly and in succession on the Committee's most salient recommendations as regards each of these main heads.

4. First, in regard to MUNICIPALITIES.—The Committee put forward eleven proposals, each of which will be dealt with in order :—

(1) *That the number of Municipalities be largely increased throughout the Presidency.*—The suggestion, that, as a general rule, every town of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, being the head-quarters of a Revenue Officer of not lower grade than a Deputy Tahsildar, should be constituted a Municipality, is approved. This will at once add 17 towns to the list. The question whether the privilege should not be extended to the 14 towns with over 10,000 souls, but without a resident Revenue Officer, and to the 16 towns, specially named, having a population of 5,000 to 10,000 will be considered by His Excellency in Council after receiving reports from the Collectors of the Districts in which the towns concerned are situated.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 105.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 106.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 107.

(2) *That the selection of the Vice-President by election from the Municipal body be adopted in a still larger number of towns than at present.*—There could be no possible objection to the proposal that where the elective principle has been adopted in the selection of members of the Municipal body, the Vice-President should be elected as a matter of course. The Government, however, would go further. Permission has always been allowed to Municipalities to elect their Vice-Presidents, should they desire to do so, and this should continue to be the rule. The grant of a carriage allowance in the case of non-official Vice-Presidents is, generally speaking, unobjectionable, but will depend in every case on the vote of the Municipal body and the sanction of Government. It should be a standing rule that the total expenses of management including this allowance should not exceed 10 per cent. of the Municipal income.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 108.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 109.

(3) *That the executive powers of the Chairman be enlarged and his position improved.*—The Government entirely concur with the Committee in the opinion that the Vice-President, or Chairman as he will in future be called, should, as a rule, be invested with the executive power and should exercise, subject to certain restrictions specified by the Committee, the entire patronage heretofore appertaining to the office of President.

Part I, Chapter 3, Sections 110 and 111.

The present opportunity should also be taken to supersede the somewhat cumbrous phraseology now in vogue by the terms "Town Council" and "Town Councillor."

(4) *That the elective system in the choice of Councillors be extended to a further number of the Corporations.*—There can be no doubt that the elective principle should be introduced without delay into all towns having a population of over 25,000 souls. The Government will be prepared to concede the privilege to smaller towns on due cause shown, and the town of Cochin may at once be placed on the list along with all others containing over 25,000 inhabitants.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 114.

(5) *That the proportion of elected to nominated Councillors be increased in those towns to which the elective principle is applied.*—With regard to the proportion of Councillors to be elected, the Committee rightly observe (1) that minorities need protection, and (2) that it will generally be desirable to appoint certain ex-officio members. For these reasons the Government approve the Committee's proposal to adopt three-fourths as the proportion to be elected by the constituency. The suggested increase* in the number of Councillors is also approved under the circumstances and on the grounds mentioned in the report.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 116.

* Towns with a population of	Number of Councillors.
under 20,000	12 to 16
20,000 to 30,000 ..	14 to 18
30,000 to 40,000 ..	16 to 20
40,000 to 50,000 ..	18 to 22
Above 50,000 ..	20 to 24

(6) *That the Act and Rules be so altered as to admit of election by wards and that the franchise be conferred not only on the payers of house and land rates but also on the payers of profession tax and on persons possessed of other high property and educational qualifications.*—The Committee's suggestions* on the subject of the system of election to be adopted have been carefully considered and meet with the general approval of Government. The rules as now † proposed may need revision when the Act is altered, but contain generally all that would at present appear to be required.

* Part I, Chapter 3, Sections 117—122.

† Appendix No. X (Page 187, Vol. II, of the Report).

(7) *That a larger share of the educational charges—all in fact up to the Middle School Standard—be transferred to the Municipalities, and, with the charges, the general control of, and responsibility for, such education.*—As a general rule, and except in cases where the Director of Public Instruction may consider it fair to charge Provincial Funds, all charges for Middle and Primary education in Municipalities will in future be borne by the Municipalities concerned. The arrangements ‡ suggested by the Committee in order to give effect to this proposal are approved.

‡ Part I, Chapter 3, Section 124.

(8) *That the duties and responsibilities of Town Councils in regard to each of the great heads of Municipal Service be better defined than at present, and that Government reserve to itself, by law, greater powers of control and correction, to be enforced should occasion arise.*—The Committee deal at some length § with that most important part of the subject, the duties and responsibilities of Town Councils, and have proposed for insertion in the revised Municipal Act certain sections relating to the Educational, Medical, and Sanitary Services under the control of Town Councils, which would seem to meet the requirements of the case. These, as also the additional educational proviso advocated in their minutes of dissent by Messrs. Grigg and Bliss and Colonel Shaw-Stewart, will be carefully reconsidered when the Act is revised, but meanwhile the recommendations of the Committee have the general approval of His Excellency in Council.

§ Part I, Chapter 3, Sections 125—132.

(9) *That the control of Pound Funds within Municipal limits and the whole of their surplus receipts be made over to the towns concerned.*—The proposed transfer of Pound Funds to the Municipalities and Local Boards concerned seems desirable on some grounds, but, as the Saidápet Farm would be seriously affected, the remarks of the Board of Revenue will be called for on the suggestion. ‖ Similarly the Accountant-General will report whether the Committee's proposals ¶ as to the audit of Municipal Funds can be conveniently carried out.

‖ Part I, Chapter 3, Section 133.

¶ Part I, Chapter 3, Section 134.

(10) *That some alterations in minor matters, which experience has shown to be advisable, should be adopted.*—The list—confessedly not exhaustive—of minor alterations which the Committees would suggest in the existing law ** will be considered hereafter in the preparation of the revised Municipal Act.

** Part I, Chapter 3, Section 143.

(11) *That in certain cases the experiment of a Non-official President be tried.*—The Committee recommend†† that a fair trial should be given to the proposal of the Government of India that the control of Municipalities should henceforth be exercised by the Collector-Magistrate from a position of authority outside the Municipal Board, but they deprecate the *general* adoption of so great a change at once. They are of opinion that "the experiment should be cautiously tried in selected localities in the first instance, and, when experience has been gained of its actual working, that Government should be guided by that experience and extend the

†† Part I, Chapter 3, Section 102.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 139.

system if it has proved successful." His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to admit the weight of the reasons adduced by the Committee in support of their opinion that the office of President should continue, as a rule and for the present, to vest in the Collector of the District; and now that the executive administration is to remain almost entirely in the hands of a Chairman, who will ordinarily be a non-official, there is less need, in the opinion of His Excellency, that the office of President should be entirely and universally dissociated from that of the District Officer. The Collector-President would "usually only take part in the meetings when large schemes of work, radical administrative changes, general questions of taxation, or other matters of special interest and importance, such as the annual budgets and reports were to be discussed or decided on, and in the discharge of executive duties if obliged temporarily to intervene in consequence of the neglect or inexperience of the Chairman." Nevertheless, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that an effort should be made to carry out to some extent at least the proposed change, and he accordingly approves the recommendation of the Committee that the first experiments should be tried in districts where several Municipalities exist. The Collectors of Malabar, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, and Godávari will be called upon to name a Municipality in each of their respective districts which may for the future be permitted to elect its President. The Committee's * suggestion that the selection should be made by the members of the Municipal body from among their own number, the Government always retaining a veto and the power of withdrawing the privilege at any time, is approved.

Part I, Chapter 3, Sections 137 and 138.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 137.

Part I, Chapter 3, Section 139.

* Part I, Chapter 3, Section 140.

5. The only remaining point to be considered in connection with the proposals above noticed relates to the changes in the law required to endue Government and the District Magistrate with the necessary authority to exercise "control from without."

6. The Committee have described these in detail in the draft sections which they recommend should be incorporated in the new Municipal Act. The Government see nothing at present to object to in these provisions which will hereafter be examined more carefully when the new Act is under consideration.

Part I, Chapter 3, Sections 141 and 142.

7. Secondly, as regards Rural Tracts.—The Committee, in their recommendations begin at the bottom of the scale, taking as the basis of their proposals the indigenous village community. In accordance with this scheme each revenue village or group of villages would be constituted an union or rural sanitary district. Over these unions would be the Taluk Committee, two-thirds of the members of which should, if possible, be elected; and above the Taluk Committee would come the District Board, to be *eventually* formed for the most part of representatives delegated by the Taluk Committees of the district, though in the first instance it is deemed essential that the District Board should be nominated by Government.

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 201 and 202.

8. *Village Unions.*—It is noted that in adopting the village as the unit of Local Administration, the Committee have gone even beyond the suggestions of the Government of India, but His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the opinion that no more effective arrangement could be adopted in order to reach the most remote localities. It is proposed to class village unions as major and minor, according as the population is over or under 5,000; but the constitution would still be the same in character, the governing body in each case being simply a Village Panchâyat. In the former case, however, the duties of the Panchâyat would have a somewhat wider scope than in the case of a minor union, in which the village authorities would be required to provide only for the rudimentary needs of sanitary conservancy. In both classes of institutions, the Union Funds would mainly consist of the House-tax already

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 204—208.

authorized by the Local Funds Act IV of 1871, but the collection of which has been in abeyance since 1873. It is also suggested that certain supplementary sources of revenue should be provided. This may be considered hereafter when unions are established. There can be no objection meanwhile (as soon as the scheme is in working order) to the assessment of the House-tax by the Union Panchâyat and to the keeping of the simple accounts suggested.

Part II, Chapter 1, Section 160.
Part II, Chapter 3, Section 207.

9. *Taluk Committees.*—The Committee have assigned good reasons for the preference they express for Taluk Committees over independent Circle Boards within the same district. The suggestions made are that taluks should not be necessarily coterminous with ordinary revenue taluks but should be defined to be such local area as Government may declare to be a taluk; and that the members should be at least twelve in number (exclusive of the President and Vice-President), to be either nominated by Government, or, in suitable localities, to be elected to the extent of two-thirds of the members by the rate-payers. The Government see nothing to object to in these proposals or in the suggestions put forward as regards the powers to be exercised by the Taluk Committee and its relation to the District Board. The extension of the elective system to Taluk Committees is recommended only as regards a few of the more advanced taluks, where the local officers are of opinion that it is likely to succeed, and the selection will accordingly be left to the Board of Revenue in consultation with Collectors. Inquiries on this head should be set on foot at once.

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 209—216.

Section 214.

Sections 212 and 213.

Section 215.

10. With a view to the regulation of elections to the Taluk Committee, the Committee have prepared a carefully drawn set of rules, which has the general approval of Government pending further legislation, with reference to which these or similar rules will be prescribed.

Section 215.

11. *District Boards.*—The ultimate composition of the District Board would be briefly as follows:—Three-fourths of its members would be delegated by the Taluk Committees at the rate of two from each such Committee, while the remaining one-fourth would be nominated by Government. The minimum number of members would be twenty-four, exclusive of the President, and in the exercise of its functions the Board would possess complete control over the Taluk Committees and would have definite funds at its disposal.

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 217—220.

12. The most important change proposed by the Committee as affecting District Boards is the suggested transfer of the control of Local Boards from the Board of Revenue to Government. This transfer, for which cogent reasons are assigned, and which is approved by the Board of Revenue, would render it advisable that the powers of sanction of estimates, allotments, and transfers now enjoyed by the Board of Revenue should in future be conferred on the Local Boards themselves. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that the Committee and the Board of Revenue are fully justified in making these recommendations, but the details of the change must be eventually worked out when the new District Boards are formed on the revised basis.

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 230 and 231.

13. The suggestions put forward as regards the *employés* of Taluk and District Boards and the agency by which the orders of those bodies should be carried out are generally approved.

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 221.
Part II, Chapter 3, Section 222.

14. In regard to the collection of taxes, the Government agree with the Committee in thinking that the aid at present rendered by public officials to local

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 223 and 224.

bodies cannot, at any rate for the present, be dispensed with. Nor will it be all at once possible for District Boards to execute their decisions without the aid of the Revenue establishments.

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 225.

15. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council had hoped, when reviewing the preliminary report that the Committee would have seen its way to the affirmation of the principle that in the more advanced rural districts, as well as in the larger towns, the Chairman should usually be a non-official. His Excellency finds, however, that, after the full discussion and consideration which have since taken place, the Committee are unanimous in recommending that the Collector should, at first at least, be ex-officio President of the District Board as well as of the Taluk Committees in his district, and is willing to believe that the changes recommended by the Committee are for the time sufficient, so far as the country generally is concerned. The Collector-President would himself carry out the resolutions of the District Board, while the Taluk Committees' decisions would be enforced by the Vice-Presidents of those bodies. In regard to these latter officers the general recommendation of the Committee is that the Revenue Officer of the Division should occupy the position of Vice-President of Taluk Committees, but several of its members dissent from this proposal, and with reference probably to these views the Committee would empower Government either to appoint as Vice-President any person other than the Divisional Officer, provided suitable non-official gentlemen can be found, or to permit the Committees to elect their own Vice-Presidents. While regretting, therefore, that the Committee have not been able to give fuller effect to his suggestions, His Excellency in Council feels bound to accept the proposals summarized above. He trusts at the same time that Collectors will not unfrequently be able to select non-official gentlemen of repute, who will be willing and able to conduct the duties of Vice-Presidents of Taluk Committees with equal zeal and ability.

G.O., 20th October 1882, No. 1531, Financial, paragraph 7.

Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 226 and 227.

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 222.

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 227.

Vide page 116 of Volume of the report.

16. The proposal to appoint a Secretary to the District Board is approved, as is also the suggestion that, in the absence of the President, a Chairman should be elected *pro hâc vice* by the members present.

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 229.

17. The remaining paragraphs * of the report relate to certain further changes which, in the opinion of the Committee, are required in the existing law and practice and which are noted in the margin.† With reference to these the Government have only to express their general concurrence in the Committee's views, but in regard to the disposal of the Surplus Pound Fund Receipts, the remarks of the Board of Revenue will be awaited.

* Part II, Chapter 3, Sections 232—246.

† The Local Fund Rules should be so modified as to give greatly increased independence and powers of sanction to the local bodies.
The control and management of Government Primary and Middle Schools should be made over to the Local Boards, and the relation of the Educational Department to the Local Boards should be better defined.
The relation of the Medical Department to the Local Boards should be better defined and placed on a more satisfactory basis.
The control of Pound Funds and the whole of the surplus receipts should be transferred to the Local Boards.
The minimum proportion of the land-cess devoted to the Road Fund should be reduced from two-thirds to one-half to enable the General Fund to bear the charge now falling on it.
Paragraph 4 (9) *supra*.

18. It cannot of course be decided at present whether any assignments for roads can in future be made from Provincial Funds as suggested by the Committee. The question is one which must be dealt with hereafter, but the Committee are mistaken

Part II, Chapter 3, Section 247.

in supposing that the Provincial Exchequer is in any way affected by the expenditure or non-expenditure of Imperial Funds on Railways.

19. The report deals in conclusion with the alterations in the Act, which will be necessary to enable due control to be exercised in the altered circumstances of the rural districts. The proposals made would appear to be well considered, and calculated to secure the object in view.

20. It will be necessary, now that the Government have accepted generally the proposals contained in the report read above, that a Sub-Committee should be formed for the preparation of revised Bills embodying the alterations which will be required in (Madras) Acts III and IV of 1871. His Excellency in Council resolves, therefore, to appoint to this duty the gentlemen named in the margin, with power to add to their number, and hopes that, as they are already thoroughly acquainted with the subject, they will find it a comparatively easy task to complete the drafts required at an early date.

Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., President.
Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S., Secretary.
Mr. E. S. Laffan, C.S.
Mr. H. H. Shephard, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Ramana Puntulu Gáru.

21. In conclusion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in tendering the thanks of Government to each Member of the Committee now dissolved, and especially to the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Benson, for the great pains taken by them in dealing with this important and interesting subject. The valuable opinions which have thus been elicited will undoubtedly prove of the utmost value in the future conduct of Local Self-Government in this Presidency.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Secretary, Local Self-Government Committee.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ all Collectors.
„ all Presidents of Municipalities.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Legislative Department.
„ Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, C.I.E.
„ R. S. Benson, Esq., C.S.
„ E. S. Laffan, Esq., C.S.
„ H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
„ M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Ramana Puntulu Gáru.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 30th April 1883, No. 864-A, Financial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, in continuation of letter hence, No. 1532, dated 20th October 1882.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Wright and others.

Fin E of 26. 9. 82

Re 2594 Ways 15th Sept 83

Communicated to
Officers of the P.W. Deptt.
for information.

C.S.
14/5

S.A.W.
Sent back
Wks 8.9.83.
Returned
may be R.A. 10.9.

Supdg. Engrs.
Conv. Archtt & Govt.
Exr. P.W.A.

Govt 15/5 Rect 12/9
Ors 20.5

P.W.C. No. 4025

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

S.C.

Issued

Recd. 12/5/83 Encl. 2
Recd. 14/5.

G.O., &c., 30th April 1883,
Nos. 864, 864-A.

Regt. Sent for
C.S. 12.9.83

APRIL.

Re 25-94 Ways 15-9-83

Local Self-Government.

Passing orders on report containing detailed recommendations on the subject of — submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the general question, and thanking each Member of the Committee, and especially the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Benson, for the great pains taken by them in dealing with the subject.

1 Copy sent to Govt.

With order

Entd in Dept. Register

No. 2596

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
V CIRCLE, MADRAS,
Chepâk, 2nd September 1886.

From

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
V CIRCLE,

To

THE Chief Engineer
P.W. Department.

SIR,

Enclosures 1
1 Survey Tracing

With reference to G.O. No. 1008
dated 17th April 1886. I have the
honor to enclose a tracing of the
Survey of the Town of Chittoor
showing the tanks, rice cultiva
=tion, with information of full
Tank Level of the Tanks, the levels
of the rice fields at various points
and of the beds of the Surplus chan
=nels throughout their length.

2. The Executive Engineer
Reports as under on Clauses d & e
para 7 of the Sanitary Commissioner's
Report

ROUGH SKETCH PLAN OF CHITTOOR

SCALE 4" = 1 MILE.

1 MILE OR FORE 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

N

W E

S

TO CUDAPAH

R I V E R

11.45

15.00

17.20

18.08

25.41

35.11

KATTAMANCHI TANK

45.17

TO POINEY

SANTHAPETT

C H I T T O O R

R I V E R

48.05

47.13

51.24

61.52

43.77

57.56

57.17

61.61

70.27

KHAJIKHANDRIGA

JEDAYANERI OR GROVES TANK

SARAKAYA KUNTA

GUNGENERY TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL

JANAKARA PALLE

R.C.CHURCH

R.C.CHURCH

POLICE LINES

CEMETERY

GREAMSPETT

COLLECTOR'S BERIDGE

TO PALMANAIR

IRUVARAM PEDDA KONDA

UNDER 200 FT.

HILL

TO GOODIATTUM

SUPPLY CHANNEL TO GROVES TANK

KADAPA KUNTA

KUNTA

KUNTA

TO VELLORE

60.53

DIST. COURT

51.98

F.T.L. 51.98

47.14

49.65

57.92

OLD SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

49.18

61.32

54.12

54.58

56.02

JUDGE'S BUNGALOW

POLICE SUB BUNGALOW

MALAPALLE

BRACKET COURT

59.05

DOCTERS BUNGALOW

50.78

COLLECTORS BUNGALOW

Mr MARJORIBANKS BUNGALOW

G8.03

Mr VIVIANS BUNGALOW

CHURCH

P.A. MISSION

53.03

Mr HARMANS BUNGALOW

72.34

76.54

84.82

98.54

AYAVARI TANK.

F.T.L. 100.02

HILL

HILL

MUNDRI GUNTA HILL

GUNGANERI TANK

F.T.L. 100.00

98.50

KONGAREDDI PALLE

DATUM 100 FEET BELOW WEIR CREST OF GUNGANARY TANK

PROPOSED TO BE CONVERTED INTO TOPES

VELLORE 9TH JUNE 1886.

R Davidson

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
NORTH ARCOT DIVISION

Report No 424 of 6 March 1886.

The Tanks which immediately affect the town of Chittoor are four in number - viz

Jadayaneri Tank
Gunganeri Tank
Ayaneri Tank
Kattamanchi Tank

"The first of these though getting its supply from the Chittoor river is provided with no waste weir, the cultivation under it is small, the Chief part being irrigated by the Channels below the Tank"

"The Ganganeri Tank also gets a supply from the Chittoor river, it is provided with a Surplus weir and irrigates 98 acres, the F. S. L. is 100.00 and the Surplus channel discharges into the Kattamanchi Tank, the F. S. L of which is 54.98, the level of the paddy fields varies from 85.18 to 54.00, the water from these fields drains into the Kattamanchi Tank."

"Ayaneri Tank - F. S. L is 100.2 and Surplus discharges direct into the River, the bed of Surplus at head is 97.40 and it has a Rapid fall to the river, the bed of which at the point the Surplus enters is 11.45, the paddy fields under the Tank it will be seen from the levels given have a free drainage."

"The Kattamanchi Tank is the terminal Tank of the group, its F. S. L is 51.98, the Surplus discharges direct into the river, and is not obstructed, the paddy fields under this Tank lie between it and the River and consequently also drain into the River".

"Levels have also been taken in the town itself and these show that unless artificially obstructed the town drainage would pass freely to the river"

"With regard to the point referred

"referred to in the G.O. shows no
"hesitation in saying that the
"outflow from wet cultivation
"drains freely into the River."

"With regard to point 2 the
"facts are these, the Kattamanchi
"Tank was originally provided
"with a Caliyulah and in 1876-77
"this was altered into a weir; the
"Caliyulah stones were 3 feet in
"height, and consequently when
"these were done away with, the
"new weir crest was placed 18
"inches higher than the sill of
"old Caliyulah or in other words,
"the F. T. L was permanently fixed
"at 18 inches higher than the old F. T. L,
"but it must be borne in mind
"that with Caliyulah stones 3 feet
"high, the ryots could always raise
"the water level to 2 or 2½ feet
"above the Caliyulah sill by
"blocking up the openings, while
"with a flush weir they are unable
"unable to do this."

"The level of the Weir crest
"is 51.98 while the level of paddy
"fields under Gangaveri Tank
"varies from 85.00 to 54.00, the
"alteration of the old Caliyulah
"into a weir has not therefore
"in any way affected the drain-
-age

"drainage from these fields."

"It will be seen from the
"Plan submitted that the
"houses of most of the District
"Officers are situated among
"paddy fields and though fever
"has always been more or less
"prevalent among the Natives
"of Chittoor, the Station has
"till quite lately been quite free
"of any thing of the kind".

"I would strongly recommend
"that paddy cultivation in the
"places marked with cross
"shading be prohibited and only
"garden or tope cultivation al-
-lowed. The extent of paddy
"cultivation to be prohibited
"is 340 acres."

3. It seems from the above report that whilst the outflow from the wet cultivation shown on the tracing drains freely into the Chittoor River, yet the raising of the weir crest of the Kattamanchi Tank in 1876-77 by 18 inches seriously prejudiced the houses of those residing just above the Tank, as also more or less the whole neighbourhood; the paddy fields are said to have been

been heavily manured with night soil during the last six years. but this town is also surrounded by low hills with a great many loose isolated granite rocks scattered over them. The sub soil of the whole District where not alluvial as in the valleys appeared to me to be composed of disintegrated granite which of itself without any addition of night soil used in rice cultivation close to the houses & houses built on sites close to the level of the rice land is sufficient to account for the alleged great unhealthiness of the place

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt

W. H. Hinton Lt. R.E.

Supt Engr 5th Circle

Revenue
G.O. 693. 10-8-86
B.No 15799 W 22-6-86
" 10085 W 17-4-86
" 22214 W. 6-9-86.
B.No 2323 W dy 14 Sept 86

Recorded with
Recorded with
reference to G. O
reference to G.O.
No. 2221 W of 6th
No: 2221. W. 6th
Septr 1886 (Revenue No
Sept: 86 (Revenue
693 of 10th August 1886.)
No: 693 10 Aug. 86.)

Sent
6/9/86

Jou
8/9/86.

Rev: Dept
Revenue Dept
F. E. I Circle

14/9

Dy. 32/9.
O. 6-9-86

Dr
5/9
R. 10-9-86

Dw
Lr

Sd

Sc
1
9

From

(6) P.W.C. No 6841

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

V CIRCLE,

To

THE Chief Engineer
P.W. Deptt

Dated 2nd } September 1886
Recd. 3rd }

ENCLOSURES. 1 (+ Tracing)

B. No 2323 W dy 14-9-86.

No. 2596.

Sanitation.

Reports on
the causes of malarious
condition of Chittoor

Sent with B/R

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

G. O. Revenue Department, dated 10th August 1886 No. 693 approving the proposals of the Collector regarding wet cultivation in the town of Chittoor on the understanding that the cost will not be greater than that stated; and transferring the papers to the Financial Department for consideration of the question of placing the sanitation of the town on a more satisfactory footing by the introduction of Municipal institutions.

Order thereon, dated 24th September 1886 No. 945 M (Misc.)

The Collector of North Arcot will be requested to report whether the Town of Chittoor may not now be constituted a Municipality. The late Local Self Government Committee, it is noted, considered that Chittoor and 15 other Towns having a population of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants might be

found well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of municipal existence and the Government in para 4 of their order dated 20th April 1883 No. 864 F.D. observed that the question would be considered on the receipt of reports from the Collectors of the Districts concerned; no such report appears, however, to have been received from the Collector of North Arcot. The Government trust that the prevention of rice cultivation and the institution of municipal regulations will make the Town as healthy as it was some years ago.

(True Extract)

Lisbon Lefroy

Under Secretary.

To

The Collector of North Arcot with enclosures.

" Revenue Department.

" P.W. Department.

" Sanitary Commissioner.

P.W. No. 756

B. No. 2555 Way 30 Sept/86

B

Govt. of {188 } Madras.

To

The Public Works Departt.

Cond. to the
by E. V Circle for in-
formation in
Continuation of
G. O. No. 2323 W
of 14-9-86.
B 14/9/86.

Rec'd: 28.9.86

Proceedings, dated 11th September 1886
No. 945/misl.

Subject.

B. No. 2555 Way 30-9-86.

Referring to the
Collector of North Arcot
with remarks, the proposal
to constitute the Town
of Chittoor into a Munic
-ipality.

2323-W 14-9-86.
2594-W 15-9-86.
1579-W 22-6-86.
2221-W 6-9-86.

Lee
29/9/86

S. E. V Circle Lr dt 30/9/86
S. E. V. C.

Sdd/10 Srr 11/10. Sd 11/10

Sd/ BR

14th October 1886, No. 1054 M., Financial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., dated 24th September 1886, Mis. No. 945 M., Financial.

Abstract.—Requesting the Collector of North Arcot to report whether the District Municipalities Act may not now be introduced into the Chittoor town.

Read—also the following papers:—

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Fort St. George, 20th September 1886, No. 235.

With reference to G.O., No. 361 L.F., Financial, of 26th March 1886, I have the honor to submit, for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a letter from the District Surgeon of North Arcot, in which he reports that, although fever is still very prevalent in Chittoor, wet cultivation in compounds and in the town and heavy manuring with night-soil and decayed leaves are carried on as before.

2. In my report as Sanitary Commissioner on the unhealthy state of Chittoor it was remarked, with reference to wet cultivation in the town, that "there is evidently imperfect drainage, and, as Dr. Lancaster points out, the use of green leaves of trees and of night-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 insanitary conditions and carry out the urgently needed improvements.

No. 1639-C.

Transferred to the Financial (M.) Department for disposal.

(By Order.)

Fort St. George,
2nd *October* 1886.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Under Secretary to Government.

G.O., dated 24th September 1886, No. 5651, Revenue.

Abstract.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue in their remarks against the proposed transfer of the headquarters of the Collectorate of North Arcot to Ranipet for a period of six months, and transferring the papers to the Financial Department in continuation of G.O., dated 10th August 1886, No. 693.

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 parcherries. 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 scavengering 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 Græmespett and Kangireddipalli, not to mention Santapett and Kattamanchi, were left out. Græmespett 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

nine thousand. The income of the union is about Rs. 2,500. This is all available for sanitary purposes. When all the claims of the various departments had been satisfied, there would not, under municipal rule, be very much more than this to spend on sanitation.

7. This letter is already much longer than it should be if multitudinous occupations allowed me time to compress it, and of myself I do not claim that *Felix qui potuit*, &c, can be said. But as I know that some supposed facts and causes 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 Palmanér and Gudiyátam cannot be correct, for Palmanér and Gudiyátam are perfectly healthy; at the first, there is no municipality; at the second, the municipality has hardly begun operations.

8. That the Ganganeri F.T.L. is higher than before the famine I am quite sure from careful inquiries. That Iyavari F.T.L. is higher I know. That Kattumanchi * F.T.L. is higher I venture to think, partly on the very grounds advanced by the Executive Engineer for the contrary opinion, partly because while the bed *must* be higher the ayacut has not diminished, and partly because there are buildings still standing and there are traces of old gardens, &c., on ground now yearly submerged. Chittoor, like Cuddapah, Cumbum 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 calingula 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 to repeat that, in my opinion, if Chittoor ever again becomes fit for human habitation, the recovery will *not* be due to any improvement in the cleanliness of the town.

* This tank is *below* the town and station; it catches the drainage of the slopes.

Order—dated 14th October 1886, No. 1054 M., Financial.

The Government are disposed, on careful consideration, to accept the opinion of the Collector that the constitution of a municipality at Chittoor is unnecessary and undesirable. The effect of the remedial measures now being taken and the working of the union recently established will be awaited. All objectionable manuring within limits to be fixed by the Collector should be strictly prohibited.

2. The Government desire to have a special report after the close of the official year as to the measures adopted by the Union Committee.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Chief Secretary.*

To the Collector of North Arcot.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, with enclosure returned.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. J. Moses.

P.W.C. No 8450

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 29-10-86 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.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. NARASINGA RAO, Chairman, Chittoor Union, to the Assistant Collector, North Arcot, dated 6th May 1887, No. 3.

With reference to your docket, No. 37,* dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit the special report therein called for.

* G.O., No. 1054 M., dated 14th October 1886, which accompanied the docket, is herewith returned.

1. As regards the effect of the union system, which actually came to force in the beginning of June 1886 in the town of Chittoor and its suburbs, I beg to inform that the health of the town is improving, though not very satisfactorily.

2. In 1885-86 there were, with reference to the account of fever cases in the civil dispensary, 4,042 cases ; for the first half of 1886-87, 2,090 cases, and for the second half, 2,482 cases ; the above numbers include also fever cases other than Chittoor town treated in the dispensary.

3. Before the union system was introduced, there were a sanitary inspector and ten sweepers. After the formation of the union, the union committee increased the establishment by six additional sweepers, four scavengers and a pygust.

There were six carts for removing the sweepings of the town before the union. Two more carts were engaged by the union for removing the sewage silts, &c., and one cart for removing the night-soil.

4. Before the union, private scavengers used to deposit the night-soil in fields near the river by the side of the town. The union has prohibited this bad practice, and the night-soil is now placed by the private scavengers in the cart employed for the purpose, and it is removed to a reasonable distance from the town.

5. There were 75 dust-bins before the union, and they were increased to 140 during the last year by the union. The drains that existed before the union were repaired and kept clean. New drains and tunnels at places quite necessarily required were constructed during the year at a small cost.

6. There are three latrines constructed some time in the year 1883-84 when cholera broke out very severely in the town, and the union has got possession of the same, and one scavenger is employed to clean them every day, and they are kept clean. More have to be constructed. A few places were selected for the purpose, but as the owners have not agreed to part with them for reasonable price, measures will be taken during the current year to acquire the places under the Land Acquisition Act.

7. There are 247 cesspools in the town, of which 70 lying outside the houses are being cleaned, but the others that lie within the houses are not in a position of being cleaned, and so the dirty water accumulating therein is occasionally removed.

8. There are 227 pits in the town : none of them are accessible to scavengers. The owners thereof are being persuaded to have a possible number of them filled up, and introduce private scavengering in their places.

9. After the formation of the union, a great deal has been done towards the improvement of the sanitation of the town, and it is now kept more clean than it was before, and the drinking-water has been carefully guarded.

II. 10. As regards the effect of the stoppage of the rice cultivation on 72 acres of nunja land, I beg to submit that punja crops alone are now being raised on them at present; but the effect caused by the same is not such as can be perceived in so short a time.

11. As regards the drainage of Chittoor, there are two main channels, which may also be called drains, whereby water is irrigated to a considerable quantity of land, with which dirty water of certain houses passes. As regards other houses, they have either pits outside houses or pits in the back-yards where the dirty water is made to run, or the owners of houses allow the dirty water to sink in the back-yards. Unless some professional gentleman takes a level of Chittoor town, and until and unless the union has money to the extent of Rs. 25,000 (rough), a complete system of drainage cannot be designed.

12. I regret for the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to my having been sick for the last four or five days.

From M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. NARASINGA RAO, Chairman, Chittoor Union, to the Acting Collector of North Arcot, dated Chittoor, 22nd June 1887, No. 9.

With reference to your docket, No. 545, dated 20th instant, I have the honor to submit the information therein called for:—

(*a*) Statement of expenditure in Chittoor on sanitation and conservancy from union funds during 1886-87, and of expenditure for the same from local funds during 1881—86:—

Year.	Amount expended in the year.	Amount of expenditure in 1886-87.	Increase.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1881-82	1,855 9 5	2,246 6 3	390 12 10
1882-83	1,982 10 8		263 11 7
1883-84	1,859 12 3		386 10 0
1884-85	1,322 13 1		923 9 2
1885-86	1,224 0 3		1,022 6 0

(*b*) The number of fever cases in the report includes also the fever cases outside of Chittoor town treated in the dispensary:—

Fever cases in—	
1885-86	4,042
1886-87	4,161

(*c*) Six new drains and tunnels have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 26-1-11, excluding the value of slabstones used for them, which were not bought, having been available at the dispensary compound.

The three latrines are scattered over the town, and a scavenger is employed to clean all the three twice a day.

(*d*) There is no provision in the Act to bring the cesspools and pits under control.

(*e*) The drains mentioned in II have outfall. The drains do not supply drinking water in wet weather.

(*f*) The union is trying its best to introduce private scavengering.

No. 68.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1054 M., Financial, dated 14th October 1886.

2. The expenditure from union funds during 1886-87, amounting to Rs. 2,246-6-3, on the conservancy of Chittoor, contrasts favorably with that devoted by the late local fund board to the same object during the period 1881—86 as is noted below,

the conservancy establishment having been reinforced by three carts, six sweepers, four scavengers, and a pygust:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Increase.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1881-82	1,855 9 5	390 12 10
1882-83	1,982 10 8	263 11 7
1883-84	1,859 12 3	386 10 0
1884-85	1,322 13 1	923 9 2
1885-86	1,224 0 3	1,022 6 0

3. It is further observed that the old drains were repaired and cleansed, while a substantial addition was made to the number of existing dust-bins. A stop was also put to the obnoxious practice of depositing night-soil in fields near the town.

4. As the existing number of latrines—three—is utterly inadequate to the wants of the population, the chairman has been instructed to take immediate steps, in communication with the Assistant Collector, for selecting and acquiring sites for seven latrines in addition to the existing number.

5. A striking feature of the best native quarter of Chittoor, namely, that inhabited by the Komati and Brahmin sections of the community, is the large number of cesspools and cesspits over which the union has no control for the reasons indicated in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the chairman's first report. In many of the premises inspected by the undersigned, the court yard was found to contain a well—not, however, used for drinking purposes—and a cesspit in close proximity to each other, with a large cesspool for the reception of dirty water either put inside or just outside of the yard wall. The cesspit is apparently never cleansed, and the effluvia was sickening in places, while the cesspool is emptied once in two or three years. Such insanitary conditions, at first sight, amply accounted for the insalubrity of Chittoor, but further inquiry revealed the curious fact that, although this quarter had suffered slightly at the beginning of the Chittoor fever scare, it has enjoyed remarkable immunity during the past year from malarious fevers, which are almost entirely confined to the suburb of Graemspettah, which to all appearances is high-lying, well drained, and well supplied with drinking-water. The latter has not been subjected to analysis so far as is known, but no reason exists for suspecting it to be tainted.

6. The cause of the insalubrity of Graemspettah must, therefore, be ascribed either to its close proximity to one of the rocky hills which form a prominent feature of the Chittoor landscape—but, if so, why should rock fever break out now only?—or to a wave of malaria which is passing over Chittoor, and which the undersigned believes is now passing off. The district has always been malarious to a certain extent, and such waves of malaria, however difficult of explanation from a scientific point of view, are not unfrequently experienced. The other day at Chendragiri, which is a remarkably healthily-situated town and which is entirely free from fever now, the undersigned found that, during the last cold weather, fever of a remarkably virulent type had carried off no less than 350 of the small population. Such waves are also well known in the hill tracts of Ganjam, where one year fever of a comparatively innocuous type will be met with, while the next will be characterized by a deadly outburst that makes little distinction between the indigenous Khond and the emigrant from the plains below.

7. It is true, as alleged by the chairman, that the Local Boards Act contains no provision enabling him to deal with the cesspits. Section 221, however, of the District Municipalities Act provides for the case, and the chairman has accordingly been informed that, unless he can induce the inhabitants of the cesspit quarter to adopt the private scavengering system, the undersigned will have no choice but to re-address Government upon the question of constituting Chittoor a municipality.

8. In the chairman's earlier report, the number of fever cases during the year under consideration is erroneously given as 4,572, or 530 more than occurred in 1885-86. The revised and corrected number is 4,161, which exceeds the figures for the previous year by 119. The figures for both years include fever cases outside Chittoor town which received treatment at the dispensary.

9. The result of undersigned's inspection of the town and suburbs of Chittoor, which extended over four days and was of a most searching character, is that conservancy is carried out with unusual efficiency, the streets and drains are remarkably well cleansed, and evil odours are only noticeable in close proximity to the aforesaid cesspits.

10. The submission of this report has been delayed pending receipt of explanations called for from the chairman of the Chittoor Union on certain points which were enigmatic in his earlier letter.

PALMANER,
11*th July* 1887.

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Ag. Collector.

ORDER—dated 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The result of the measures adopted to close the numerous and objectionable cesspools and pits in the town should be reported in due course. The attention of the President, District Board, is drawn to the provisions of section 101, Act V of 1884.

3. The Government are glad to find that the Union committee are showing activity. Mr. MacCartie's assurance in paragraph 9 of his endorsement is very satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, North Arcot.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

8/-C

288/W 2-11-86
2555W 30-9-86
2323W 14-9-86
2594W 15-9-86
1579W-22-1-87
No 2190 way 17th August/87
1008W-17-4-86
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Mary
10.5.87

PWC No 6199

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Issued

Recd. 9.8.87 Encl.

G.O., 26th July 1887, No. 1445 L.

No 2190 way 17th August/87

JULY.

Union Committee.

Recording, with remarks, report of the — at Chittoor, North Arcot District, on the working of the union system in that town.

L&E T Circle
L.S. I Circle
copies to 88
17/8/87

Cuddapah-10-8-87