

# FOR REFERENCE ONLY

## NOTE ON THE ADONI MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917.)

|                                                                 |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Area .. .. .                                                    | 3.25 sq. miles.        |
| Population (Census of 1911).                                    | 31,645                 |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. .. .                    | 6,975                  |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16..                                    | RS. 1,02,092 A. 0 P. 0 |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16 .. .. .                           | 85,728 0 0             |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16 .. .. . | 1 9 10                 |
| General average for 1915-16 .. .. .                             | 1 10 11                |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. .. .                   | 25,223 0 0             |
| Debt per head of population.                                    | 0 12 9                 |

| Tax.                         | Maximum rate.                                                                  | Rate now levied.                  | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                              |                                                                                |                                   | RS.                          | RS.                     |
| Tax on carts .. .. .         | Schedule A .. .. .                                                             | Maximum .. .. .                   | 4,500                        | ..                      |
| " on buildings .. .. .       | Eight and-a-half per cent of the annual value.                                 | Do. .. .. .                       | 18,920                       | 2,224                   |
| " on lands .. .. .           | Eight and-a-half per cent of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards. | Do. .. .. .                       | 500                          | ..                      |
| Water and drainage tax ..    | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                            | Six per cent of the annual value. | 13,350                       | 2,225                   |
| Tax on vehicles and animals. | Schedule B .. .. .                                                             | Maximum .. .. .                   | 1,530                        | ..                      |
| " on carts .. .. .           | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year ..                                                | Do. .. .. .                       | 1,700                        | ..                      |
| Tolls .. .. .                | Schedule D .. .. .                                                             | Do. .. .. .                       | 8,250                        | ..                      |



I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 904, Public, 25th July 1867.

G.O. 1547 M., 23rd August 1912.

\* G.O. 127 M., 26th May 1885.

G.O. 1135 M., 17th October 1888.

G.O. 1985 M., 20th December 1890.

G.O. 9 M., 8th January 1895.

G.O. 2260 M., 15th October 1897.

G.O. 364 M., 9th March 1915.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. 1135 M., 23rd June 1906.

G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March 1885.

G.O. 1061 M., 10th September 1897.

G.O. 1087 M., 14th June 1906.

G.O. 1848 M., 16th November 1910.

G.O. 1890 M., 3rd October 1913.

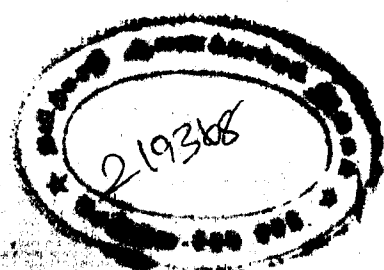
G.O. 501 M., 14th March 1916.

Adōni was constituted a municipality on 1st August 1867. The municipal limits were extended with effect from 1st April 1913.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced \* into this municipality only in 1898. The maximum number of councillors is 16, of whom 8 are appointed by election and the remaining 8 nominated by Government. The town is divided into five wards for purposes of election. The question of redistributing the wards and reallocating the elective seats with reference to the principles enunciated in G.O. No. 1040 M., dated 12th July 1915, is under consideration.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885.

4. The appointment of a Secretary was sanctioned by Government in 1897. The salary was then fixed at Rs. 100—5—125 but in 1906 it was raised to Rupees 100—10—150. The Council's request in 1910 that it should be raised further to Rs. 150—10—200 was disallowed, but the permanent incumbent of the post was allowed, as a special case, to rise to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10. In 1913, the Council requested sanction for the grant to the Secretary of the maximum pay of Rs. 200 in advance of the due date, but the Government declined to grant the request. The post of Secretary was abolished from 1st June 1916 and has been replaced by that of a manager on Rs. 80—4—100 per mensem.



## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. 697 M., 25th May 1893.

G.Os. 1629 M., 27th November 1893, 854 M.,  
4th July 1894 and 954 M., 24th July 1894.

Page 7 of G.O. 1251 M., 27th July 1896.

Page 2 of G.O. 118 M., 4th February 1902.

Page 4 ibid.

\* G.O. 1248 M., 15th October 1902.  
G.O. 567 M., 26th March 1906.

G.O. 1481 M., 9th August 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. 219 M., 8th February 1910.  
Paragraph 9 of G.O. 1048 M., 13th July 1910.

5. In 1893 the Government sanctioned a scheme for the water-supply of the town, the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 1,62,000, and the annual working charges at Rs. 2,250. The scheme was designed to yield a supply sufficient for 23,000 people at ten gallons per head per diem. The source of supply was the Nallacheruvu tank. The project consisted in increasing the storage capacity of the tank and leading the water by a syphon laid through the bund to be filtered and collected in a reservoir and then distributed by pipes. The Government made a free grant of half the initial cost of the scheme and advanced Rs. 66,000 as a loan on the usual terms. The work was commenced in 1893 and completed in 1895 at a cost of Rupees 1,57,320.

6. The supply having, however, been found to fall short of requirements, especially during the hot weather, recourse was had, year after year, to the excavation of wells in the tank-bed and the baling of water therefrom by means of picottahs into the town main. In 1901 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) suggested the construction in the bed of the tank of an infiltration trench costing Rs. 16,100 so that the water might be pumped therefrom into a cistern at the head of the existing syphon. The plans and estimates for this work were approved in G.O. No. 118 M., dated 4th February 1902, but the execution of the work was postponed for want of funds.\* Meanwhile the Government sanctioned the purchase by the Council of a pumping engine for baling water from the wells in the tank during the hot season, as baling by picottahs was found to be very expensive.

7. The Sanitary Engineer investigated the feasibility of augmenting the existing water-supply by increasing the catchment area of the Nallacheruvu tank. Plans and estimates to the amount of Rs. 25,900 were approved and received technical sanction in G.O. No. 480 W., dated 23rd March 1916. This was administratively approved in G.O. No. 680 M., dated 6th April 1916, and the Government sanctioned a half grant of Rs. 12,950 from Provincial funds to be met by a permanent diversion of grants to that amount from the unspent sanitary grants. The Council is to provide the balance from the water and drainage tax fund.

The work is under execution.

Addendum—2

## III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 660 M., 1st May 1891.

G.O. 1001 M., 28th June 1911.

8. No comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the town has yet been prepared, although the necessity for such a scheme was recognised so early as 1891. The preliminary investigation of a drainage scheme has, however, now been sanctioned, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 required for the purpose has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. The scheme has been investigated and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 3,27,700 have been submitted to the Sanitary Board.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

G.Os. 1027, Educational, 31st August 1914,  
and 221, Educational, 25th February 1915.

G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.  
G.O. 721, Educational, 30th June 1916.

G.O. 1090 M., 5th July 1908.

Page 27 of G.O. 403 M., 10th March 1910.

9. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1916 one incomplete secondary school and nine elementary schools, of which six were opened in 1912-13 with the aid of Provincial grants. In G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, the Council was given a grant of Rs. 2,235 for the opening of six elementary schools. In 1913-14, the Council received grants aggregating to Rupees 32,421, of which Rs. 27,500 were for the construction of buildings for elementary schools. Grants amounting to Rs. 4,032 (Rs. 3,552 for the maintenance of elementary schools and Rs. 480 for improving the scale of salaries of the general staff employed in the secondary school) were paid in 1914-15. Since 1915-16 the council is receiving a recurring grant of Rs. 4,128 (Rs. 3,648 for elementary schools and Rs. 480 for the secondary schools).

10. The incomplete secondary school was teaching only up to the third form, and this was allowed to continue for a period of two years up to 31st December 1910 on the understanding that if at the end of this period it was found that the school was not self-supporting, the question of reducing it to the grade of a complete elementary school would be considered. The Council in the meanwhile proposed the conversion of the school into a complete secondary school, but was told that the Government were not prepared to approve the proposal, as the Director recommended that the consideration of the question might be deferred till 1911. The permanent retention of the school on its existing basis was sanctioned in G.O. No. 774 M., dated 18th May 1911. The Council again opened the question of raising the status of this school but in G.O. No. 2584 M., dated 19th December 1913, the Government declined to reconsider it and informed the Council that it might renew the application if it could raise subscriptions sufficient to yield an annual income of Rs. 2,000.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. 1135 M., 23rd June 1906.

G.O. 1186, Financial, 14th June 1880.

G.Os. 881 M., 9th May 1906, and 1395 M., 6th August 1906.

G.O. 881 M., 9th May 1906.

G.O. 1351, Public, 5th November 1912.

G.O. 2216 M., 21st November 1912.

G.O. 28, Public, 8th January 1915.

11. A hospital is maintained by the Council for which a building was constructed in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 10,900. A new building constructed in 1905 out of public subscriptions at a cost of Rupees 10,000 was handed over to the Municipal Council by the Victoria Hospital committee for use as a hospital for women. As however the building was incomplete for want of funds, it could not be used as a hospital. The Government gave a grant of Rs. 1,079 in 1912-13 for the equipment of this hospital. In 1913-14 the Council applied for a grant of Rupees 22,886 for completing the hospital building. The Government noted the application for consideration but no grant was actually made. In G.O. No. 1210 L., dated 25th July 1913, they gave a grant of Rs. 9,158 for the construction of quarters for the female apothecary and of a contagious diseases shed. In 1914-15 the Council received a grant of Rs. 980 for preliminary equipment for this dispensary.

## VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. 669 M., 31st March 1904.

Page 1 of notes with G.O. 1016 M., 27th June 1908.

G.O. 982 M., 22nd June 1908.  
" 464 M., 26th March 1909.  
" 781 M., 14th May 1910.

G.O. 749 M., 9th May 1910.

G.Os. 698 M., 4th May 1911, and 833 M.,  
26th May 1911.  
G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912.

G.O. 1520 M., 6th August 1913.

G.O. 850 M., 7th June 1915.

12. In 1904, the Government approved the proposal of the Municipal Council to acquire 25 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 2,315 for the extension of house-sites in the town, which was considered to be overcrowded; but owing to the outbreak of plague and consequent financial difficulties no immediate action could be taken in the matter. For the same reason the Council's proposal for opening out the congested areas in the town could not also be given effect to. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was, however, made from the special sanitary grant for 1908-09, and Rs. 6,400 and Rs. 14,500, respectively, from the grants for 1909-10 and 1910-11. These grants were intended to meet the cost of opening out congested areas by the formation of two roads and the widening of a lane and the cost of acquisition of lands in the village of Vengalapuram in connection with the town extension scheme. A further special grant of Rs. 65,154 was sanctioned in 1911-12 for the construction of four other new roads and drains, and of Rs. 22,066 in 1912-13 for widening two existing roads and opening three more new roads. In 1913-14, the Council received a further grant of Rs. 74,470 for the following purposes:—

|                                                                   | RS.    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Construction of bridges and culverts on roads newly opened .. | 21,622 |
| (2) Construction of a conservancy depot ..                        | 7,906  |
| (3) Construction of a dhobikhana ..                               | 13,592 |
| (4) Construction of four latrines ..                              | 3,851  |
| (5) Improvements to conservancy plant ..                          | 2,027  |
| (6) Filling up insanitary ponds ..                                | 525    |
| (7) Construction of huts for sweepers and scavengers ..           | 21,699 |
| (8) Construction of a vaccine depot ..                            | 2,257  |
| (9) Removal of prickly-pear ..                                    | 991    |

A definite sanitary programme for the municipality was approved by Government in G.O. No. 1075 M., dated 29th May 1914. The Council received a grant of Rs. 7,200 in 1914-15 towards the cost of establishment for preparing schemes for remodelling the town and for the execution of schemes for which grants have already been given. In 1916 the municipality was visited by Mr. Lanchester who examined the schemes prepared by the special staff and his report thereon was communicated to the council with G.O. No. 665 M., dated 5th April 1916.

# VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. 1135 M., 23rd June 1906.

Page 17 of G.O. 1003 M., 8th September 1888.

Page 11 of G.O. 1064 M., 30th July 1900.

Page 7 of G.O. 1555 M., 25th September 1895.

Page 5 of G.O. 1339 M., 27th July 1898.  
G.O. 1402 M., 7th August 1906.

13. There are two municipal markets in the town. One of these known as the "Victoria Jubilee market" was built in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 9,780. The other, a weekly cattle market, was started in 1899 and is held in an enclosure at the municipal cart-stand. The Municipal Council constructed in 1894 a travellers' bungalow costing Rs. 4,590 and an office building in 1897 costing Rs. 2,620. The Council also resolved to accept a sum of Rs. 6,000 from the Coronation Committee to be held in trust for the erection, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, of a choultry to be styled the "Edward Coronation choultry" when additional subscriptions or the accumulated interest would suffice to meet the cost of the building.

N. CHENGAL RAO—11-5-17.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

NOTE ON THE ANAKAPALLE MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917)

|                                                                            |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Area .. ..                                                                 | About 12 sq. miles.  |
| Population (Census of 1911)                                                | 20,625               |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. ..                                 | 2,850                |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16 ..                                              | Rs. 52,212 A. 0 P. 0 |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-1916 .. ..                                      | 52,947 0 0           |
| Incidence of taxation including tolls per head of population in 1915-16 .. | 1 2 7                |
| General average in 1915-16.                                                | 1 10 11              |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. ..                                | 16,154 0 0           |
| Debt per head of population.                                               | 0 12 6               |

| Tax.                           | Maximum rate.                                                   | Rate now levied.                                            | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                |                                                                 |                                                             | Rs.                          | Rs.                     |
| Tax on arts .. ..              | Schedule A .. ..                                                | Schedule A .. ..                                            | 1,600                        | ..                      |
| „ on buildings .. ..           | 8½ per cent of the annual value.                                | 8 per cent of the annual value.                             | 7,500                        | 938                     |
| „ on lands .. ..               | 8½ per cent of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards | 6½ per cent of the annual value.                            | 4,820                        | 771                     |
| Water and drainage tax .. ..   | 8 per cent of the annual value.                                 | ..... *                                                     | ..                           | ..                      |
| Tax on vehicles and animals .. | Schedule B .. ..                                                | Half the maximum rates but full rates for horses and asses. | 550                          | ..                      |
| „ on carts .. ..               | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                   | Rs. 2 per cart per annum.                                   | 800                          | ..                      |
| Tolls .. ..                    | Schedule D .. ..                                                | Three-fourths of the maximum rates.                         | 10,000                       | ..                      |

# I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 1975, Financial, 24th July 1877.

Page 41 of statement in G.O. 2111-12 M.,  
1st December 1906.

G.O. 2260 M., 15th October 1897.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. 1208 M., 7th  
July 1906.

G.O. 1053 M., 13th July 1915.

G.O. 133 M., 29th January 1915.

Page 2 of G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March  
1885.

Anakāpalle was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1878. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is thirteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898. Four of the thirteen councillors were appointed by election, the rest being nominated by Government. The town is divided into two wards for election purposes.

In 1915 the Council requested that its strength might be increased by the creation of two more elective seats. It was, however, informed that the question might be raised again if so advised, when the electoral rolls were revised in accordance with the new rules for the election of municipal councillors then under the consideration of Government. These rules have since been confirmed in G.O. Nos. 1788-89 M., dated 10th November 1915. But the Council have not yet reopened the matter.

3. The Council was granted the privilege of electing its Chairman in 1885.

# II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 6 of G.O. 1208 M., 7th July 1906.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are a tank and a few wells. The supply is said to be good and efficient. No schemes of water-supply have hitherto been proposed.

### III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 2096 M., 22nd December 1909.

Item 72 on page 4 of G.O. 2082 M., 7th November 1912.

Item 80 of the Sanitary Engineer's progress report for the quarter ending 31st December 1916.

Page 7 of G.O. 245 M., 12th February 1917.

5. In G.O. No. 14 M., dated 5th January 1907, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to take levels for the preparation of a drainage scheme for this town, but the idea of drawing up a comprehensive scheme of drainage was abandoned owing chiefly to engineering difficulties. A scheme is, however, now under investigation. Out-door investigation has been completed for Gavarapalayam. Further investigation has been deferred pending the working out of the schemes for the relief of congestion.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 8 on page 4 of G.O. 1694 M., 29th September 1916.

6. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1916 one complete secondary school and four elementary schools, one of which was for Panchamas, one for labourers and another for Muhammadans.

The Council applied for a Provincial grant of Rs. 10,000 for the extension of the high school buildings; but it was informed in G.O. No. 335, Educational, dated 24th March 1915, that no grant could be made for the proposed buildings as the savings in the provision made in 1914-15 for the payment of subsidies to local bodies on account of the construction of school buildings had already been resumed. An expenditure of Rs. 838 was incurred on this work in 1915-16 from municipal funds. The Council's budget for 1916-17 provided an allotment of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose and the Council proposes to approach Government with an application for a grant to cover the balance.

Paragraph 8 (2) *ibid.*

G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

A recurring grant of Rs. 1,618 has been sanctioned to this Council for the maintenance of its elementary schools.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. 1347 M., 22nd July 1912.

Statement II-A—Part I in G.O. 1095 M., 11th August 1903, and in G.O. 1455 M., 17th August 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. 1095 M., 11th August 1903.

Page 2 of G.O. 1912 M., 3rd October 1914.

G.O. 1912 M., 3rd October 1914.

Pages 3 and 4 of G.O. 812 M., 28th May 1915.

Page 11 *ibid.*

G.O. 812 M., 28th May 1915.

Paragraph 9, page 4 of G.O. 1694 M., 29th September 1916.

7. The municipality maintains a hospital towards the cost of which a contribution of Rs. 500 per annum is received from local funds. The hospital accommodation was extended in 1903-04 at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, of which one-half was contributed by the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E.

In May 1914 the Chairman of the Anakapalle Municipal Council submitted an application for an allotment of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a new hospital building as the existing building was found to be incommodious. In passing orders thereon the Government recommended to the Council for adoption a hospital on the scale sanctioned for the town of Rameswaram (approximate cost Rs. 32,000) and requested it to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the work. They also stated that they would be prepared to make a half-grant for the purpose and to advance the other half as a loan, provided the Council agreed to raise the rates of taxes to the maximum to enable it to repay the proposed loan as also the loans required for the erection of a market and for the survey of the town.

The detailed plans and estimates prepared by the Council (amount Rupees 26,250) were received by Government and forwarded to the Sanitary Board with G.O. No. 702 M., dated 7th May 1915. As regards the enhancement of the rates of taxes, the Council demurred to the proposal and reported that the revision of land-tax ordered in G.O. No. 272 M., dated 12th February 1913, would fetch the amount required for the repayment of the loans. The revision of the land-tax registers is, however, to be deferred till the survey of the town is actually completed. The Government accepted the Council's proposals but informed it that in the present state of its finances the question of a grant for the construction of the hospital could not be considered unless it satisfied the Government that it would be able to liquidate the loan required to meet its share of the cost of the work as well as the loans required for the market and for the survey of the town. Detailed estimates for the hospital buildings in accordance with certain type-designs recommended by the Sanitary Board in place of those suggested in G.O. No. 1912 M., dated 3rd October 1914, are under preparation by the Council.

## VI.—SANITATION.

Pages 1 to 16 of G.O. 966 M., 16th May 1913.

Page 24 *ibid.*

Page 25 *ibid.*

Vide orders on page 12 of the notes to G.O. 1520 M., 6th August 1913.

G.O. 149 M., 2nd February 1915.  
G.O. 1939 M., 4th December 1915.

8. Plans and estimates for the scheme for the relief of congestion in the suburb of Gavarapalaiyam were submitted to Government in April 1913. The total estimated cost was 3.30 lakhs. Considering the comparative unimportance of the municipality and its inability to contribute any appreciable proportion of the cost of financing extensive town improvement schemes, the Government declined to make any contribution from Provincial funds in aid of the scheme. It was, however, decided to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 for improving the condition of the municipal wells, with permission to utilize the surplus, if any, upon the improvement of the most congested areas, but no provision was actually made in the distribution of the sanitation grant ordered in G.O. No. 1520 M., dated 6th August 1913, as it was considered that a partial grant of Rs. 50,000 towards a scheme estimated to cost over three lakhs was not much good. The Council applied again for a grant of Rs. 23,300 in October 1913 for partial relief of congestion in Gavarapalaiyam, protection of wells and acquisition of land for a general market.

An allotment of Rs. 19,300 from the sanitation grant for 1913-14 was sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 2340 M., dated 21st November 1913, for partial relief of congestion in the suburb of Gavarapalaiyam, and the provision of accommodation for the evicted people and for protection of wells.

The Government generally approved the scheme for the relief of congestion in Gavarapalaiyam submitted by the Council in September 1914 and estimated to cost Rs. 41,562. But the plans and estimates were ordered to be revised in the light of certain remarks.

The detailed plans and estimates submitted by the Chairman through the Sanitary Commissioner were sent to Mr. Lanchester, the Town-planning Adviser to Government. He visited the place and left instructions with Mr. C. K. Ramachandra Ayyar, special works engineer, Adoni. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar's report on the scheme was communicated to the Council with remarks in G.O. No. 1743 M., dated 7th October 1916.

# VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. 1347 M., 22nd July 1912.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. 1309 M., 9th September 1899.

G.O. 488 M., 12th March 1897.

Clause (4) of G.O. 1161 M., 30th July 1915.

Paragraph 4, page 4 of G.O. 1694 M., 29th September 1916.

9. There are two municipal markets in this town. The vegetable and fish markets have been recently extended and improved at a total cost of over Rs. 5,000. In 1898 a building was constructed for the municipal office at a cost of about Rs. 2,900, towards which a loan of Rupees 3,000 was advanced by Government.

A loan of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 41 M., dated 9th January 1915, for the acquisition of a site for a general market in the town. The plans and estimates for the construction of this market were approved by the Collector and the acquisition of the proposed sites notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1915.

## FOR REFERENCE ONLY

### NOTE ON THE CALICUT MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917)

|                                                          |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Area ..                                                  | 10.76 sq. miles. |
| Population (Census of 1911).                             | 78,417           |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 ..                  | 9,389            |
| RS. A. P.                                                |                  |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16..                             | 1,21,401 0 0     |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16 ..                         | 1,50,764 0 0     |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16. | 1 1 1            |
| General average for 1915-16.                             | 1 10 11          |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 ..                 | 3,728 0 0        |
| Debt per head of population..                            | 0 0 9            |

| Tax.                         | Maximum rate.                                                               | Rate now levied.                                   | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                              |                                                                             |                                                    | RS.                          | RS.                     |
| Tax on arts ..               | Schedule A ..                                                               | Maximum ..                                         | 8,500                        | ..                      |
| " on buildings ..            | Eight-and-a-half per cent of the annual value.                              | Do. ..                                             | 49,000                       | 5,765                   |
| " on land ..                 | Eight-and-a-half per cent of the annual value and As 4 per 80 square yards. | Eight-and-a-half per cent of the annual value.     | 14,200                       | 1,671                   |
| Water and drainage-tax ..    | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                         | Maximum but two-thirds maximum on cycles.          | 4,250                        | ..                      |
| Tax on vehicles and animals. | Schedule C ..                                                               | Maximum ..                                         | 1,250                        | ..                      |
| " on carts ..                | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                               | The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution. | 6,000                        | ..                      |
| Tolls ..                     | Schedule D ..                                                               |                                                    |                              |                         |

## III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 2082 W., 10th October 1907.

7. There is no regular system of drainage and no scheme has been prepared. In 1907 the Government approved the proposal of the Municipal Council to investigate a scheme and the Council subsequently allotted Rs. 700 for the purpose, but nothing was done till 1909 when the Acting Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Morgan) reported that an open system would be unsuitable for Calicut owing to its heavy rainfall and that a pipe system would have to be adopted at a cost of about four lakhs. At the same time he anticipated difficulties in carrying out an efficient drainage scheme and doubted whether any great benefit would result from it in two of the most insanitary quarters in the absence of an adequate water-supply. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Major Clemesha, I.M.S., however, did not agree with him. The Sanitary Board then requested the permanent Sanitary Commissioner and the permanent Sanitary Engineer to confer together and submit a joint report. On receipt of this report in which the exact drainage requirements of Calicut were specified, the Government requested the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a rough estimate of a scheme on the lines indicated. A preliminary estimate was accordingly prepared but further investigation was considered necessary. In his latest progress report, the Sanitary Engineer states that according to the report of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western circles, the scheme has been deferred pending the completion of the water-supply scheme.

G.O. 1488 M., 8th September 1909.

G.O. 997 M., 30th June 1910.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. 1248 M., 12th August 1915.

G.Os 165, Educational, 20th February 1913, and 771, Educational, 19th August 1913.

G.Os 832, Educational, 8th September 1913, and 1113, Educational, 26th November 1913.

G.O. 942, Educational, 11th August 1914.

G.O. 1027, Educational, 31st August 1914.

G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

G.O. 721, Educational, 30th June 1916.

8. On the 31st March 1916 the Council maintained fifteen elementary schools including the four newly opened during 1912-13 with the help of the special grant of Rs. 991 sanctioned in G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

The Government have sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 18,600 during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 towards the construction of elementary school buildings. They also sanctioned in the latter year a grant of Rs. 2,304 from Provincial funds for the maintenance of elementary schools. In 1914-15 a grant of Rupees 3,180 was made for the maintenance of the elementary schools and for providing additional teaching establishments in some of them. In 1915-16 also a grant of Rs. 3,312 was made for the same purposes. A grant of the same amount was made in 1916-17 for the same purposes.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. 1505 M., 18th August 1906.

Page 19 of G.O. 1201 M., 4th September 1894.

Page 15 of G.O. 1295 M., 5th August 1896.

Page 3 of G.O. 1084 M., 10th September 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. 1781 M., 14th October 1904.

G.O. 1322 M., 6th September 1900.

Page 4 of G.O. 1781 M., 14th October 1904.

G.O. 2081 M., 28th November 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. 1505 M., 15th August 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. 1517 M., 5th August 1913, and G.O. 1210 L., 25th July 1913.

G.O. 1292, Public, 15th August 1913.

G.O. 1531 L., 1st September 1914.

Paragraph 12, on page 4 of G.O. 1517 M., 5th August 1913.

9. With the aid of a contribution from local funds the Municipal Council maintains two hospitals, one of which is intended exclusively for women and children, and a dispensary. The civil hospital building was constructed in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 16,600 and an out-patients' ward was added in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 2,780. The foundation stone for the women and children's hospital was laid in October 1901 by His Excellency Lord Ampthill and the building was completed and opened in 1903 at a total cost of Rs. 34,079, of which the late Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E., contributed Rs. 10,000 and the Municipal Council and the District Board of Malabar Rs. 6,000 each, the balance representing the public subscriptions collected to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The Government also made a contribution of Rs. 2,000 for the acquisition of the site for the hospital. The dispensary is situated at Kallai and the building costing about Rs. 4,000 is the gift of M.R.Ry. Somasundara Chettiyar, a Municipal Councillor. The Municipal Council provided the site. The Council contributes annually Rs. 350 towards the maintenance of the Leper Asylum managed by Dr. Stokes of the Edinburgh Leper Mission.

In 1912-13 and 1913-14 the Government sanctioned an aggregate grant of Rs. 14,500 for the construction of additional buildings in connection with the civil hospital and the hospital for women and children besides an allotment of Rs. 165 for the equipment of the latter institution. Medical grants amounting to Rs. 22,230 were made in 1914-15 for effecting improvements to the two hospitals.

In 1912-13 the Council also received Rs. 5,000 as a bequest of the late Mr. Donaldson Rose for the women and children's hospital. This amount has been invested in Government promissory notes and the interest thereon utilized towards the maintenance of two beds which are named after the donor.

## VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. 555 M., 8th April 1889.

G.O. 781 M., 14th May 1910.

G.O. 833 M., 26th May 1911.

G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912 (page 13).

Vide paragraph 11 of G.O. 1423 M., 3rd August 1912.

G.O. 1589 M., 22nd August 1914.

G.O. 1425 M., 11th August 1916.

10. In 1909-10 the Government made a grant of Rs. 35,064 for the acquisition of land and buildings for the opening out of the Mappilla quarters and for the formation of roads there and in 1910-11 this was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 37,829 for the same purpose. In 1911-12 a further grant of Rs. 30,000 was also made for relief of congestion in Vellayil. In the following year a further subvention of Rs. 17,864 was sanctioned for the opening up of congested quarters in Vellayil, Rs. 10,000 for the closure of burning and burial grounds, Rs. 3,000 for the construction of public latrines and Rs. 3,000 for the improvement of the conservancy plant. A grant of Rupees 33,940 was sanctioned in the year 1914-15 for the extension of the Beach road to Varakkal, for the construction of five latrines, for improvements to the Kandankulam tank and for filling up the Dhobies' tank. In 1916-17 a grant of Rs. 11,600 was made for the construction of scavengers' huts and the extension of the Beach road to Varakkal.

## VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. 1505 M., 18th August 1906.

Pages 3 and 17 of statement in G.O. 1505 M., 18th August 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. 241 M., 2nd July 1885.

Page 24 of G.O. 1556 M., 16th November 1889, and page 6 of G.O. 1527 M., 19th September 1891.

G.Os. 531 M., 23rd May 1888; 1736 M., 20th December 1889; and 120 M., 28th January 1891.

G.O. 230 M., 5th February 1907.

G.O. 707 M., 3rd April 1907.

11. There is a municipal market in this town. A new building on a new site was constructed for this market at a cost of Rs. 37,730 which was met from the loan sanctioned in G.O. No. 611 M., dated 22nd March 1905. In 1884 the Municipal Council constructed an iron girder bridge on the North Beach road at a cost of about Rs. 1,500. On account of the extension of the Madras Railway to Calicut, the Council in 1889-1891 contributed to the Railway Company Rs. 22,500 towards the cost of the Kallai bridge and also spent about Rs. 20,000 more on the acquisition of the land required for widening the Robinson road. These amounts were paid from the loan of Rs. 30,000 advanced by Government and from the Provincial grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 531 M., dated 23rd May 1888. Among other works of interest may be mentioned the iron screw pile girder bridge over the Muriat river constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,570 and the new office building erected at a cost of Rs. 15,615 from the loan of Rs. 16,000 sanctioned by Government.

## VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. 1374 M., 6th July 1907.

Vide page 5, paragraph 19 of G.O. 1248 M., 12th August 1915.

12. A Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employees has been established with effect from 1st July 1907. A co-operative society mainly for the benefit of the sweepers and scavengers in municipal employ with the municipal secretary as its President was formed in 1914-15.

N. CHENGAL RAO--16-5-17.

# FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

## NOTE ON THE CANNANORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917.)

|                                                            |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Area .. .. .                                               | 4.87 sq. miles.  |
| Population (census of 1911).                               | 28,957           |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. .. .               | 5,987            |
|                                                            | RS.    A. P.     |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16..                               | 54,337    0    0 |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-1916.                           | 66,391    0    0 |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16 .. | 0    13    6     |
| General average in 1915-16 ..                              | 1    10    11    |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. .. .              | Nil.             |
| Debt per head of population.                               | Nil.             |

| Tax.                                | Maximum rate.                                                                | Rate now levied.                                   | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                     |                                                                              |                                                    | RS.                          | RS.                     |
| Tax on arts .. .. .                 | Schedule A .. .. .                                                           | Maximum .. .. .                                    | 3,070                        | ..                      |
| " on buildings .. .. .              | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value.                               | Seven and a half per cent of the annual value.     | 13,340                       | 1,779                   |
| " on lands .. .. .                  | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards. | Do.            do.    ..                           | 3,720                        | 496                     |
| Water and drainage tax .. .. .      | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                          | ....                                               | ..                           | ..                      |
| Tax on vehicles and animals .. .. . | Schedule B .. .. .                                                           | Maximum .. .. .                                    | 1,790                        | ..                      |
| " on carts .. .. .                  | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                                | Do.            .. .. .                             | 630                          | ..                      |
| Tolls .. .. .                       | Schedule D .. .. .                                                           | The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution. | 2,440                        | ..                      |

## I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 727, Public, 24th June 1867.

G.O. 207 M., 19th June 1885.

G.O. 367 M., 18th April 1888.

G.O. 864-A, Financial, 30th April 1883.

G.O. 371 M., 21st April 1886.

G.O. 367 M., 18th April 1888.

G.O. 725 M., 11th April 1904.

G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March 1885.

G.O. 733 M., 4th August 1887.

G.O. 1049 M., 7th July 1909.

G.Os. 312-13 M., 17th February 1906.

G.O. 1320 M., 17th August 1909.

Cannanore was constituted a municipality on 1st July 1867. In 1885 the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from fourteen to eighteen, but it was reduced in 1888 to sixteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced in this municipality in 1883. Thirteen of the eighteen councillors were originally appointed by election, but this number was reduced to twelve or three-fourths of the sanctioned strength in 1888. The town is divided into four wards for purposes of election.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885, but it was withdrawn in 1887 owing to the Council's failure to elect a Chairman. The Council has also been empowered to elect its vice-chairman.

4. The municipal area includes the military station, to which the Cantonment Code has not yet been applied. The Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902, has been introduced into a portion of this municipality.

G.O. 1367 M., 27th August 1891.

G.O. 867 M., 19th May 1892.

## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are wells and tanks which are liable to pollution. In 1891 the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Jones, reported generally on the condition of the municipality with reference to the need for a water-supply and drainage system, but the Council was unable to provide the requisite funds even if a grant equal to one-half of the total cost were made by Government. No detailed scheme of water-supply has yet been prepared.

### III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 736 M., 25th June 1902.  
Page 18 of statement in G.O. 1764 M., 24th  
August 1905.  
G.O. 1558 M., 12th December 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. 1451 M., 29th July 1913.

G.O. 804 M., 19th April 1913.

6. There is no regular system of drainage. In order to keep down the level of the sub-soil water in the Map-pilla burial-ground in Old Cannanore, a drainage scheme costing Rs. 2,000 was carried out in 1904, the cost being met in the first instance by a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government. The Council has also constructed drains in certain other parts of the municipality where an improvement of the existing drainage arrangements was most urgently needed pending the preparation of a general drainage scheme for the whole town.

In connection with the investigation regarding the erosion of the foreshore, an experiment to extend one of the smaller drainage outfalls so as to discharge clear of all houses was approved, and the Council was requested to place Rs. 300 at the disposal of the Public Works Department. It is understood that the experiments are being made.

### FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

#### NOTE ON THE BERHAMPUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917.)

|                                                                         |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Area                                                                    | 5 sq. miles.     |
| Population (Census of 1911)                                             | 31,456           |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16                                    | 5,668            |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16                                              | Rs. 92,288       |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16                                           | Rs. 1,25,022     |
| Incidence of taxation including tolls per head of population in 1915-16 | Rs. 1 12 11      |
| General average for municipalities in 1915-16                           | Rs. 1 10 11      |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916                                   | Rs. 1,65,242 3 6 |
| Debt per head of population                                             | Rs. 5 4 1        |

| Tax.                        | Maximum rate.                                                                  | Rate now levied                                                               | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tax on arts                 | Schedule A                                                                     | Schedule A                                                                    | Rs. 3,200                    | Rs. 2,117               |
| on buildings                | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value.                                 | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value.                                | 18,000                       | ..                      |
| on lands                    | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards. | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value and 1 anna per 80 square yards. | 700                          | ..                      |
| Water and drainage tax      | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                            | Maximum                                                                       | 17,000                       | 2,125                   |
| Tax on vehicles and animals | Schedule B                                                                     | Do.                                                                           | 2,500                        | ..                      |
| on carts                    | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                                  | Do.                                                                           | 2,050                        | ..                      |
| Tolls                       | Schedule D                                                                     | Three-fourths of the maximum rates in Schedule D.                             | 15,500                       | ..                      |

## I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 438, Public, 29th April 1867.

G.Os. 438, Public, 29th April 1867; 1843 M., 6th November 1895; and 1411 M., 24th December 1900.

Letter, 19th December 1905, from the Quarter-master-General in India, printed in G.O. 369 L., 25th March 1907.

Pages 9 and 11 of G.O. 2453, Financial, 24th October 1883.

Page 40 of G.O. 2111-12 M., 1st December 1906.

G.O. 803 M., 21st May 1910.

G.O. 2190 M., 14th December 1911.

G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March 1885.

G.O. 891 M., 27th June 1903.

Berhampur was constituted a municipality on 1st May 1867. The town formerly included a cantonment which was permanently abandoned as a Military station in 1905.

2. In 1883 the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from sixteen to eighteen, and the system of appointing councillors by election was introduced. The number of elective seats which was originally ten has been raised to 12 and the town has been re-divided into six wards instead of five as formerly.

3. The privilege of electing its Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. The Council also elects its Vice-Chairman.

## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. 234 M., 21st February 1891.

G.O. 1344 M., 13th August 1896.

Pages 89 and 90 of the Report on Sanitation for 1900.

Page 14 of G.O. 305 M., 11th March 1902.

G.O. 468 M., 22nd April 1902.

Page 10 of G.O. 1001 M., 23rd May 1905.

Page 14 of G.O. 1001 M., 23rd May 1905.  
G.O. 2631 M., 18th December 1905.

Paragraph 4, page 8 of G.O. 2631 M., 18th December 1905.

Page 2 of G.O. 166 M., 28th January 1907.

G.O. 706 M., 27th April 1908.

G.Os. 2202 M., 31st October 1907; and 706 M., 27th April 1908.

G.O. 1295 M., 3rd August 1908.

G.Os. 1061 W., 11th October 1910; and 1301 W., 11th October 1911.

G.O. 1866 M., 8th October 1912.

G.O. 260 M., 11th February 1913.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks, four of which are filled with water from the Rushikulya project. The Municipal Council pays annually a sum of Rs. 250 for the water so taken.

5. In 1901, the Sanitary Engineer prepared two schemes (one complete and the other partial) for supplying the town with water from the Ichchapuram channel, a branch of the Rushikulya canal. The cost of the complete scheme was estimated at Rs. 4,02,300 and that of the partial scheme at Rs. 2,97,700, the annual working expenses being Rs. 4,500 and Rupees 3,500, respectively. These schemes having been considered too expensive and a cheap scheme costing Rs. 40,000 suggested by the Municipal Council having also been condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare a water-supply scheme at a cost not exceeding two lakhs of rupees. The scheme so prepared consists in storing water from the Ichchapuram channel in the Ponkolo Bandho, a tank in the vicinity of the channel at a distance of three miles from Berhampur and at an elevation sufficient to supply the town by gravitation. The water will thence be led into the town and distributed by a system of iron pipes, provision being made for filters and service reservoirs. The estimated cost of the complete scheme as finally sanctioned was Rs. 3,11,000. Towards the execution of the scheme, the Government have undertaken to make a free grant of Rs. 1,55,500 and have lent Rs. 1,50,000 from the Provincial Advance, and Loan account with interest at 4 per cent per annum, the balance of Rs. 5,500 being provided from municipal funds. In September 1910, the Chief Engineer made certain recommendations in regard to the construction of a masonry reservoir and the laying of the service mains. The estimate was revised accordingly and the revised estimate amounting to Rupees 3,83,600 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 674 W., dated 13th May 1912. The Government agreed to supplement the original grant by Rs. 26,300 being one-half of the excess cost and the other half was sanctioned by Government as a loan.

G.O. 786 M., 17th April 1913.  
Paragraph 5 on page 3 of G.O. 1883 M., 1st October 1913.

Note on page 9 of G.O. 245 M., 12th February 1917.

Paragraph 4, page 2 of G.O. 1351 M., 2nd August 1916.

G.O. 1108 M., 27th June 1916.

G.O. 1648 M., 20th September 1916.

G.O. 1979 M., 18th November 1916.

Paragraph 5 on page 2 of G.O. 1722 M., 8th September 1914, and paragraph 5 on page 3 of G.O. 1405 M., 8th September 1915.

G.O. 1630 W., 14th August 1913.

G.Os. 54 M., 12th January 1915; and 517 M., 31st March 1915.

G.O. 2167 W., 7th November 1913.

The town is being supplied with pipe water since 1st July 1913. The works were completed in 1916 and handed over to the Municipal Council. Grants of Rs. 7,500 in 1915-16 and Rs. 18,000 in 1916-17 have been made to the Council towards the water-supply scheme for being handed over to the Public Works Department.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,540 was sanctioned for diverting the drainage of the four villages of Ankusapuram, Rayazula, Nangam and Lunja from the Ichchapur channel which is the source of water-supply to the town of Berhampur. Half of this amount was met from Provincial funds and the other half was met by the Municipal Council by taking a loan from Government. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 1,370 was sanctioned for putting up a wire fence round the filter-beds.

### III.—DRAINAGE.

G.Os. 731 M., 5th May 1909; and 950 M., 17th June 1909.  
Page 13 of G.O. 932 M., 14th June 1911.

G.O. 1373 M., 16th July 1913.

6. In 1909, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to investigate a drainage scheme for the town and a sum of Rupees 1,200 was placed by the Council at the disposal of the Public Works Department to carry out the investigation. Out-door investigation has been completed and from the progress report of the sanitary schemes for the quarter ending 31st March 1917 it is observed that further information has been called for from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer on a preliminary report received from him, that the partial drainage scheme will be forwarded by the end of April 1917 and that the complete scheme is expected to be forwarded by the end of December 1917.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

Page 71 of report statements in G.O. 1351 M., 2nd August 1916.

G.O. 1052 M., 14th July 1910.  
G.O. 244 M., 12th February 1912; and paragraph 4 on page 2 of G.O. 1685 M., 11th September 1912.  
G.O. 455, Educational, 28th May 1912.  
G.O. 608, Educational, 9th July 1912.  
G.O. 165, Educational, 20th February 1913.  
Cf. statement in G.O. 2501 M., 11th December 1913; and statement XVI in G.O. 1722 M., 8th September 1914.  
Statement XVI in G.O. 1722 M., 8th September 1914.

Statement XVI in G.O. 1405 M., 8th September 1915.

G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

7. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1916 twelve elementary schools, one of which was for Muhammadans and two for Panchamas.

From 1st January 1911 the children of Uriyas and of the weaver caste have been exempted from payment of school fees in all municipal schools. The levy of school fees has since been altogether discontinued in all these schools.

In 1912-13 the Council received Provincial grants of Rs. 803 for the opening of three new schools and Rs. 4,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings. Of the latter sum, Rs. 1,530 were spent during the year and a further sum of Rs. 386 was spent in 1913-14. In 1913-14 an aggregate allotment of Rs. 14,700 was sanctioned for the construction of school buildings. No expenditure was, however, incurred during the year from this grant. Out of the total unspent balance of Rs. 16,784 thus available for expenditure during 1914-15, Rs. 3,750 were spent during that year, and Rs. 7,936 during 1915-16 leaving on 31st March 1916 an unspent balance of Rs. 5,098 on this account.

A recurring grant of Rs. 1,250 is being allotted every year for the maintenance of schools including capitation allowances.

The Government have sanctioned in G.O. No. 943, Home (Education) Department, dated 6th September 1916, a recurring annual grant of Rs. 720 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 100 for furniture and apparatus to the Council towards the maintenance of a Hindu girls' school to be newly opened at Mangalavarampet. The proposal of the Director of Industries to establish a weaving class in connection with the municipal elementary school was approved in G.O. No. 558 M., dated 27th March 1917.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. 1685 M., 11th September 1912.

Page 4 of G.O. 1314 M., 23rd July 1906.

Page 7 of G.O. 1058 M., 14th August 1893.

Page 4 of G.O. 1593 M., 1st August 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. 1314 M., 23rd July 1906.

G.O. 1151 M., 31st May 1907.

Paragraph 4 of concise annual Medical Report on page 4 of G.O. 1685 M., 11th September 1912.

G.O. 1210 L., 25th July 1913.

8. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital and a branch dispensary. The latter was opened in a rented building in 1902. The hospital is held in a building which was constructed in 1893 at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000, of which Rupees 10,000 were contributed by the Zamindar of Parlākimedi and the balance was raised by public subscriptions. This building was transferred to the municipality by the Jubilee Committee. An operation room and two caste wards were added to the hospital buildings as a gift by the Zamindar of Dhārākōta, the operation room having been opened by His Excellency Lord Amthill on 27th February 1905. Towards the maintenance of the hospital the District Board of Ganjam are contributing Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Another caste ward with a kitchen attached was added as a gift in 1911-12, while instruments and surgical appliances of the value of about Rs. 1,200 were presented by the zamindars and the gentry of the town.

In 1913-14 a grant of Rs. 150 was made from Provincial funds for the purchase of a pocket case of instruments and a sterilizer for use in the hospital.

The Council applied for an allotment of Rs. 30,000 from Provincial funds for the improvement of the hospital and the application was supported by the Surgeon-General. In G.O. No. 2556 M., dated 17th December 1913, they were requested to arrange for the preparation of plans and estimates for the new hospital and to obtain the approval of the competent authorities in strict accordance with the procedure laid down in the revised instructions for guidance in designing hospitals issued by the Sanitary Board.

In August 1914, the Chairman submitted an application for an allotment of Rs. 14,110 for the following works from the medical grant for 1914-15:—

|                                                                        | Rs.    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Construction of an out-patient dispensary .. ..                    | 6,080  |
| (2) Construction of a lady apothecary's quarters .. ..                 | 3,150  |
| (3) Construction of a junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters .. ..    | 2,300  |
| (4) Alterations to the operation theatre at the Jubilee Hospital .. .. | 2,630  |
| Total .. ..                                                            | 14,110 |

A sum of Rs. 13,810 was noted for consideration for these works in G.O. No. 1774 M., dated 16th September 1914 and this amount was sanctioned in G.Os. No. 2222 L., dated 10th December 1914 and No. 28, Public, dated 8th January 1915. Items (2) and (3) have been completed and item 1 was expected to be completed before September 1916.

An application for a grant for the construction of a building for the branch dispensary with out-houses and Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters was received by Government and the chairman was requested to report the amount of the estimates for the buildings as finally sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer—vide G.O. No. 643 M., dated 26th April 1915.

A sum of Rs. 3,500 was promised by Mrs. A. E. Cooke for the construction of a European ward in the compound of the Jubilee Hospital and a sum of Rupees 500 was paid by her. The work was begun but is in an unfinished state owing to the inability of the donor to fulfil her promise. Steps are being taken by the Council to prevail upon her to complete the building. In the case of her failure to carry out her promise the Council has resolved to finish it from municipal funds or private subscriptions or both and dissociate her name from the building.

The application of the Council for a grant of Rs. 1,070 for improvements to the lady apothecary's quarters has been noted in G.O. No. 2134 M., dated 15th December 1916, for consideration when funds are available.

Paragraph 7 on page 3 of G.O. 1405 M., 8th September 1915.  
Paragraph 7, page 3 of G.O. 1351 M., 2nd August 1916.

Paragraph 7 on page 3 of G.O. 1722 M., 8th September 1914.

Clause (6) of G.O. 1405 M., 8th September 1914.

Paragraph 7, page 3 of G.O. 1351 M., 2nd August 1916.

## VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. 1207 M., 8th June 1907.

G.O. 558 M., 8th April 1909.

G.O. 2027 M., 13th December 1909.

G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912.

G.O. 1520 M., 6th August 1913.

G.O. 2545 M., 16th December 1913.

9. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Council acquired the building of Saka Tatayya, which was required for widening a main road. The Government made a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the acquisition. A grant of Rs. 11,600 was sanctioned from Provincial funds in 1912-13 for the opening out of congested areas, and a further grant of Rs. 94,342 in 1913-14 in aid of the latter scheme as well as for the construction of model huts for scavengers and for other minor sanitary improvements.

The Council subsequently submitted proposals for the acquisition of land required for housing the people evicted by the clearance of congested areas but they were returned for revision in the light of the remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Council submitted an application for an allotment of Rs. 1,59,790 from the Sanitation grant for 1914-15. Detailed plans and estimates were not ready and the question of providing new areas for evicted people had not also been considered. Accordingly the proposals were returned in G.O. No. 1213 M., dated 23rd June 1914, for revision with reference to the above observations and the other remarks of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

A detailed account of the several schemes for the relief of congestion will be found in Mr. Lloyd's report disposed of in G.O. No. 1058 M., dated 14th July 1915. On 31st March 1916 the Council had on hand an unspent balance of Rs. 79,680 out of the Provincial grants sanctioned in aid of these sanitary improvements.

Page 6 of notes to G.O. 1351 M., 2nd August 1916.

# VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. 1685 M., 11th September 1912.

Page 5 of G.O. 1137 M., 1st July 1904.

G.O. 2479 M., 24th November 1905.

G.O. 1949 M., 9th November 1906.

G.O. 1642 M., 15th October 1910.

G.O. 422 M., 15th March 1911 ; and page 3 of G.O. 1158 M., 24th July 1911.

G.O. 2215 M., 15th December 1906.

G.O. 813 M., 25th May 1910.

10. There are two municipal markets in the town, one of which was built in 1902-04 at a cost of Rs. 14,500. The Edward Coronation Park laid out by the Coronation Committee and opened on 1st January 1903 was handed over in 1905 to the Municipal Council, who proposed to convert it into a public garden at a cost of Rs. 1,500. As the site was swampy substantial improvements in the way of planting trees and laying out roads could not be effected. A big drain, however, has been dug around it to drain off the water and attempts are being made for planting shady trees on the site. The Town Hall constructed in 1897 by the Raja of Kallikōta and Attagada in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, the late Queen-Empress Victoria, has also been handed over to the Municipal Council, the management of the property being vested in the Municipal Council and the Raja as joint trustees.

11. A severe cyclone passed over the town on the night of the 26th October 1909, and caused considerable damage to the houses in the town. For carrying out the necessary repairs to the damaged buildings a Provincial grant of Rs. 10,000 was given to the Council.

# VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. 2097 M., 29th November 1906.

12. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes was sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1907.

N. CHENGAL RAO—9-5-17.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

NOTE ON THE BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917)

|                                                                 |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Area .. .. .                                                    | 5½ sq. miles. |
| Population (census of 1911) .. .. .                             | 32,867        |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. .. .                    | 4,788         |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16.                                     | Rs. 1,47,394  |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16 .. .. .                           | A. P. 0 0     |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16 .. .. . | 1,59,156 0 0  |
| General average for 1915-16.                                    | 2 8 5         |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. .. .                   | 1 10 11       |
| Debt per head of population.                                    | 91,843 0 0    |
|                                                                 | 2 12 4        |

| Tax.                         | Maximum rate.                                                                  | Rate now levied.                               | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at 1 per cent. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tax on arts .. .. .          | Schedule A .. .. .                                                             | Maximum .. .. .                                | Rs. 9,500                    | Rs. ..                |
| „ on buildings .. .. .       | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value.                                 | Seven and a half per cent of the annual value. | 32,000                       | 4,266                 |
| „ on lands .. .. .           | Eight and a half per cent of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards. | Maximum .. .. .                                | 5,300                        | ..                    |
| Water and drainage tax ..    | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                            | Do. .. .. .                                    | 34,000                       | ..                    |
| Tax on vehicles and animals. | Schedule B .. .. .                                                             | Do. .. .. .                                    | 3,200                        | ..                    |
| „ on carts .. .. .           | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                                  | Do. .. .. .                                    | 2,800                        | ..                    |
| Tolls .. .. .                | Schedule D .. .. .                                                             | Do. .. .. .                                    | 17,000                       | ..                    |

## I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 231 M., 12th March 1888.

G.O. 13 M., 10th January 1893.

G.O. 837 M., 3rd May 1904.  
G.O. 2111, 2112 M., 1st December 1906.

G.O. 857 M., 22nd May 1908.

G.O. 1240 M., 25th July 1908.

G.O. 725 M., 11th April 1904.

G.O. 231 M., 12th March 1888.

G.O. 691 M., 2nd April 1914.

G.O. 586 M., 24th March 1916.

G.O. 1782 M., 26th September 1912.  
Page 7 of G.O. 150 M., 21st January 1916.

Vide pages 8 and 9 of G.O. 150 M., 21st January 1916.

Bezawada was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1888.

2. In 1893 the sanctioned strength of the Council was raised from twelve to sixteen and the system of appointing councillors by election was also introduced, six members being elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants and the remaining ten nominated by Government. In 1908 the sanctioned strength was again raised to twenty and the number of elective seats to eight. The number of elective seats has since been further raised to twelve. The town is divided into five wards for purposes of election.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government since the year 1888. In 1912 the Council applied among other things for the grant of electing its own Chairman but this request was not acceded to as the Government considered that the Council was factious and did not deserve the franchise. In December 1915 the Council reiterated the above request but, in G.O. No. 150 M., dated 21st January 1916, the Government again declined to grant it as the administration of the municipality was still considered defective. The Council has once more moved for an elected Chairman. The question of granting this request or appointing a paid Chairman to the municipality is under consideration.

## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 12 of G.O. 955 M., 19th May 1906.

G.O. 1917 M., 18th November 1892.

G.O. 1323 M., 2nd October 1893.

G.O. 1326 M., 10th August 1896.

G.O. 325 M., 27th February 1897.

G.O. 318 M., 7th March 1900.

G.O. 2211 M., 24th October 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. 1411 M., 12th July 1907.

Paragraph 13 on page 3 of G.O. 1590 M., 1st August 1907.

Page 12 of G.O. 784 M., 9th May 1908.

G.O. 22 W., 12th February 1908.

G.O. 784 M., 9th May 1908.

G.O. 47 M., 16th January 1909.

G.O. 1141 M., 13th July 1908.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. 1245 M., 5th August 1911.

G.O. 972 M., 22nd June 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. 2089 M., 8th November 1912.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are four canals supplied from the Kistna river and a few wells. In 1891 and 1893 two schemes of water-supply were proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, then Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, and the Sanitary Engineer respectively, but neither of the schemes was found feasible. A third scheme, presented by the Sanitary Board in 1895, was likewise abandoned as the site chosen for the head works was found objectionable.

5. In 1899 the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme, the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 3,16,100 and the annual maintenance charges at Rs. 10,750. The supply was to be taken from three wells sunk by the side of the Kistna river above the anicut. The Sanitary Board recommended that before any expenditure was incurred on the scheme one of the two twin wells proposed should be sunk and the yield and quality of the water tested. This scheme was dropped on financial grounds.

6. In 1905, scarcity of water having prevailed in the town for a long time, the Government approved of the scheme referred to in the preceding paragraph. Towards the cost of the experimental twin well a sum of Rs. 19,140 was provided, Rs. 9,435 from Provincial funds and the balance from the funds of the municipality. When one of the twin wells was sunk work had to be stopped as the Sanitary Engineer suggested the desirability of altering the site of the works so as to effect a reduction of Rs. 50,000 in the capital cost and of Rs. 5,000 in the annual working expenses. The proposal to alter the site was, however, abandoned after some investigation by the Sanitary Engineer and the original site was again adhered to. In 1908 an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,11,790 was finally sanctioned and the Government undertook to bear a moiety of this amount from Provincial funds and to lend Rs. 1,25,000 on condition of re-payment in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The balance required was to be met from municipal funds. The works were completed and handed over to the Council in February 1911 and the extension of the supply to Arundelpet was carried out in 1912-13.

## III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 993 M., 27th July 1894.

G.O. 47 M., 8th January 1910.

Page 14 of G.O. 932 M., 14th June 1911.

Item 32 on page 4 of G.O. 245 M., 12th February 1917.

7. There is no regular system of drainage. The town being situated at the foot of a hill, the general slope is towards the river and the canals, into which the storm water finds its way. In 1909 the Council requested Government that, as the water-works were nearing completion, the Sanitary Engineer might be asked to draw up a drainage scheme for the town. The Sanitary Engineer proposed to take complete levels in 1910 and to include the preparation of the scheme in his programme for 1911. The Government accepted these proposals. The necessary out-door investigation has been completed and in G.O. No. 164 M., dated 5th February 1915, the Government approved the estimate of Rs. 1,300 submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the preparation of the scheme. In G.O. No. 1113 M., dated 28th June 1916, the Government subsequently approved a revised estimate of Rs. 1,800. In his progress report for the quarter ending 31st December 1916, the Sanitary Engineer reported that the detailed plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 were almost ready.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

Vide column 10 of statement VI on page 3 of notes to G.O. 1971 M., 18th December 1916.

G.O. 455, Educational, 28th May 1912.

G.Os. 45, Educational, 16th January 1913, and 1105, Educational, 11th December 1912.

G.O. 165, Educational, 29th February 1913.

G.Os. 771, Educational, 14th August 1913, and 122, Educational, 27th January 1914.

G.Os. 1027, Educational, 31st August 1914, and 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

G.O. 721, Educational, 30th June 1916.

G.O. 26, Home (Education), 6th January 1917.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1916 eighteen elementary schools but paid no teaching grants to any private schools. Eight of the municipal schools were opened with the aid of Provincial subsidies in 1912-13. In the same year the Council received a grant of Rs. 70 for school gardens and a further grant of Rs. 86 to meet the extra cost incurred on account of the enhancement of the pay of teachers. A grant of Rs. 8,000 was also sanctioned by Government for the construction of elementary school buildings. In 1913-14 the Council was given a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings. In the year 1914-15 and 1915-16 grants amounting to Rs. 4,388 were sanctioned for the maintenance of elementary schools. A grant of Rs. 2,669 was made in the year 1916-17 for the maintenance of elementary schools and for the payment of capitation allowance to teachers.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. 491 M., 6th March 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. 1395 M., 12th July 1905.

Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. 1130 M., 22nd June 1906.

9. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital known as the Ampthill hospital. The buildings were constructed by the District Board in 1905 at a cost of Rupees 76,027, the Council contributing a moiety of this sum. The foundation stone of this hospital was laid by Her Excellency Lady Ampthill on 1st December 1903. The Taluk Board of Bezwada contributes one-half of the annual maintenance charges of the hospital. M.R.Ry. Madapati Venkateswara Rao Pantulu, the Diwan of Vuyyur estate, made to the District Board a gift of Rs. 8,000, being the cost incurred in building the lying-in wards which are named after his deceased wife, Sitamma. The Council proposed to open a separate Gosha hospital and requested a grant for the same; but the Surgeon-General was of the opinion that what was needed was not a separate hospital for women but a better female ward in the main hospital under the supervision of a lady doctor. In G.O. No 1985 M., dated 9th December 1915, the Government accordingly declined to sanction a grant for the purpose. In G.O. No. 435 M., dated 9th March 1917, the Council's application for a grant of Rs. 2,200 for the construction of isolation sheds on the Ryves canal bank behind the Ampthill hospital has been noted for consideration when funds become available.

## VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. 560 M., 31st May 1888.  
G.O. 880 M., 3rd April 1889.  
G.O. 1575 M., 21st October 1890.

Pages 4 and 5 of the notes with G.O. 127, Revenue, 12th February 1906.  
Paragraph 2 of G.Os. 560 M., 31st May 1888, and 1477 M., 4th November 1889.  
G.O. 833, Financial, 26th November 1889.

G.O. 1702 M., 17th November 1899.  
G.O. 717 M., 9th April 1904.  
Page 2 of G.O. 955 M., 19th May 1906.

*Ibid.*  
G.O. 194 M., 29th January 1892.  
G.O. 926 M., 17th February 1893.  
G.O. 1425 M., 4th September 1895.

G.O. 631 W., 16th May 1908.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. 2089 M., 8th November 1912.

G.O. 1589 M., 22nd August 1914.

10. Immediately after the constitution of the municipality, the Council undertook the town improvement scheme which had previously been sanctioned by Government for execution by the Taluk Board. The work was executed in the course of six years (1888—1894). Extensive areas of land were acquired for provision of house-sites, of which about 140 acres were taken up in exchange for Government lands. The Council received a contribution of Rs. 15,000 from Provincial funds and Rs. 5,000 from the District Board. The sale-proceeds of the house-sites were expended by the Council upon the improvement of the town and the formation of new petas.

The Bezwada tank which presented a very insanitary feature in the town was drained by the Public Works Department in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 6,800. The town is shut in by hills to the west and north and partially on the south. To the east the canal spoil banks are reported to be preventing perflation. The removal of these banks, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 50,000, is beyond the means of the Council. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, having advised that the obstruction of the banks was not so serious an evil as to warrant a large outlay from Provincial funds, the Government declined in 1895 to incur any expenditure on this account. But an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,24,300 was subsequently sanctioned for levelling certain flood banks and removing the spoil to fill certain low-lying swampy lands for execution as a famine-relief work.

In 1912-13 the Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 4,700 for the provision of new latrines, the construction of a plague shed and the removal of prickly-pear. Nearly the whole of this grant was utilized before the close of that year.

No grant was made to the Council during the year 1913-14. In the year 1914-15 a grant of Rs. 9,150 was sanctioned for the acquisition of sites for burial and burning grounds and the construction of compound walls. In 1915-16 grants aggregating Rs. 9,380 were made

G.Os. 850 M., 7th June 1915, and 1553 M., 27th September 1914.

for the purchase of two Deacon waste water meters and conservancy plant. Both Professor Geddes and Mr. Lloyd visited the town and have suggested various schemes for its improvement and for the removal of congestion. These have been dealt with in G.O. No. 1178 M., dated 2nd August 1915. In G.O. No. 366 M., dated 19th February 1916, the Government have prescribed a sanitary programme for the municipality.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the Town Planning Advisor, visited the town in the year 1916 and his report is embodied in G.O. No. 1166 M., dated 5th July 1916.

In the year 1916-17 an additional grant of Rs. 2,600 was sanctioned for the acquisition of land required for the Christian and Muhammadan burial-grounds and the construction of compound walls therefor.

G.O. 1425 M., 11th August 1916.

#### VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Statement II-A in G.O. 1028 M., 9th August 1893.

Page 3 of G.O. 1130 M., 22nd June 1906.

G.Os. 498, Revenue, 30th June 1890, and 4057 M., 26th July 1890.

G.O. 993 M., 27th July 1894.

G.O. 1325 M., 15th August 1895.

G.O. 1149 M., 10th May 1897.

G.O. 1770 M., 13th August 1897.

(Statement II-A in G.O. 1130 M., 22nd June 1906.)

11. There are five municipal markets in the town. The vegetable market was built in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 2,100 and was improved in 1905 at a further cost of Rs. 1,500. In 1890 the Council purchased a building for its office for Rupees 5,500. The Arundel chattram was constructed in 1892-94 at a cost of Rs. 21,000 and handed over to the Council by the chattram committee. In 1895-97 the Council contributed Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a bathing ghat at the Kistna anicut and in 1905 built a poor-house at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The question of constructing a railway overbridge at Bezwada is under the consideration of Government in the Public Works Department.

## VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. 1721 M., 27th September 1906.

12. The Provident fund system has not yet been introduced into this municipality.

N. CHENGAL RAO—5-5-17.

## FOR REFERENCE ONLY

## NOTE ON THE BIMLIPATAM MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917)

|                                                                            |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Area .. .. .                                                               | About 52 sq. mile.   |
| Population (Census of 1911)                                                | 9,314                |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. .. .                               | 598                  |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16 ..                                              | Rs. 61,188 A. 0 P. 0 |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16 .. .. .                                      | 26,337 0 0           |
| Incidence of taxation including tolls per head of population in 1915-16 .. | 1 0 9                |
| General average for 1915-16.                                               | 1 10 11              |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. .. .                              | Nil.                 |
| Debt per head of population.                                               | Nil.                 |

| Tax.                           | Maximum rate.                                                  | Rate now levied.                    | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|                                |                                                                |                                     | Rs.                          | Rs.                    |
| Tax on arts .. .. .            | Schedule A .. .. .                                             | Maximum .. .. .                     | 1,500                        | ..                     |
| .. on buildings .. .. .        | 8½ per cent of the annual value.                               | Do. .. .. .                         | 3,800                        | 447                    |
| .. on lands .. .. .            | 8½ per cent of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards. | 8½ per cent .. .. .                 | 150                          | 18                     |
| Water and drainage tax ..      | 8 per cent of the annual value.                                | .. .. .                             | ..                           | ..                     |
| Tax on vehicles and animals .. | Schedule B .. .. .                                             | Maximum .. .. .                     | 530                          | ..                     |
| .. on carts .. .. .            | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                  | Do. .. .. .                         | 440                          | ..                     |
| Tolls .. .. .                  | Schedule D .. .. .                                             | Three-fourths of the maximum rates. | 3,370                        | ..                     |

# I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 986, Public, 3rd October 1866.

G.O. 4 M., 7th January 1896.

Page 3 of G.O. 2260 M., 15th October 1897.

Page 34 of G.O. 725 M., 11th April 1904.

G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March 1885.

Bimlipatam was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was reduced in 1896 from 16 to 12.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898, four members being elected and the remaining eight being nominated by Government. The town is divided into two wards for purposes of election. The question of abolishing the ward system of election was considered but dropped in G.O. No. 447 M., dated 3rd March 1916, in deference to the Council's wishes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885.

# II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 5 of G.O. 1934 M., 16th November 1904.

4. Drinking-water, which is said to be of good quality, is mainly obtained from wells. No scheme for providing the town with a piped water-supply has been considered up to date.

### III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 5 of G.O. 1285 M., 18th July 1906.

G.O. 1090 M., 17th July 1915.

5. The town is situated on a slope at the foot of a hill, and the surface drainage is natural. A complete open drainage system is in existence at present. A scheme for the improvement of the existing drains is under the consideration of the Council. A grant of Rs. 1,650 has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose of surveying the existing drainage system which is considered essential before any work of improvement is taken in hand. The Sanitary Engineer, in his progress report of the sanitary schemes as they stood on 1st April 1917, reports that proposals are ready for submission by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraphs 14 and 17 of the administration report for 1914-15 on page 4 of G.O. 1087 M., 17th July 1915.

Paragraph 20, pages 4 and 5 of G.O. 1550 M., 2nd September 1916.

G.O. 1526 M., 19th September 1911.

G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

6. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1916 four elementary schools including a free school for Muhammadans and one Panchama school. Out of an aggregate grant of Rs. 8,062 sanctioned in 1913-14 and 1914-15 for the construction of school buildings, a sum of Rs. 6,399 was actually spent before the close of the year 1915-16. The secondary school which the Council used to maintain was closed in September 1911, its maintenance having become very expensive owing to the existence of a rival mission school in the town.

A recurring grant of Rs. 690 per annum has been sanctioned to this Council for the maintenance of elementary schools including capitation allowance.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. 1076 M., 21st July 1890.

G.O. 1414 M., 2nd September 1911.

Paragraph 16 on page 3 of G.O. 1260 M., 10th July 1912.

G.O. 818 L., 1st June 1912.

Paragraph 1 of the Medical Officer's report on page 4 of G.O. 1661 M., 1st September 1914.

Page 1 of G.O. 14 M., 7th January 1915.

G.O. 14 M., 7th January 1915.

Ibid.

G.O. 1243 M., 11th August 1915.

Paragraph 9 of G.O. 1550 M., 2nd September 1916.

7. There is a municipal hospital, towards the maintenance of which the Taluk Board of Bimlipatam contributes Rs. 300 per annum. The hospital building was improved and extended in 1889 at a cost of Rs. 2,400. A pukka contagious diseases shed was added in 1911-12 at a cost of Rs. 826 towards which Government contributed Rs. 592. A Provincial grant of Rs. 848 was made to the Council in 1912-13 for the provision of quarters for the hospital compounder. The quarters were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 900 and have been occupied by the compounder from 1st December 1913.

In Memorandum No. 312-2-L/O., dated 15th October 1913, the Municipal Council was requested to get plans and estimates prepared, in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Engineer, for a new building for its hospital at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000. In the same memorandum, the Council was informed that on receipt of detailed proposals the Government would be prepared to consider the question of making an allotment from the special grant for medical buildings, if any, for 1914-15.

The Chairman submitted detailed plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 25,000 for the construction of the new hospital buildings and requested a full grant for the purpose. Administrative approval was accorded to these plans and estimates which were transferred to the Public Works Department for technical scrutiny and sanction as the work was to be executed by that department. A grant of Rs. 25,000 was also sanctioned to the Council for the work. The plans and estimates were finally sanctioned in G.O. No. 1431 W., dated 2nd August 1915, but the execution of the work was pending issue of orders on the request of the Municipal Council to permit it to undertake the work by employing a retired Sub-Engineer to supervise its construction. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 1532 M., dated 23rd September 1915, sanctioning the appointment of M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar on a salary of Rs. 200 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem for the construction of the new hospital buildings. The work was not put in hand till the close of 1915-16 in

consequence of the delay in the receipt of finally sanctioned plans and estimates and in the acquisition of the sites required for the purpose. Only an expenditure of Rs. 1,902 was incurred in that year. In G.O. No. 1994 M., dated 20th November 1916, the Government did not accept the Council's proposal to entrust to the Public Works Department for completion the partly finished work on this building and the Council was asked to retain the supervisor and insist on his pushing on with all the schemes entrusted to him, as fast as possible.

## VI.—SANITATION.

G.Os. 447 M., 18th March 1911, and 698 M., 4th May 1911.

G.O. 698 M., 4th May 1911.

G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912.

G.O. 2163 M., 5th November 1914.

Page 4 of G.O. 1546 M., 31st August 1916.

8. A total allotment of Rs. 3,050 was made to this municipality from the special sanitation grants for 1910-11 and 1911-12 for the acquisition of land to open out certain congested areas in the town and to accommodate the evicted people. The execution of these schemes was deferred pending their revision in accordance with the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. In 1911-12, land was acquired for trenching night-soil at a cost of Rs. 635 towards which the Government gave a grant of Rs. 575. A grant of Rs. 19,869 was sanctioned in 1912-13 towards the acquisition of the congested areas referred to above as well as for other sanitary objects such as sinking of wells, provision of latrines, clearance of prickly-pear and extension of drains. The plans and estimates drawn up by the Council for the schemes for opening out congested areas, viz., the Boat and Boyi villages, and for the provision of accommodation for the evicted people were approved by the Government subject to certain remarks in G.O. No. 1650 M., dated 31st August 1914. The cost of the schemes was estimated at Rs. 66,700; but the provision of Rs. 30,000 made in the estimates for the construction of stormwater and sullage drains was cut out by Government and the estimates were reduced to Rs. 36,700. Against this sum, the Council had Rs. 16,558 with it out of the grants sanctioned for these schemes in 1911-12 and 1912-13 and the remaining sum of Rs. 20,142 was noted for consideration at the time of the distribution of the sanitation grant for 1915-16. The Council was permitted to utilize the sum of Rs. 16,558 which it had on hand on the laying out of the new site for the accommodation of the people evicted from the Boat and the Boyi villages. A sum of Rs. 20,100 was sanctioned for the purpose in G.O. No. 850 M., dated 7th June 1915.

Mr. Lancheester, the Town Planning Advisor, visited Binlipatam and suggested certain alterations in regard to the Boat and Boyi schemes and Gollavidhi and his remarks were communicated to the Council with the request that the estimates for them might be revised on the lines suggested—vide G.O. No. 612 M., dated 29th March 1916. The proposals

of the Council to improve these villages by laying out roads at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 19,750 were approved by the Sanitary Board in their Proceedings No. 572 S., dated 18th August 1916, and the plans and estimates were returned to the Sanitary Engineer for professional sanction and transmission to the Municipal Council.

An application was received from the Council, through the Sanitary Commissioner in August 1913, for an allotment of Rs. 49,620 in 1913-14 from the sanitation grant for—

(a) the removal of sweepers' patch,  
(b) the construction of model huts for scavengers, and

(c) certain other minor sanitary improvements. The Council was informed in G.O. No. 1873 M., dated 30th September 1913, that a sum of Rs. 41,520 would be noted for consideration at the time of the distribution of the sanitation grant for 1914-15. A supplementary application for an additional allotment of Rs. 3,940 for scheme (b) above was also noted for consideration in G.O. No. 851 M., dated 17th April 1914. The following grants were sanctioned in G.O. No. 850 M., dated 7th June 1915, to this municipality :—

|                                                                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Removal of sweepers' patch and provision of accommodation for the evicted people .. .. . | Rs. 19,100 |
| (2) Purchase of one corrugated iron latrine .. .. .                                          | 450        |
| (3) Provision of a burial-ground for Europeans and others. .. .                              | 500        |
| (4) Construction of scavengers' huts .. .. .                                                 | 3,940      |

The balance of Rs. 14,110 applied for for item (4) above was promised to be given in subsequent years, should funds become available. Meanwhile the Council was requested to revise its estimates for this work in the light of the latest type-design issued with the Sanitary Board's proceedings No. 154 S., dated 25th February 1915. The Council prepared revised estimates accordingly amounting to Rs. 24,040 and applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 20,100 from the minor sanitation grant. The question of allotting a sum of Rs. 11,600 for the work has been noted for consideration in connection with the distribution of the sanitation grant for 1917-18.

A sanitary programme has been prescribed in G.O. No. 670 M., dated 5th April 1916.

G.O. 1251 M., 12th August 1915.

G.O. 2110 M., 13th December 1916.

VII.--WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Cf. page 6 of G.O. 1934 M., 6th November 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. 973, Public, 4th August 1870, and page 7 of G.O. 1277, Public, 19th August 1871.

Paragraph 5 of G.O. 1627, Financial, 18th July 1884.

G.O. 871 M., 4th May 1905.

9. There are no municipal markets in the town, their place being supplied by two private markets. The Municipal Council constructed a building for its office at a cost of about Rs. 3,400 in 1870-71 and a chattram costing Rs. 500 in 1883. The management of the Nattu kottai Chetti's choultry in the town was vested in the Municipal Council in 1904 under the Charitable Endowments Act.

N. CHENGAL RAO--19-5-17.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

NOTE ON THE ANANTAPUR MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917)

|                                                          |     |    |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|--------------------|
| Area..                                                   | ..  | .. | About 9 sq. miles. |
| Population (Census of 1911.)                             |     |    | 8,457              |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16                     | ..  | .. | 1,741              |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16.                              | Rs. |    | 56,143             |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16                            | ..  | .. | 58,809             |
|                                                          |     |    | RS. A. P.          |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16. |     |    | 1 0 10             |
| General average for 1915-16.                             |     |    | 1 10 11            |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916                    |     |    | Nil.               |
| Debt per head of population                              |     |    | Nil.               |

| Tax.                         | Maximum rate.                                                                | Rate now levied.                                         | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                              |                                                                              |                                                          | RS.                          | RS.                     |
| Tax on carts .. .. .         | Schedule A .. .. .                                                           | Maximum .. .. .                                          | 1,300                        | ..                      |
| .. on buildings .. .. .      | Eight-and-a-half per cent of the annual value.                               | Seven-and-a-half per cent of the annual value.           | 6,000                        | 800                     |
| .. on land .. .. .           | Eight-and-a-half per cent of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards. | Seven-and-a-half per cent and As. 2 per 80 square yards. | 500                          | ..                      |
| Water and drainage tax ..    | Eight per cent of the annual value.                                          | .. .. .                                                  | ..                           | ..                      |
| Tax on vehicles and animals. | Schedule B .. .. .                                                           | Maximum .. .. .                                          | 680                          | ..                      |
| .. on carts .. .. .          | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                                | Rs. 1-8-0 per cart per half-year.                        | 600                          | ..                      |
| Tolls .. .. .                | Schedule C .. .. .                                                           | Maximum .. .. .                                          | 1,220                        | ..                      |

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 652, Public, 18th May 1869.  
G.O. 154 M., 25th January 1907.

Anantapur was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1869. The limits of the municipality were extended on the southern and western sides in 1907, the area included measuring a little over half a square mile.

G.Os. 80 M., 9th May 1885, and 268 M., 20th March 1886.

G.O. 805 M., 1st July 1889.

2. In 1886 the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from twelve to sixteen but was reduced to twelve in 1889 owing to difficulties experienced in securing a quorum. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898 and the proportion of councillors to be appointed by election is one-third of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into two wards for purposes of election.

G.O. 2260 M., 15th October 1897.  
G.O. 588 M., 13th May 1902.

G.O. 923 M., 1st August 1888.  
G.O. 1961 M., 1st December 1894.  
G.O. 1466 M., 9th October 1903.

3. The privilege of electing the chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1888 but was withdrawn in 1894 owing to its failure to elect a chairman at three consecutive meetings held for the purpose. The privilege was, however, restored in 1903.

## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. 1121 M., 29th June 1892.

Pages 1 and 2 of G.O. 1691 M., 15th October 1892.

G.O. 2108 M., 22nd December 1892.

G.O. 53 M., 9th January 1906.

G.O. 87 M., 19th January 1907.

G.O. 167 M., 29th January 1908.

G.O. 2111 M., 18th December 1908.

G.O. 364 M., 10th March 1909.

G.O. 1451 M., 15th September 1910.

4. The water of the wells in the town having been found subject to contamination owing to the existence of numerous cesspools in the vicinity, the Government requested the Sanitary Engineer in 1892 to report on the feasibility of providing a pure supply by means of artesian borings. Mr. Jones, however, found no possibility of the discovery of artesian springs. He suggested the sinking of a large well at a point outside the town about a mile from its limits and the construction of a tank some feet about ground level, into which the water could be raised by a hand pump and thence distributed by pipes. The water of a well near the site chosen by the Sanitary Engineer having however been on analysis pronounced suspicious, the scheme was dropped.

5. In 1905 when the scheme for the drainage of the town prepared by the Sanitary Engineer was submitted to Government, he was asked to prepare plans and estimates for a water-supply scheme which, the Government considered, should precede a drainage scheme. The source of supply for the proposed scheme was the bed of the river which supplies the Anantapur tank at a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the town. The plans and estimates for the scheme which amounted to Rupees 1,10,000 were sent to the Sanitary Board for consideration, but meanwhile the Sanitary Commissioner suggested a new source of supply—a subterranean stream—whereby it was thought that a first-rate supply could be got at a small cost. The Sanitary Board then recommended that a thorough investigation which might take the form of a hydrological survey should be made of all possible sources of supply with a view to determine the best source in regard to quality as well as quantity. As the result of this hydrological survey conducted in 1910 the Sanitary Engineer suggested three alternative sources of supply, but the water from two of these was found to be unsatisfactory. In regard to the remaining sources, viz., the Pandamaneru valley, four different sites were investigated, but it was reported that three of them would involve costly schemes. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, the Sanitary Engineer

G.O. 1130 M., 18th July 1911.  
G.O. 1452 M., 9th September 1911.  
G.O. 934 M., 11th May 1914.  
G.O. 103 W., 16th January 1915.  
G.O. 217 W., 6th February 1917.

was then directed to proceed with the investigation of a scheme based on site No. 1 suggested by him in the Pandamaneru valley area until he was in a position definitely to decide which would be the most favourable for the location of the head works. This further investigation was completed by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, and the plans and estimates amounting to Rupees 2,04,000 recommended by the Sanitary Board were sanctioned in G.O. No. 2544 M., dated 19th December 1914. The estimates were subsequently raised to Rs. 2,58,350. The entire cost of the scheme is borne by Provincial funds and the work is under execution.

G.O. 1130 M., 18th July 1911.  
G.O. 1452 M., 9th September 1911.  
G.O. 934 M., 11th May 1914.  
G.O. 103 W., 16th January 1915.  
G.O. 217 W., 6th February 1917.

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## III.—DRAINAGE.

Paragraph 1 (3) of G.O. 1262 M., 17th October 1902.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. 53 M., 9th January 1906.

Pages 2 and 3 of notes in G.O. 53 M., 9th January 1906.

Page 9 of G.O. 53 M., 9th January 1906.

G.O. 53 M., 9th January 1906.

G.O. 1704 M., 11th October 1909.

G.O. 58 M., 11th January 1910.

G.O. 71 M., 12th January 1911.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1341 M., 31st July 1916.

6. In October 1902 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to work out roughly a scheme for the drainage of the town; after some delay owing to the want of a proper survey map, he reported in 1905 that the cost of an open surface drainage scheme would be roughly Rs. 85,000, while a pipe sewer scheme would cost double that sum. The latter scheme was found to be beyond the means of the Council and the former was condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner as particularly unsuitable for the town. The schemes were accordingly dropped. It was however suggested that syphon traps and ventilating shafts might be fitted to about a dozen houses and the results watched. The Sanitary Engineer was requested to arrange for carrying out this experiment and report the result. His report showed that the experiments were successful and the Council was asked to extend the system. No action was however taken till 1914 when it was reported that the councillors had decided to fit these shafts in their own premises as an example to their neighbours. Action in this direction has not been successful for want of bends which are not procurable. Hence the Sanitary Engineer has been requested to draw up a standard specification for the shafts with necessary fittings and to arrange with some engineering firm to supply them at a fixed price.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. 771, Educational, 19th August 1913.  
 G.O. 643, Educational, 9th July 1913.  
 G.O. 1113, Educational, 26th November 1913.  
 G.O. 1105, Educational, 11th Decemb 1912.  
 G.O. 123, Educational, 28th January 1914.  
 G.O. 26, Educational, 8th January 1915.  
 G.O. 942, Educational, 11th August 1914.  
 G.O. 1027, Educational, 31st August 1914.  
 G.O. 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.  
 G.O. 583, Educational, 31st May 1915.

G.O. 649, Educational, 13th June 1916.

G.O. 1522 W., 17th October 1916.

G.O. 239, Financial, 28th October 1916.

7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1916 six schools, of which one was a high school, the net cost of which is borne by Government, and the remaining five were elementary schools. In G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, the Council was given a grant of Rs. 920 for opening four elementary schools and in G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, Rs. 800 for the construction of elementary school buildings. In 1913-14 also the Council was given a grant of Rs. 200 for elementary school buildings and of Rs. 1,734 for the maintenance of new elementary schools. In 1914-15 the Council was given a grant of Rs. 3,500 for the construction and improvement of elementary school buildings and Rs. 2,758 for the maintenance of elementary schools and for increasing the pay of the staff of the secondary school. In 1915-16 the Council received a grant of Rs. 3,010 for similar purposes and Rs. 300 for the raising of the scale of pay of pandits in the secondary school and these two are recurring grants. A new building for this school has been completed. But that building has been utilized for the new Government College while arrangements have been made to locate the Municipal High School temporarily in Munro's kutcherry. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 24 650, for the construction of a hostel for the Municipal High School have been sanctioned and the cost thereof will be met from Provincial funds.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. 1221 M., 9th July 1906.  
 Paragraph 7, page 2 of G.O. 856 M., 18th July 1902.  
 Paragraph 11, page 3 of G.O. 1509 M., 24th August 1904.  
 Paragraph 12, page 3 of G.O. 1509 M., 24th August 1904.  
 G.O. 171 M., 27th January 1904, and page 5 of G.O. 1645 M., 7th August 1905.  
 G.O. 496 M., 7th March 1907.  
 Page 2 of G.O. 1259 M., 15th August 1910.  
 G.O. 30 M., 6th January 1911.  
 Page 4 of G.O. 1198 M., 31st July 1911.  
 G.O. 413 W., 6th May 1910.  
 Paragraph 8 on page 3 of G.O. 1656 M., 27th August 1913.

G.O. 1154 M., 29th July 1915.

8. The municipal council is maintaining a hospital. In 1902 the Victoria Memorial Committee made over to the Municipal Council public subscriptions amounting to Rs. 5,947 for constructing a new building for the hospital which was to be styled the "Victoria Memorial hospital." The dispensary portion of the building was completed in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 5,000. A maternity ward, the foundation stone of which was laid by Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,350 in 1905 and a male in-patient ward in 1909. A female in-patient ward the foundation stone of which was laid by Her Excellency Lady Lawley in November 1910 was completed in December 1912 at a cost of Rs. 4,600. A gosha ward was also presented in 1914-15 by Khan Sahib Imam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. In March 1914 the Council applied for a grant of Rs. 14,600 for the following works:—

|                                         | Rs.   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| (i) Operation room ..                   | 4,000 |
| (ii) Septic diseases shed ..            | 3,000 |
| (iii) Epidemic diseases shed ..         | 5,000 |
| (iv) Mortuary ..                        | 600   |
| (v) Quarters for sub-assistant surgeon. | 2,000 |

Total .. 14,600

For items (i) to (iv) a grant of Rupees 12,600 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1531 L, dated 1st September 1914. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was also subsequently made in G.O. No. 2222 L., dated 10th December 1914, for the last item.

## VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Page 1 of G.O. 880 M., 7th June 1890

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. 1614 W., 28th May 1896, in G.O. 1091 M., 1st July 1896

Page 2 of G.O. 2271 W., 7th August 1896, in G.O. 1506 M., 5th September 1896.

G.O. 1506 M., 5th September 1896.

Page 7 of G.O. 1006 M., 30th May 1906.

G.O. 154 M., 25th January 1907.

G.Os. 1029 M., 29th June 1908, and 548 M., 8th April 1909.

G.O. 1259 M., 15th August 1910.

G.O. 698 M., 4th May 1911.

G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912.

G.O. 1849 M., 4th October 1912.

G.O. 1520 M., 6th August 1913.

G.O. 2340 M., 21st November 1913.

9. In May 1896 the Superintending Engineer (Mr. W. B. deWinton) submitted two schemes for preventing the leakage of the large tank above the town which rendered the sub-soil water-logged and thereby affected the health of the town. One of these schemes consisted in cutting off a portion of the tank nearest the town by a new bund and the other in digging a drainage channel between the tank and the town. In deference to the opinion of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Colonel Drake Brockman, R.E.) who stated that neither of the above schemes would affect the sanitary condition of the town as the silt in the bed of the tank was obstructing percolation rather than favouring it, the question was dropped. In 1906, however, the Sanitary Commissioner (Colonel H. Thomson) observed that when the tank was full there was considerable leakage through the bund into the town and that as there was no means of preventing it, the houses built on the swampy ground should be evacuated and wet cultivation prohibited. The Council was unable to provide funds for carrying out these measures which were roughly estimated to cost more than two or three lakhs of rupees; but the Council's proposals to extend the limits of the municipality so as to include an area of 70 acres selected by the Sanitary Commissioner for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the town was approved by Government. With the special grant of Rs. 7,470 made in 1908-1909 and 1909-10 considerable progress has been made in extending the town. An allotment of Rs. 17,395 was sanctioned from the special sanitation grant for 1911-12 mainly for the opening up of a congested quarter of the town near the Tandamandla lane and the provision of public latrines. In 1912-13 an allotment of Rs. 37,600 has been sanctioned, the major portion of which is intended for the opening up of congested areas. In 1913-14 also a sum of Rs. 20,980 was sanctioned for relief of congestion besides Rs. 14,990 for acquisition of site for scavengers' huts. In

1916-17 grants for the items mentioned below were given to the Council :—

|                                                           | RS.               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Improvement of water-logged area below the tank bund. | 2,000             |
| (ii) Purchase of dust-bins . .                            | 400               |
| (iii) Purchase of nightsoil cart buckets.                 | 80                |
| (iv) Purchase of a lorry cart.                            | 180               |
| (v) Purchase of nightsoil carts.                          | 300               |
| (vi) Purchase of a trapeze nightsoil cart.                | 90                |
|                                                           | <hr/> 3,050 <hr/> |

G.O. 1425 M., 11th August 1916.

# VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. 1221 M., 9th July 1906.

Paragraph 14 of G.O. 929 M., 20th August 1888.

Paragraph 10, page 3 of G.O. 1509 M., 21st August 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. 1221 M., 9th July 1906.

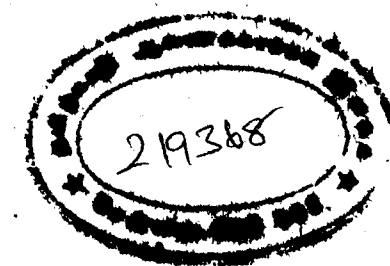
10. There is a municipal market in the town. In 1887 the Municipal Council laid out the Victoria Jubilee Park at a cost of Rs. 2,650, which included public subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,800. The Edward Coronation Darbar Hall constructed by the public at a cost of Rs. 4,000 was made over to the Council in 1903, but the management of the hall was actually taken over only in 1905.

# VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. 1146 M., 29th July 1915.

A provident fund has been introduced for the benefit of the teachers in the Municipal High School in this town.

N. CHENGAL RAO—7-5-17.



FOR REFERENCE ONLY

NOTE ON THE BELLARY MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st April 1917.)

|                                                                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Area .. .. .                                                    | 4.57 sq. miles. |
| Population (Census of 1911).                                    | 29,536          |
| Number of houses assessed in 1915-16 .. .. .                    | 9,785           |
|                                                                 | RS. A. P.       |
| Actual receipts in 1915-16 ..                                   | 1,26,856 0 0    |
| Actual expenditure in 1915-16 .. .. .                           | 1,28,290 0 0    |
| Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1915-16 .. .. . | 1 12 0          |
| General average for 1915-16.                                    | 1 10 11         |
| Total indebtedness on 31st March 1916 .. .. .                   | 40,906 0 0      |
| Debt per head of population.                                    | 1 6 4           |

| Tax.                                | Maximum rate.                                                 | Rate now levied.                            | Estimated income in 1917-18. | Income at one per cent. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                     |                                                               |                                             | RS.                          | RS.                     |
| Tax on arts .. .. .                 | Schedule A .. .. .                                            | Maximum .. .. .                             | 8,000                        | ..                      |
| " on buildings .. .. .              | 8½ per cent of the annual value.                              | Do. .. .. .                                 | 39,509                       | 4,647                   |
| " on lands .. .. .                  | 8½ per cent of the annual value and As 4 per 80 square yards. | 8½ per cent and 2 pies per 80 square yards. | 260                          | ..                      |
| Water and drainage tax .. .. .      | 8 per cent of the annual value.                               | Maximum .. .. .                             | 32,000                       | 4,000                   |
| Tax on vehicles and animals .. .. . | Schedule B .. .. .                                            | Do. .. .. .                                 | 3,400                        | ..                      |
| " on carts .. .. .                  | Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.                                 | Do. .. .. .                                 | 3,010                        | ..                      |
| Tolls .. .. .                       | Schedule D .. .. .                                            | Do. .. .. .                                 | 8,600                        | ..                      |

## I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. 904, Public, 25th July 1867.  
Paragraph 3 of G.O. 1002 M., 8th September 1888, and G.O. 2155 M., 19th December 1904.

G.O. 1563, Financial, 24th May 1877.  
[Paragraph 58, page 22 of the report of the Committee on Local Self-Government.]

G.O. 1563, Financial, 24th May 1877.  
Page 37 of G.O. 312 M., 16th March 1889.

G.O. 1599 M., 29th October 1903.

G.O. 2155 M., 19th December 1904.

G.O. 859 M., 2nd May 1905.

G.O. 2515 M., 15th November 1897.  
" 1617 M., 30th October 1903.  
" 121 M., 20th January 1905.  
" 650 M., 4th April 1906.

G.O. 597, Financial, 19th March 1885.

G.O. 143 M., 3rd February 1897.  
" 1079 M., 17th June 1904.  
" 1552 M., 2nd September 1904.  
" 121 M., 20th January 1905.

Page 2 of G.O. 1552 M., 2nd September 1904.

G.O. 1552 M., 2nd September 1904.

G.O. 121 M., 20th January 1905.

G.O. 650 M., 4th April 1906.  
" 210 M., 5th February 1910.  
" 1629 M., 20th July 1897.

Bellary was constituted a municipality on 1st August 1867. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council remained at 24 from 1887 to 1904.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1877, but the privilege was actually exercised only in 1880. The proportion of municipal councillors to be appointed by election was one-half of the sanctioned strength until it was raised to three-fourths on the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

3. After the separation of the cantonment from the municipal limits from 1st April 1904, the sanctioned strength of the Council was reduced from 24 to 22 and the number of elective seats from 18 to 16. The town is divided into eight wards for purposes of election.

4. The appointment of a Secretary was sanctioned in 1897, but the post was abolished in 1903, a manager on Rs. 100 being appointed instead.

5. The Municipal Council has been electing its Chairman since 1895. The question of withdrawing this privilege and of appointing a paid Chairman was under the consideration of Government more than once. Towards the end of 1904, the Collector of Bellary (Mr. Cowie) suggested that in order to carry out certain much-needed sanitary improvements, to conduct efficiently the plague operations in the town, and more especially to place the collection of taxes on a satisfactory footing and generally to improve the administration of municipal affairs, the appointment of a paid Chairman of the grade of a Deputy Collector was absolutely necessary. The Government agreed with the Collector and called on the Council to state whether it approved of the proposal. The Council demurred and it was allowed a period of one year within which it should endeavour to show that it was capable of improving the administration by putting an end to faction and by combining to discharge in an efficient manner the duties entrusted to it. As the special report submitted by the Collector at the end of this period showed that there was an improvement in the administration the question of appointing a paid Chairman was dropped. The Council has been permitted to elect a Vice-Chairman.

## II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. 562, Financial, 24th March 1876, and paragraph 26 (c) of report in G.O. 2311, Financial, 15th December 1876.

G.O. 1837 W., 6th July 1891, in G.O. 1213 M., 3rd August 1891.

G.O. 93 M., 23rd January 1893.  
G.O. 483 M., 10th April 1893.

Page 2 of G.O. 1463 M., 21st June 1897.

Page 20 of G.O. 1463 M., 21st June 1897.

G.O. 1463 M., 21st June 1897.

G.O. 1464 M., 21st June 1897.

Cf. G.O. 1416 M., 12th November 1902.

G.O. 1874 M., 1st August 1906.  
243 M., 5th February 1907.  
" 1262 M., 17th June "

6. The chief sources of water-supply are a few tanks and wells. In 1876, the Municipal Council excavated at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000 a supply channel for feeding a large tank in the town.

7. The Government of India having in 1891 observed that the town which was likely to retain its military importance for many years required an efficient water-supply, the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme which consisted in the enlargement of the Alipore tank at a cost of Rs. 9,11,000. The scheme was, however, abandoned as its success was problematical.

8. In 1895 the Government of India pressed for the early settlement of the water-supply question. Three alternative schemes were then proposed by the Sanitary Engineer, which were—

|                                                                             | Initial cost. | Annual working charges. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|                                                                             | RS.           | RS.                     |
| (1) The Alipore tank scheme (a modification of the scheme proposed in 1897) | 7,15,000      | 14,200                  |
| (2) The Copper Mountain scheme.                                             | 3,70,000      | 5,900                   |
| (3) The Hagari river scheme                                                 | 8,00,000      | 50,000                  |

The first two schemes were abandoned owing to the uncertainty of the supply and the third, which was approved by the Sanitary Board and the Government, was beyond the means of the Council. The Government of India were therefore informed that, as the Local Government were not in a position to promise any aid on account of this scheme, the whole of the capital outlay would have to be borne by Imperial funds, should the execution of the scheme be urgently called for in the interests of the troops in the cantonment. No further action appears to have been taken in the matter.

9. The question of the maintenance and cleansing of the Fort Ditch tank, the Fisher's tank supply channel, and the Alipore tank by the cantonment authorities, subject to the payment of a contribution by the municipality, was

G.O. 66 M., 10th January 1908.

G.O. 332 M., 25th February 1908.

before Government several times. The cantonment authorities once decided not to conserve these sources of supply as they were not required for military purposes and were considered unnecessary as sources of supply to the residents of the Cowl Bazaar and other portions of the municipality. The Council having, however, again raised the question, the military authorities agreed to continue the arrangements for the supply of water to the Fort Ditch tank on condition that the Council contributed Rs. 360 per annum towards the cost of such supply. This contribution is now paid by the Municipal Council.

G.O. 557 M., 4th April 1910.

The military authorities suggested the acquisition of the catchment area of the Alipore tank system at a cost of Rupees 1,57,000 with a view to prevent the pollution of the water and to get a safer supply for the troops and the inhabitants of the city, some of whom drew water from the cantonment supply. The Sanitary Commissioner, to whom the proposal was referred, considered it inadvisable, as the result would not be worth the expense involved. He suggested another scheme by which a supply of water could be found by boring in the low-lying ground to the east of the Man-face Rock. This suggestion was referred to the Sanitary Engineer for report but he was of opinion that there was no prospect whatever of obtaining the required supply from this source. He, however, proposed two other schemes for simultaneous investigation—(1) from the sub-soil of the Hagari river and (2) from deep borings to be put down in the plain between the Bellary rock and the Copper hills. The Government approved this proposal and requested him to investigate the two schemes, the cost (Rs. 8,300) being met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently adjusted from any contribution which Government might make towards the execution of the scheme decided on. A joint examination of the possibilities of a deep-seated source of water-supply was however subsequently made by Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, and the Sanitary Engineer. This resulted in the conclusion that there was no likelihood of finding such a source from deep borings to be put down in the plain between the Bellary rock and the Copper hills and that it was expedient to concentrate investigation in the superficial deposits near the Hagari river.

G.O. 129 M., 30th January 1911.

G.O. 402 M., 4th March 1912.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. 1810 M., 19th September 1913.

G.O. 2452 M., 9th December 1914.

G.O. 743 M., 19th April 1916.

G.O. 1675 M., 25th September 1916.

G.O. 505 M., 14th March 1916.

The investigation of this scheme was completed in 1913 and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 11,05,200 were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and submitted to Government through the Sanitary Board. In view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the municipality and the unusual pressure on Provincial finances due to the war, the scheme was ordered to be postponed.

In April 1915 the Sanitary Engineer submitted fresh revised proposals for a water-supply scheme for the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,07,200 which was sanctioned in G.O. No. 811 M., dated 27th May 1915. The Council was also informed that the Government would make a free grant of Rs. 5.10 lakhs and lend a further sum of two lakhs on the usual terms and it agreed to levy the water and drainage tax to meet the maintenance charges. The tax is being levied at 8 per cent of the annual value. A full power test is being carried on in connection with the scheme and its estimated cost is Rs. 21,200.

## III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. 119 M., 2nd February 1900.

G.O. 688 M., 28th April 1909.

10. There is no regular system of drainage in the town. A proposal to introduce Shone's pneumatic sewerage system, which was made by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1899 was not approved by Government. It was, however, arranged that levels should be taken for a complete drainage scheme for the whole town in connection with the proposals for opening up congested areas. Levels were accordingly taken for a portion of the town at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 from municipal funds and an estimate of Rs. 2,150 submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for taking further levels has been approved in G.O. No. 80 M., dated 19th January 1915. The whole of this expenditure will be borne by Government. The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central Circle, reports that the investigation is in progress.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. 168 M., 28th January 1907.

Vide paragraph 1 of G.O. 1587 M., 28th August 1912.

Paragraph (5) of G.O. 1755 M., 11th September 1914.

G.Os. 1027, Educational, 31st August 1914 and 221, Educational, 25th February 1915.

G.Os. 588, Educational, 31st May 1915, and 744, Educational, 7th July 1915.

G.O. 721, Educational, 30th June 1916.  
G.O. 668 M., 4th April 1916.

11. The Council maintained on the 31st March 1916 a high school and thirteen elementary schools (eleven for boys and two for girls) of which six were newly opened in 1912-13 with the aid of grants from Provincial funds. The net cost of the municipal high school is borne by Government. A special Provincial grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, for the construction of elementary school buildings, this subsidy being in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,839 sanctioned in G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, for the maintenance charges of the six new municipal schools.

In 1912-13 and 1913-14 the Council was given a Provincial grant of Rupees 12,422 for the construction of school buildings.

In 1914-15 the Council received a grant of Rs. 300 for the maintenance of elementary schools and Rs. 780 for improving the scale of salaries of the general staff employed in the secondary school. In 1915-16 the Council received Rs. 312 for improving the salaries of pandits in the secondary school, Rs. 480 for the maintenance of elementary schools and Rs. 780 for improving the scale of salaries of the general staff employed in the secondary school. This is a recurring grant. The consideration of the question of a new building for the municipal high school has been deferred for the present.

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. 75 M., 7th May 1885.

G.O. 1712 M., 24th September 1906.

G.O. 980 M., 30th May 1904.

G.O. 1702 M., 15th August 1907.

G.O. 699 M., 28th April 1910.

G.O. 282 M., 8th February 1908.

G.O. 867 W., 1st August 1908.

G.O. 1527 M., 14th September 1908.

G.O. 699 M., 28th April 1910.

G.O. 1288 M., 12th August 1911.

G.O. 1216 M., 21st June 1912.

12. The Municipal Council maintains a main hospital, a dispensary (at Cowl Bazaar) and also the Victoria Memorial Hospital for women. The main hospital known as the "Sabhapati Mudaliyar's Hospital" was opened in 1885 in a building which was provided by the individual after whose name it is called. This building being unsuitable, it was proposed to erect a new building at a cost of Rs. 92,810, towards which the Government undertook to make a free grant of Rs. 50,000 and to advance the balance as a loan. But in view of the representations of the Council that in the then state of its finances a hospital on a more modest scale would be sufficient, the Government accepted the revised proposals of the Surgeon-General which were estimated to cost Rs. 76,400, and called on the Sanitary Engineer to prepare revised plans and estimates. A new site was also acquired for the hospital at a cost of Rs. 9,608. The estimate prepared by the Sanitary Engineer amounted to Rs. 77,050, but on revision by the Public Works Department the amount was raised to Rs. 82,220. It was again revised by the Superintending Engineer on account of certain alterations in the design and materials and raised to over a lakh. When this revised estimate was under the consideration of Government, objections were raised to the construction of the new hospital on the new site acquired for the purpose, and on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General it was decided that the new hospital should be constructed on the site of the present hospital, and the plans and estimates were ordered to be accordingly revised. This revision was held in abeyance pending final settlement of the revised type designs. In the meanwhile the Council was asked to consider the advisability of taking over the Native Infantry Hospital buildings in lieu of constructing a new hospital, but it would not accept the suggestion of Government. Revised plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,68,000 prepared by the Sanitary Engineer were approved by the Sanitary Board and submitted to Government. The Government were however

prepared to sanction a grant of only one lakh for the new hospital and the Council was informed that if it could not carry out all the works included in the estimates, the existing building would have to be utilized as a medical ward and certain buildings of lesser importance provided in the estimate would have to be omitted so as to reduce the cost to one lakh. The Council having agreed to this, the Government accorded approval to the estimates amounting to one lakh only. The work is under execution by the Public Works Department and is nearing completion. In G.O. No. 1210 L., dated 25th July 1913, a grant of Rs. 2,000 was made to the Council for the construction of quarters for the female sub-assistant surgeon, but this grant was allowed to be kept in abeyance until the question of constructing a new building for the hospital was finally settled. In G.O. No. 1531 L., dated 1st September 1914, a further grant of Rs. 4,000 was given to the Council for equipping the new surgical and operation room in the Sabhapati Mudaliyar Hospital. The Council received a grant of Rs. 4,274 (Rs. 3,000 for buildings and Rs. 1,274 for equipment) in 1914-15 for the women and children's hospital—G.O. No. 1363, Public, dated 23rd October 1914.

13. There was formerly a dispensary at Brucepeta, which was started in 1885. This however was temporarily closed from 1st April 1906, and the Council was asked not to re-open it without the sanction of Government and until it could be shown that funds would be forthcoming for its maintenance. The Council has not yet applied for sanction to re-open it. The Cowl Bazaar dispensary was removed to the cantonment lock hospital building, which the military authorities have lent to the Municipal Council. The Victoria Memorial Hospital for women was built by the Memorial Committee in 1904, and the institution was opened by Her Excellency Lady Amptill in August 1903.

G.O. 701 M., 20th October 1885.

G.O. 600 M., 29th March 1906.

Page 8 [paragraph 2 (5)] of G.O. 699 M., 28th April 1910.  
G.O. 1079 M., 16th July 1910.  
G.O. 1228 M., 12th August 1910.

Page 8 of G.O. 1958 M., 9th November 1906.

## VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

14. In consequence of a severe outbreak of plague in 1901 and its recrudescence in 1902 the Municipal Council proposed in 1903 to remove congestion in certain streets by acquiring ill-ventilated, insanitary, overcrowded and narrow houses condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner. As the provision made for the purpose in the budget for 1903-04 was considered inadequate by the Sanitary Commissioner, the question of opening up the congested areas was referred for consideration to a committee composed of the Collector, the Chairman and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. This committee advised that a sanitary survey of the town should be undertaken first before the congested quarters were opened. Accordingly the Sanitary Engineer was requested to take up this survey and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates. The scheme was roughly estimated to cost two lakhs. The Council's proposals to carry out the work piecemeal as funds permitted were then approved, and an allotment of Rs. 50,000 was made for the purpose from the sanitary grant for 1908-09. This was supplemented by grants of • Rs. 30,000 and † Rs. 50,000, respectively, in 1909-1910 and 1910-11. The Council was also asked to take a loan of Rs. 50,000 towards the scheme and to raise the tax on buildings and lands from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of their annual value to provide for the repayment of this loan. It agreed to both these proposals. The Municipal Council proposed six schemes for relieving congestion in Brucepeta which consisted of the clearing out of four groups of insanitary houses and opening two roads. Three of the four insanitary groups, namely, the Tank bund block, the Lala Kaman block and the Market block were to be kept as open squares. When Major Clemesha, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, visited Bellary in 1908, he proposed eight other schemes for the future guidance of the Municipal Council in the matter of relieving congestion. Thus there were 14 schemes, of which seven had been completed, two, although acquired, awaited completion, three awaited acquisition and

Page 1 of the notes with G.O. 1011 M., 27th June 1908.

Page 4 (paragraph 9) of G.O. 296 M., 1st March 1908.  
G.O. 1619 M., 28th September 1908.

G.O. 982 M., 22nd June 1908.

• Page 3 (paragraph 3) of G.O. 866 M., 28th May 1909.

† Page 5 of G.O. 781 M., 14th May 1910.

Page 4 of G.O. 296 M., 1st March 1909.

two were held in abeyance for the time being. The schemes were not, however, carried out in a satisfactory manner. Whereas the object in view was to provide straight, broad, well-ventilated thoroughfares with properly-constructed sidedrains, acquisition had in fact followed haphazard lines and resulted in the creation of badly-aligned and inadequately-drained thoroughfares of unequal breadth and tortuous course. The Government requested the Collector to hold a special enquiry into the matter and the Sanitary Commissioner to make a local inspection and submit a report as to the measures necessary in order to restore the schemes which he had originally approved. These reports were received by Government and disposed of by G.O. No. 2326 M., dated 5th December 1912, wherein they issued specific instructions in regard to the alignment of the several roads in detail. In the same order they also outlined the schemes that yet remained to be carried out. The schemes referred to in the above Government Order were being submitted to Government for approval one after another with the necessary plans and estimates. In G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911, the Government made a further grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the execution of these schemes. In 1912-13 a Provincial grant of Rupees 2,500 was made for the construction and improvement of public latrines and in 1913-14 a grant of Rs. 40,000 was made to the Council for the objects specified below :—

|                                                         | RS.    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Installation of pumps for perennial wells .. ..     | 5,000  |
| (2) Construction of five movable latrines .. ..         | 5,000  |
| (3) Extension of Hindu and Muhammadan burial grounds .. | 5,000  |
| (4) Construction of drains ..                           | 20,000 |
| (5) Sinking new wells .. ..                             | 5,000  |
| Total .. ..                                             | 40,000 |

The execution of the schemes however did not progress and a special overseer on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem was entertained to supervise the various schemes for the relief of congestion already undertaken by the Council with the aid of substantial grants and a loan from Provincial funds, for pushing on the other minor sanitary schemes in hand, such as the construction of new latrines and wells, and the fitting of

Page 9 of G.O. 1202 M., 1st July 1912.  
Page 5 of G.O. 1520 M., 6th August 1913.

pumps to existing wells and for drawing up a sanitary programme for the municipality.

Professor Geddes visited the town. It was also visited by Messrs. Lloyd and Lanchester whose reports thereon were communicated to the Council with G.O. No. 1467 M., dated 17th August 1916. A special officer was deputed to carry out a malaria survey and suggest remedial measures for the same. His report and recommendations were commended to the Council in G.O. No. 1412 M., dated 10th August 1916, with the request that plans and estimates to give effect to the recommendations should be submitted to Government. The Council has accordingly submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 20,000. These are under consideration.

G.O. 810 M., 11th February 1916.

#### VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. 1755 M., 11th September 1914.

Paragraph 27 of the report in G.O. 562, Financial, 24th March 1876.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. 1813, Financial, 6th August 1884.

Page 22 of G.O. 1667 M., 18th October 1895.

Page 3 of G.O. 1481 M., 22nd August 1904.

G.O. 1272 M., 6th August 1895.

15. There are four municipal markets in the town. That at Cowl Bazaar was built in 1874 at a cost of Rs. 14,000. The travellers' bungalow near Mainwaring tank, which was transferred to the management of the District Board in 1891 was retransferred to the Municipal Council in 1903. The management of a chattram known as the Prince of Wales' Choultry was taken over by the Council in 1895.

