

Notes on District Municipality
prepared up to 1st October 1912.

P 21. Pp from 287 to the end.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE MASULIPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area About 20 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911). 42,123
Number of houses assessed in
1911-12 6,061
Actual receipts in 1911-12. Rs. 80,411 A. P. 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 74,860 0 0
Incidence of taxation *per head*
of population in 1911-12. 1 1 6
General average for 1910-11. 1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st
March 1912 Nil.
Debt *per head* of population. Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one <i>per cent.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Tax on carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	6,000	..
" on buildings	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	19,600	2,306
" on lands	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value and As. 4 <i>per</i> 80 square yards.	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	1,800	..
Water and drainage-tax	8 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	2½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	5,150	2,424
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,850	..
" on carts	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per</i> half-year.	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per</i> half-year.	2,350	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	11,740	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 663, Public, dated 3rd July 1866

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

G.O. No. 150, Financial, dated 22nd January 1884.

G.O. No. 309 M., dated 30th March 1886.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 564 M., dated 16th April 1891.

G.O. No. 1486 M., dated 23rd October 1893.

" " 1356 M., dated 1st October 1894.

G.O. No. 68 M., dated 20th January 1897.

Cf. G.O. No. 901 M., dated 1st July 1903.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 2322 M., dated 6th November 1905.

" " 1693 M., dated 13th October 1911.

G.O. No. 1433 M., dated 5th August 1912.

G.O. No. 673 M., dated 30th March 1898.

" " 521 M., dated 19th March 1906.

Masulipatam was constituted a municipality on 3rd July 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twenty. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1884. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was raised from one half to seven-tenths of the sanctioned strength in 1886, when revised rules for the conduct of elections were framed by Government. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885.

2. In 1891, owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the administration of municipal affairs the right of electing municipal councillors was withdrawn and the Council was deprived of the privilege of electing its Chairman, but in 1897 the Government sanctioned the appointment by election of eight of the twenty councillors. In 1911 this number was raised to ten, and the privilege of electing the Chairman has been restored to the Council. The Council has also been empowered to elect its Vice-Chairman. The town was divided into seven wards for election purposes, but the number has now been reduced to six.

3. The appointment of a secretary on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 was sanctioned in 1898, but the pay of the office was reduced to Rs. 125-5-150 in 1906.

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II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 398 M., dated 18th March 1891.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 1397 M., dated 5th October 1894.

G.O. No. 1890 M., dated 15th November 1895.

G.O. No. 341 M., dated 17th March 1902.

" " 2115 M., dated 13th December 1904.

" " 201 M., dated 27th January 1905.

" " 382 M., dated 20th February 1905.

" " 915 M., dated 14th May 1906.

Paragraph 6 of office-note on page 1 of notes in G.O. No. 915 M., dated 14th May 1906.

Vide pages 3 and 4 of notes in G.O. No. 915 M., dated 14th May 1906.

G.O. No. 914 M., dated 14th May 1906.

" " 1205 M., dated 7th July 1906.

" " 2083 M., dated 14th December 1908.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

4. The water-supply of the town is derived chiefly from the Bezvada-Masulipatam (Irrigation) canal fed by the Kistna river. An open channel leads the water from the canal to the head of a masonry conduit near Anderson's bridge. This conduit which is constructed of brick carries the water to a cistern at Robertsonpeta in the heart of the town, from which it is distributed by small conduits formed of earthenware pipes to numerous wells situated in various parts of the town. The main conduits in the town were constructed by Government in 1869 and since that date the municipality has been making an annual payment to Government of Rs. 1,364, being the interest at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 34,100, no charge being made for the water taken.

5. The canal water being subject to pollution and the existing supply being precarious and limited to only nine months in the year, the several possible sources of water-supply to the town were investigated. In July 1900 the acting Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Malet) submitted a preliminary report indicating two sources, viz., the Kistna canal and the Gudur sand ridge. Eventually, in February 1905, the Government called on the Sanitary Engineer to formulate a scheme of water-supply from the Kistna canal. The cost of this scheme was roughly estimated at Rs. 2,55,000, a sum beyond the means of the Council and there was no immediate prospect of a sufficient Provincial grant being made to the municipality. The Sanitary Engineer was, however, requested to have plans and estimates drawn up, so that the scheme might be ready for execution when funds became available. These were received from him in 1907 and administratively approved in 1908. They had, however, to be revised under the orders of the Chief Engineer and the revised estimate amounting to Rupees 4,71,000 were sanctioned in G.O. No. 1395 W., dated 4th October 1912. The question of providing funds for the scheme is now under the consideration of Government.

G.O. No. 872 M., dated 4th May 1905.
 " " 254 M., dated 10th February 1906.
 " " 1578 M., dated 31st August 1906.

G.O. No. 1578 M., dated 31st August 1906.

" " 799 M., dated 15th April 1907.

" " 1732 M., dated 17th August 1907.

6. The Zamindar of Kapilesvarapuram Pargana, Venkata Rangaiya Appa Ra Bahadur, gave a donation of Rs. 7,000 for the water-supply of the village of Gilakaladindi, a suburb of Masulipatam and the Sanitary Engineer prepared an estimate for Rs. 8,540 for supplying this village with water from certain well above the tidal lock and on the left bank of the Bunder canal. Preliminary experiments, however, showed that there was no possibility of the wells yielding sufficient supply. It is to be regretted that this has involved the abandonment of the scheme and the refund of his donation to the zamindar.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 296 M., dated 16th February 1906.

Page 3 *ibid.*

Page 8 *ibid.*

Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 584 M., dated 28th March 1906.

G.O. No. 150 M., dated 6th February 1909.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 96 W., dated 7th February 1910.

7. The town is situated on a long and narrow sand ridge with a swamp on either side, which ultimately leads to the salt water creek opening into the sea. The town drainage runs partly into the eastern and partly into the western swamp through several drains. If the swamps have much water the town drainage backs up. The question of draining these swamps is under consideration in the Public Works Department. In 1908 the Council proposed to investigate a drainage scheme for the town, but as there appeared to be no early prospect of its being able to finance such a scheme in addition to a water-supply scheme the Government considered that it was useless to undertake the preliminary investigation. They thought, however, that it would be practicable to improve the outlets for storm water without carrying out or even investigating a general scheme, and the Sanitary Engineer has been asked to advise the Council on this point.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1336 M., dated 19th July 1912.

5. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 ten elementary schools, of which one was for Muham-madans, two for Panchamas and three for other backward classes. During 1911-12 it aided with grants twenty-four elementary schools under private manage-ment. The Government have now sanc-tioned the payment to the Council of grants of Rs. 744 for the opening of three elementary schools and Rs. 1,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

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V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1439 M., dated 9th August 1906.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1679 M., dated 13th October 1892.

Page 14 of G.O. No. 1661 M., dated 10th October 1895.

Paragraph 11 on page 6 of G.O. No. 1246 M., dated 5th August 1911, and G.O. No. 1513 L., dated 7th December 1909.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1439 M., dated 9th August 1906.

The estimated cost of the dispensary was Rs. 7,500.

9. The municipality was maintaining a hospital and a dispensary for women and children, a moiety of the cost being contributed from local funds. The dis-pensary for women and children was opened in a rented building in 1894, but this was transferred to the District Board of Kistna from 1st April 1910. The hospital buildings were improved in 1890-92 at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and a dispensary for out-patients was added in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 6,300.

The construction of a new building for the hospital was under contemplation for many years, but this could not be under-taken for want of funds. The Council has now submitted an application for an allotment of Rs. 73,530 for the construc-tion and equipment of new buildings. Arrangements are being made by the Sanitary Board for the preparation of plans and estimates.

G.O. No. 1965 M., dated 11th November 1911.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

- G.O. No. 282 M., dated 8th February 1905.
 " " 296 M., dated 16th February 1906.
 " " 1960 M., dated 12th November 1906.
 G.O. No. 55, Judicial, dated 19th January 1907, and also paragraph 8 on page 5 of G.O. No. 1421 M., dated 27th August 1909.
 G.O. No. 545 M., dated 8th April 1909.
 " " 568 M., dated 8th April 1909.
 " " 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
 " " 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
 Paragraph 10, on page 6 of G.O. No. 1246 M., dated 5th August 1911.
 G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.
10. The town contains several stagnant pools which affect the health of the inhabitants. The Municipal Council has taken steps to fill them up gradually. The Government made a grant of Rs. 8,500 in 1906 towards the cost of filling up some of the pits on Government lands and a further grant of Rs. 6,500 in 1909-10. The Government have also allotted Rs. 18,787 in all from the sanitary grants for 1909-10 and 1910-11, chiefly for the opening up of the Javvarupeta shepherd hamlet and the Thashamarpa huts in Godugupeta and the removal of the Chuckler's hamlet from Mustakhanpeta. These works are in progress. In 1912-13 a further contribution of Rs. 30,500 was made to the Council for (1) the acquisition of quarters occupied by Erukulars (2) the acquisition of quarters occupied by scavengers, (3) the acquisition of a new site for the evicted Erukulars and scavengers, (4) the removal of prickly pear, (5) raising pathways on either side of the Hyderabad road, (6) filling up insanitary pits, (7) the acquisition of low-lying land near the proposed site for a fish market and (8) improving and raising the level of two lanes.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

- G.O. No. 2212, Revenue, dated 20th July 1911.
 Page 98 of statements in G.O. No. 1246 M., dated 5th August 1906.
 G.O. No. 748 M., dated 13th April 1904, and page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1803 M., dated 30th August 1905.
 G.O. No. 503 M., dated 15th March 1904.
 " " 1074 M., dated 16th June 1904.
 " " 503 M., dated 15th March 1904.
11. There are three municipal markets in the town, one of which was constructed in 1875 at a cost of over Rs. 6,000. In the case of the land in Robertsonpeta Square occupied by the municipal market the Council held a patta in respect of only a small portion but the portion which was owned by Government has now been alienated to the Council. In 1904 the Municipal Council purchased for Rs. 1,548 the old taluk office building for the use of its office. The old Telegraph office building was also transferred to the municipality in 1904 subject to certain conditions for use as a travellers' bungalow, the old municipal travellers' bungalow building, valued at Rs. 1,000, being made over to Government and an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 being paid to Government in ten annual instalments of Rs. 500 each.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

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

P. T. THARYAN—5-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE MAYAVARAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	..3 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	27,120
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	4,518
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 61,939
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	Rs. 62,156
	Rs. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population	1 2 0
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Rs. 6,613
	Rs. A. P.
Debt per head of population	0 3 11

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	3,000	
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	14,000	1,647
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. and 6 pias per 80 square yards.	1,800	
* Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.			
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,000	
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,520	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	7,036	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1023, Public, dated 8th October 1866.
Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1430, Financial, dated 11th July 1883.
Of appendix A in G.O. No. 844 M., dated 26th August 1887.
Page 3 of G.O. No. 651 M., dated 9th July 1886.

G.O. No. 1625 M., dated 27th September 1909.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1705 M., dated 14th October 1911.

Memorandum No. 5155-1 M., dated 25th October 1912.

G.O. No. 1707 M., dated 3rd October 1904.

G.O. No. 1123 M., dated 17th July 1911.

Mayavaram was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is eighteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced in this municipality in 1883. The number of councillors to be appointed by election was nine until it was raised to thirteen under G.O. No. 651 M., dated 9th July 1886. The town was originally divided into seven wards for purposes of election but the number has now been reduced to five.

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

4. In view of the unsatisfactory state of the municipal accounts for a succession of years as disclosed by the audit report for 1909-10, the Council was, in G.O. No. 1123 M., dated 17th July 1911, requested to submit proposals for the replacement of the office manager by a secretary. In deference to the Council's representation, however, the question of appointing a secretary was subsequently ordered to lie over for a period of one year. On the expiry of this period, the Collector has been requested to report on the desirability of appointing a secretary or a highly paid manager.

5. The Council was for the first time permitted to elect a vice-chairman in 1904. In view of the unsatisfactory state of affairs brought to light in the audit report for 1909-10, it was decided in G.O. No. 1123 M., dated 17th July 1911, to refrain from appointing a successor when the then incumbent's term of office expire.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 1254 M., dated 13th July 1906.

6. The chief sources of water-supply are the river Cauveri, tanks and wells. The town is not provided with a piped supply.

III.—DRAINAGE.

* 7. There is no regular system of drainage in the town.



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IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1697 M., dated 16th September 1912.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1319 M., dated 2nd October 1893.

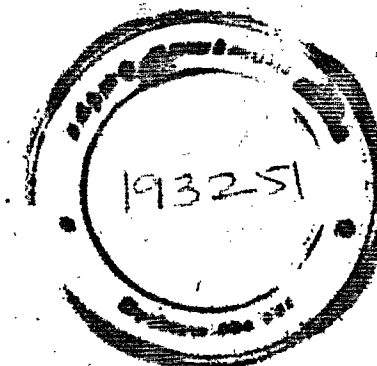
G.O. No. 205 M., dated 18th February 1891.

Page 31 of statements in G.O. No. 1059 M., dated 7th July 1911.

G.O. No. 415 M., dated 12th March 1908.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1697 M., dated 16th September 1912.

8. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 a high school and seven elementary schools. The high school building was constructed in 1885—1893 at a cost of Rs. 12,400, which was partly met by a loan of Rs. 3,500 from Government. The Council has since constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,468 a separate building for the primary department of the school with the help of a loan of Rs. 10,000 from Government. During 1912-13 the Government made a free grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of elementary school buildings.



V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of Statement in G.O. No. 1254 M., dated 13th July 1906.

Pages 2, 5 and 9 of G.O. No. 2, Financial, dated 5th January 1882.

G.O. No. 1949, Financial, dated 11th October 1880.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1697 M., dated 16th September 1912.

9. The municipal hospital is known as the "Webster Hospital." The building which is occupied by the hospital was constructed chiefly from public subscriptions and was handed over to the municipality in 1880. During 1912-13 the Government made a free grant of Rs. 6,200 for the construction of a lying-in-ward, a cholera shed and a ward for Panchamas.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 826 M., dated 18th May 1908.

G.O. No. 37 M., dated 6th January 1911.

G.O. No. 1646 M., dated 7th October 1911.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1697 M., dated 16th September 1912.

10. In order to remedy the several sanitary defects in the town pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner the Council has framed a programme of the several works that could be carried out from its own funds during the years 1910-11 to 1912-13. It has also been asked to prepare a similar list for the works which could not be executed out of the ordinary municipal revenues but which may require aid from Provincial funds. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned in 1911-12 for the acquisition of land for a combined rubbish and night-soil depot. A further allotment of Rs. 56,300 was made to the Council during 1912-13 for the opening of conservancy lanes, the provision of public latrines, the construction of scavengers' lines, the filling up of one insanitary tank and the acquisition of a site for a second rubbish and night-soil depot.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1319 M., dated 2nd October 1893.
G.O. No. 929 M., dated 15th June 1891.
Page 5 of G.O. No. 2265 M., dated 16th October 1897 and page 12 of statement in G.O. No. 2265 M., dated 16th October 1897.

11. The municipal market in the town was built in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 2,300 which was met by a loan of Rs. 3,000 obtained from Government. A travellers' bungalow has also been constructed in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 5,300.



VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

12. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes in this town has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st November 1908.

P. T. THARYAN—13-11-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE NANDYAL MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	About 5 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	16,230
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	3,767
	RS.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	84,325
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	35,747
	RS. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 7 3
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 1,300	RS. ..
„ on buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	6,900	920
„ on land	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Seven-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	2,600	347
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.		..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,350	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year..	1,800	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	8,800	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1132 M., dated 9th August 1899.

G.O. No. 1132 M., dated 9th August 1899, and page 91 of statement in G.O. No. 1000 M., dated 28th June 1911.

G.O. No. 1829 M., dated 4th September 1905.

Nandyal was constituted a municipality on 1st October 1899. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is 1. The elective system not having been extended to this town as yet, all the councillors are appointed by Government. The Chairman is also appointed by Government. The Council elects its own Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 598 M., dated 9th April 1910.

G.Os. No. 1699 M., dated 9th October 1909, No. 598 M., dated 9th April 1910, No. 956 M., dated 20th June 1910 and No. 1306 M., dated 22nd August 1910.

G.Os. No. 572 M., dated 11th April 1911, and No. 1306 M., dated 22nd August 1910.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

2. The chief sources of water-supply are a tank, rivers and wells. The subject of the investigation of schemes of water-supply and drainage for the town has been under correspondence since 1909. The Sanitary Engineer was in April 1911 requested to investigate a drainage scheme simultaneously with the water-supply project. A sum of Rs. 2,900 has been placed by the Council at the disposal of the Public Works Department for the purpose, the Sanitary Engineer being required to proceed with the investigation without prejudice to his other important works. In his latest progress report the Sanitary Engineer states that both the schemes are still under investigation.

III.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1285 M., dated 13th July 1912. 3. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools, but aided no private schools. In G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, the Council was given a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1270 M., dated 16th July 1906.

Cf. Page 5 of statement in G.O. No. 1270 M., dated 16th July 1906.

Page 3 of notes in G.O. No. 980 M., dated 30th May 1904.

G.Os. No. 1673 M., dated 11th November 1903, and No. 980 M., dated 30th May 1904.

G.O. No. 1279 W., dated 10th October 1911.

4. The municipality is maintaining a hospital, local funds contributing annually Rs. 2,000 for the purpose. In October 1903, His Excellency Lord Ampthill laid the foundation stone of a new hospital building which has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 45,600, Local and Provincial funds having contributed Rs. 19,100 and Rs. 16,500, respectively.

Plans and estimates for the construction of a lying-in ward in the new hospital compound have also been approved by the Sanitary Board, and at the request of the Council, the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, has been authorized by the Public Works Department to undertake the construction of the work. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4,600.

V.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1566 M., dated 28th July 1905.

G.O. No. 653 M., dated 2nd June 1902.

G.O. No. 235 M., dated 18th February 1903.

G.O. No. 1563 M., dated 28th July 1905.

G.O. No. 1582 M., dated 1st August 1907.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

5. The town is situated below a tank and has long been notoriously unhealthy owing to the existence of wet cultivation in and around it. The proposal of the Council to prohibit wet cultivation on certain lands not cultivated with wet crops during five consecutive years was approved by Government in G.O. No. 1566 M., dated 28th July 1905, an absolute prohibition of wet cultivation within the municipal limits involving the payment of a considerable sum by way of compensation being found to be beyond the means of the Council. About 10 acres of land have been acquired in Nunepalli, which is situated on a healthier site, for the provision of house-sites. The proposals of the Council to lay out this land in house-sites were approved by Government in 1907. In 1911-12 the Government gave to the Council a Provincial grant of Rs. 1,355 for the construction of a draw well and the conversion of a step well into a draw well.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1270 M., dated 16th July 1906.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1450 M., dated 16th August 1904, and page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1241 M., dated 22nd June 1905.

G.O. No. 1396 M., dated 18th September 1900.

G.O. No. 1959 W., dated 5th October 1906.

G.O. No. 1078 W., dated 4th October 1909 and page 8 of G.O. No. 908 M., dated 10th June 1910.

6. There are two markets in the town, one being held daily, and the other weekly. Stalls were newly built in the daily market in 1903-05 at a cost of about Rs. 1,700. The old District Munsif's Court-house in the town had been placed at the disposal of the Council for use as a municipal office. The Council, however, has located its elementary school in the building.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1547 M., dated 15th September 1909. * 7. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st October 1909.

P. T. THARYAN—26-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE NEGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	6.25 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	60,168
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	9,341
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,56,389 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12.	1,33,981 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12.	0 15 9
General average for 1910-11.	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	37,977 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 10 1

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	9,510	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	* 7½ per cent. of the annual value.	83,510	4,622
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	6½ per cent.	1,400	224
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	†	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,660	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	1,650	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	8,500	..

* This rate has been raised to 8 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1913—vide G.O. No. 1458 M., dated 10th August 1912.

† The levy of the water and drainage tax at the rate of 8 per cent. on the annual value of buildings has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1913—vide G.O. No. 1633 M., dated 6th September 1912.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1023, Public, dated 8th October 1866.
Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1563, Financial, dated 24th May 1877.

G.O. No. 133, Financial, dated 20th January 1880.

G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1199 M., dated 5th July 1898.

Negapatam was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twenty-four.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1877, when the proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was fixed at one-half of the sanctioned strength. The first election in any mufassal town in the Presidency was held at Negapatam on the 19th December 1879. The town is now divided into six wards for election purposes.

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

4. The appointment of a secretary on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 was sanctioned in 1898.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 113 M., dated 6th February 1888.
G.O. No. 1320 M., dated 5th September 1890.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 529 M., dated 3rd May 1902.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 2064 M., dated 26th November 1906.

G.O. No. 1320 M., dated 5th September 1890.

G.O. No. 189 M., dated 16th February 1891.

G.O. No. 492 M., dated 14th May 1888.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1320 M., dated 5th September 1890.

G.O. No. 836 M., dated 3rd July 1894.

G.O. No. 529 M., dated 3rd May 1902.

G.O. No. 1253 M., dated 14th July 1904.

G.Os. No. 1985 M., dated 20th November 1904, and No. 492 M., dated 6th March 1905.

G.O. No. 2497 M., dated 30th November 1905.

G.O. No. 1765 M., dated 3rd Oct 1906.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks and wells of which there are eleven in the Jubilee Park. Water is distributed to the southernmost part of the town from the largest of these wells which contains an ample supply of good water, the water being pumped into an iron cistern placed in front of the market. The annual cost of pumping amounts to Rs. 1,200. This well now supplies about 10,000 gallons of water daily.

6. Between the years 1884 and 1889 the Municipal Council was engaged in an unsuccessful attempt at boring an artesian well for the purpose of providing the town with a water-supply. This attempt having proved a failure, a scheme prepared by Mr. Manson (Executive Engineer) in 1887 for bringing water from the Vettar above the Devanadi dam, which for a long time was held in abeyance, was considered. But it had to be abandoned, as its cost even after revision of the estimates by the Superintending Engineer (viz., Rs. 5,28,700) was prohibitive.

7. In 1891, the question of taking up the drainage scheme first engaged the Council's attention, but it was shortly afterwards decided that a water-supply scheme should precede the drainage scheme and the Government called upon the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a water-supply scheme.

8. In 1901, the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme for supplying water from the sub-soil of the Papanacheri area, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 4,18,000, including compensation for lands (Rs. 1,86,000). The Sanitary Engineer and the Superintending Engineer having expressed grave doubts as to the possibility of getting a sufficient supply from the proposed source, it was decided to carry out certain experiments at a cost of Rs. 14,000 towards which the Government made a free grant of Rs. 5,000 and advanced an equal sum as a loan. The experiments on which about Rs. 8,866 were spent in 1905 proved the unsuitability of the area as a source of supply for the whole town, and as a comprehensive scheme which was roughly estimated to cost about 8 lakhs was beyond the means of the Council, the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) recommended that the existing head works at Papanacheri might be utilised for providing a supply of water to Nagore at a cost of Rs. 9,350 which was subsequently raised to Rs. 19,250, but the proposal was not accepted by the

Page 10 of G.O. No. 1765 M., dated 3rd October 1906.

Paragraph 2, page 4 of G.O. No. 1294 M., dated 3rd August 1908.

G.O. No. 1294 M., dated 3rd August 1908.

G.O. No. 1783 M., dated 27th October 1909.

G.O. No. 51 W., dated 12th January 1912.

G.O. No. 1084 M., dated 12th June 1912.

G.O. No. 1458 M., dated 10th August 1912.

G.O. No. 1633 M., dated 6th September 1912.

Municipal Council, as it considered that Negapatam proper and Velipalayam stood more in need of water than Nagore. The Municipal Council then made a proposal to excavate a channel to supply water to the existing tanks in the town and also to sink some more wells at different parts of the town and collect the water in iron tanks, at a total cost of about Rs. 1,00,000. The Sanitary Engineer reported that the cost of this channel alone would amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and not Rs. 20,000 as estimated by the Chairman, and that such a channel would not fit in with a general and complete scheme of water-supply to the town. He at the same time submitted a new and complete scheme of water-supply from the sub-soil water of the Vettar river above the Devanadi dam, based on Mr. Manson's scheme prepared in 1887. The cost of the scheme was approximately estimated at Rs. 7,30,000, but as this was beyond the means of the Council Mr. Hutton proposed to reduce the distribution pipes by one-half and to restrict the supply of water to 10 gallons per head *per diem*. The estimate was thus reduced to Rs. 5,80,000 and the annual working charges to Rs. 12,000. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Board the Government approved the modified scheme and directed the Sanitary Engineer to prepare detailed plans and estimates. They also asked him to arrange for testing further the quality of the water from the river-bed above the Devanadi dam and report the result.

9. In March 1909, the Council requested that a minor scheme of utilizing the supply from the abandoned experimental trench at Pappanacheri for Nagore alone costing Rs. 19,250 might be immediately carried out in view of the facts that it would be long before the complete scheme was carried out and that Nagore being a place of pilgrimage needed a good supply of drinking water at the earliest possible date. The Government, however, preferred to await the receipt of the plans and estimates for the complete scheme. The estimate for this scheme as finally passed rose to Rs. 8,39,390. The Government have agreed to contribute one-half of the cost and to lend the other half from Provincial funds. For the repayment of this loan the Council will with effect from 1st April 1913, levy the water and drainage tax at 8 per cent. and raise the rate of the tax on buildings from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands. The scheme is now under execution.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 492 M., dated 14th May 1888.

G.O. No. 189 M., dated 16th February 1891.

G.O. No. 888 M., dated 8th July 1893.

G.O. No. 836 M., dated 3rd July 1894.

G.O. No. 1247 M., dated 22nd June 1905.

G.O. No. 2622 M., dated 15th December 1905.

10. The first scheme for the drainage of the town prepared by Mr. Manson in 1887 and costing Rs. 1,25,200 was considered impracticable by the Superintending Engineer (Mr. J. W. Rundall), who suggested a cheaper scheme at a cost of Rs. 80,000. No further steps were taken in the matter till 1891 when, upon the report of the Sanitary Engineer on the above two schemes, the Government called on this officer to work out in detail the scheme then proposed by him in lieu of those previously suggested. This scheme worked out by him in 1892 was an under-ground system of drainage, the initial cost of which was Rs. 4,13,000 and the annual working charges Rs. 8,000. But it was decided to hold it in abeyance as it was considered that an efficient water-supply should take precedence of a drainage scheme.

11. In May 1905, however, the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) proposed at the instance of the Municipal Council two rough alternative schemes for the drainage of Negapatam proper (excluding Nagore) costing Rs. 2,98,432 and Rs. 2,15,000, respectively, to carry out and Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000, respectively, annually to maintain. The costlier scheme which was a slight modification of the under-ground drainage scheme proposed by Mr. Jones in 1892, was beyond the means of the Council. The Sanitary Engineer worked out in detail the other surface drainage scheme; but the cost of even this was eventually estimated at Rs. 3,77,800. This scheme consisted of the construction of oval-shaped open masonry drains in every lane and street gravitating into the main streets at the end of which were provided syphon traps and intercepting sewers. The sewage was then to be pumped into three septic tanks and thereafter distributed over a sewage farm. The Sanitary Commissioner (Major Clemesha, I.M.S.), however, considered that intercepting sewers, pumping plant and sewage farm were unnecessary, and that the sewage might directly be discharged into the river or the sea, the total cost of the scheme being thus reduced to less than 2 lakhs. The Chief Engineer was thereupon requested in G.O. No. 453 M., dated 25th March 1909, to examine the scheme thoroughly and submit revised proposals in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner reducing the cost, if possible, to about 2 lakhs. The matter is still under his consideration.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 104 to 108 of statements in G.O. No. 1287 M., dated 15th July 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1287 M., dated 15th July 1912.

* 12. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools, two of which were for Muham-madans, and aided twenty-two elementary schools with grants. During 1912-13 the Government sanctioned subsidies amounting to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 370 respectively for the construction of model school buildings and the opening of two new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1172 M., dated 29th June 1906.

Paragraph 13 (d), page 4 of G.O. No. 1087 M., dated 18th July 1910.
G.O. No. 1917 M., dated 18th November 1908.

G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911 and paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1287 M., dated 15th July 1912.

13. The Municipal Council maintains a main hospital and a branch dispensary at Nagore. Towards the annual cost of maintenance of the hospital the Taluk Board of Negapatam contributes Rupees 1,750.

14. The trustees of the late M.R.Ry. V. Subrahmanya Pillai's charities constructed a suitable building for a women and children's dispensary at Negapatam on the site acquired by the Council for the purpose. The building after completion was handed over to the Municipal Council for maintenance at its cost, the trustees contributing Rs. 600 annually for a period of twenty years.

15. The municipality is also constructing a building for the dispensary at Nagore together with quarters for the sub-assistant surgeon, two caste wards and a European ward in the main hospital and a vaccination shed with the help of grants from Government aggregating Rs. 36,260, sanctioned during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1785 M., dated 27th November 1903.
 G.O. No. 417 M., dated 5th March 1904.
 G.O. No. 363 M.R., dated 20th November 1904.
 G.O. No. 356 M., dated 26th February 1906.
 Paragraph 16, page 4 of G.O. No. 1172 M., dated 29th June 1906.
 G.O. No. 1494 M., dated 17th August 1906.
 G.O. No. 1839 M., dated 7th November 1908.
 G.O. No. 1417 M., dated 27th August 1909.
 G.O. No. 781 M., dated 15th May 1910.
 G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 15th May 1910 and
 G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.
 G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

* 16. In 1905-1906 the Municipal Council acquired an overcrowded and insanitary part of the town known as Karayan Pillaiyar Sekkadi at a cost of Rs. 5,000, which was met by a loan from Government. The land thus acquired was laid out into house-sites and is being sold in public auction for building purposes.

The Council has also undertaken the acquisition of the congested blocks known as the Matarasu Mata Kovil, a total allotment of Rs. 16,243 having been sanctioned for this purpose from the special grant for sanitation. The Government also sanctioned Rs. 14,250 from the sanitation grants for 1910-11 and 1911-12 for the acquisition of certain buildings for the widening of the Big Bazaar street, the opening of a new road in a congested quarter and the construction of toties' lines. During 1912-13 the Council received further Provincial grants aggregating Rs. 67,217 towards the acquisition of congested areas, construction of wells, latrines and toties' lines and other miscellaneous improvements.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 2702, Financial, dated 15th November 1877.

Page 17 of statements in G.O. No. 1064 M., dated 9th July 1909.

G.O. No. 501 M., dated 24th March 1908.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1287 M., dated 15th July 1912.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 1465 M., dated 17th August 1898.

G.O. No. 1819 M., dated 21st October 1904.

G.O. No. 725 M., dated 10th April 1905.

17. The municipal market in the town was constructed in 1877 at a cost of over Rs. 25,000. Another suitable market at a cost of Rs. 17,905 has also been constructed. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 15,750, for the conversion of the old Dutch market into a fish market were approved by Government in 1908. The new market having been completed was opened for use in June 1911. The public hall built by the Municipal Council in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 3,076 (including Rs. 1,532 contributed by the Victoria Jubilee Committee) was taken over from the Reading room and Literary Association for being converted into an out-patients' dispensary; land having been provided elsewhere by the Council for the construction of a new Town Hall.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.Os. No. 1560 M., dated 28th August 1906, and No. 2095 M., dated 29th November 1906, for the benefit of the municipal employees has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—5-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE NELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	..	..	About 16 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	..	..	33,246
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	..	..	6,348
Actual receipts in 1911-12	..	..	Rs. 1,07,623 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	..	..	83,987 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	..	..	1 10 0
General average for 1910-11	..	..	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	..	..	81,307 0 0
Debt per head of population.	..	..	2 7 2

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	3,470	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	19,630	2,297
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	2,000	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	6½ per cent. of the annual value.	15,230	2,343
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,660	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	3,080	..
„ on mules	Schedule D	Schedule D	4,990	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 911, Public, dated 8th September 1866.

G.O. No. 1707 M., dated 17th September 1912.

Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.O. No. 284 M., dated 24th March 1886.

G.O. No. 1156 M., dated 8th November 1887.

G.O. No. 1875 M., dated 8th December 1890.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Cf. foot-note on page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1219 M., dated 3rd August 1911.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 2612 M., dated 24th November 1897.

Page 2 of the notes with G.O. No. 1219 M., dated 3rd August 1911.

G.O. No. 343-B. M., dated 12th April 1888.

G.O. No. 972 M., dated 5th August 1889.

G.O. No. 1875 M., dated 8th December 1890.

G.O. No. 532 M., dated 11th April 1891.

" " 1154 M. " 24th July 1891.

" " 108 M. " 22nd January 1895.

" " 1512 M. " 19th September 1895.

G.O. No. 2297 M., dated 27th October 1897.

G.O. No. 433 M., dated 7th March 1904.

G.O. No. 641 M., dated 26th March 1907.

G.O. No. 531 M., dated 8th March 1898.

G.O. No. 800 M., dated 28th April 1904.

G.O. No. 292 M., dated 16th February 1906.

[Nellore was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866.] The northern boundaries of the municipality were recently revised so as to include the Pennar river bed to the west of the anicut to a distance of one-and-a-half miles therefrom.

2. [The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is eighteen. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The number of elector members was raised in 1886 from nine to thirteen. In November 1887 the elective privilege was suspended for about a year owing to the failure of the Council to prepare the list of voters and was entirely withdrawn from it in 1890; consequence of its maladministration. In 1897 the Government permitted the election of six of the councillors. In 1911 this number was raised to nine.] The town was originally divided into wards for election purposes, but on the recommendation of the Collector the system of holding elections for the town as a whole was sanctioned in 1897. The Government recently accepted the Council's proposal to re-introduce the ward system and a preliminary notification for the division of the municipality into five wards was published under G.O. No. 178 M., dated 27th September 1912.

3. [The Council was granted the privilege of electing its Chairman in 1885, but as it failed in two successive meetings to elect a chairman, the privilege was withdrawn in 1888. It was however restored in the next year only to be withdrawn again in 1890, owing to the incapacity of the Council to carry on the administrative efficiently. A paid chairman on a salary of Rs. 200 *per mensem* was then appointed, and he continued till 1895, when he was replaced by an honorary chairman appointed by Government.]

4. The employment of a secretary on Rs. 100 *per mensem* was sanctioned in 1898. The post was temporarily abolished in 1904 but was revived from 1st April 1906.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 20 of G.O. No. 1670 M., dated 1st August 1884.

G.O. No. 1634 M., dated 28th November 1893.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1634 M., dated 28th November 1893.

G.O. No. 147 M., dated 10th February 1894.

Paragraph 2, page 2 of G.O. No. 2509 M., dated 2nd December 1905.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 2509 M., dated 2nd December 1905.

Do. do.

Do. do.

Do. do.

G.O. No. 57 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 614 M., dated 23rd March 1907.

G.O. No. 1772 W., dated 22nd August 1906, in Endorsement No. 2221, dated 3rd October 1906.

G.O. No. 57 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 1773 M., dated 6th October 1906.

Cf. G.O. No. 891 M., dated 26th April 1907.

Paragraph 9 on page 3 of G.O. No. 990 M., dated 23rd June 1908.

Paragraph 12 of G.O. No. 1013 M., dated 30th June 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 17th August 1912.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are the Pennar river, the Nellore tank and a few wells. In 1893 the Municipal Council proposed to undertake a water-supply scheme which was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000, but the question was dropped as the Government were not then prepared to make a free grant of the entire cost of the scheme as requested by the Council.

6. In 1904 the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme for the supply of water to this town, the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 1,81,000 and the annual working charges at Rs. 7,500. The source of supply was the sub-soil water in the sandy bed of the Pennar river on the right bank of which Nellore is situated. The scheme was designed to supply 35,000 people at the rate of 15 gallons of water *per head per diem*, and consisted in the construction of an infiltration gallery 746 feet long in the bed of the river with a collecting well on the bank. From this well the water was to be conveyed by a cast-iron pipe to a suction well below the engine-house close by, whence it was to be pumped by oil-engines and distributed by means of pipes and fountains. This scheme was sanctioned in August 1906, the estimate as last revised amounting to Rs. 1,77,200. The Government have contributed Rs. 90,000 from Provincial funds and have advanced a loan of an equal sum re-payable in thirty years. The work which was under execution by the Public Works Department, was completed during 1907-08 and was opened for public use by His Excellency the Governor during his visit to the town on the 6th February 1908. Further extension of the pipe lines and the construction of a service reservoir having been found necessary, estimates amounting to Rs. 68,310 were sanctioned therefor during 1911-12. The Government have made a free grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the works which have been entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1634 M., dated 28th November 1893.

G.O. No. 147 M., dated 10th February 1894.

G.O. No. 624 M., dated 10th April 1908.

" " 1094 M., " 7th July "

Page 11 of G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

7. A scheme for the drainage of this town, roughly estimated to cost Rupees 2,40,000, was proposed in 1893, but the question was not further considered, as the Council's request to meet the entire cost of the scheme from Provincial funds could not be complied with. In 1908 the Government approved the investigation of a drainage scheme for the town. The preliminary field-work was completed on 1st July 1912. But in his latest progress report the Sanitary Engineer stated that additional levels were being taken.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64-68. (a) of the statement with G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 17th August 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 17th August 1912.

8. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912, seven elementary schools including one for Panchamas and aided with grants ten elementary schools under private management. During 1912-13 the Council received a Provincial grant of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1192 M., dated 4th July 1906.

Cf. page 14 of G.O. No. 1412 M., dated 30th August 1892, and page 7 of G.O. No. 1476 M., dated 25th June 1897.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1192 M., dated 4th July 1906.

G.O. No. 1993 M., dated 15th November 1911.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 1204, Financial, dated 25th August 1873.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 980 M., dated 30th May 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1311 M., dated 1st July 1905.

G.O. No. 1016 M., dated 11th May 1907.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 1412 M., dated 30th August 1892.

G.O. No. 2061 M., dated 6th November 1912.

9. Three medical institutions (a civil hospital, a branch dispensary and the Jubilee hospital for women and children) are maintained by the Municipal Council. The local boards contribute annually Rs. 1,600 for the hospital, Rs. 2,000 for the branch dispensary and one-half of the maintenance charges of the Jubilee hospital. The dispensary is held in a rented building, but the construction of a new building for it at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 is under contemplation. The main hospital was transferred to the municipality in 1872. The hospital wards were constructed in 1904-06 at a cost of about Rs. 8,000, and the buildings were since extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 19,540 met from the special grant of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in 1904. The Jubilee hospital building was constructed in 1891 at a cost of Rs. 10,000, which was met partly by public subscriptions and partly by contributions from the municipality and the local boards. The Council has under contemplation the carrying out of further additions and alterations to the main hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,000.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1300 M., dated 14th August 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 17th August 1912.

10. During 1911-12 an allotment of Rs. 25,250 was made to the Council from the special sanitary grant and the non-recurring grant from the Government of India Rs. 22,700 for the opening up of congested areas and Rs. 2,550 for the construction of huts for the municipal scavengers.

The Council submitted for the consideration and approval of Government a general scheme for improving the general sanitation of the town at an estimated cost of four lakhs, and applied for an additional allotment of Rs. 75,000 in 1911-12. The Government, however, directed the Council to prepare detailed plans and estimates and informed it that they could make further grants only after the Sanitary Commissioner had approved the scheme and the estimates had been sanctioned by competent authority. The Sanitary Board has since approved detailed estimates for two sets of proposals involving a total sum of Rs. 28,584, which are designed to open out Nellore proper and the suburbs known as the Chucklers' quarters, Nellore West and Fathekhanpet. Towards the opening up of congested areas the Council received during 1912-13 an additional allotment of Rs. 15,813, besides a grant of Rs. 5,960 for the provision of scavengers' lines.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 2168, Financial, dated 13th November 1879.

Cf. G.Os. No. 1027 M., dated 7th October 1886, No. 893 M., dated 7th September 1887, No. 1512 M., dated 19th September 1895 and No. 1226 M., dated 11th July 1898.

G.O. No. 217 M., dated 8th February 1910.

G.O. No. 1409 M., dated 8th August 1906.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1204, Financial, dated 25th August 1878.

11. The municipal market was constructed in 1878 at a cost of Rs. 1,850, and extensively improved from time to time. The municipal office is now located in a house which was purchased in 1906 at a cost of Rs. 5,330. The construction of a new building for it at a cost of about Rs. 8,500 on the vacant site forming the southern portion of the water-works main pumping station compound, is under contemplation. The Council is maintaining a Langarkhana (poor house) with the help of a Provincial grant of Rs. 2,940 *per annum*.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1522 M., dated 25th July 1907.

G.O. No. 1970 M., dated 20th September 1907.

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

P. T. THARYAN—11-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE ONGOLE MUNICIPALITY
(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4 sq. miles and 328 acres.
Population (Census of 1911)	13,286
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	2,937
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	32,716 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	19,895 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of popu- lation in 1911-12.	1 0 4
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912.	Nil.
Debt per head of popu- lation	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,450	..
„ on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven per cent. of the annual value.	5,500	786
„ on land	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	Seven per cent. and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	240	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Three and a half per cent. of the annual value.	2,750	786
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,270	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	1,880	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maxi- mum rates specified in schedule D.	1,340	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.Os. No. 1757, Financial, dated 30th September 1876 and No. 165, Financial, dated 18th January 1877.

G.O. No. 174 M., dated 2nd February 1910.

Page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 538 M., dated 9th May 1889.

G.O. No. 2268 M., dated 18th October 1897.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1313 M., dated 23rd July 1906.

G.O. No. 925 M., dated 20th August 1888.

Ongole was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1877. The limits were last revised in 1910 so as to include the railway compound and buildings and Messrs. Best & Co.'s oil tank. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is sixteen.

2. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1897. Five of the councillors are elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the remaining eleven being nominated by Government. The town has not been divided into wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1888.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 2657 M., dated 22nd December 1905.

G.O. No. 1418 M., dated 24th September 1890.

" " 1735 M. " 19th November "

" " 617 M. " 24th April 1891.

" " 943 M. " 31st May 1892.

Pages 1 to 6 of G.O. No. 943 M., dated 31st May 1892.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 132 M., dated 1st February 1893.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 21st September 1901.

G.O. No. 79 M., dated 24th January 1902.

G.O. No. 490 M., dated 30th March 1909.

G.O. No. 1836 M., dated 3rd November 1909.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are the Runga Rao's tank and a few wells. In 1892 the Sanitary Engineer submitted two schemes—one complete and one partial—for the water-supply of the town. The complete scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 to carry out and Rupees 2,100 annually to maintain. The project was intended to serve 12,000 people at the rate of 10 gallons of water *per head per diem*. The scheme consisted in running a tunnel 400 feet long in the laterite strata to the west of the town and collecting the water in a well from which it was to be pumped and distributed by pipes. The Sanitary Engineer also submitted a partial scheme omitting provision for a service reservoir and restricting the length of the tunnel to 200 feet, and the cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 49,700. The Municipal Council was, however, unable to finance either of these schemes which were accordingly dropped. In 1901 the Sanitary Engineer again urged the adoption of the complete scheme and suggested that two test borings should first be made at a cost of Rs. 500. The Municipal Council was not prepared to increase taxation or to provide funds for the proposed experiments and, as the Government considered that the investigation should *not* be made out of Provincial funds, the matter was dropped for the time being.

5. The Council subsequently proposed to levy a water and drainage tax at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* to provide funds for a water-supply scheme, and this proposal was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2210 M., dated 1st November 1907. The further investigation of the scheme was then included in the Sanitary Engineer's programme for 1909. Several possible sources were examined and both the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner recommended that boring operations be undertaken in the neighbourhood of the Yerracherla wells to see if a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. The Sanitary Engineer, however, further recommended that before the operations were undertaken the Geological Survey department might be asked to depute an officer to inspect Ongole and advise as to

Letter No. 4501-3 M., dated 11th August 1910.

the location of boreholes. Mr. Tipper of that department accordingly visited the town in March 1910 and submitted his report in September. On this report being referred to the Sanitary Board the body in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer recommended that trial boring might be put down one near the railway well and the other in the valley between the Ongole hill and the Mamidipalem hill. The Council was asked to arrange for these borings but the boring in the valley was not a success while that near the railway well had to be postponed for want of a calyx drill; a machine promised by the District Board Engineer is being awaited.

6. Meanwhile Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology, Presidency College, Madras, also inspected Ongole at the request of Government to find out the possibility of any deep-seated source of water supply in the town. He thought that it was hopeless to obtain a sufficient supply from the neighbourhood of the Yerracherla wells. He suggested the digging of a gallery in the laterite grave on the railway well side of the hills and the deepening of the temple well near the Public Works Department bungalow. On his report being referred to the Sanitary Engineer for remarks the latter stated that the problem of finding a suitable source of supply of water for the town was almost insuperable and that he agreed with Mr. Stuart that the temple well should be deepened and tested in the first place although he was doubtful if sufficient piped supply for the town could be obtained from this well or from the site near the railway well. He was of opinion that the utmost that could be done for the town was to have a number of small pumping schemes from wells over the town area. The result of the boring now in progress is, however, being awaited.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 2657 M., dated 22nd December 1905. 7. The drainage of the town is natural, and no scheme of drainage is in contemplation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1026 M., dated 3rd July 1909:

*8. The P. Venkatarangaiya's lower secondary school which was for some time under the management of the Council was handed back to its proprietor on the 1st January 1909. On the 31st March 1912 the Council maintained two elementary schools, while it aided nine other such schools. Since the close of the year a Provincial grant of Rs. 460 has been allotted to the Council for the opening of two new elementary schools.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1540 M., dated 23rd August 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1313 M., dated 23rd July 1906.

Page *7 of G.O. No. 1738 M., dated 19th November 1890.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 1581 M., dated 29th September 1892.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1540 M., dated 23rd August 1912.

9. The municipality maintains a hospital known as the "Moberly hospital," to which the Ongole Taluk Board contributes annually three-fourths of the cost of maintenance. With the exception of the two Jubilee wards built in 1890 at a cost of Rs. 2,150, the hospital buildings were constructed in 1891, the outlay thereon being Rs. 9,715 which sum was partly contributed from local funds and partly raised by public subscriptions.

On the 1st October 1911 the *goshā* ward sanctioned in G.O. No. 2254, Revenue, dated 7th July 1910, was opened under the charge of a lady sub-assistant surgeon. The provision of a separate building for this ward is still under consideration.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1877 M., dated 8th December 1900.

G.O. No. 2398 M., dated 14th November 1905.

G.O. No. 358 M., dated 26th February 1906.

G.O. No. 46 M., dated 10th January 1911.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 2398 M., dated 14th November 1905, and page 2 of G.O. No. 1020 M., dated 29th June 1908.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

10. In the early part of 1900 when famine threatened the northern portion of the then Nellore district, Dr. Clough of the American Baptist Mission, with the assistance of the Chairman M.R.Ry. V. Ananda Rao Pantulu Garu, executed several works of public utility in the municipality, such as improvement of roads, sinking of wells, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 20,000. In 1906 the Municipal Council obtained a loan of Rs. 3,300 from Government for the acquisition of land required for additional house-sites. The Council has been requested to arrange for the preparation and submission to the Sanitary Board of plans for laying out the sites then acquired and for providing roads, drains, wells and latrines. A well in commemoration of Her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria was constructed in the new extension, the memorial committee having contributed Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.

An allotment of Rs. 10,172 was made from the sanitation grant for 1911-12 for the construction of two wells, the improvement of Ranga Rao's tank and the construction of roads and drains to improve the sanitary condition of the Amalanadhunivari and Abdul Rahman streets, but very little progress was made in that year in the utilization of this grant.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Vide statement II-A and paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 30th July 1894.

11. The municipal market was built in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 1,560.

P. T. THARYAN—11-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE OOTACAMUND MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area ..	14 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	18,829
Population (special census of 1909) ..	23,769
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12 ..	3,484
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ..	Rs. 2,22,257 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 ..	2,30,638 0 0
Incidence of taxation <i>per head</i> of population according to census of 1911 ..	6 10 2
General average for 1910-11.	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 ..	1,57,845 0 0
Debt <i>per head</i> of population.	8 6 2

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one <i>per cent.</i>
Tax on arts ..	Schedule A ..	Schedule A ..	Rs. 6,000	Rs. ..
„ on buildings ..	10 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	51,000	6,000
„ on lands ..	10 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value and 4 annas <i>per</i> 80 square y-rds.	8½ <i>per cent.</i> and half a pie for every 80 square yards of shola land.	4,500	..
Water and drainage tax ..	10 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	8 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	47,000	5,875
Lighting tax ..	3 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value of buildings and lands.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B as amended by Act II of 1907.	Schedule B; but bicycles at Rs. 2 <i>per annum.</i>	9,200	..
„ on carts ..	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per</i> half-year.	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per</i> half-year.	1,050	..
Tolls ..	Schedule D ..	Nil; but contributions are paid from provincial funds for the maintenance of roads.	..	..
Tax on servants* ..	Rs. 2 <i>per mensem</i> on each servant.	Rs. 2 <i>per mensem</i> on each male and Re. 1 <i>per mensem</i> on each female servant and As 2 for each female grass-cutter.	5,000	..

* Under the Hill Municipalities Act, 1907, this tax will be levied on female servants also and at varying rates subject to the maximum.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 990 Public, dated 3rd October 1866.
 G.O. No. 2112 M., dated 19th December 1908.
 G.O. No. 864-A Financial dated 30th April 1883.
 G.O. No. 597 Financial, dated 19th March 1885.
 G.O. No. 549 M., dated 11th June 1886.
 Also paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 522 M., dated 28th March 1890.
 G.O. No. 2798 M., dated 15th December 1897.

Cf. page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.
 G.O. No. 597 Financial, dated 19th March 1885.
 G.O. No. 1473 M., dated 6th October 1899.
 G.O. No. 917 M., dated 1st July 1899.
 G.O. No. 236 M., dated 13th February 1911.

G.O. No. 1277 M., dated 4th September 1899.
 G.O. No. 793 M., dated 4th June 1901.

G.O. No. 182 M., dated 10th February 1903.

Ootacamund was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The limits of the municipality were extended in 1909. The sanctioned strength of the Council was fixed at 16 when the District Municipalities Act was introduced in 1885.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1886 when the proportion to be elected was fixed at one half of the total number of councillors. In 1897, the sanctioned strength of the Council was reduced to twelve and the number of elective seats to two, the Municipal Council, as then constituted, having proved unequal to the administration of municipal affairs in the manner requisite for the maintenance of Ootacamund in its present position as one of the principal sanitaria in India. The town has not been divided into wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing its Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. The present Chairman (Mr. E. F. Handcock) is paid a salary of Rs. 700 with a horse allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

4. The employment of a Secretary on Rs. 200 per mensem was sanctioned in 1899, but two years later the post was abolished, a manager on Rs. 150 having been appointed instead. The pay of the manager was subsequently altered into Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 by biennial increments of Rs. 5.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Cf. page 12 of G.O. No. 1244 M., dated 11th September 1894.

Paragraph 22, page 5 of G.O. No. 1282 M., dated 23rd September 1893.

G.O. No. 335 M., dated 19th February 1892.

G.O. No. 344 M., dated 9th February 1898.

5. The part of the town on the north of the Ootacamund lake is supplied with water brought by means of pipes from the Marlimund reservoir, while the southern portion is served by water from the Dodabetta reservoir. The supply channel in the case of the latter was piped in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 43,000, which was met by a loan from Government.

6. In 1898, the following three works out of the several proposals made by Mr. Walch (retired Chief Engineer for Irrigation) were executed, the cost of which was borne from Provincial funds:—

	RS.
(1) Lining the Snowdon channel with masonry and the diversion of a stream above the Government garden	23,900
(2) Construction of a pipe head reservoir on Kodapamund valley stream	3,740
(3) Leading the water of this reservoir to the houses along the Kelso road and to the villages of Kodapamund and Vannarpett	8,060
Total	35,700

G.O. No. 1847 M., dated 5th December 1900.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1885 M., dated 11th September 1905.

G.O. No. 1900 M., dated 23rd December 1901.

G.O. No. 997 M., dated 20th August 1902.

G.O. No. 247 M., dated 14th December 1901, and page 70 of statements with G.O. No. 1352 M., dated 30th July 1906.

Statement II-A with G.O. No. 1528 M., dated 10th October 1900.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 3rd June 1899.

G.O. No. 1434 M., dated 28th September 1899.

G.O. No. 1859 M., dated 8th November 1909.

G.O. No. 1936 M., dated 5th December 1910.

7. The town having suffered from severe drought in the years 1899 and 1900, a new reservoir on the Tiger Hill was constructed in 1902—1904 at a cost of Rs. 1,27,400. Towards this work the Government contributed Rs. 58,000 in round figures and the balance was met by a loan of Rs. 55,900 from Government, and a loan of Rs. 13,500 in the open market.

8. In 1900, the catchment areas of the Marlimund, Dodabetta and Tiger Hill reservoirs were acquired by the Council at a cost of Rs. 2,37,500, of which the Government contributed Rs. 1,00,000, the balance being provided by a loan in the open market.

9. As the analysis of the water of the Marlimund reservoir showed that it was in a state of pollution the Sanitary Commissioner inspected the reservoir in October 1909. Orders have been issued for a monthly analysis of the water of the various sources which contribute to the reservoir so that the exact cause of

G.O. No. 2271 M., dated 22nd December 1911.
G.O. No. 1077 M., dated 10th July 1911.

pollution may be ascertained. Meanwhile certain recommendations of the Sanitary Board to prevent the contamination of the water in the reservoir are being carried out while others made by the Sanitary Commissioner are being scrutinized by the Chairman. An investigation was recently made with a view to find out additional sources of water-supply for the town. The Chairman's report thereon is awaited.

In April 1912, the Acting Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Lacey, inspected the water and drainage works in company with the Sanitary Commissioner, the Surgeon-General and the Chairman and suggested among other things—

(i) the clearance of the blue gum trees in the catchment area of the Marlimund reservoir;

(ii) the installation of a jewell filter on the Marlimund water-supply; and

(iii) a re-organization of and additions to the distribution system.

The Sanitary Commissioner has however advised that suggestions (i) and (ii) should await the report of Dr. Gibson on the analysis of the Marlimund water-supply. The matter is under consideration.

III.—DRAINAGE

G.O. No. 314 W., dated 29th January 1883.
G.O. No. 682 W., dated 13th March 1884
G.O. No. 1112 W., dated 5th May 1884.

10. A scheme for draining the Ootacamund bazaar was sanctioned in 1883 and was completed in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 2,00,935. This scheme consisted in laying an iron pipe sewer to convey the liquid sewage of the Ootacamund bazaar above the Willow bund as well as that from Mettucheri clear of the lake and deposit it in the bed of the Kandal stream below the surplus sluice of the lake at a distance of about 1,400 feet therefrom.

G.O. No. 1035 M., dated 14th July 1890.
Paragraph 23, page 5 of G.O. No. 1283 M., dated 2nd March 1893.
Page 14 of G.O. No. 1410 M., dated 30th August 1892.
G.O. No. 683 M., dated 6th May 1891.
G.O. No. 961 M., dated 25th June 1891.

11. The works executed having been found defective, certain minor improvements suggested by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) were carried out in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 11,300. In the same year a scheme for the drainage of Kandal was executed by the Council at a cost of Rs. 35,000, half of which was contributed by Government and the other half was advanced as a loan.

G.O. No. 107 M., dated 27th January 1897.	Rs.	25,450
G.O. No. 303 M., dated 23th February 1897.		
G.O. No. 1814 M., dated 19th August 1899.		3,430
G.O. No. 2565 M., dated 19th November 1897.		5,720
G.O. No. 1028 M., dated 8th June 1898.		10,000
G.O. No. 1441 M., dated 17th August 1898.		14,650
		59,250

12. Pending the preparation of a complete drainage scheme, several minor improvements were carried out in the years 1897 and 1898, the total cost amounting to Rs. 59,250.

G.O. No. 991 M., dated 21st May 1905.

13. In November 1904, the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) presented a drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3,63,200. The chief features of this scheme were—

(1) the improvement of the main sewer with proper arrangements for flushing,

(2) the establishment of a sewage farm, and

(3) the drainage of the whole town which was for this purpose divided into 41 blocks.

A portion of this scheme comprising the first two items and the drainage of the bazaar block was sanctioned in May 1905 for immediate execution. A separate proposal for providing a septic tank at a cost of Rs. 16,280 was subsequently approved. In view of the financial position of the Council, the Government have

Ootacamund—3

G.O. No. 359 M., dated 27th February 1906.

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G.O. No. 794 M., dated 25th April 1906.

G.O. No. 1330 W., dated 20th June 1906.

G.O. No. 263 M., dated 8th February 1907.

Order and notes with G.O. No. 518 M., dated 1st April 1911.

G.O. No. 656 M., dated 19th April 1910.

G.O. No. 1279 M., dated 11th August 1911.

G.O. No. 1538 M., dated 21st September 1911.

G.O. No. 1055 M., dated 8th June 1912.

directed that the cost of these works should be borne from Provincial funds. The cost of the entire scheme including the septic tank above referred to was Rupees 3,33,020, irrespective of the supplemental estimate of Rs. 2,590 for providing wire-fencing and netting to the sewage farm. It was subsequently decided to extend the scheme to Kandal bazaar and certain other localities. The total estimated cost, as last revised, amounts to Rs. 5,14,427. Out of this Rs. 14,000 required for house connections in Kandal bazaar and other extensions will be met from municipal funds. The works are under execution by the Public Works Department. Certain proposals for the improvement of defects in portions of the works already executed were sanctioned in 1910 and the carrying out of these improvements is approaching completion.

The completed blocks of the drainage works have been handed over to the Municipal Council with effect from 1st October 1911 and the maintenance of these works is undertaken by the Council.

In May 1912, the Sanitary Commissioner brought to notice that the septic tank was not working well and required to be cleaned out. The necessity of doing this has been impressed on the Council. Several other defects in the drainage system having come to the notice of that officer, a joint inspection of the water-supply and drainage works was made by the Sanitary Engineer, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Surgeon-General and the Chairman and their recommendations as accepted by the Sanitary Board, vizt:

- (a) cleaning out of the detritus chamber of the septic tank,
 - (b) construction of a picotta well, and
 - (c) fixing of a swinging baffle-board and the construction of a drip outlet along the side of the septic tank,
- are under the consideration of Government.

IV.—EDUCATION.

- G.O. No. 1676 M., dated 10th September 1912.
- G.O. No. 2102 Public, dated 15th December 1874.
- G.O. No. 346 Educational, dated 22nd May 1905.
- G.O. No. 60 Educational, dated 2nd February 1906.
- G.O. No. 464 Educational, dated 2nd July 1906.
- G.O. No. 1903 M., dated 16th November 1908.

14. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 one elementary and one secondary school and aided with grants ten elementary schools. The secondary school was opened by the Municipal Council in November 1907 for the education of the children of the more respectable native inhabitants of the town who had been formerly receiving instruction in Breeks' Memorial school but who had since been excluded from that school. The Government have undertaken to contribute from Provincial funds the net cost of this institution.

A grant of Rs. 406 has been paid to the Council under G.O. No. 455 Educational, dated 28th May 1912, for the opening of two elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. order and notes with G.O. No. 1144 M., dated 30th May 1907.

G.O. No. 1144 M., dated 30th May 1907.

G.O. No. 2113 M., dated 30th November 1911.

15. There is no municipal hospital, but the Council was long paying a contribution of Rs. 500 to Government on account of the St. Bartholomew's hospital which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions supplemented by a Government grant equal to one-half of such contributions. The municipal contribution was raised in the year 1907 to Rs. 1,000 and the Council permitted to pay it direct to the Managing Committee instead of through Provincial funds. It has since been raised to Rs. 2,000 *per annum*. The Council also pays the local allowance of Rs. 50 of the Civil Assistant Surgeon attached to the hospital and the salary of the midwife employed therein.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 119 M., dated 18th January 1898.

G.O. No. 916 M., dated 30th June 1899.

G.O. No. 1259 M., dated 9th September 1903.

G.O. No. 1561 M., dated 21st October 1903.

G.O. No. 323 M., dated 19th February 1904.

G.O. No. 342 M., dated 14th February 1905.

G.O. No. 1313 M., dated 5th August 1908.

G.O. No. 1076 M., dated 10th July 1909.

G.O. No. 1438 M., dated 13th September 1910.

G.O. No. 1279 M., dated 11th August 1911.

G.O. No. 1076 M., dated 10th July 1909.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

G.O. No. 1921 M., dated 9th November 1911.

G.O. No. 1279 M., dated 11th August 1911.

16. The work of reclaiming the Ootacamund upper lake was completed by the Public Works Department in 1899 at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. In 1903, owing to the advent of plague in the town, the question of improving the sanitation of the worst parts engaged the serious attention of the Council and the Government. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider this matter a number of insanitary houses in the Main Bazaar, Mettucheri and the Old Agraharam were acquired by the Municipal Council. In order to provide house accommodation for the persons so evicted, about 40 acres of land in Kandal were acquired. The Government contributed in 1904 a sum of Rs. 40,000 towards the cost of acquisition of the Kandal site and the laying out of roads therein and a further sum of Rupees 40,000 in 1905 to meet the cost of acquisition of the insanitary houses above referred to and for further improvements to the Kandal site. In the years 1903 to 1910 further provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 48,000 were given to the municipality for expenditure on the improvement of the bazaar area in addition to the outlay of about Rs. 8,000 from municipal funds. Altogether 123 more or less insanitary dwellings were acquired up to the close of 1910-11. Grants of Rs. 20,497 in 1911-12 and Rs. 27,000 in 1912-13 have also been sanctioned for the further acquisition of insanitary and overcrowded areas in the same locality. A site for model dwellings in beef butchers' street is being prepared by the council with the help of Rs. 2,000 paid from the special sanitation grant in 1912-13. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme to lower the level of the lake stream and improve its grading and to divert its waters and those of the Mettucheri stream into the portion of the lake between the Willow bund and the railway embankment with a view to its being silted up and eventually closed. This scheme which is expected to improve the general sanitation of the town and the drainage of the gymkhana ground and the bazaar is estimated to cost Rs. 31,200, one-half of which will be met from Provincial funds.

17. A special health officer of the rank of assistant surgeon has been employed in the municipality from 20th February 1911.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 1018 M., dated 14th September 1888.
 Cf. G.O. No. 1992 Financial, dated 27th August 1884.
 G.Os. No. 1448 M., dated 7th October 1903, and No. 1847 M., dated 28th October 1904.
 G.O. No. 1392 Public, dated 12th September 1871.
 G.O. No. 2291 Financial, dated 23rd November 1881.
 Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1760 M., dated 25th October 1895.
 G.O. No. 1087 M., dated 19th August 1893.
 Page 6 of G.O. No. 851 M., dated 21st November 1885.
 G.O. No. 2182 M., dated 22nd December 1904.
 G.O. No. 2010 M., dated 17th November 1906.
 G.O. No. 442 Financial, dated 29th August 1907.
 G.O. No. 1076 M., dated 10th July 1909.
 G.O. No. 1279 M., dated 11th August 1911.

18. The municipal market was constructed in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 60,000 which was met from a loan raised in the open market. The buildings were improved in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 26,700. The Council built in 1871 a beef slaughter-house at a cost of Rs. 3,000 and in 1881 a building for the municipal stores at a cost of Rs. 3,800. The removal of the slaughter-house from its present site is now in contemplation. The municipal office building erected in 1894 cost Rupees 7,000, which was met by a loan in the open market. The Agraharam chattram is maintained by the municipality with the aid of a Provincial grant of Rs. 10 *per mensem* and certain improvements to the building costing Rs. 2,485 have been executed, the charges being met by a grant from Provincial funds. A dhobikhana was constructed by the Council in the year 1907-1908 at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. Another dhobikhana has been recently constructed for the use of the dhobies at Kandal at a cost of Rs. 17,922 out of which Rs. 10,000 were paid from Provincial funds.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 761 M., dated 5th May 1908.

19. A provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1908.

P. T. THARYAN—11-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	44,909
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	7,368
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 75,831 A. P. 7 9
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	Rs. 74,503 A. P. 11 4
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 15 9
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population.	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 8,510	Rs. 2,214
„ on buildings	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	17,710	1,355
„ on lands	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Do. do.	1,080	135
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.			
Tax on vehicles	Schedule B	Schedule B	5,780	
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	2,050	
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates.	13,400	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1106, Public, dated 30th October 1866.

G.O. No. 988 M., dated 27th May 1898.

G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 6th June 1904.

G.O. No. 59 M., dated 17th January 1902.

G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 4th November 1899.

G.O. No. 1140 M., dated 9th August 1900.

G.O. No. 475, Financial, dated 2nd March 1883.

G.O. No. 306 M., dated 30th March 1886.

G.O. No. 840 M., dated 20th May 1908.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 420 M., dated 13th March 1901.

Palamcottah was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The question of amalgamating this municipality with the adjoining municipality of Tinnevely was under the consideration of Government first in 1898 and then in 1904 but was negatived on each occasion. The municipal limits were, however, extended in 1902.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Council was originally 12 but it was subsequently raised to 16 in 1900.

3. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was raised in 1886 from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into six wards for election purposes.

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

5. The appointment of a secretary on Rs. 100—5—125 was sanctioned in 1901.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 5 and 18 of G.O. No. 2005 M., dated 16th November 1906.

Pages 10 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Pages 26 and 27 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Pages 26 and 27 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Page 28 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 691 M., dated 4th April 1905.

G.O. No. 691 M., dated 4th April 1905.

G.O. No. 106 M., dated 18th January 1906.

G.O. No. 574 M., dated 27th March 1906.

G.O. No. 46 M., dated 8th January 1910.

G.O. No. 1744 M., dated 2nd November 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1386 M., dated 29th July 1912.

6. The chief sources of water-supply are the Palayam (irrigation) channel fed by an offtake from the Tambraparni river and wells. In 1901 the Sanitary Engineer submitted two alternative schemes for the joint water-supply of Palamcottah and Tinnevely. The source of supply for one of these schemes was the Tambraparni river and for the other irrigation channels. The former scheme for Palamcottah cost Rs. 2,76,000, while the latter scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 4,10,000. As neither of these schemes was within the means of the Council and no cheaper scheme suggested itself no detailed plans and estimates were prepared. In January 1905 the Municipal Council requested Government to contribute from Provincial funds at least two lakhs of rupees for carrying out the Tambraparni river scheme but the Government were then unable to make the contribution asked for.

7. In January 1906 the Sanitary Board was requested to work out a separate scheme of water-supply for Palamcottah but as the estimated cost of the scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer was excessive the plans and estimates were returned to him for revision with reference to certain remarks of the Sanitary Board, and he was also asked to report whether the estimate was the lowest possible consistent with efficiency. The Sanitary Engineer, however, proposed to investigate in detail a scheme for the joint water-supply of Tuticorin, Tinnevely and Palamcottah. The cost of the joint scheme to be borne by the Municipal Council of Palamcottah as its share is estimated at Rs. 4,28,925. This proposal was approved by Government, and the Sanitary Engineer's investigation of the scheme has been completed. The plans and estimates are now under the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 2005 M., dated 16th November 1906. 8. There is no regular system of drainage, nor has any scheme of drainage been hitherto considered.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1386 M., dated 29th July 1912.

9. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 three elementary schools, one of which was for Panchamas and another for girls, and aided with grants 20 elementary schools.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912. In 1912-13 a Provincial subsidy of Rs. 1,650 was sanctioned for the construction of suitable elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 92 M., dated 4th August 1902.
Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1389, Financial, dated 10th October 1872.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 234 M., dated 8th February 1906.

G.O. No. 977 M., dated 15th August 1902.
" 350 M. " 14th February 1905.
" 234 M. " 8th " 1906.
" 1196 M. " 5th July "
" 46 M. " 15th January 1909.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 234 M., dated 8th February 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 350 M., dated 14th February 1905.

G.O. No. 1689 M., dated 8th October 1909.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1386 M., dated 29th July 1912.

10. The municipality maintains a hospital and a branch dispensary at Melapalaiyam which was opened in October 1901. The hospital was transferred to the municipality in 1871 with the funded capital of the Langharkhana amounting to Rs. 81,500 and is maintained by the municipality with the aid of a contribution from local funds. The Municipal Council also contributes Rs. 500 *per annum* towards the maintenance of the local fund hospital for women and children at Vannarpet and a third share of the interest accruing from the Langharkhana fund to the Tinnevely municipal hospital, besides paying Rs. 14-8-0 *per mensem* to some hospital pensioners. It is proposed to construct a combined hospital for Palamecottah and Tinnevely on the site of the existing hospital. The cost of maintenance of the combined hospital will be borne by the District Board and the two municipalities in equal shares, the existing hospitals in the two towns being converted into dispensaries. Plans and estimates for the proposed hospital prepared by the Sanitary Engineer are under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. The Municipal Council of Palamecottah has, however, demurred to the utilization of the Langharkhana fund towards the construction of the hospital.

The plans and estimates for the hospital were returned to the Sanitary Engineer by the Sanitary Board for further revision with reference to the latest type designs.

A grant of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction of a building for the Melapalaiyam dispensary, plans and estimates for which have been submitted to the Sanitary Board.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1386 M., dated 29th July 1912.

11. The scheme of opening out the congested milkmen's quarters in the town was commenced with the aid of a special grant of Rs. 5,670 sanctioned in G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910. A further grant of Rs. 7,040 for the same purpose has been made in 1911-12.

In 1912-13 a further allotment of Rs. 22,290 was sanctioned of which Rs. 12,290 was intended for the opening up of the remaining block of the milkmen's quarters, Rs. 5,000 for widening and reconstructing drains in the same area and the balance of Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of drinking water wells in the town.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 1335, Financial, dated
21st October 1870.

12. The market in this town was constructed in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 5,540, towards which Mr. F. S. Child, a former District and Sessions Judge, contributed Rs. 1,500.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.Os. No. 1913 M., dated 20th November 1909, and No. 117 M., dated 21st January 1910.

13. A Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	10.59 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	44,319
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	4,856
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 1,09,937
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	Rs. 94,178
Incidence of taxation <i>per head</i> of population in 1911-12	Rs. 15 6
General average for 1911-12	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt <i>per head</i> of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one <i>per cent.</i>
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 3,460	Rs.
„ on buildings	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	7½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	19,000	2,523
„ on lands	8½ <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value and 4 annas <i>per</i> 80 square yards.	7½ <i>per cent.</i> do.	6,000	800
Water and drainage tax	8 <i>per cent.</i> of the annual value.	„	„	„
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,890	„
„ on carts	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per half-year.</i>	Rs. 2 <i>per cart per half-year.</i>	2,080	„
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution.	11,000	„

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 665 Public, dated 3rd July 1866.
Page 1 of G.O. No. 1193 Financial, dated 14th June 1883.

Cf. G.O. No. 1193 Financial, dated 14th June 1883.

G.O. No. 1193 Financial, dated 14th June 1883, and G.O. No. 375 Financial, dated 22nd April 1886.

Page 18 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 5th June 1912.

G.O. No. 2301 M., dated 3rd November 1905.
* G.O. No. 132 M., dated 22nd January 1906.

Vide paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 5th June 1912.

G.O. No. 196 M., dated 1st February 1907.

Palghat was constituted a municipality on 3rd July 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised in 1883 from 16 to 20.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was raised in 1886 from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into five wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman has till recently been appointed by Government. In G.O. No. 1848 M., dated 16th October 1906 the Government undertook to consider the question of granting the Council the privilege of electing its Chairman when the office next became vacant; but this could not be done when a vacancy occurred in 1909. The Government have, however, now conferred the privilege on the Council.

4. The appointment of a secretary for this municipality has been considered * to be unnecessary for the present. The Government have instead sanctioned the appointment of a manager on Rs. 125-5-175.

5. In G.O. No. 1848 M., dated 16th October 1906, the Council was requested to consider whether a vice-chairman might not be elected under section 14 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884; but it stated that there was no necessity for it.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 883 M., dated 2nd September 1886.

G.O. No. 747 M., dated 13th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1478 M., dated 13th September 1911.

G.O. No. 2203 M., dated 17th December 1911.

6. The chief sources of water-supply are the Kalpatti river and wells. The town has not been provided with a protected water-supply. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government called upon that officer and the Sanitary Engineer to submit a joint report as to the relative urgency of water-supply and drainage schemes and the approximate cost of the schemes which they considered most suitable. They recommended a water-supply scheme with the Melar river as the source of supply and their joint report was communicated to the Council, with the request to state whether it was prepared to undertake the investigation of this scheme. The Council having replied in the affirmative, it was requested to place the sum of Rupees 1,700 required for the purpose at the disposal of the Public Works Department as early as possible after 1st April 1912. A provision of that amount has been incorporated in the municipal budget for 1912-13 but with the volume of work which he has on hand the Sanitary Engineer has not yet been able to commence his investigation.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 1737 M., dated 24th October 1895.

Cf. G.O. No. 1668 M., dated 8th November 1894.

G.O. No. 747 M., dated 13th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1478 M., dated 13th September 1911.

7. In 1893 the town was surveyed and levels taken for the preparation of a drainage scheme, but no scheme has been prepared as yet. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government called upon that officer and the Sanitary Engineer to submit a joint report as to the relative urgency of water-supply and drainage schemes for the town. In the report submitted they were of opinion that the introduction of a piped water-supply into the town was more pressing and that it should precede any scheme of drainage. Meanwhile, they suggested the improvement of the existing side drains and the construction of new cement drains, and this suggestion has been commended to the Council for consideration.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68 (a) of the statements with G.O. No. 1609 M., dated 2nd September 1912.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1438 M., dated 7th September 1891.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1009 M., dated 22nd August 1902.

G.O. No. 1318 M., dated 11th September 1899.

G.O. No. 455 Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

G.O. No. 608 Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 the Victoria college with its school department and fifteen elementary schools, four of which were intended exclusively for Muhammadans and one for girls. It aided ten elementary schools with grants. The Victoria college buildings were completed in 1890 at a cost of nearly Rs. 16,000, and additional buildings were constructed in 1901 at a further cost of Rs. 15,365, the Council having raised a loan of Rs. 10,000, in the open market for this purpose. Additional buildings and a hostel at a total estimated cost of Rs. 63,470 are now under construction, Government having promised to contribute Rs. 30,000 as a free grant and to advance Rs. 21,000 as loan. This is one of the institutions which it is proposed to provincialize in the near future.

Provincial grants of Rs. 284 and Rs. 1,300 have been sanctioned in 1912-13 for the opening of a new elementary school and the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. No. 1571 M., dated 26th September 1892.

G.O. No. 2495 Financial, dated 12th October 1877.

G.O. No. 1571 M., dated 26th September 1892.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1009 M., dated 22nd August 1902.

Pages 5 and 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1179 M., dated 26th August 1903.

G.O. No. 1883 M., dated 26th October 1906.

9. The municipality maintains two medical institutions—a main hospital and a branch dispensary. A moiety of the maintenance charges of the main hospital is contributed from local funds. The hospital building was constructed in 1876 at a cost of Rs. 7,600. The branch dispensary was opened in 1892, and is now located in a building which was constructed in 1901 at a cost of Rs. 4,600. The Council also maintained a dispensary for women and children from 1902 to 1909 in a building constructed by it at a cost of Rs. 3,240. The hospital buildings having been found insufficient, the Council resolved in September 1906 to locate the out-patient department in the building occupied by the dispensary for women and children, the latter institution being shifted to a rented building in big bazaar. This institution has, however, since been closed.

The Government have in G.Os. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911 and No. 437 M., dated 8th March 1912, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of quarters for the medical subordinates and a small ward for paying patients but no portion of this grant was utilized in 1911-12. A further grant of Rs. 3,835 has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912, for the construction of miscellaneous medical buildings including two cholera sheds and one small-pox shed.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 2092 M., dated 15th December 1908.

G.O. No. 544 M., dated 8th April 1909.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

10. The Government made a grant of Rs. 5,332 in 1909-10 for the acquisition of land for sweepers' passages in agra-harams, removal of houses in Mappilla quarters, erection of two incinerators, removal of certain houses in Muttantara street and widening roads in certain wards. In 1910-11 a grant of Rs. 3,000 was made for making roads on the land acquired for sweepers' passages. A further grant of Rs. 12,000 was made in 1911-12 for sinking wells, constructing drains and opening up of congested areas but very slow progress was made in the utilization of this grant partly owing to delay in acquisition proceedings. The Government have now sanctioned an additional sanitary grant of Rs. 18,000 for 1912-13.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1470 M., dated 19th August 1898.

G.O. No. 1005 M., dated 13th June 1892.

Page 9 of G.O. No. 883 M., dated 2nd September 1886.

Page 12 of statement in G.O. No. 1738 M., dated 12th October 1896.

G.O. No. 160 M., dated 25th January 1892.

11. The Dance market was built in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 13,000, towards the cost of which a loan of Rs. 10,000 was raised by the Municipal Council in the open market. Ten fresh fish stalls were added in 1911-12 at a cost of Rs. 269. In 1885, the iron girder bridge over the Kalpatti river, costing Rs. 30,000, was constructed by the Railway agency, the Municipal Council contributing a moiety of the cost. The Council provided in 1895 a building for its office at a cost of Rs. 4,330, the amount having been met from a loan of Rs. 4,000 raised in the open market.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1425 M., dated 13th July 1907.

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

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE PALNI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area 1.75 sq. miles.
 Population (Census of 1911) . . 13,203
 Number of houses assessed in
 1911-12 3,021
 Actual receipts in 1911-12 . . Rs. 27,223 A. P. 3 8
 Actual expenditure in 1911-12. 26,593 14 4
 Incidence of taxation per head
 of population in 1911-12 . . 1 6 9
 General average in 1910-11 . . 1 4 11
 Total indebtedness on 31st
 March 1912 Nil.
 Debt per head of population . . Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,210	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	9,290	1,239
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	360	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B but half the maximum for animals.	960	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,190	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	6,400	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 298 M., Financial, dated 18th July 1885.
 G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.
 G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897, and page 4 of G.O. No. 1597 M., dated 30th October 1899.
 G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1388 M., dated 15th August 1908.
 G.O. No. 1765 M., dated 12th October 1904.

Palni was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The maximum number of municipal councillors sanctioned for the Municipal Council is twelve, of whom four are elected by the rate payers and inhabitants and the remaining eight nominated by Government. The system of appointing councillors by election was extended to this municipality in 1898. The town is divided into two wards for purposes of election.

2. The Chairman is appointed by Government, the privilege of electing him not having been yet extended to the Municipal Council though the question was considered by Government so recently as 1908. The privilege of electing a Vice-Chairman was given to the Council in 1904.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 14 of G.O. No. 986 M., dated 3rd September 1888.

G.O. No. 19 M., dated 5th January 1892.

Paragraph 19, page 2 of G.O. No. 201 M., dated 22nd February 1894.

G.O. No. 801 M., dated 9th June 1900.

G.O. No. 1545 M., dated 15th October 1900.

G.O. No. 1288 M., dated 24th October 1902.

3. The chief sources of water-supply to the town are the Shanmuganadi and the Vyapuri tank, both of which are fed by water from the Kodaikānal hills. The tank, however, receives a portion of the surface drainage of the town and, in order to prevent the drainage from discharging into the tank, the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) proposed in 1891 the construction of an intercepting sewer at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The Municipal Council considered that the intercepting sewer would not be of much utility as the water was liable to contamination by other means also and accordingly requested the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a scheme for bringing water from some other source.

4. In February 1900, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner (Captain W. C. Wickers, I.M.S.) urged the necessity for constructing an intercepting drain along the shore of the Vyapuri tank. Mr. A. A. G. Malet, then acting Sanitary Engineer, who visited the town shortly afterwards, advised that the construction of the intercepting sewer would only result in waste of municipal funds, as it would be both difficult and expensive to construct and would not answer the purpose for which it was intended, namely the preservation of the tank from contamination. He also suggested that if the Council wanted to provide a pure water-supply the object could be better gained by the excavation of wells in the water-spread of the tank near the town and by pumping the water into a cistern from which people could draw. The Municipal Council accepted the Sanitary Engineer's views in regard to the intercepting sewer and dropped the matter.

5. In 1902, the Municipal Council requested the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) to prepare a scheme for the water-supply of the town. This scheme was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 to carry out and Rs. 7,000 annually to maintain but the Sanitary Engineer pointed out that it would be useless preparing a detailed scheme unless the Municipal Council was able and prepared to provide the requisite funds. The Municipal Council apparently considered the scheme beyond its means and resolved to content itself with providing new public wells and repairing existing ones.

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G.O. No. 64 M., dated 12th January 1910.

G.O. No. 1968 M., dated 9th December 1910.

ph 11 of G.O. No. 1493 M., dated August 1912.

6. At the instance of the Collector however, the Sanitary Engineer was 1909 requested to investigate a scheme water-supply for the town. Two alternative schemes were then suggested to the Sanitary Engineer—one the Shanmaganadi scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,16,500 to construct and Rs. 10,200 annually to maintain and the other the Varattar scheme with an estimated initial cost of Rs. 1,72,000 and an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 6,000. He was then requested to conduct the preliminary investigation of these two schemes, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 2,500. This amount is borne by Government in view of the straitened finances of the Council. The investigation has not been completed.

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III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 493 M., dated 26th March 1910.

7. The provision of good water having been considered to be the more pressing need of the town, a drainage scheme will not be undertaken for the present.

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IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1493 M., dated 15th August 1912.

8. On the 31st March 1912 the Municipal Council maintained two elementary schools, one for Pauchamas and the other for Hindus, and aided with grants nine others.

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V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. G.O. No. 807 M., dated 18th August 1887.

G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912 and paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1493 M., dated 15th August 1912.

9. The municipality has been maintaining a hospital from the date of its constitution.

A Provincial grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction of an operation room.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1396 M.,
dated 6th August 1906.
Paragraph 30, page 5 of G.O. No. 1255 M.,
dated 10th July 1898.

10. There are at present two municipal markets in this town. A building for the municipal office was constructed in 1897 at a cost Rs. 4,000.

VII.—SANITATION.

The question of removing congestion in the town came up for consideration in 1909, but no appreciable progress was effected in the matter. In 1912-13 the Council first applied for an allotment of only Rs. 628 for the widening of a few unimportant lanes in the local paracheri. This was sanctioned and the Council was asked to work out a comprehensive scheme on the lines advised by the Sanitary Board in 1909. This scheme has not yet been fully matured, but a first instalment of a grant of Rs. 24,196 has been made for this purpose pending receipt of the detailed scheme.

G.O. No. 111 M., dated 23rd January 1912.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1493 M., dated 15th August 1912.

G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1927 M., dated 7th November 1906.
11. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the employes of the Municipal Council has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—15-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE PARLAKIMEDI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	1½ sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	18,370
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	1,699
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	28,795 3 7
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	29,950 14 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 12 11
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 800	Rs.
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8,300	976
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7 per cent. and one anna per 80 square yards.	350	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,250	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,360	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	2,840	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.Os. Nos. 403 M., dated 17th August 1885, and 864 M., dated 24th November 1885.
G.O. No. 403 M., dated 17th August 1885, and page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.
Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 1st August 1906.

Of G.O. No. 403 M., dated 17th August 1885 and page 73 of statement in G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 1st August 1906.

Parlakimedi was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The sanctioned number of municipal councillors is twelve.

2. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898 and four of the twelve councillors are elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants. The town is divided into three wards for purposes of election.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 8th June 1897.

G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 8th June 1897.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 8th June 1897.

G.O. No. 1078 M., dated 13th June 1898.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are wells and tanks. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer was requested in 1897 to investigate a scheme for bringing water from the subsoil at the foot of the Kimedi hill to the north of the town; but the investigation was deferred in favour of the Berhampur water-supply scheme.

III.—DRAINAGE.

- Page 4 of G.O. No. 980 M., dated 1st September 1888.
- Page 5 of G.O. No. 1573 M., dated 20th November 1889.
- Page 3 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 8th June 1897.
- G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 8th June 1897.
5. The drainage of the town is natural. About Rs. 400 * were spent in 1888 on the preparation of plans and estimates for a complete drainage scheme, the total estimated cost of which was Rs. 65,000. But the Municipal Council could not carry it out without extraneous help and the Government were then unable to promise any aid towards the execution of the scheme.

IV.—EDUCATION.

6. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 three elementary schools. No teaching grants were paid from municipal funds during 1911-12. Higher education is suitably provided for by the Parlākimedi college, a private institution under the management of the Parlākimedi Estate. In 1912-13 the Council was given grants of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of buildings for elementary schools and Rs. 487 for the opening of two new elementary schools.
- G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.
- G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 1st August 1906.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. No. 1000 M., dated 16th July 1900.

G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912.

7. The Municipal Council maintain a hospital, the Local Board and the Zamindar of Parlākimedi contributing annually Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 58 respectively towards the cost of its maintenance. A Provincial grant of Rs. 5,920 was made to the Council in 1912-13 for the construction of a ward of 12 beds in the hospital.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1627 M., dated 28th September 1909.

G.O. No. 892 M., dated 6th June 1910.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 1st August 1910.

G.O. No. 136 M.R., dated 3rd March 1911.

G.O. No. 1549 M., dated 23rd September 1911.

8. To relieve congestion in the town a grant of Rs. 4,150 was made by Government in 1909-10 for the acquisition of a fresh site for the Kapu quarters and a mango tope for the better classes of the people and a further grant of Rs. 6,000 in 1910-11 for the acquisition of the present Kapu quarters and for levelling the site after acquisition. The new sites have been acquired and laid out with the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner and the present Kapu quarters have been acquired. The laid-out sites are now being sold.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 1st August 1906.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 426 M., dated 7th March 1906.

Page 17 of statement in G.Os. No. 1375 M., dated 1st August 1906, No. 1408 M., dated 12th July 1907 and No. 1227 M., dated 23rd July 1908.

9. There are three municipal markets in the town. The Municipal Council has constructed an office building at a cost of Rs. 4,522. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the construction of a proper market.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1641 M., dated 30th September 1909.

10. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employés has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—24-9-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
NOTE ON THE PERIYAKULAM MUNICIPALITY.
(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	0.75 square
Population (Census of 1911)	18,715
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	3,687
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 80,773 A. 0 P. 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	89,857 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 3 11
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	91,843 14 8
Debt per head of population	4 14 1

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 830	Rs. 848
on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	6,360	..
on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Seven and-a-half per cent. and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	520	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Six and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	5,580	858
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B, but only two-thirds of the maximum rates on vehicles.	1,670	..
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 1-8-0 per cart per half-year.	1,050	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in Schedule D.	7,210	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 298 M., Financial, dated 18th July 1885.

G.O. No. 1616 M., dated 23rd December 1902.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

G.Os. No. 854 M., dated 21st May 1908, and No. 1499 M., dated 7th September 1908.

G.O. No. 610 M., dated 1st May 1900.

Periyakulam was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was for the first time introduced into this municipality in 1898. The town is divided into three wards for election purposes. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve. The number of elective seats was originally four, but was raised to six in 1908. The Chairman is appointed by Government, the privilege of election not having been conferred as yet on the Municipal Council. It has been empowered to elect its Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Cf. page 7 of G.O. No. 991 M., dated 3rd September 1888.

G.O. No. 405 M., dated 19th March 1900.

G.O. No. 405 M., dated 19th March 1900, and page 3 of G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 16th July 1901.

G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 16th July 1901.

G.O. No. 1185 I., dated 2nd December 1905.

G.O. No. 460 M., dated 12th March 1906.

G.O. No. 460 M., dated 12th March 1906.

2. Drinking-water is obtained from the Varahanadi (a tributary of the Vaigai) which flows through the middle of the town.

3. In 1899 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) investigated a scheme for supplying the town with water from the Varahanadi channel, an offtake from the Varahanadi, and submitted three alternative schemes for the approval of Government. The three schemes were estimated to cost Rs. 92,920, Rs. 1,08,320, and Rs. 1,43,720 respectively. All of them provided for a supply of ten gallons *per* head for a population of 18,000, a 15-gallons scheme having been considered too expensive. These schemes involved no pumping but were only the development of the gravitation principle. The Sanitary Board recommended the scheme costing Rs. 1,08,320 which consisted of a regulator dam in the Varahanadi channel at the point of offtake with an inlet chamber to arrest the loose floating matter, a length of 9-inch stoneware pipes, filter-beds (three compartments), a service reservoir, two main lines and four branches. The point of offtake selected was some three miles above Periyakulam the level at which point allowed a pressure of some 10 to 12 feet being obtained at the highest points in Periyakulam. The Municipal Council, however, stated that the schemes proposed would result in a failure of water-supply unless the Berijam (Irrigation) project was undertaken and completed, as the flow in the Varahanadi channel was scanty and hardly sufficient for purposes of irrigation. The Irrigation Department having finally decided upon carrying out the Berijam project, the Government approved the scheme for the water-supply of the town recommended by the Sanitary Board in 1900; but in view of the increased flow anticipated in the channel consequent on the execution of the Berijam project they decided that the scheme should be revised so as to provide for a supply of 15 gallons *per* head for a population of 20,000 instead of 10 gallons for 18,000. This was accordingly done

G.O. No. 219 W., dated 12th February 1908.
No. 1181 M., dated 17th July 1908.

G.O. No. 1365 W., dated 14th December 1910.

G.O. No. 66 M., dated 19th January 1909, G.O. No. 1010 M., dated 29th June 1911, and G.O. No. 1833 M., dated 2nd November 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1681 M., dated 11th September 1912.

and a scheme estimated to cost Rupees 1,62,670 was finally sanctioned in 1908. The estimate was subsequently revised and raised to Rs. 1,93,670, chiefly owing to alterations in the rates. The Government have given free grants aggregating half of this amount and lent Rs. 94,000 to enable the Council to provide the remaining half and to pay its contribution towards the cost of the Berijam project. The water-works were carried out by the Public Works Department and formally opened in June 1912. The extension of the supply to those portions of the town which were left out in the original scheme has now been approved by the Council and its proposals are under the consideration of Government.

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III.—DRAINAGE.

Cf. G.Os. No. 1409 M., dated 27th September 1901, No. 867 M., dated 21st July 1902, and No. 1517 M., dated 21st August 1906.

4. There is no regular system of drainage in the town. The river is the natural and main drain during the rainy season. Masonry drains are being constructed in parts of the town.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1681 M., dated 11th September 1912.

In December 1911 the Government approved an estimate of Rs. 750 for the investigation of a scheme for the diversion of the drainage of the first and second wards of the town and the Council was requested to place the sum at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer. The investigation does not appear to have been commenced as yet. The Sanitary Engineer has, at the request of the Council, been since requested to take up the investigation of a simple scheme for the diversion of the drainage of the third ward also.

G.O. No. 1899 M., dated 11th October 1912.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1681 M., dated 11th September 1912.

5. The Municipal Council maintains no school of its own, but during the year ended 31st March 1912 it aided with grants eight elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. G.O. No. 856 M., dated 29th August 1887.

6. The municipality has been maintaining a hospital from the date of its constitution.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1681 M., dated 11th September 1912.

The lack of accommodation for in-patients led to an application for a Provincial subsidy for the purpose of constructing additional wards, but it was found impossible to comply with the request owing to its late receipt and the wants of approved plans and estimates. The Council was asked to renew the application when the proposals received the approval of the Sanitary Board.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 447 M., dated 18th March 1911.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

7. The Government have sanctioned special grants aggregating Rs. 16,250 for the opening up of congestion in the town.

A further grant of Rs. 9,550 for the construction of huts for municipal toties has also been sanctioned in 1912-13.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 1517 M., dated 21st August 1906.

G.O. No. 867 M., dated 21st July 1902.

8. There are three municipal markets in this town. The Municipal Council built a choultry in 1902 at a cost of Rs. 1,200 and a suspension bridge for foot passengers across the Varahanadi in 1908 at a cost of about Rs. 7,500.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 2096 M., dated 29th November 1906.

"9. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the employes of the Municipal Council has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE RAJAHMUNDRI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	3.38 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	48,417
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	4,388
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,76,898 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,77,507 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 0 8
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	33,800 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 11 2

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS.	RS.
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	4,600	..
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	26,000	3,059
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	1,440	170
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	..	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,660	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	2,400	..
			14,500	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1004, Public, dated 4th October 1866.

G.O. No. 1029 M., dated 27th June 1895.

G.O. No. 2084, Financial, dated 4th September 1884.

G.O. No. 562 M., dated 16th June 1886.

G.O. 1029 M., dated 27th June 1895.

G.O. No. 1049 M., dated 6th June 1906.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1579 M., dated 7th September 1898.

Rajahmundry was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised in 1895 from sixteen to eighteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1884. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was one half of the sanctioned strength until 1886 when it was raised to three-fourths. The proportion was, however, reduced in 1895 to two-thirds. The town is divided into six wards for election purposes.

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

4. The appointment of a Secretary on a salary of Rs. 100—5—150 was sanctioned in 1898.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 1856 M., dated 5th September 1905.

G.O. No. 1570 M., dated 21st September 1908.

G.O. No. 1683 M., dated 7th October 1909.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 18th August 1911.

Paragraph 2 of Sanitary Board resolution—page 7 of G.O. No. 1594 M., dated 28th August 1912.

G.O. No. 1594 M., dated 28th August 1912.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are the Godavari river, a tank and a few wells. Plans and estimates for a scheme of water-supply to the town were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer in 1908, but further progress with the scheme was delayed pending completion of the investigation required for the purpose of determining the purity of the proposed supply, and of the quantity of the yield. The quality of water was found to be chemically impure and bacteriologically only fairly good. An investigation was then made of all the apparently likely sources of water-supply and it was decided that further investigations should be made of two of the suggested sources of supply. The Municipal Council has been requested to report whether it is prepared and if so how it proposes, to provide the cost of these investigations which amounts to Rs. 7,500.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Cf. G.O. No. 87 M., dated 19th January 1907.

G.O. No. 711 M., dated 3rd May 1909.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 18th August 1911.

Cf. paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 1792 M., dated 30th September 1912.

6. In G.O. No. 555 M., dated 23rd March 1906, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to include the scheme for the drainage of this town in his programme of sanitary schemes for 1907, but it was then considered desirable that the water supply scheme should take precedence of the drainage scheme. In 1909, however, the Sanitary Engineer was permitted to prepare a general outline of the scheme although it was unlikely that the scheme would be carried out concurrently with or within several years of the introduction of a water-supply scheme. A preliminary report is stated to have been submitted to the Sanitary Board through the Sanitary Commissioner.

IV.—EDUCATION.

7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 one secondary school and ten elementary schools of which one was for Muhammadans and two for Panchamas. The Council gave no teaching grants to institutions under private management.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1792 M., dated 30th September 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. No. 1792 M., dated 30th September 1912.

Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 18th August 1911.

G.O. No. 364 M., dated 2nd March 1910.
G.O. No. 1846 M., dated 28th October 1904.

G.O. No. 392 M., dated 7th March 1910.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1488 M., dated 16th August 1906.

G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912.

8. There is a municipal hospital in the town towards the maintenance of which an annual contribution of Rs. 3,000 is paid from local funds. In September 1910 a branch dispensary was newly opened in Lakshmivarapupeta. The municipality was contributing to the American Lutheran Mission a sum of Rs. 300 *per annum* towards the cost of the dispensary for women and children maintained by that body, but this contribution has been reduced to Rs. 150 since 1908-09. Independently of the municipality, M.R.Ry. Achyutha Ramaiya, a local pleader, is maintaining a free dispensary, to which a poor-house is also attached.

In 1912-13 the Council was given a grant of Rs. 6,800 for expenditure on improvement to the municipal hospital.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 212 M., dated 5th February 1906.
G.O. No. 1937 M., dated 8th November 1906.

G.O. No. 76 M., dated 17th January 1907.
G.O. No. 208 M., dated 2nd February 1907.
G.O. No. 2084 M., dated 5th October 1905.

G.O. No. 1016 M., dated 3rd June 1912.

Page 16 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 18th August 1911.

G.O. No. 1579 M., dated 26th August 1912.

G.O. No. 464 M., dated 28th March 1909.

Cf. paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1792 M., dated 30th September 1912.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

9. In order to relieve the congestion in certain parts of the town and to provide additional house-sites, the Municipal Council proposed to acquire 69 acres of land in Tummalava and obtained in 1906 a loan of Rs. 12,000 from Government for the purpose. As however this site was condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Collector another site was acquired instead in Danavaigunta which has now been laid out preparatory to its sale in plots and the Councils proposals for allocation of sites in this block have also been sanctioned by Government. The improvement of the congested Vada street block is however the foremost of the town improvement scheme; it was long delayed pending the construction by the Public Works Department of a protective bund for the river. The acquisition of the block has however now been completed at a cost of Rs. 81,067 but the buildings on the sites acquired have yet to be demolished and levelled when the site will be utilized as a location for godowns and markets. A loan of Rs. 1,00,000 has been obtained from Government on account of this scheme. The construction of the bund at a cost of Rupees 76,600 entirely from Provincial funds has been completed. The scheme next in importance is the acquisition of the insanitary Turpugudem and the provision of house accommodation for the evicted Turpus in the new sites acquired near Danavaigunta. The question as to whether the whole of this area should be taken up or only a portion is now under consideration. The Brodiepeta extension scheme for the provision of house-sites for the Panchama ejected from Holcott's gardens in consequence of the acquisition of their abode for railway purposes is another improvement scheme. The site has to be handed over to the municipality but before this can be done about 100 families of Panchamas who have been improperly permitted to trespass and remain upon the land have to be evicted. The Collector has been requested to make these sites immediately available for the persons evicted from Holcott's gardens. Towards the execution of the last two schemes, the Government gave a Provincial grant of Rs. 30,000 in 1909-10. A further grant of Rs. 7,837 was made in 1912-13 for certain minor sanitary works.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. No. 1792 M., dated 30th September 1912.

G.O. No. 1407 M., dated 7th July 1883.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 770, Revenue, dated 28th June 1903.

G.O. No. 2351, Financial, dated 11th December 1876.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1364 M., dated 31st August 1910.

G.O. No. 967 M., dated 11th June 1895.

G.O. No. 311 M., dated 21st February 1912.

G.O. No. 368 M., dated 26th February 1904.

10. There are three municipal markets in the town, one of which was provided with a building in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 4,130. In 1903 the Council purchased a Government building for use as a travellers' bungalow at a cost of Rs. 3,000, which is being paid by annual instalments of Rs. 500. The municipality maintains a museum which was thrown open to the public on 1st January 1910; it contains a variety of exhibits. Besides other choultries, the Council has also the Dharbawari choultry which has an endowment of over 50 acres of inam land in addition to some moveable property assigned to it by one Dharba Rajann Dikshitulu in 1859. A sum of Rs. 4,000 belonging to this choultry has been invested in Government Promissory notes. A proposal made by the Municipal Council in 1904 that a permanent footway should be provided over the Gōdāvari Railway bridge was negative on the ground of the prohibitive cost of its maintenance. It was estimated that a footway would cost Rs. 50,040 to construct and Rs. 4,700 annually to maintain while the estimated receipt from tolls would not exceed Rs. 2,700 thus involving a net annual loss of Rs. 2,000.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

11. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employees has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1907.

G.O. No. 375 M., dated 22nd February 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—16-11-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE SALEM MUNICIPALITY.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

Area	4.23 sq. miles
Population (Census of 1911).	59,153
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	12,995
Actual receipts in 1911-12.	Rs. 3,14,693
Actual expenditure 1911-12.	Rs. 3,10,843
	RS. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12.	1 12 2
General average for 1910-11...	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	3,99,324 0 0
Debt per head of population	6 12 0

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 6,710	Rs. ..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	29,860	3,513
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Do.	1,840	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	28,140	3,517
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	4,530	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	4,200	..
Tolls	Schedule D.	Schedule D	12,800	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1118, Public, dated 20th November 1866.

Cf. G.Os. Nos. 224 M., dated 26th June 1885, 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885, and 267 M., dated 19th March 1886.

Cf. also page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 668, Financial, dated 7th April 1879.

G.O. No. 267 M., dated 19th March 1886.
Page 20 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 277 M., dated 24th May 1888.
G.O. No. 921 M., dated 31st May 1895.

G.O. No. 2023 M., dated 24th December 1894.

G.O. No. 719 M., dated 4th April 1898.

G.O. No. 1358 M., dated 2nd August 1898.

G.O. No. 956 M., dated 21st May 1912.

Salem was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the council is 20. A proposal has recently been made to increase the sanctioned strength of the Council from 20 to 24 and to raise the number of elective seats from 10 to 18. This is now under reference to the collector.

2. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1879 and the proportion of councillors so appointed remains at one-half of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into five wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1888. In 1895 a paid Chairman was appointed on a salary of Rs. 250 *per mensem* for a period of three years, the Council having agreed to this measure in order to place the administration on a satisfactory footing. The paid Chairman continued until April 1898, when a secretary on a salary of Rs. 175—200 was appointed under G.O. No. 497 M., dated 5th March 1898. The Chairman was again elected by the Council in August 1898.

4. The Council has also been allowed to elect a vice-chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 462 M., dated 7th April 1894.

Cf. G.O. No. 371, Financial, dated 20th February 1880; paragraph 11, page 13 of G.O. No. 820 M., dated 20th August 1887; G.O. No. 1436 M., dated 15th December 1888.

G.O. No. 1014 M., dated 3rd June 1904.

G.O. No. 1597 M., dated 2nd August 1905.

G.O. No. 1597 M., dated 2nd August 1905, and G.O. No. 434 M., dated 8th March 1905.

G.O. No. 850 M., dated 6th May 1906.
G.O. No. 1681 M., dated 18th September 1906.

G.O. No. 153 M., dated 24th January 1908.

G.Os. No. 2001 M., dated 25th September 1907, and No. 390 W., dated 20th March 1908.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are the river (Tirumanimuttar), tanks, and wells. The supply having been insufficient and defective, resulting in frequent attacks of cholera, the question of providing the town with a pure water-supply began to be considered in 1880. Several schemes have from time to time been proposed and rejected either on account of their prohibitive cost or their impracticability.

6. In 1904 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) submitted a preliminary report on a scheme to supply water to the town from the Varattar augmented by water from the Periyar. Mr. Hutton observed that the initial cost of the scheme would be Rs. 8,96,550 and the annual maintenance charges Rs. 7,000. But as the quality of the water available was condemned as unsatisfactory, he suggested another scheme of supply from the Panamarattupatti tank, which he considered to be the only possible and satisfactory source. The Varattar scheme was therefore abandoned and the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare plans and estimates for the Panamarattupatti tank scheme in accordance with the suggestions of the Chief Engineer who estimated the cost of this scheme at about 7 lakhs on the basis of providing for 80,000 people at the rate of 10 gallons of water *per head per diem*. The working expenses of this scheme were estimated at Rs. 3,000 *per annum*.

7. Pending the introduction of a comprehensive scheme and in order to relieve the water scarcity in the town a pumping installation at the Arisipalaiyam tank was erected by the Sanitary Engineer in July 1906 at a cost of Rs. 5,600, which was entirely met by a grant from Provincial funds. A proposal to carry water from the Arisipalaiyam reservoir to the Chitrachavadi cart-stand, estimated to cost Rs. 3,800, was also subsequently sanctioned by Government.

8. The estimate for the general scheme as revised amounted to Rs. 8,10,535, and the work was sanctioned for execution in the beginning of 1908. A supplemental estimate for Rs. 1,00,000 for the provision of additional mains and fountains was subsequently sanctioned and the

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1292 M., dated 14th August 1911.

subsidence of the C Bund of the Panamarattupatti tank necessitated a further expenditure of Rs. 30,800. The total estimate for the water-supply scheme thus aggregated to Rs. 9,40,835 out of which Rs. 5,15,150 have been given as a free grant from Provincial funds, and the balance was met by a loan of Rupees 4,10,000. The works were completed in 1911-12 the total actual outlay thereon amounting to Rs. 9,14,783. The question whether the savings should be rateably distributed between Provincial and municipal funds is now under consideration. Proposals are also under consideration for the extension of the supply to Ammapet.

III.--DRAINAGE.

Cf. paragraph 19, page 4, of G.O. No. 1467, Public, dated 27th November 1868.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 184, Financial, dated 7th February 1873.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 469 M., dated 3rd September 1885.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 282 M., dated 24th February 1897.

G.O. No. 1963 M., dated 21st December 1903, and page 4 of G.O. No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906.

G.O. No. 1896 M., dated 7th November 1911.

9. The introduction of a general drainage scheme has been the subject of consideration ever since the municipality was constituted, but no action has been taken in the matter. For the preparation of a scheme, surveys and levels of the town were taken in 1873 at a cost of Rs. 1,650, and in 1884 a scheme costing Rs. 39,300 was drawn up by the District Board Engineer. But as it was imperfect and inaccurate the work was not executed. The question of a drainage was again raised in 1897, but was deferred pending the settlement of a water-supply scheme. A partial drainage scheme for Gogai (a part of the town) prepared by the Executive Engineer in 1905 was also deferred for want of funds. The Sanitary Engineer is now investigating a regular scheme for the town as a whole.

IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. No. 590 M., dated 30th September 1885.
Page 4 of G.O. No. 836 M., dated 21st August 1886.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1800 M., dated 19th August 1897.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906.

Vide Statement XV in G.O., No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906, and G.O. No. 1478 M., dated 8th October 1901.

G.O. No. 732 M., dated 30th April 1908.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1239 M., dated 3rd August 1909.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

10. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 a second-grade college and 13 elementary schools. No teaching grants were paid. The college was transferred to the municipality on 1st October 1885. The college buildings which were lent by Government to the Council were, extended in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 1,950, and again in 1905 at a further cost of about Rs. 5,000. The college possesses an endowment of Rs. 8,100, of which Rs. 7,200 formed the gift of one Kanthi Bai of Salem, Rs. 500 contribution from Mr. L. C. Miller and Rs. 400 from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Subrahmanya Aiyar, High Court Vakil. The last of these sums was intended for founding the "Tate Prize." The opening of a branch library in the Salem College under the designation of the Lawley Library was approved in 1908. Out of grants given by Government a laboratory attached to the college was constructed in 1908-1909 at a cost of nearly Rs. 8,000. The College is one of the institutions which it is proposed to provincialize in the near future. The application of the Council for a grant of Rs. 25,000 for improvements to the college buildings is now under consideration (in the Educational Department.) A Provincial subsidy of Rs. 8,500 has been made to the council during the current year for the construction of model elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 184, Financial, dated 7th February 1873.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1691, Financial, dated 7th October 1874.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1242 M., dated 11th July 1898.

Ibid.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1077 M., dated 29th June 1896.

Page 14 of G.O. No. 1098 M., dated 3rd August 1900.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1586 M., dated 12th September 1904.

G.O. No. 8 W., dated 2nd January 1904, in G.O. No. 190 M., dated 29th January 1904.

G.O. No. 585 L., dated 7th May 1903.

G.O. No. 90 M., dated 17th January 1906, and G.O. No. 216 W., dated 31st January 1906.

G.O. No. 2323 M., dated 18th November 1907.

G.O. No. 182 M., dated 4th February 1908.

G.O. No. 1906 M., dated 8th November 1911.

11. The municipality maintains a main hospital, a branch dispensary at Ammapett and a hospital for women and children. The management of the main hospital was assumed by the municipality in 1872. The next year the hospital buildings were improved at a cost of nearly Rs. 5,000 and in 1897 a ward named after His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock was constructed out of public subscriptions. The branch dispensary at Ammapett is held in a rented building. The hospital for women and children which was opened as a dispensary in September 1894 and which was maintained jointly by the Municipal Council and the District Board, was abolished in 1899. It was re-opened in May 1903 and held in the old travellers' bungalow building referred to in paragraph 12 *infra*. The District Board contributes one-half of the maintenance charges of this dispensary. In 1909-10 this institution was converted into a hospital and named the Queen Alexandra hospital for women and children; a building having been provided for it at a cost of Rs. 20,548 met from public subscriptions, Rs. 8,828, collected in connection with His late Majesty King Edward VII's Coronation celebrations at Salem, a contribution of Rs. 9,720 from Provincial funds, and a donation of Rs. 2,000 given by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Subrahmanya Aiyar of Madras.

As the present hospital building was condemned long ago as unsuitable for modern requirements, the question of constructing new building on the standard design has been under consideration since 1908. The Sanitary Engineer is now preparing plans and estimates according to the type-designs recently approved. It is expected that they will be ready by the beginning of October. The application of the Council for a Provincial grant of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a new building for the Ammapett dispensary

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1611, Financial, dated 31st August 1881.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1654, Financial, dated 21st July 1884.

G.O. No. 969 M., dated 22nd June 1910.

G.O. No. 969 M., dated 22nd June 1910 and G.O. No. 690 M., dated 4th May 1911.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

G.O. No. 1341 M., dated 20th July 1912.

12. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Municipal Council expended about Rs. 4,800 in 1879-81 on the extension of the river embankment. The Council also spent in 1883 a sum of about Rs. 2,800 on the Vellakkuttai channel work. A special grant of Rs. 7,451 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909, for the construction of twelve type-design latrines. A further grant of Rs. 10,650 for eighteen additional latrines was also given in 1910-11. For the opening up of congested areas allotments to the extent of Rs. 14,892 have been made in 1911-12, and these measures with the introduction of the piped water-supply, will, it is hoped, effect some sanitary improvements in the town, in which there was a severe outbreak of plague in 1910-11, which necessitated a Provincial subsidy of Rs. 36,000 in all.

An allotment of Rs. 29,825 has been made in 1912-13 for opening a conservancy lane in the eighth division, establishing a scavengers' colony and the construction of public latrines and a further claim of Rs. 10,440 for the acquisition of a fresh site for accommodating evicted people has also been noted for consideration.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 1724, Financial, dated 8th September 1880.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1683 M., dated 12th August 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1061 M., dated 7th September 1888.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906.

Cf. G.O. No. 826, Financial, dated 26th June 1872.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1691, Financial, dated 7th October 1874.

G.O. No. 1557 M., dated 23rd September 1892.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1520, Financial, dated 17th October 1873, and G.O. No. 1691, Financial, dated 7th October 1874.

Cf. G.O. No. 1478 M., dated 8th October 1901.

G.O. No. 1280, Financial, dated 26th September 1872.

G.O. No. 969 M., dated 16th July 1903, and page 4 of G.O. No. 1489 M., dated 16th August 1906.

13. There are two municipal markets in the town. The market buildings at Salem were purchased by the Council in 1879 for Rs. 5,000, but as the market was inconveniently situated, a new one called the "Victoria Jubilee Market" was constructed in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 14,380, a part of which was met from public subscriptions. A weekly market is held at Shevapett. The Brett Town Hall, which was built out of public subscriptions in 1868 in memory of a former Collector of Salem and which was occupied by the Literary Society, was handed over to the municipality in 1871. In 1874 the Council extended and improved the hall at a cost of Rs. 5,800 with the view of utilizing it for the purpose of the Municipal and District Board offices also. In 1892 the Council and the District Board paid in equal shares an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,500 in full discharge of all the claims of the society for the use of the hall. The Council has been maintaining a poor-house since 1871 and the District Board contributes Rs. 200 *per annum* for the upkeep of this institution. A Government building long used as the municipal travellers' bungalow was in 1903 utilized for the dispensary for women and children which has since been converted into a hospital.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

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

P. T. THARYAN—29-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE SRIRANGAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5½ square miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	24,799
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	4,397
	RS.
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ...	50,780
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 (including an investment of Rs. 9,100).	50,592
	RS. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12...	1 4 9
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11 ...	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 ...	Nil.
Debt per head of population.	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,020	..
„ buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	11,080	1,303
„ lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	4,450	..
Water and drainage tax ...	8 per cent. of the annual value.	4 per cent. of the annual value in Srirangam and 2 per cent. in Jambukeswaram and Theppakulam streets. Also average rates sanctioned in G.O. No. 137 M., dated 26th January 1912.	4,900	..
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	Schedule B	The maximum under schedule B except on bicycles which is levied at half the Schedule rates.	4,150	..
„ carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	The maximum rate (Rs. 2 per cart per half-year).	1,500	..
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Trichinopoly pays a contribution.	3,700	..

I.—CONSTITUTIONS AND CHANGES THEREIN.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1616 M., dated 23rd December 1902.

G.O. No. 1655, Public, dated 19th December 1870.

G.O. No. 1701 M., dated 14th October 1908.

G.O. No. 450 M., dated 13th May 1887.

Page 33 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1125 M., dated 5th September 1889.

G.O. No. 1194 M., dated 4th September 1894.

G.O. No. 55 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 15th March 1885.

Srirangam was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1871 shortly after the Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 came into force. It was at first proposed to include the town of Srirangam within the Trichinopoly municipal limits; but the proposal was dropped as Srirangam with its suburbs was sufficiently large to be formed into a distinct municipality. The limits of the municipality were last revised in October 1908.

2. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1887. The town is divided into three wards for election purposes. The present sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is 16. The proportion of municipal councillors to be appointed by election was one-half of the sanctioned strength until 1889, when it was raised to three-fourths. The proportion was, however, subsequently reduced to one-half in 1894 owing to the inability of the Council, as then constituted, to carry on the administration in an efficient manner but again raised to three-fourths in January 1906.

3. The privilege of electing its own chairman, which was given to the Municipal Council in 1885, has been enjoyed without interruption.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 457 M., dated 17th March 1890.

Pages 5 to 7 of G.O. No. 1638 M., dated 8th October 1892.

Pages 3 and 7 of G.O. No. 281 M., dated 2nd March 1893.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 938 M., dated 6th June 1896.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 1542 M., dated 5th July 1897.

G.O. No. 488 M., dated 3rd March 1898.
ibid.

G.O. No. 238 M., dated 12th February 1903.

4. The chief sources of water-supply to this town are the Cauveri and the Coleroon. In 1890 the attention of Government was drawn to the defective water-supply of the place and the Chemical Examiner, to whom specimens of water were sent for analysis, pronounced them to be bad. But as, owing to financial reasons, improvements on an extensive scale could not be undertaken by the Council, it was allowed to content itself for the time being with conserving the water of the Coleroon, the Cauveri and certain channels in the town.

5. A proposal to introduce a piped supply into the town direct from the Trichinopoly headworks was made by the Sanitary Engineer in 1896. Two alternative schemes were then proposed—one to carry pipes across the river from the present Trichinopoly pumping station at a cost of Rs. 1,70,749, and the other to carry pipes from the Trichinopoly main over the Cauveri bridge and through Tiruvanaikaval at a cost of Rs. 1,73,099. The latter scheme met with the approval of the Council, but unfortunately the scanty yield of water in the Trichinopoly pumping station and to some extent the meagre resources of the Council stood in the way of its carrying it out.

6. In G.O. No. 238 M., dated 12th February 1903, the Sanitary Engineer was asked, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, to submit a preliminary report regarding a water-supply scheme, as it was thought that the drainage system now under consideration should be immediately followed by a water-supply scheme. The Sanitary Engineer accordingly submitted a preliminary report and suggested a scheme which consisted of the construction of an infiltration gallery midway between the Cauveri and the Coleroon with headworks near Melur and a service reservoir within or near the town. This scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 2,61,500 for Srirangam proper and Tiruvanaikaval and Rs. 2,08,900 for Srirangam alone. In view of the trouble experienced in the Trichinopoly headworks, however, he proposed at the same time to investigate the possibility of a scheme with the headworks away from the rivers.

Please see also G.O. No. 659 M., dated 19th April 1910.

G.O. No. 461 M., dated 26th March 1909.

Page 7 of notes with G.O. No. 1310 M., dated 18th July 1912.

The Sanitary Board recommended that the present opportunity might also be taken to investigate the possibility of a combined scheme for Trichinopoly and Srirangam. Orders were accordingly issued in G.O. No. 456 M., dated 25th March 1909, for the investigation of a combined scheme. A separate scheme for Srirangam is however also being investigated simultaneously with the combined scheme. Yield tests are now in progress for the joint water-supply well.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 66 to 68 of statements with G.O. No. 1310 M., dated 18th July 1912.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

9. The Council maintained on 31st March 1912 three elementary schools—two for boys and one for girls—and aided with grants ten other such schools. A grant of Rs. 370 has been allotted to this Council for opening two new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. No. 191, Financial, dated 5th February 1874.
 G.O. No. 164, Financial, dated 28th January 1875.
 G.O. No. 939, Financial, dated 27th May 1876.

G.O. No. 1279, Financial, dated 7th June 1884.
 Paragraph 20 of G.O. No. 814 M., dated 20th August 1887.

G.O. No. 1837 M., dated 2nd November 1911.

G.O. No. 1310 M., dated 18th July 1912.

10. This municipality maintains a hospital which was established in 1873 with the aid of donations from the public, and contribution from the Trustees of the Srirangam temple, the District Board of Trichinopoly and the Government. Suitable buildings for this hospital were shortly afterwards erected and opened for in-patients in March 1874. In the same year an additional ward was constructed towards which H. H. Vijaya Mohana Muktamba Bai Ammani Raji Saheba of Tanjore presented the Municipal Council with a sum of Rs. 2,000. These buildings were unfortunately destroyed by fire in May 1884 but were entirely rebuilt in 1886 by the generosity of the late Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E. During the year 1911-12 the Council applied for a grant of Rs. 15,500 for the construction of medical buildings; but in the absence of duly approved plans and estimates it was not found possible to take the case into consideration in connection with the distribution of funds sanctioned in G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.Os. No. 2 M., dated 4th January 1909, and
 No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

11. An allotment of Rs. 4,673 was sanctioned in 1909-1910 from the special grant of 3½ lakhs for the acquisition of certain sites in the congested portions of the municipality. A further sum of Rs. 2,800 was sanctioned in 1910-11, Rs. 2,320 for the excess compensation payable for lands notified for acquisition in 1909-10 and Rs. 480 on account of the cost of another site required in connection with the opening up of congested areas. The Government again granted Rs. 3,552 for the opening up of congested areas in 1911-12. A further grant of Rs. 7,800 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the acquisition of house-sites, the provision of latrines and the sinking of public wells.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statements in G.O. No. 1310 M., dated 18th July 1912.

G.Os. No. 164, Financial, dated 28th January 1875, and No. 939, Financial, dated 27th May 1876.

G.O. No. 1129 M., dated 18th August 1903.

G.O. No. 1606 M., dated 30th August 1912.

12. There are nine municipal markets in the town. The Municipal Council with the aid of contributions from the public constructed in 1875 certain bathing ghauts in the river Cauveri and also contributed Rs. 1,000 in 1903 for the erection of "the Coronation Hall." The Government have approved the proposal of Municipal Council to construct from its own funds a new building at a cost of Rs. 4,000 for locating the municipal office.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 457 M., dated 17th March 1890.

Paragraph 6, page 3 of G.O. No. 651 M., dated 30th April 1891.

Page 12, *ibid.*

G.O. No. 818 M., dated 17th June 1903.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 13 M., dated 5th January 1904.

G.O. No. 1878 M., dated 9th September 1905.

G.O. No. 54 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 238 M., dated 12th February 1908.

7. In 1890 the question of providing the town with a drainage scheme was raised by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Sanitary Engineer recommended the introduction of piped drainage, the streets having no natural fall. The Municipal Council however pleaded inability to undertake the work and the question was allowed to remain in abeyance for some time.

8. In 1903 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to make a preliminary survey of this town with a view to ascertain how best its drainage could be improved. The preparation of plans and estimates for a complete drainage scheme had however to be deferred in favour of other more important schemes. Meanwhile the Municipal Council proposed the use of makeshift methods of drainage according to the requirements of various parts of the town. But the Sanitary Board considered that any system of drainage, whether makeshift or otherwise, must to a great extent be useless unless it was laid out in conformity with the ground levels and recommended a survey of the town which it thought might be useful in connection with a water-supply scheme also. This survey, for the execution of which the Municipal Council provided funds, was conducted by the Sanitary Engineer who reported at the end of the survey that owing to the local conditions no makeshift arrangements were possible and recommended a complete system of drainage for the town proper at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000. He was accordingly requested to prepare detailed plans and estimates for a scheme. The Sanitary Engineer submitted plans and estimates for a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,86,000. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board recommended that provision should also be made for carrying off night-soil and suggested other alterations. On this the Chief Engineer's opinion was invited whether it would be feasible to provide a sullage disposal system for the present which could later on be made available for the carriage of night-soil. The Chief Engineer recommended that the plans and estimates should be revised in accordance with certain proposals made

L.O. No. 141 M., dated 31st January 1911.

M. G.O. No. 962 M., dated 23rd June 1911.

L.O. No. 1590 M., dated 28th August 1912.

by the Sanitary Engineer and that conservancy lanes should be opened out at once. The Sanitary Engineer is now carrying out the revision. The Council appointed a sub-committee to formulate proposals for the acquisition of land for conservancy lanes. Plans and estimates amounting to about Rs. 78,000 were prepared by this Committee, but on a reference to the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner they pointed out that an increased width of 10' should be allowed for some lanes and that the estimates required revision in some other respects and verification by the revenue authorities. This revision will now be taken up by the Council.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

13. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the employes of the Municipal Council has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1907.

G.O. No. 2037 M., dated 21st November 1906.

P. T. THARYAN—26-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE SRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	1.40 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	29,066
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	6,936
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	36,880 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	29,387 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 10 0
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,000	
on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	9,400	1,253
on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Seven and-a-half per cent. and 1 anna per 80 square yards.	550	
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.			
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Half the maximum rates	2,250	
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 1 per cart per half-year.	1,000	
Tolls	Schedule D	Half the maximum rates	4,470	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 586 M., dated 30th September 1885.

Cf. paragraph 54 of G.O. No. 577 M., dated 21st June 1886.

G.O. No. 577 M., dated 21st June 1886.

G.O. No. 577 M., dated 21st June 1886.

G.O. No. 1065 M., dated 10th August 1894.

G.O. No. 1534 M., dated 23rd October 1894.

G.O. No. 1534 M., dated 23rd October 1894.

G.O. No. 2377 M., dated 29th October 1897.

Cf. footnote on page 41. of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1534 M., dated 23rd October 1894.

G.O. Mis. No. 138 M., dated 22nd January 1904.

Srivilliputtūr was first constituted municipality in 1835, but on the representation of the people, who were mainly of the agricultural class, the municipality was abolished in the following year. The town continued to be a union until 1st October 1894, when it was again constituted a municipality.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was originally fixed at 18, but in 1898 the number of councillors was reduced to 12, of whom three were to be appointed by election. The town has not been divided into wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government. The privilege of electing a Vice-Chairman was granted to the Council in 1904.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 7 and 8 of G.O. No. 3 M., dated 3rd January 1907.

G.O. No. 653 M., dated 27th March 1907.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks and wells, which are liable to pollution. Scarcity of water is felt during the hot weather but, as the resources of the municipality are extremely limited, no general scheme of water-supply is financially possible, and the Council has been advised to conserve the drinking water-supply by protecting the tanks and supply channels from contamination. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,750 during 1911-12 for the improvement of the supply channel to the Tirumukulam tank.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 3 M., dated 3rd January 1907.

5. There is no regular system of drainage, nor are streets provided with side drains. Storm-water is discharged naturally into several irrigation channels in the town.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

In 1912-13 a Provincial grant of Rs. 1,100 was sanctioned for the construction of a masonry drain in Tiruvati street.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1419 M., dated 2nd August 1912.

6. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools and aided with grants ten others.

V.--HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. No. 876 L., dated 10th May 1897.

7. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital towards the cost of which a contribution is paid by the Taluk Board of Srivilliputtur. The dispensary portion of the hospital building was constructed in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 5,330. An estimate for the construction of wards, amounting to Rs. 11,290, has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 576 W., dated 2nd June 1910, and the work is under execution by the Public Works Department, the cost being partly met from the Provincial grant of Rs. 8,000 made for the purpose.

VI.--WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 20 of G.O. No. 3 M., dated 3rd January 1907.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1298 M., dated 5th August 1896.

8. There are no municipal markets in the town. The Pennington market which was built out of public subscriptions is under the control of a private committee. The Municipal Council is entrusted with the management of Mangammal's chatram at Madavarvilagam, the endowment of which consists of wet lands in that village and an annual grant from Government of Rs. 270 by deduction in the beriz of the Kadakoil village.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

9. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned by G.O. No. 2238 M., dated 20th December 1906. Government with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN--13-11-12. .

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TANJORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	7.67 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) . .	60,341
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	11,548
Actual receipts in 1911-12 . .	RS. 1,88,618
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 .	RS. 1,76,800
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 . .	RS. A. P. 1 12 3
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11 . .	RS. 1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	RS. 1,27,219
Debt per head of population . .	RS. A. P. 2 1 9

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 5,550	RS. . .
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	30,980	4,131
„ on lands	8½ do. do.	7½ do. do.	3,670	489
Water and drainage tax . .	8 do. do.	8 do. do.	33,870	..
Tax on vehicles and animals .	Schedule B.	Schedule B	4,830	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	3,580	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	20,870	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

Vide the statement on page 3 of G.O. No. 1616 M., dated 23rd December 1902.

Vide G.O. No. 1150 M., dated 20th September 1902.

Ibid.

G.O. No. 125 M., dated 22nd January 1907.

G.O. No. 256 M., dated 13th February 1908.

G.O. No. 1982 M., dated 4th December 1909.

G.O. No. 952 M., dated 18th June 1910.

G.O. No. 1349 M., dated 21st August 1911.

G.O. No. 2141 M., dated 2nd December 1911.

G.O. No. 1396 M., dated 30th August 1912.

Tanjore was constituted a municipality in 1866. The original strength of the Council was twelve, but this was raised to eighteen in 1879, and in 1883 to the present figure of twenty-four. Of this number, eighteen are elected by the rate-payers. The power of electing its own chairman, which was given to the Council at an early stage, has been more than once withdrawn. It was first cancelled in 1886 "as the councillors took little or no interest in the matter." It was restored in 1893 at the request of the Municipal Council and was again withdrawn in 1902 owing to the extreme inefficiency of the administration. In 1907 the Government suggested to the Council the appointment of a paid chairman but the Council did not accept the suggestion. Towards the beginning of 1908 the Council requested that the privilege of electing its chairman might be restored but the Government, while acknowledging its endeavours to improve the administration, stated that they desired to watch for a further period the working of the municipality before complying with the Council's request. In 1909 the Collector having brought to notice the extreme inefficiency of the regime of a paid secretary under an honorary chairman, the Council was asked to report whether it was prepared to have a paid chairman. But it requested Government not to appoint a paid chairman in view of the improvement noticed since the appointment of a new chairman and a new secretary and the Government refrained from taking further action. In submitting the administration report for 1910-1911 the Council again requested Government to restore to it the privilege of electing its chairman, but in view of the unsatisfactory state of the municipal administration under the existing system, the Government once more asked the Council to state whether it was prepared to entertain a paid chairman. It then applied for and was granted time till the 1st April 1912 for the submission of a reply to this reference. On the expiry of this period the Council renewed its request to be allowed to elect an honorary chairman in view of the improvement in the administration during 1911-12. But the Government decided that the revenue divisional officer should continue to be *ex-officio* chairman till the end of 1912-13 when the Council's request will be taken into consideration.

G.O. No. 2150 M., dated 4th December 1911.

G.O. No. 2361 M., dated 28th October 1897.

2. The council was allowed in G.O. No. 1471 M., dated 19th August 1904, to elect a vice-chairman. The place last fell vacant in February 1910, but the Council applied for a renewal of the sanction only in February 1911. The Government declined to revive the sanction until the question of the appointment of a paid chairman was settled.

3. The appointment of a secretary on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 was sanctioned in 1897.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

4. A scheme for the water-supply of the town from the Vennar was carried out between the years 1892-1895. It was drawn up by Mr. W. Hughes, the then Executive Engineer, and laid before the municipality as early as 1885. The scheme was to make a large filter-bed on the kankar rock which lies six or seven feet below the sandy bed of the Vennar, one and three quarter miles north of the fort, to erect a pumping station near the river so as to get the requisite flow (the water had to be raised 107 feet) and to provide the necessary distributing pipes and other arrangements. It was estimated to cost Rs. 4,29,000 as capital outlay and to involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 33,550. The project was practically completed in October 1895. Its total cost at the time was Rs. 4,17,300, but about Rs. 34,600 have been spent subsequently in additions and extensions up to 1907, bringing the total cost up to Rs. 4,51,900. The Government gave a free grant of Rs. 2,32,920 towards the outlay. The upkeep of the works costs nearly Rs. 20,000 a year. A service reservoir at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,200 is now under construction in order to improve the supply of water, which at present falls short of requirements during the hot months. The Government have contributed Rs. 45,100 towards this cost and have sanctioned a loan of the balance. They have also sanctioned the purchase of an additional engine and boiler at a cost of Rs. 34,000. One-half of this amount is to be met from Provincial funds and the other half has been lent to the Council.

5. A proposal to extend the water-supply to the jail buildings which are situated outside the limits of the municipality has been dropped for the present.

G.O. No. 318 M., dated 27th July 1885.

G.O. No. 1309 M., dated 22nd September 1894.

G.O. No. 292 M., dated 18th February 1896.

G.Os. No. 2396 M., dated 14th November 1905 and No. 135 M., dated 25th January 1910.

G.O. No. 1332 M., dated 23rd August 1910.

G.Os. No. 903 M., dated 9th June 1911 and No. 1703 W., dated 6th December 1911.

G.O. No. 903 M., dated 9th June 1911.

G.O. No. 1204 M., dated 2nd July 1912.

G.O. No. 2025 M., dated 30th September 1907.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Vide paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection notes on pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 1096 M., dated 15th August 1894.

G.O. No. 2176 M., dated 16th December 1898.

G.O. No. 406 M., dated 27th February 1907.

G.O. No. 202 M., dated 6th February 1908.

6. A considerable part of Tanjore possesses small side drains made in the days of the last Raja for receipt of sewage. The main drains are of the square pattern, and the sewage is directed to a farm which is formed in the old fort ditch. Plans and estimates for a gravitation scheme of drainage for the fort were drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) in 1897. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 33,400 but is held in abeyance owing to want of funds until the water-works loan had been paid off. Pending the introduction of a regular drainage scheme, the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for improving the existing coverings over drains have been approved.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 105 to 109 of the statements with G.O. No. 1258 M., dated 10th July 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1258 M., dated 10th July 1912.

7. The Municipal Council maintain on the 31st March 1912 ten elementary schools, of which one was for girls : three for Panchamas, and aided elementary schools with grants. 1912-13 the Government sanctioned grant of Rs. 370 from Provincial for opening two more elementary schools and a further subsidy of Rs. 4,200 for construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 18 of the statements in G.O. No. 1258 M., dated 10th July 1912.

G.O. No. 1807 M., dated 31st October 1911.

8. The municipality maintains two dispensaries, one at Karuntattangudi and the other at Manambuchavadi, and also contributes Rs. 2,000 annually towards the maintenance of the Raja Mirasidar hospital, which is maintained by contributions from Provincial, municipal and chattram funds supplemented by allotments from the general revenues of the district board. A Provincial grant of Rs. 6,470 was sanctioned in 1911-12 for the construction of a suitable building for the dispensary at Manambuchavadi.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1258 M., dated 10th July 1912.

9. Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 19,000 were sanctioned during 1910-1911 and 1911-12 for the following purposes :—

	RS
(i) construction of scavengers' lines	10,000
(ii) Provision of latrines	4,000
(iii) Improvement of congested areas	5,000

Item (iii) has since been merged in a larger scheme for the improvement of the third and fourth wards of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000. This scheme is now being revised by the Council with reference to the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 15th August 1912.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1258 M., dated 10th July 1912.

The Government also sanctioned in 1912-13 a further provincial grant of Rs. 16,070 for the construction of additional latrines and vaccination sheds and the acquisition of land for town extension purposes.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Statement II-A with the original of G.O. No. 1460, dated 10th October 1873.

Statement II-A with the original of G.O. No. 1781, dated 17th October 1874.

Page 17 of G.O. No. 1273 M., dated 31st July 1908.

G.O. No. 1388 M., dated 9th July 1907.

10. The municipality has constructed two markets at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 12,800, respectively. Of these, the former is inside the fort and the other on the glacis of the fort near the east gate. Both were built in 1872-73. A clock tower has also been built by the municipality at a cost of over Rs. 19,000, of which sum no less than Rs. 12,000 were presented by the Ranis of Tanjore. The site of the building was also given by the Ranis. The site of the former market belonged to the Tanjore Palace authorities. The Municipal Council has acquired this site at a cost of Rs. 10,516 and for this purpose borrowed Rs. 7,650 from Government.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 726 M., dated 4th May 1909.

11. The introduction of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1909.

P. T. THARYAN—14-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TELlichERRY MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	2.5 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	29,258
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	5,224
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	81,249 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	88,772 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 0 2
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	11,207 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 6 1

Tax.	Maximum.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	4,300	
„ on buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	14,450	1,700
„ 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.	3,850	453
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	One per cent. of the annual value.	2,100	2,100
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,350	
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	470	
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution.	3,100	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 925 Public, dated 13th September 1886.

Page 40 of statements in G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 864 Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.O. No. 376 Financial, dated 22nd April 1886.

G.O. No. 435 M., dated 23rd February 1898.

G.O. No. 597 Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 435 M., dated 23rd February 1898.

G.O. No. 893 M., dated 13th May 1912.

G.O. No. 402 M., dated 2nd March 1904.

G.O. No. 542 M., dated 24th April 1899.

Tellicherry was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1886. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is eighteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The number of elected members was raised in 1886 from nine to thirteen but was reduced to the original figure in 1898 owing to the inefficiency of the administration. The town is divided into four wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885 but was withdrawn in 1898 and again restored in 1912. The Council has been granted the privilege of electing its Vice-Chairman.

4. The appointment of a secretary on salary of Rs. 100—5—150 was sanctioned in 1899.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1469 M., dated 7th October 1901.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 1467 M., dated 9th September 1892.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are wells and tanks. The supply is abundant and generally of good quality.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 1467 M., dated 9th September 1892.

Paragraph 11 on page 9 of G.O. No. 1273 M., dated 10th August 1911.

G.O. No. 563 M., dated 8th April 1911.

10,350—G.O. No. 941 M., dated 11th June 1908.

8,750—G.O. No. 1299 M., dated 17th July 1912.

6. The drainage of the town is for the most part natural and no regular system has been introduced. In connection with the removal of congestion in the Châli ward of the municipality an open drainage scheme for the ward was matured and orders have been issued for its execution in G.O. No. 941 W., dated 20th July 1911. The cost was then estimated at Rs. 18,530, but a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 20,500 has since been sanctioned in G.O. No. 379 W., dated 9th March 1912. The scheme is now under execution by the Public Works Department, almost the whole of the required amount being provided by loans of Rs. 19,100 on the security of the water and drainage tax which is levied at one *per cent*.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1273 M., dated 10th August 1911.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 1467 M., dated 9th September 1892.

Page 2 of notes with G.O. No. 271 M., dated 12th February 1907.

Page 81 of statement in G.O. No. 1408 M., dated 9th August 1906.

Paragraph 7 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1209 M., dated 21st July 1908.

Paragraph 7 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1238 M., dated 3rd August 1909.

7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 the Brennen college, with its high school department and the branch school attached thereto and seven elementary schools for Mappillas. No teaching grants were paid during 1911-12. The college buildings were extended in 1891 at a cost of Rs. 3,120 and further extensions at a cost of Rs. 5,245 were carried out in 1907-08. A verandah for the college buildings was also erected in 1908-1909 at a cost of Rs. 1,700, the amount being met from the University grant received under G.O. No. 810, dated 3rd December 1907. There is an endowment of Rupees 8,900 attached to the institution. The college is one of the institutions which it is proposed to provincialize in the near future.

Provincial grants of Rs. 1,784 and Rs. 1,000 have been sanctioned in G.Os. No. 456 Educational, dated 28th May 1912 and No. 608 Educational, dated 9th July 1912, respectively, for the opening of four new elementary schools and the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1438 M., dated 9th August 1906.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1729 M., dated 18th August 1905.

G.O. No. 1348 M., dated 22nd September 1903.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 1404 M., dated 1st September 1891.

G.O. No. 859 M., dated 18th July 1902.

8. The municipality maintains a hospital and a dispensary at Chali. The hospital buildings were improved in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 7,400, which was met by a loan of Rs. 7,000 advanced by Government. The dispensary at Chali was opened in 1890 in a rented building. The Taluk Board of Tellicherry is at present paying an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000 towards the maintenance of the hospital. A grant of Rs. 10,500 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911, for additions and improvements to existing buildings and the purchase of surgical instruments. The question of constructing a building for the Chali dispensary is now under consideration.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 94 M., dated 15th January 1908.

G.O. No. 460 M., dated 18th March 1908.

Paragraph 9 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1273 M., dated 10th August 1911.

G.O. No. 552 M., dated 8th April 1909.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

9. The congested area known as Chali, a very insanitary portion of the town, is being opened up and suitable drains provided at a total cost of Rs. 39,895, the Government contributing Rs. 20,732 as a grant and the balance as loan. The portion of the scheme relating to the opening up was completed in 1910-11. The drains are now under construction.

10. The Government made a grant of Rs. 3,640 to this municipality in 1909-10 for the re-construction of two drains and for the erection of a pump for the market well. In 1910-11 a sum of Rs. 5,750 was allotted for the removal of congestion in Kadavat paramba, the construction of four latrines and the acquisition of a site for a latrine. A further grant of Rs. 7,000 was made in the current year for the construction of latrines and the acquisition of land for a night-soil depot.

Additional grants of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned in 1912 for the purchase of night-soil carts and the construction of huts for toties.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1540 M., dated 16th October 1890. 11. The Jubilee market was constructed in 1889 at a cost of Rs. 11,280.

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VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 17 M., dated 5th January 1907.

12. The Municipal Council has expressed its inability to introduce the provident fund for the benefit of its employes.

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
NOTE ON THE TENALI MUNICIPALITY.
(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	34 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	18,195
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	3,214
Actual receipts in 1911-12..	RS. A. P. 48,712 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	45,730 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 9 0
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population.	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,600	..
„ buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Six-and-a-quarter per cent. of the annual value.	9,600	1,520
„ lands	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	Six-and-a-quarter per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	2,700	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B, except for bullocks, male buffaloes and asses, for which half the maximum rates are levied.	1,050	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart, per half year	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,150	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	8,330	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1557 M., dated 17th September 1909.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1056 M., dated 14th July 1910.

G.O. No. 750 M., dated 9th May 1910.

G.O. No. 1750 M., dated 24th September 1912.

Tenali was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1909, but regular work began only from 1st April 1910. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is 12, none of whom are elected. The Chairman is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The privilege of electing a Vice-Chairman was granted to the Council in 1910. The northern, southern and western boundaries of the municipality are being revised with a view to locate the toll gates on those sides at the entrance to municipal limits.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 12th July 1911.

G.O. No. 1289 M., dated 19th August 1910.

G.O. No. 1104 M., dated 13th July 1911.

2. The water-supply is obtained from wells, which are numerous, and contain sufficient supplies. No scheme is on hand nor in contemplation.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 12th July 1911.

G.O. No. 1929 M., dated 3rd December 1910.

G.O. No. 1929 M., dated 3rd December 1910.

G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

3. The town of Tenali is built in the midst of wet cultivated lands. Irrigation channels encircle the town, three huge canals running through it parallel to each other. These irrigation channels are some 8 to 10 feet above the level of the town, which lies among wet paddy fields. During the rains great difficulty is experienced in getting rid of storm water. The roads are raised considerably above the level of the paddy fields and the houses are built chiefly in hollows by the roadside, some raised on masonry plinths, others, by far more numerous being built on the wet land or with a basement of about 2 feet of raised earth. As to drainage, there is absolutely none. earthen drains are yearly dug to carry off storm water, and when the rains come they are quickly filled up with silt. The town is flat generally, but some parts of it have a slight slope towards one of the other of the irrigation channels. The Sanitary Engineer has been requested to undertake the preparation of a drainage scheme for the town, and the scheme has been included in his programme for 1911. In his latest progress report the Sanitary Engineer states that out-door work has been started.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68 of statement, in G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 12th July 1911.

G.O. No. 2043 M., dated 21st November 1911.

Vide paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1360 M., dated 24th July 1912.

4. On the 31st March 1912 the Council maintained one elementary school, and during 1911-12 it aided seven other institutions. The opening of two new elementary schools for Hindus, and one for Muhammadans, has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1912. In G.O. No. 455 M., dated 28th May 1912, a grant of Rs. 469 has been sanctioned for the opening of two more elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

- G.O. No. 2020 M., dated 11th December 1909.
G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 12th July 1911.
5. The municipality maintains a hospital, two-thirds of the net cost of which is contributed by the Guntur Taluk Board. Certain improvements to the hospital buildings are now under consideration.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

6. In 1910-11 the Government gave a special grant of Rs. 1,500 for the provision of sluices to the Uracheruvu tank, and in 1911-12 a grant of Rs. 8,713 for the construction of three latrines, and for the acquisition of sites for the Hindu and Muhammadan burial grounds. In 1912-13 a further allotment of Rs. 1,400 was sanctioned for the improvement of the Uracheruvu tank.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 12th July 1911.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1360 M., dated 24th July 1912.

7. The Municipal office is located in the late union building, which is found insufficient for the demands of the municipality. The main building was extended to provide sufficient accommodation at a cost of Rs. 4,626.

P. T. THARYAN—26-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TINNEVELLY MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	..	8 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	..	44,805
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	..	11,546
Actual receipts in 1911-12.	RS.	88,337
Actual expenditure in 1911-12.	A.	0
	P.	0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12...	1	4 2
General average in 1910-11.	1	4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	..	Nil.
Debt per head of population..	..	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 6,000	Rs.
„ on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	29,000	3,880
„ on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Do. Do.	1,300	173
Water and drainage tax ..	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals..	Schedule B.	Schedule B.	6,500	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,400	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates besides a contribution of Rs. 2,000 per annum from the Palamcottah municipality.	11,800	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1064, Public, dated 16th October 1886.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 988 M., dated 27th May 1898.

G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 6th June 1904.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 983 M., dated 12th July 1899.

G.O. No. 1140 M., dated 9th August 1900.
G.O. No. 1264 M., dated 2nd September 1901.
G.O. No. 835, Financial, dated 31st July 1882.
G.O. No. 307 M., dated 30th March 1886.
G.O. No. 221 M., dated 25th February 1902.
Pages 30 to 32 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1058 M., dated 6th August 1903.

G.O. No. 1670 M., dated 3rd May 1900.

G.O. No. 1992 M., dated 24th September 1907.

G.O. No. 581 M., dated 26th March 1912.

G.O. No. 1436 M., dated 6th August 1912.

1. Tinnevely was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1886. The question of amalgamating this municipality with the adjoining municipality of Palamcottah has been twice considered by Government but was negatived on each occasion. The limits of the municipality were however extended in 1900.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Council was originally 16, but it was raised to 20 in 1900 and to 22 in 1901.

3. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1882. The proportion of councillors appointed by election was raised in 1886 from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength. Seventeen out of the 22 councillors are now elected. The town is divided into eleven wards for election purposes.

4. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885 and that of electing the Vice-Chairman in 1903.

5. The appointment of a secretary was sanctioned in 1900. The pay of the post is Rs. 100—5—125. In 1907 a proposal was made by the Council to abolish the post of secretary and to appoint a manager on Rs. 50—5—75 instead, but this was negatived by Government. This proposal was again revived when a vacancy occurred in the office of Secretary in 1911 and the Council has been allowed to keep the office vacant until July 1913.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 12124 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Pages 26 and 27 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Pages 26 and 27 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

Page 28 of G.O. No. 391 M., dated 17th March 1903.

G.O. No. 42 M., dated 8th January 1904.

G.O. No. 75 M., dated 12th January 1905.

G.O. No. 575 M., dated 27th March 1906.

G.O. No. 330 M., dated 19th February 1907.

G.O. No. 253 M., dated 13th February 1908.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 330 M., dated 19th February 1907.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 330 M., dated 19th February 1907.

G.O. No. 1744 M., dated 2nd November 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

6. The water-supply is obtained from the Tambraparni river by four irrigation channels which flow through the town. In 1901 the Sanitary Engineer submitted two alternative schemes for the joint water-supply of Tinnevely and Palamcottah. The source of supply for one of these schemes was the Tambraparni river and for the other the irrigation channels. The cost of the former scheme debitable to Tinnevely was estimated at Rupees 2,63,000, while that of the latter was Rs. 4,01,000. As neither of the schemes was within the means of the municipality a partial scheme for supplying the Tinnevely town proper with water from certain tanks at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 was suggested by the Superintending Engineer (Col. O. V. Boddy, R.E.). But as there was no prospect of funds being available for the execution of the work no detailed plans and estimates were prepared.

7. In November 1903, the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Tinnevely, Mr. Cammiade, suggested the feasibility of obtaining a supply by tapping the subsoil water in the catchment area of the Veppankulam tank and of distributing the water by gravitation. This scheme was under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer. In order to test the yield of water the construction of an infiltration trench or gallery at an estimated cost of Rupees 33,750 was approved as an experimental measure and the cost was to be met in part from the sum of Rs. 23,000 invested by the Council on account of a water-supply scheme. Including the cost of the experimental trench, a ten-gallon scheme for Tinnevely alone was estimated to cost Rs. 2,63,000. As, however, in the course of execution of the experimental works it was evident that the yield of water would be insufficient, further work at this site had to be stopped. Meanwhile a proposal was made by the Sanitary Engineer to investigate a joint scheme of water-supply for the three towns of Tinnevely, Palamcottah, and Tuticorin with the Tambraparni river as the source, the proportionate cost of the scheme debitable to the Tinnevely municipality being expected to be Rs. 4,55,800. This proposal was approved by the Government and the Sanitary Engineer's investigation of the scheme has been completed. The plans and estimates are now under the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board.

Tinnevely—2

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 289 M., dated 3rd March 1893.
 Paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 2124 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

8. There is no regular system of drainage. The preparation of a drainage scheme has been deferred pending the introduction of a scheme of water-supply

IV.—EDUCATION.

G.Os. No. 398 M., dated 8th March 1910, and
 No. 481 M., dated 23rd March 1910.

G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

9. Including the Puckle's Caste-Girls' school whose management was transferred to the Council in 1910-11 with a funded capital of Rs. 5,500 in Government securities, the Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 two elementary schools of its own and also aided 38 others with grants. A Provincial subsidy of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction of suitable elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1045 M., dated 25th July 1900.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 234 M., dated 8th February 1906.

G.O. No. 977 M., dated 15th August 1902.

* G.O. No. 350 M., dated 14th February 1905.

G.O. No. 234 M., dated 8th February 1906.

G.O. No. 1196 M., dated 5th July 1906.

G.O. No. 46 M., dated 15th January 1909.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 350 M., dated 14th February 1905.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 234 M., dated 8th February 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 350 M., dated 14th February 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 167 M., dated 29th January 1908.

G.O. No. 1689 M., dated 8th October 1909.

G.O. No. 1152 M., dated 24th June 1912.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

10. The municipality maintains three medical institutions—a main hospital and two dispensaries at Pettai and Melaviraraghavapuram respectively. One-fourth of the net annual cost of maintaining the hospital is contributed from local funds. The Council also receives from the Palamcottah municipality a third share of the interest on the Langarkhana fund. The construction of a combined hospital for Tinnevely and Palamcottah has been approved * by Government. The cost of maintenance of the combined hospital will be borne by the municipalities of Tinnevely and Palamcottah and the District Board of Tinnevely in equal shares. After the completion of the combined hospital the existing hospitals in the two municipalities will be converted into dispensaries. Plans and estimates prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for the new hospital are under the consideration of the Sanitary Board but the Municipal Council of Palamcottah has demurred to the utilization of the Langarkhana fund (Rs. 81,500) towards the construction of the hospital. The plans and estimates were returned to the Sanitary Engineer by the Sanitary Board for further revision with reference to the latest approved type designs. A Provincial grant of Rs. 6,762 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction of a new dispensary at Melaviraraghavapuram where a suitable site has been selected.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

11. A sum of Rs 7,900 was given to the municipality from the special sanitation grant for 1911-12 for opening a lane from Saliyar street to Akasalai Pillayarkoil street.

In 1912-13 a first instalment of a Provincial grant of Rs. 79,450 was sanctioned for opening congested areas and a supplemental grant of Rs. 11,484 was made in the same year for opening a road connecting the Saliyar and Karuvelangundu streets and widening and extending the Kallar lane.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1732, Financial, dated 9th September 1880.

G.O. No. 997, Financial, dated 22nd August 1882.

G.O. No. 1585 M., dated 28th September 1891.

G.O. No. 970 M., dated 25th July 1894.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 970 M., dated 25th July 1894.

G.O. No. 722 M., dated 28th April 1908.

Paragraph 10 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 22nd July 1910.

G.O. No. 1508 W., dated 13th November 1911.

Paragraph 7 on page 7 of G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 20th July 1912.

12. There are two municipal markets in the town—the Pennington market and the meat market. The former was constructed in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 7,350 and has been improved and extended from time to time. The Council constructed in 1893 a building for its office at a cost of Rs. 5,750. This building was almost destroyed by fire on the 13th March 1908 during the Tinnevely riots and for the loss sustained by the Council during the disturbance a compensation of Rs. 14,255 was awarded by the District Magistrate. The Council decided to construct a new office building at an estimated cost of Rs. 33,050 including value of site. The amount of the estimate has since been raised to Rs. 37,000 owing to the revision of rates. The work is being executed by the Public Works Department.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 2160 M., dated 7th December 1906.

13. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employees has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TIRUPATI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	3.3 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	16,701.
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	3,386.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. A. P. 26,814 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	458 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 15 4
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,550	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	6,730	397
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	350	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	4 per cent. of the annual value.	3,600	900
Tax on vehicles and animals..	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,050	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,120	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	1,580	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 553 M., Financial, dated 21st September 1885.

G.O. No. 553 M., Financial, dated 21st September 1885, and page 40 of G.O. No. 2111 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Cf. foot note on page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 553 M., Financial, dated 21st September 1885.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 26th June 1912.

G.O. No. 1239 M., dated 8th July 1912.

Tirupati was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898. Four of the councillors are elected and the rest nominated by Government. The town has not been divided into wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government, the privilege of election not having been extended to this town as yet. The Chairman was invariably the local deputy tahsildar. In January 1912 request was put forward on behalf of the ratepayers of the town for the appointment of a non-official honorary chairman but it was disallowed in G.O. No. 105 M., dated 7th June 1912, in which it was decided to replace the deputy tahsildar by the revenue divisional officer in the post of *ex-officio* chairman and the Council was permitted to elect one of its members as vice-chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

Paragraph 8 on page 3 of G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 on page 3 of G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

Pages 3 and 6 of G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 48 M., dated 16th January 1897.

G.O. No. 264 M., dated 22nd February 1897.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 382 M., dated 26th March 1902.

Cf. page 3 of G.O. No. 1300 M., dated 6th September 1901.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 565 W., dated 18th February 1902, in G.O. No. 402 M., dated 1st April 1902.

G.O. No. 2640 W., dated 23rd September 1902, in G.O. No. 1261 M., dated 17th October 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 19th September 1906.

Paragraph 6, page 3 of G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 13th June 1906, and clause (7) of G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 13th June 1906.

G.O. No. 61 M., dated 8th January 1908.

4. In 1897 the Government sanctioned a scheme for the supply of water to this town at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,31,000. The scheme provides for a supply of 15⁰⁰ gallons of water per head *per diem* for 24,000 people including the pilgrims visiting the town during festivals. The source of supply is a spring on the right bank of the Kalyani river, the main tributary of the Swarnamukhi. Water is collected in an infiltration trench, 330 feet long, and is fed to a central well and thence to a service reservoir capable of holding two days' supply from which it is delivered into the town under pressure and distributed by pipes and fountains. Towards the cost of this scheme, the Government gave a free grant of Rupees 1,54,000 (two-thirds of the cost) and the Mahant of Tirupati contributed the remaining Rs. 77,000; but as the Mahant's contribution was paid in six annual instalments, the Municipal Council borrowed Rs. 59,000 from Government and repaid it out of the instalments of the Mahant's contribution as received. The work was executed by the Public Works Department and handed over to the municipality in October 1899. It was however soon found that the supply of water became unsatisfactory owing to leakage caused by the perforation of the pipes by roots of trees. At the instance of the Chief Engineer (Mr. deWinton), the pipes were cleared of the roots and some additional manholes were constructed by the Public Works Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,400. Including this improvement, the total amount spent on the work by the Public Works Department was Rs. 2,28,410.

5. The Municipal Council having again complained of the inadequacy of the supply, in spite of the arrangements made for the systematic removal of the root intrusions by a special establishment, the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) submitted three alternative proposals to remedy the state of affairs and recommended the adoption of the one to lay a steel main with lead joints in the place of the existing cement pipes, estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,530. The Sanitary Board also recommended this scheme. The Sanitary Engineer meanwhile also

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Page 7 of G.O. No. 61 M., dated 8th January 1908.

G.O. No. 61 M., dated 8th January 1908.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.

Pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.

Memo. No. 3238-3 M., dated 28th September 1908, on page 6 of G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.

G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.
Page 6 of the notes with G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.

G.O. No. 1067 M., dated 15th July 1910.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1049 M., dated 13th July 1910.

G.O. No. 1049 M., dated 13th July 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 26th June 1912.

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proposed certain improvements to the head works at a cost of Rs. 12,000. The Government approved the Sanitary Engineer's proposals and asked the Council to report how it proposed to find the amount required. The Council pleaded want of funds and requested the Government and the Mahant to meet the whole of the cost as in the case of the original scheme. The Mahant, however, stated that he would not be legally justified in paying any contribution from the devasthanam funds.

6. The Government then requested the Sanitary Engineer to prepare and submit for sanction detailed estimates for the scheme leaving the question as to how much the Municipal Council should contribute for further consideration. Before preparing these estimates the Sanitary Engineer proposed a hydrological survey of the ground about the headworks of the water-supply which was approved in G.O. No. 1587 M., dated 23rd September 1908. As the result of this survey he has suggested the construction of an experimental well at a cost of Rs. 6,000 for testing the yield of water and this was sanctioned.

7. In the meanwhile the Council requested Government to contribute three-fourths of the cost and lend the balance from the Provincial Advance and Loan account and proposed to raise the water and drainage tax on buildings and lands from 4 to 6 *per cent.* of their annual value for the provision of funds to repay this loan. The Council was informed in reply that as it would take some time before the detailed estimates could be drawn up, the question of fixing the proportion in which the Government and the Municipal Council should bear the cost was premature and that the consideration of ways and means for the scheme would be deferred until detailed estimates came up to Government for sanction. The hydrological survey has been completed and an experimental well has also been sunk. The preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the improvements necessarily awaits the result of this investigation. Meanwhile a building to house the Venturi meter has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

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III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 2070 M., dated 23rd November, 1891.

Page 39 of G.O. Nos. 1847-48 M., dated 1st December 1894.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 61 M., dated 8th January 1908.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 61 M., dated 8th January 1908.

G.O. No. 2109 M., dated 18th December 1908.

G.O. No. 1049 M., dated 13th July 1910.

8. There is no regular system of drainage in the town. In 1891 a scheme for its drainage estimated to cost Rs. 96,000 was sanctioned and a loan and a grant from Government were promised; but it was eventually decided that a water-supply scheme should precede a drainage scheme. The question of drainage was again raised by the Sanitary Engineer in 1907, after the water-supply scheme introduced in 1899 had worked for nearly eight years. He observed that there was quite enough waste water from public fountains and private taps which showed that a drainage scheme was urgently wanted and should be carried out at the earliest possible date. The Government thereupon asked the Council whether it was prepared to undertake the scheme for which an estimate of Rupees 96,000 had already been prepared. The Council pleaded want of funds and the question has not been further considered pending the preparation of the estimates for the water-supply improvement scheme.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 26th June 1912.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1113 M., dated 6th August 1900.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 26th June 1912.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

G.O. No. 448 M., dated 9th March 1912.

9. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 seven elementary schools of which one was for girls. The girls' school was supported by a contribution of Rs. 200 *per annum* paid by M.R.Ry. Lodd Krishna Doss Balamukundoss of Madras, but the contribution does not appear to have been continued since 1905-1906. Secondary education is sufficiently provided for by the Mahant's high school and a Mission institution. No aid was given in the shape of teaching grants to private institutions during 1911-12. A grant of Rs. 879 was made in 1912-13 for the opening of three new elementary schools for boys and a further subsidy of Rs. 2,000 from Provincial funds was also paid towards the construction of model elementary school buildings.

The net expenditure on educational objects continued to exceed 19 per cent the income from taxation excluding water and drainage tax. A special examination of the feasibility of curtailing the proportion resulted in the conclusion that no action was immediately necessary.

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V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. No. 1067 M., dated 18th October 1897.

10. The Mahant's hospital was transferred from the district board to the municipality soon after the constitution of the latter; but as the Mahant declined to pay the annual contribution of Rupees 3,600 unless the institution was managed by the district board, the hospital was immediately retransferred to that board and the Council was relieved of the obligation of maintaining an institution of its own.

11. In 1908, however, the Collector proposed that, in the interests of efficiency the management of the hospital might be transferred from the Ranipettai Taluk Board to the Municipal Council and stated that the Mahant had agreed to this proposal. The Government accordingly sanctioned it and the institution was brought under the management of the Council with effect from 1st April 1909.

G.O. No. 1715 M., dated 17th October 1908.

G.O. No. 1139 M., dated 29th July 1910.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 904 M., dated 16th July 1894.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 904 M., dated 16th July 1894.

Paragraph 5 of the report in G.O. No. 981 M., dated 20th June 1908.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1026 M., dated 1st July 1911.

Page 3, paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 13th June 1906.

G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 26th June 1912.

12. A meat market was built by the Municipal Council in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 1,087. In the same year, a site for a vegetable market was acquired for Rs. 637 and a temporary market opened. The Council then acquired additional sites for the extension of the vegetable market at a cost of Rs. 370-2-0, and the work was completed in 1910-11 at a cost of Rs. 4,863. In 1905 the Council provided a building for its office at a cost of Rs. 5,080. A cart stand was provided by the Council during the year 1911-12.

P. T. THARYAN—25-9-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TIRUPPATTUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	2.5 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	10,470
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	3,022
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ..	Rs. 39,641
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 ..	32,137
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 ..	Rs. A. P. 1 7 6
General average for 1910-11 ..	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population ..	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,250	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7,500	882
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	180	..
Water and drainage tax ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value.		..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B	Schedule B	640	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,070	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	4,810	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 421 M., Financial, dated 21st August 1885.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 421 M., Financial, dated 21st August 1885.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Page 21 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 421 M., dated 21st August 1885.

Tiruppattūr was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve.

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

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 4 and 7 of G.O. No. 477 M., dated 12th March 1892.

Page 7 *ibid.*

Pages 4 to 10 *ibid.*

Page 9 *ibid.*

Page 10 *ibid.*

4. The chief sources of water-supply are the Chettikulam which is fed by the Varattavari stream, and wells. The water of the tank is considered superior to well water. The Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) who visited the town in December 1891 suggested the desirability of providing a constant supply of water to the Chettikulam by the excavation of a spring head sufficiently high up the Varattavari stream to command the existing supply channel to the tank and the cutting of a new channel from the spring head to the existing supply channel. He also suggested that this channel could be made to deliver the water into a masonry tank immediately outside municipal limits from which the water could be distributed by pipes. This scheme was not investigated further.

III.—DRAINAGE.

• Page 4 of G.O. No. 477 M., dated 12th March 1892.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 906 M., dated 16th July 1894.

• 5. In 1891 the cost of a drainage scheme for this town was roughly estimated by the Sanitary Engineer at Rs. 75,000 and in 1893 the town was surveyed and levels taken at a cost of about Rs. 500 for the preparation of a scheme. As the financial condition of the Council did not admit of the provision of the necessary funds, no further action was taken towards the detailed elaboration of the scheme.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64-68 (a) of statements in G.O. No. 1276 M., dated 12th July 1912.

Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1276 M., dated 12th July 1912.

6. The Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 a high school and four elementary schools including one for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas. No teaching grant was paid from municipal funds. A Provincial grant of Rs. 586 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, for the opening of two new elementary schools for boys. The propriety of opening a girls' school at the cost of Provincial funds is under the consideration of Government.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

7. The municipality maintains a hospital and the Taluk Board of Tirupattur contributes one-fourth of the net cost of the institution. The Council contributes to the District Board a fourth of the net cost of maintaining the local fund dispensary for women and children in the town. In G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912, a Provincial grant of Rs. 2,540 was sanctioned for additions to the hospital buildings.

G.O. No. 2104 L., dated 20th September 1893.

Cf. page 15 of G.O. No. 1687 M., dated 29th July 1897.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

8. A grant of Rs. 2,512 was made to this municipality in 1909-10 for widening the bazaar street and filling up the Munikulam tank. In 1910-11 a grant of Rs. 7,980 was made for the construction of two latrines, extension of the Munikulam street and the widening of the Villavari street and the Subrahmanyaswami kovil street. A further grant of Rs. 7,100 was made in 1911-12 for opening conservancy lanes in the municipality. An additional grant of Rs. 20,800 was given in 1912-13 for the construction of plague sheds and scavengers' lines and the removal of prickly-pear.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Cf. page 2 of G.O. No. 924 M., dated 4th August 1902.
 Page 2 of G.O. No. 1267 M., dated 10th September 1903.
 Page 3 of G.O. No. 1434 M., dated 13th August 1904.

9. In 1902-03 a sum of about Rs. 350 was raised by public subscriptions towards the construction of a market in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and a block of stalls was built at a cost of Rs. 660. The building was not completed for want of funds, in consequence of the heavy plague charges which the Council was called upon to meet, which necessitated Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 72,000 in the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905.

P. T. THARYAN—18-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TIRUVANNAMALAI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	11 sq. miles. .
Population (Census of 1911)	21,244
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12. .	2,920
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 48,734
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	Rs. 26,792
Incidence of taxation per head of population for 1911-12. .	Rs. A. P. 0 15 4
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912. .	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 848
„ on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Six and a quarter per cent. of the annual value.	5,300	..
„ on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Six and a quarter per cent. and 6 pies per 80 square yards.	1,500	..
Water and drainage tax ..	Eight per cent. of the annual value.		..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B	Schedule B	850	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,400	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	9,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 577 M., dated 30th March 1896.
 G.O. No. 577 M., dated 30th March 1896, and
 page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated
 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1880 M., dated 6th November 1911.

G.O. No. 860 M., dated 16th June 1899.
 G.O. No. 860 M., dated 16th June 1899, and
 page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated
 1st December 1906.
 G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.
 G.O. No. 577 M., dated 30th March 1896.

G.O. No. 377 M., dated 29th February 1912.

G.O. No. 922 M., dated 17th May 1912.

G.O. No. 1644 M., dated 23rd July 1897 and
 G.O. No. 887 M., dated 3rd June 1909.

Tiruvannamalai was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1896. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was originally twelve. In November 1911 it was raised to fifteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1899 and the proportion of councillors appointed by election is one-third of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into four wards for election purposes. The number of elective seats was raised early in 1912 from 4 to 5.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government. He was usually the local tahsildar. As constant changes in this office and consequently in the personnel of the Chairman led to a marked deterioration in the municipal administration, an un-official local resident was selected in May 1912 and appointed as Chairman to secure continuity in executive supervision.

The Council has been granted the privilege of electing a Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1520 M., dated 24th July 1905.
 G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 2085 M., dated 7th December 1898.

G.O. No. 671 M., dated 15th May 1900.
 G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 15th November 1902.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 15th November 1902.

Pages 4 to 8 of G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 15th November 1902.

G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 15th November 1902, and Municipal Council's resolution in
 G.O. No. 679 M., dated 8th May 1903.

G.O. No. 946 M., dated 10th July 1903.
 G.O. No. 1832 M., dated 4th December 1903.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are wells and tanks. In 1898 the Assistant Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hormusji Nowroji) investigated at the instance of the Municipal Council three schemes for the water-supply of the town, viz., the Cheyyur scheme, the Hill Reservoir scheme and the Samudram valley scheme. The first scheme was rejected on account of its excessive cost (Rs. 3,56,000) and the second on account of its impracticability. The Samudram valley scheme, which the Sanitary Board considered the best of the schemes, was worked out in detail and the estimates prepared by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) amounting to Rs. 1,77,000 were eventually approved both by the Sanitary Board and the Municipal Council. This scheme, which was designed to provide a supply of ten gallons of water per head for a population of 60,000, consisted in cutting a trench 750 feet long in the Samudram valley to the west of the town, pumping the water therefrom through a 11 inches delivery main into a service reservoir at the north-west end of the town and distributing the water thence by gravitation by means of pipes and fountains. The estimated annual working charges amounted to Rs. 6,000. The Municipal Council was unable to provide for the initial cost of the scheme without a large grant-in-aid from Government. The Council also found it difficult to provide Rs. 14,538 for carrying out the preliminary experiments recommended by the Sanitary Board for testing the yield of water in the area selected, and the whole question was therefore held in abeyance.

5. As the Sanitary Commissioner has again recommended the introduction of a protected water-supply, the Sanitary Engineer has been asked to re-examine the scheme and to report upon the probability of tapping an adequate supply from this source. The matter is engaging his attention. The necessary local inspection has yet to be made.

G.O. No. 2045 M., dated 22nd December 1910.

III. — DRAINAGE.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1520 M., dated 24th July 1905.

6. The drainage of the town is na and no regular system of drainage been introduced.

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IV. — EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1730 M., dated 23rd September 1912.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 an incomplete secondary school and two elementary schools. No teaching grants were paid from municipal funds in 1911-12.

The proposal of the Council to open a fourth form and the lower classes in the secondary school is now under consideration. A grant of Rs. 185 was made to the Council in 1912-13 for the opening of a new elementary school and a further subsidy of Rs. 1,000 was also paid for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1383 M.,
dated 2nd August 1906.

G.O. No. 1240 M., dated 11th July 1906.

G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912.

8. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital towards the cost of which a contribution of Rs. 1,000 is received from local funds.

A special grant of Rs. 5,555 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the addition to the hospital of new lying-in and isolation wards.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

9. A grant of Rs. 13,038 was made to this municipality in 1911-12 for the construction of latrines, for the opening of private scavenging lanes and for sinking wells. In 1912-13 further grants of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of latrines and Rs. 19,730 for the opening of private scavenging lanes were sanctioned.

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VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1383 M., dated 2nd August 1906.
Cf. page 3 of G.O. No. 905 M., dated 29th June 1900.
 Page 3 of G.O. No. 1383 M., dated 29th June 1900.

G.O. No. 434, Revenue, dated 25th February 1907.

G.O. No. 2312, Revenue, dated 1st August 1912.

10. There are two municipal markets in the town. In addition to this an annual cattle fair is held during the Kārtiga festival. The fair lasts for ten days in the year and is a source of revenue to the municipality. The Municipal Council has acquired a site for the construction of a new market. In 1907 the Government granted to the Council the site of the old taluk office for the construction of a building for the municipal office and store-shed. A portion of this site was recently resumed by Government on the ground that it was not used for the purpose for which it was granted, the portion resumed being made over to the Police authorities.

P. T. THARYAN—14-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	8.29 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	123,512
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	15,338
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	3,04,446 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	3,11,772 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 4 5
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	2,66,531 10 10
Debt per head of population.	2 2 6

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 11,000	RS. 6,941
on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	59,000	..
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. and 1 anna per 80 square yards.	5,000	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Seven per cent. of the annual value and 1 anna for 80 square yards.	45,000	6,429
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B, but half rates for bicycles.	8,700	..
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half year.	5,050	..
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Trichinopoly pays a contribution.	22,500	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1118, Public, dated 30th October 1866.

Cf. G.O. No. 7139, Military, dated 14th December 1891, and No. 1739, Public, dated 18th December 1869.

G.O. No. 3, Public (Military), dated 11th January 1901, in G.O. Nos. 200, 201 M., dated 7th February 1901.

G.O. No. 877 M., dated 18th June 1901.

G.O. No. 2069 M., dated 6th November 1912.

G.O. No. 1559, Financial, dated 15th August 1879.

G.O. No. 737 M., dated 2nd July 1888.

Page 34 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111 and 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1490 M., dated 14th September 1895.

G.O. No. 1813 M., dated 28th August 1907.

G.O. No. 224 M., dated 10th February 1911.

G.O. No. 961 M., dated 3rd August 1889.

G.O. No. 1490 M., dated 14th September 1895.

G.O. No. 1465 M., dated 21st June 1897.

G.O. No. 564 M., dated 14th March 1898.

G.O. No. 271 M., dated 7th February 1911.

Trichinopoly was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The Cantonment is included within the municipality. The question of excluding the Cantonment from municipal limits, which has frequently been the subject of correspondence and discussion, was last raised in 1899, and the Government of India decided in 1901 that no change need be made. Two seats on the Municipal Council are, however, reserved under standing orders for the Commanding Officer and the Chief Medical Officer of the Cantonment. The Government have recently approved the proposal of the Council to alter the northern and southern boundaries of the municipality.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election has been in force in this municipality since 1880, with a short break of 5½ months in 1883, when owing to the failure of the Municipal Council to prepare the lists of voters, the privilege was temporarily suspended. The town is divided into eight wards for election purposes. The present sanctioned strength of the Council is 24. The proportion of municipal councillors to be appointed by election was three-fourth of the sanctioned strength until the year 1895, when owing to the extreme inefficiency of the municipal administration it was reduced to one-third. On the representation of the Council, however, the number was raised from eight to twelve in 1907 and again to 14 in 1911.

3. The privilege of electing its Chairman was first granted to the Council in 1889 but owing to unsatisfactory administration it was withdrawn in 1896. The privilege was, however, restored in 1897. The Council elects its own Vice Chairman.

4. The employment of a secretary on Rs. 200—10—250 was sanctioned in 1898. The pay has since been raised to Rs. 200—10—300.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 899 M., dated 13th August 1888.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 899 M., dated 13th August 1888.

G.O. No. 899 M., dated 13th August 1888.
G.O. No. 671 M., dated 4th May 1891.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 24th July 1891.

G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 24th July 1891.

G.O. No. 2113 M., dated 30th November 1891.
Capital outlay. Working charges.

	RS.	RS.
Municipality	3,66,435	23,491
S.L. Railway Company	51,623	3,893
Military Department	20,061	1,327
Jail	6,126	584
	4,44,245	29,295

G.O. No. 1639 M., dated 29th November 1893.

G.O. No. 384 M., dated 28th March 1894.

G.O. No. 1731 M., dated 10th October 1896.

5. The initiative with regard to the improvement of the water-supply of the town was taken by the South Indian Railway authorities. The Board of Directors of that Company in approving a proposal of their Agent to obtain water from the Cauvery for locomotive and other requirements, suggested to the municipality that by an extension or enlargement of the scheme the same source might be made to supply the town also. The Municipal Council agreed to the joint arrangement. The main features of the scheme were a pumping station and well in the bed of the river, a reservoir in a suitable position on the Trichinopoly rock and a system of distributing pipes therefrom. The scheme was accepted by Government in 1888 but it was subsequently decided to extend the scheme so as to provide for the supply of water for the Cantonment also.

6. A scheme was accordingly formulated by Mr. Oldham of Calcutta in 1888 and this was revised by the Sanitary Engineer so as to provide for a supply of 15 gallons of water per head. The revised estimate which amounted to Rs. 4,56,000 was sanctioned by Government in 1891.

7. In the meantime a proposal to supply the jail with water from the same source was matured and the estimate, which underwent slight changes, was reduced to Rs. 4,44,245. This amount was borne by the municipality, the Railway, the Cantonment and the Jail proportionately to the quantity of water supplied to each and the annual maintenance charges were similarly distributed.

8. The works were commenced in 1892. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Wenlock, having laid a corner stone of the engine and boiler house on 12th October 1892. The head works were, however, washed away by the floods in the Cauvery in 1893 and revised plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 5,02,050 and providing for the location of the head works half a mile high up the river and out of the probable line of floods, were sanctioned early in 1894 and the works were commenced in October following. It was eventually found necessary to raise the estimate to Rs. 5,18,255 of which the municipality had to bear as its share

G.O. No. 960 M., dated 25th June 1896.
G.O. No. 1205 M., dated 29th July 1895.
G.O. No. 671 M., dated 4th May 1891.
G.O. No. 1731 M., dated 10th October 1898.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 2207 M., dated 11th October 1897.

Paragraph 46, page 6 of G.O. No. 1225 M., dated 11th July 1898.

G.O. No. 54 M., dated 11th January 1899.

G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 23rd July 1900.

G.Os. No. 1263 M., dated 17th October 1902,
and No. 1523 M., dated 18th October 1903.

Paragraph 11, page 3 of G.O. No. 1393 M., dated 30th September 1903.

G.O. No. 1363 M., dated 11th November 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 202 M., dated 1st February 1907.

G.O. No. 21 M., dated 16th January 1903.

G.O. No. 384 M., dated 29th February 1904.

G.O. No. 891 M., dated 14th May 1904.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 202 M., dated 1st February 1907.

G.O. No. 2071 M., dated 27th December 1910.

Rs. 3,91,000. This amount was met by a loan of Rs. 1,32,000 advanced by Government and a free grant from Provincial funds of Rs. 2,59,000 or one-half of the capital cost of the scheme.

9. The works were opened on the 27th April 1896; but not long after this slight repairs were found to be necessary which raised the cost to Rs. 5,25,732.

10. In 1899 an estimate for Rupee 2,08,200 for extending the water-supply to Woraiyur, Puttur and a part of the Cantonment was sanctioned by Government. The cost of these extensions was met by a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Government and of Rs. 1,58,000 raised in the open market. Before this work was executed certain additions and improvements costing Rs. 23,250 were made in 1900. In the same year, owing to high floods in the Cauvery, the water works were again damaged, and in order to protect the works from the action of the floods, an estimate amounting to Rupee 31,625 was sanctioned, the Government contributing Rs. 18,000 on this account. Puttur and Woraiyur were first supplied with water in June 1902. In the same year the construction of two additional infiltration wells in the bed of the river designed to increase the supply of water was, on the suggestion of the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones), sanctioned and the work was completed in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 23,500, this sum having been advanced by Government as a loan.

11. During the floods of 1903 the water-works got out of order owing to the dislocation of the inlet pipe in the bed of the river. To remedy this the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) suggested an arrangement costing Rs. 2,800 for drawing flood water, on emergency, from the river to the existing screening chamber and this was sanctioned early in the year 1904. In the same year an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,400 was also sanctioned for providing iron pile supports for the collecting pipe in the water-works.

12. The two additional infiltration wells referred to in paragraph 10 above were connected with the main system. The Sanitary Engineer stated that the connection would cost Rs. 10,000 but would, after all, be of doubtful utility as the extra supply it could afford would be inappreciable. Thereupon plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 70,300 for the construction of a service reservoir with the object of securing an increased and continuous

G.O. No. 202 M., dated 1st February 1907
and G.O. No. 2071 M., dated 27th December 1910.

G.O. No. 1387 M., dated 9th July 1907.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1543 M., dated 24th August 1906.

Item 2 (d), page 14 of Statement in G.O. No. 997 M., dated 27th June 1911.

G.O. No. 517 W., dated 26th May 1910.

Paragraph 16, page 4 of G.O. No. 1823 M., dated 2nd October 1912.

G.O. No. 883 M., dated 13th May 1912.

G.O. No. 1467 M., dated 19th July 1907.

Column 5 of statement on page 2 of G.O. No. 759 M., dated 4th May 1908.

supply of water to the town, especially during the hot weather, were sanctioned by Government. The Government contributed from Provincial funds a moiety of the cost of this work and also advanced Rs. 19,000 as a loan on the usual terms. This work has been completed and the total capital expenditure on the water-works thus amounts to Rs. 8,95,800, of which Rs. 3,12,150 has been contributed as grants from Government. The upkeep of the existing works costs nearly Rs. 48,000 a year, Rs. 8,700 on account of establishments and Rs. 39,900 on contingencies including cost of coal and wood for the engines and petty repairs to the pumping machinery. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,030 for removing the stone filling in the existing gallery and refilling it with stone has been sanctioned. The work was completed in 1911-12, but the cost on completion rose to Rs. 15,710.

13. With reference to his proposal to construct a new infiltration gallery and pumping station in order to secure the works from future damages by the floods in the river, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare plans and estimates for remedying the existing defects in the works and for rendering them absolutely secure from damages and to compare the cost of the same with that of the erection of a new pumping station. The Sanitary Engineer submitted two alternative estimates amounting to Rs. 1,29,050 and Rs. 1,13,450 respectively. These were referred to the Sanitary Board for remarks. They are apparently lying over pending the decision of the question of shifting the head-works.

14. In the meanwhile in view of the likelihood of the supply, especially during the hot weather, becoming exhausted or partially so, the Sanitary Engineer proposed in February 1909 to carry out certain investigations across the river-bed with a view to augment the supply and to determine the question of the feasibility of locating a gallery on the right bank outside the flood bank or on Srirangam island. If the supply from the latter source proved sufficient, it was also proposed to design a combined scheme for Trichinopoly and Srirangam. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, the Chief Engineer was requested in G.O. No. 456 M., dated 25th March 1909, to arrange for the carrying out of these investigations. In April 1910 the

G.O. No. 659 M., dated 19th April 1910.

Chief Engineer recommended the sinking of an experimental well at a cost of Rs. 6,100 down to the level of the coarse sand in the space between the Cauvery flood bank and the railway line and the continuance of the investigation by testing the quantity and quality of the yield during the succeeding hot weather, and the Government approved these suggestions. The Sanitary Engineer is carrying out these experiments.

In connection with the drainage scheme, the Sanitary Board has called for certain particulars from the Sanitary Engineer for augmenting the present water supply so as to provide for the flushing of the drains also.

G.O. No. 1936 M., dated 16th October 1912.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 2578, Financial, dated 15th November 1883.

G.O. No. 1457 M., dated 17th August 1904.

G.O. No. 1156 M., dated 13th June 1905.

G.O. No. 2096 M., dated 7th October 1905.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 2096 M., dated 7th October 1905.

G.O. No. 2096 M., dated 7th October 1905.

G.O. No. 2480 M., dated 24th November 1905.

G.O. No. 96 M., dated 19th January 1910.

G.O. No. 1936 M., dated 16th October 1912.

15. As early as 1883, a scheme was drawn up by Major Drake Brockman, R.E., for the complete drainage of Trichinopoly, but as the estimated outlay of over three lakhs of rupees was prohibitive, the question was dropped.

16. In May 1904 the Council proposed to construct drains piecemeal in particular localities which stood most in need of them; but on the suggestion of the Sanitary Board that a comprehensive scheme should be drawn up, at any rate for that portion of Trichinopoly which needed reform most, the Council urged the preparation of a scheme for the whole town, proposing at the same time to enhance the rate of the water and drainage tax from 4 to 5 *per cent.* of the annual value of buildings and lands as a temporary measure at once and to the maximum of 8 *per cent.* as soon as the general drainage scheme was sanctioned. The Government, however, directed that the rate of the water and drainage tax should be raised to 7 *per cent.* with effect from 1st April 1906, not only to provide funds for a drainage scheme, but also to meet the existing deficit in the water and drainage tax fund, and the Municipal Council has enhanced taxation accordingly.

17. Plans and estimates for the drainage of five wards were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer. Three alternative estimates were proposed by him for Rs. 5,84,860, Rs. 5,96,950 and Rupees 6,33,850 respectively. The Sanitary Board recommended the adoption of the first scheme subject to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner and Dr. Fowler, the drainage expert. The Sanitary Engineer was then asked to revise the plans and estimates. He accordingly submitted plans and estimates aggregating Rs. 10,50,000 for open drains. The Sanitary Commissioner having objected to the open drainage scheme and recommended a closed pipe system and the cost of the revised scheme being prohibitive the Sanitary Board has decided that it would be advisable to postpone the introduction of either of the systems till the water supply of the town has been

Trichinopoly —4

greatly augmented; and with a view to consider the extent to which the existing water-supply required improvement in order to provide for the proper flushing of the drains in any comprehensive system of drainage for the city, the Board has called for certain particulars from the Sanitary Engineer—*vide* paragraph 6 of Sanitary Board's resolution No. 511/S, dated 19th September 1912, on page 7 of G.O. No. 1936 M., 16th October 1912.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68a of Statement in G.O. No. 1823 M., dated 2nd October 1912.

18. The Council maintained on 31st. March 1912 ten elementary schools, of which four were for Muhammadaus, five for Panchamas and one for silk weavers, and aided 54 elementary schools with grants.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

A grant of Rs. 740 was paid in 1912-13 for opening four new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of the statement in G.O. No. 1543 M., dated 24th August 1906.

Paragraph 14 on page 4 of G.O. No. 1823 M., dated 2nd October 1912.

G.O. No. 936, Financial, dated 26th April 1875.

Paragraph 29, page 4 of G.O. No. 1180 M., dated 31st August 1894.

G.O. No. 161 M., dated 28th January 1907.

G.O. No. 247, Financial, dated 22nd June 1909, and G.O. No. 551 L., dated 21st April 1910.

G.O. No. 2060 M., dated 6th November 1912.

19. The municipality maintains a hospital and a dispensary. The hospital building was erected between 1873 and 1876 at a cost of Rs. 17,500. Four additional rooms were built in the municipal hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,216. The dispensary is situated at Woraiyur and is known as the Woraiyur Jubilee Dispensary. It was built in 1887-1889 at a cost of Rs. 2,700. A leper hospital was opened in 1875, but it was closed in 1894, the inmates having been sent to the Pallipattin Lazaretto near Cochin. The Municipal Council recently proposed to establish a caste and gosha hospital out of the funded capital of the General Hospital, but the Government declined to sanction the proposal mainly on financial grounds. A ward for Europeans and Eurasians is under construction with the help of a grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government. The Government have recently approved the proposal of the Council to open a branch dispensary at Teppakulam Fort.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1567 M., dated 28th July 1905.

Year.	Amount. RS.	
1908-1909	15,000	G.Os. No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908 and No. 1056 M., dated 2nd July 1908.
1909-1910	18,000	G.Os. No. 256 M., dated 22nd March 1909, and No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
1910-1911	30,000	G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1911.
1911-1912	18,000	G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.
	81,000	

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

G.O. No. 1849 M., dated 4th October 1912.

20. The town has become congested and additional house-sites are being provided gradually out of special Provincial grants made to the Council. An allotment of Rs. 81,000 was sanctioned until 1911-12 for the acquisition of the site in the direction of Pichengulam, the removal of the Woddar's quarters near the straw market, the widening of the butchers' lane, the removal of the huts belonging to Pallars, Pariahs, Woddars and Koravars in the seventh ward and the provision of new house-sites for the evicted people.

A grant of Rs. 9,713 was paid in 1912-13 to meet the additional expenditure involved in the acquisition of the habitations of Woddars, etc., in the seventh ward; and a further subsidy of Rs. 47,000 for the Tennur extension scheme and Rs. 11,749 for the other incomplete schemes of last year.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of G.O. No. 1823 M., dated 2nd October 1912.

Paragraph 17 on page 4 of G.O. No. 1017, Public, dated 12th August 1870.

G.O. No. 1491, Financial, dated 14th October 1873.

Paragraph 48, page 7 of G.O. No. 1225 M., dated 11th July 1898.

Paragraph 74, page 10 of G.O. No. 1225 M., dated 11th July 1898.

Paragraph 14, page 4 of G.O. No. 1823 M., dated 2nd October 1912.

21. There are eight markets in the town. The principal market is known as the *Fort market* and was constructed by the municipality in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 18,000. Next in importance come the Woraiyur market constructed in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 3,355 and the Chinnakadai market built in 1883 at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The municipality also built a clock tower in 1873 at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and the Diamond Jubilee Park was opened in 1897. The Council is further supporting in part the people's park and band-stand in the Cantonment. Extensions and improvements to the municipal office were also completed in 1911-12 at a total cost of Rs. 7,281.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 497 M., dated 26th March 1910.

22. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—16-11-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	...	...	about 3.50 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	...	...	40,185
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	...	...	10,044
Actual receipts in 1911-12	...	Rs.	88,556
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	...	A.	0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	...	P.	0
General average for 1910-11	...	...	1 12 1
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	...	...	1 4 11
Debt per head of population	...	...	35,021 14 10
	...	...	0 13 11

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Buildings	Schedule A Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Schedule A Eight and one-third per cent. of the annual value.	Rs. 9,350	Rs. 4,680
Drainage tax	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	One anna for every 80 square yards.	1,950	..
Drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Nil.	..	..
Carts and animals	Schedule B Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Schedule B Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	3,030	..
	Schedule D	Schedule D.	2,180	..
			14,950	..

levy of this tax which was sanctioned at the rate of 4½ per cent. in G.O. No. 1537 M., dated 15th September 1913-1914—vide G.O. No. 13 M., dated 3rd January 1912.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 927, Public, dated 13th September 1866.

Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1648, Financial, dated 11th November 1882.

G.O. No. 877 M., dated 25th November 1885.

G.O. No. 305 M., dated 30th March 1886.

Pages 32 and 33 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 797, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 851 M., dated 2nd May 1898.

G.Os. No. 1483 M., dated 28th November 1902 and No. 172 M., dated 29th January 1907.

Tuticorin was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is 16.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The election of ten of the total number of sixteen members was sanctioned in 1886. The town is divided into five wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1886.

4. The appointment of a secretary of Rs. 125—5—150 was sanctioned in 1891 but the Council has been working without a secretary from 1902.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 3076 W., dated 29th October 1874.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1956, Financial, dated 18th November 1874.

Page 9 of G.O. No. 25 M., dated 6th January 1892.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 25 M., dated 6th January 1892.

Cf. G.Os. No. 25 M., dated 6th January 1892, and No. 159 M., dated 14th February 1894. G.O. No. 2125 M., dated 12th December 1898. G.O. No. 180 M., dated 6th February 1895. G.O. No. 1031 M., dated 8th June 1898.

G.O. No. 2125 M., dated 12th December 1898.

G.O. No. 905 M., dated 28th June 1899.

G.O. No. 479 M., dated 22nd March 1901.

G.O. No. 1682 M., dated 12th November 1903.

G.O. No. 3021 W., dated 27th October 1903.

G.Os. No. 1271 M., dated 3rd September 1901, and No. 1067 M., dated 6th August 1903.

5. In 1873 an open channel four miles in length was excavated by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 4,000 for leading the water of the Korampallam irrigation tank to a reservoir on the outskirts of the town of Tuticorin. From this reservoir water was distributed to several wells in the town by means of conduits and earthenware pipes laid by the Municipal Council at a cost of Rupees 9,380. This gave a supply of water to the town for six months in the year; but matters improved and a supply for about nine months in the year was secured since 1888, when a dam in the Uppar Odai was constructed by the Public Works Department. The bed of the open channel from the Korampallam tank was found to be however spongy and porous resulting in a diminution of the supply before the water reached the lower end of the channel; and as the water was also liable to contamination in its course along the open channel schemes for providing the town with an adequate and duly protected water-supply were investigated between the years 1893 and 1896. But none of the many schemes then suggested was found to be within the means of the Council.

6. In 1896 a comprehensive scheme of water-supply was recommended by the Sanitary Board for adoption. This consisted of two parts, namely—

(1) the construction of a reserve tank in or near the Korampallam tank and a masonry conduit for leading the water therefrom to the reservoir near the town at a cost of Rs. 97,000, and

(2) the provision of a pumping station, engines and distribution pipes with filters and reservoirs costing Rupees 1,76,140.

The execution of the first portion of the above scheme at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned in 1899. The estimate for this part of the scheme as finally sanctioned in 1903, however, amounted to Rs. 1,17,780; and of this sum Rupees 57,500 were contributed from Provincial funds and a like amount was advanced by Government as a loan, the balance of Rs. 2,780 being provided from the funds at the disposal of the Council. The work

Tuticorin—2

G.O. No. 1815 M., dated 2nd December 1903.
 * G.O. No. 1397 M., dated 6th August 1904.
 G.O. No. 129 W., dated 19th January 1905.
 G.O. No. 1716 M. dated 17th November 1903.
 † G.O. No. 106 M. dated 18th January 1904.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 2131 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 2131 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 2131 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2131 M., dated 3rd December 1906.

G.Os. No. 1808 M., dated 28th August 1907,
 No. 169 M., dated 29th January 1908, and
 No. 513 M., dated 24th March 1908.

G.O. No. 1744 M., dated 2nd November 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1442 M., dated 7th August 1912.

4 was executed by the Public Works Department and the amount spent on up to the 31st of March 1909 was Rupees 1,02,140. A supplemental estimate for Rs. 4,300 * sanctioned in 1904 for extending the water-supply to the Levingipuram salt factory is held in abeyance pending the provision of a pumping installation. In view to secure a larger supply to the Korampallam tank the Public Works Department have provided twenty-four lift shutters to the Uppar Odai dam at a total cost of Rupees 1,63,150.†

7. With regard to the second portion of the scheme, the Sanitary Engineer submitted in April 1906 revised plans and estimates for drawing the water from the masonry conduit by means of a 12-inch cast iron pipe to filter beds and thence through a clear water reservoir to a suction well from which the water was to be pumped and distributed by pipes and fountains. Towards the cost of this work estimated at Rs. 1,88,180 the Government undertook to contribute Rs. 75,000 from Provincial funds and to lend Rs. 99,000 from the Provincial Advance and Loan Account. The Council to whom the proposals were communicated, however, pointed out that the water in the reserve tank newly constructed was wasted by percolation as the bund was not watertight, that the supply was insufficient and that the success of the scheme depended upon the source of supply being first made secure. The Sanitary Engineer thereupon proposed the construction of an experimental trench outside the reserve tank at a cost of Rs. 11,250 but as this trench proved a failure and as the improvement of the Korampallam tank was also found to interfere with the irrigation interests of the ryots under the tank the Sanitary Engineer recently proposed a joint water-supply scheme for the three towns of Tuticorin, Tinnevely and Palamcottah from the Tambraparni river. The share of the Tuticorin municipality in the aggregate cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 8,23,275. The Sanitary Engineer's investigation of this scheme has been completed. The estimates and plans relating to the scheme are now under scrutiny by the Sanitary Board.

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III.—DRAINAGE.

8. There is no regular system of drainage. A comprehensive scheme of drainage is considered a great necessity but funds are not at present available.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1442 M., dated 7th August 1912.

9. On the 31st March 1912 the Council maintained an elementary school for Muhammadans, another for Panchamas and a third for girls. The Council also aided during 1911-12 nineteen private elementary schools with grants.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

A Provincial grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned during 1912-13 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1956, Financial, dated 18th November 1874.

10. The municipal hospital is located in a building which was presented to the Council in 1873 by Mrs. Pereira and is known as the "Pereira Hospital". Towards the cost of maintaining it, the Tuticorin Taluk Board contributes Rupees 1,200 *per annum*. In memory of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, a lying-in ward was added to the hospital buildings in 1902 at a cost of Rs. 1,960, of which Rs. 750 were contributed from municipal funds and the balance was raised by public subscriptions. The construction of a contagious disease hospital is in contemplation and the question of making a Provincial contribution towards this work is under consideration.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1341 M., dated 22nd September 1903.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1442 M., dated 7th August 1912.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 1 M., dated 8th April 1885, and page 6 of G.O. No. 496 M., dated 7th September 1885.

11. There are no municipal markets in this town. A Government building which was formerly used as a travellers' bungalow is now used as the municipal office.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1892 M., dated 30th October 1906.

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

P. T. THARYAN—24-9-12.

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FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE VANIYAMBADI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area..	..	..	..	about 3½ square miles.
Population (Census of 1911).				20,406
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12..				3,075
Actual receipts in 1911-12				24,238
Actual expenditure in 1911-12..				30,324
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 ..				0 11 10
General average for 1910-11 ..				1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 ..				1,549 0 0
Debt per head of population ..				0 1 3

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts ..	Schedule A ..	Schedule A ..	Rs. 1,300	Rs. ..
„ on buildings ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	12,800	1,506
„ on lands ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. on vacant house-sites and 3 per cent. on cultivable lands.	2,200	..
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals..	Schedule B ..	Schedule B ..	700	..
„ on carts ..	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,040	..
Tolls ..	Schedule D ..	Schedule D ..	3,010	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 421 M., dated 21st August 1885

Ibid.

G.O. No. 452 M., dated 4th March 1907.

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 421 M., dated 21st August 1885.

G.O. No. 1692 M., dated 14th November 1903.

Vāniyambādi was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1886. The limits of the municipality were since altered with effect from 5th March 1907.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898. Four of the twelve councillors are elected and the rest are nominated by Government. The town is divided into two wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government. The Council elects its own Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Pages 2 to 4 of G.O. No. 721 M., dated 21st April 1892, and page 2 of G.O. No. 1007 M., dated 31st May 1906.

G.O. No. 1007 M., dated 31st May 1906.

G.O. No. 87 M., dated 19th January 1907.

G.O. No. 525 M., dated 6th April 1910.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are wells dug in the bank and bed of the Pālār river. The town is subject to frequent attacks of cholera owing to the contamination of the river water. At the request of the Municipal Council the investigation of a scheme roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000 was included in the Sanitary Engineer's programme of works for 1908. The scheme when investigated was found to be too expensive to be undertaken by the Council even with reasonable help from Provincial funds; questions were also raised as to the suitability and adequacy of the supply and as to its effect upon irrigation. The scheme was therefore dropped.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 721 M., dated 21st April 1892.

5. The peculiar topographical feature of the town, which is divided by the river Pālār into three parts, of which two are islands, render a system of drainage very costly. In 1891 the Assistant Sanitary Engineer reported that the cost of scheme of open drains or pipe sewerage would cost about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; as this was beyond the means of the Council, no further action was taken.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 66 to 68 of statement in G.O. No. 1749 M., dated 24th September 1912.

6. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools for boys and two for girls, one of each class being for Muhammadans. No teaching grants were paid from municipal funds. A Provincial grant of Rs. 320 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the opening of a new elementary school.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1150 M., dated 26th June 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1160 M., dated 8th August 1901.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1703 M., dated 2nd August 1897.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 946 M., dated 5th July 1900.

G.O. No. 946 M., dated 5th July 1900.

G.O. No. 1160 M., dated 8th August 1901.

7. The municipality maintains a hospital towards the maintenance of which the Taluk Board of Tiruppattūr contributes a fourth share of the net cost. A building for the hospital was constructed in 1896 at a cost of Rs. 6,600, and a ward for in-patients was added in 1899 at a further cost of Rs. 5,800 towards which the Taluk Board contributed Rs. 1,500.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1889 M., dated 11th December 1903.

Page 3 of notes in G.O. No. 1058 M., dated 8th June 1906.

G.O. No. 573 M., dated 16th March 1905.

G.O. No. 452 M., dated 4th March 1907.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912

8. The low-lying parts of the town having been washed away by the floods in the Pālār in November 1903 and the inhabitants rendered homeless, the Government gave a free grant of Rs. 13,144 to the District Board of Salem for the purpose of acquiring fresh sites and laying out a new suburb which has since been included within the municipal limits. A grant of Rs. 3,000 was made to this municipality in 1910-1911 for widening the Sahadeva Krishnappa Chetti street. A further grant of Rs. 16,030 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction and improvement of drains, the provision of latrines, the acquisition of sites for burning and burial grounds and a rubbish and nightsoil depôt and the removal of a settlement of Panchamas in a congested quarter of the town.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1649 M., dated 11th September 1906. 9. The establishment of a Provide fund for the benefit of the municip employes has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—9-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE VELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	3.3. sq. MILES.
Population (Census of 1911) ...	49,746
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	7,332
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,04,080 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,05,475 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 ...	1 1 10
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 ...	1,34,434 0 0
Debt per head of population	3 1 8

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 2,294
Tax on buildings	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value.	19,500	..
Tax on lands	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value and Rs. 4 per 80 square yards.	Eight and a half per cent. of the annual value.	2,400	..
Water and drainage tax ..	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Six and a half per cent. of the annual value.	15,000	2,307
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B	Schedule B	2,800	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,810	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates.	7,500	..

981

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1107, Public, dated 30th October 1866.

Paragraph 4 (5) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883, and page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 111, Financial, dated 19th January 1883.

G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.O. No. 332 M., dated 5th April 1886.

G.O. No. 1751 M., dated 23rd November 1899.

Page 19 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

G.O. No. 791 M., dated 20th May 1911.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 1751 M., dated 23rd November 1899.

G.O. No. 1440 M., dated 16th August 1898.

G.O. No. 1951 M., dated 19th September 1905.

Vellore was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twenty.

2. The Municipal Council as originally constituted consisted of 14 members of whom two were *ex-officio* and the remaining 12 were nominated by Government. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in January 1883 and six of the councillors were appointed by election. In the following April the maximum number of councillors was increased to twenty and the proportion of councillors to be appointed by election to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength. The number of elective seats was reduced from 15 to 7 in 1899 as the Council was found to be unequal to carry on the administration in an efficient manner but the number has now been raised to 10. The town is divided into five wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman which was granted to the Council in 1885 was withdrawn from it in 1899 owing to the extreme inefficiency of the administration.

4. The appointment of a Secretary on Rs. 150—10—200 was sanctioned in 1898 but the post was abolished in 1905 and a paid Chairman on a salary of Rs. 250—10—300 per mensem with a carriage allowance of Rs. 25 was appointed instead.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 674 M., dated 18th June 1888.

G.O. No. 329 M., dated 19th February 1892.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 26 M., dated 6th January 1892, printed with G.O. No. 329 M., dated 19th February 1892.

G.O. No. 832 M., dated 28th June 1893.

G.O. No. 172 M., dated 15th February 1902.

Cf. page 10 of G.O. No. 843 M., dated 20th June 1903.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 843 M., dated 20th June 1903.

G.O. No. 34 M., dated 8th January 1904.

G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 21st July 1905.

*G.O. No. 1915 M., dated 13th September 1905.

Cf. page 7 of G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 21st July 1905.

Cf. G.O. No. 1535 M., dated 1st September 1904.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 843 M., dated 20th June 1903.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 21st July 1905.

Cf. pages 10 and 11 of G.O. No. 843 M., dated 20th June 1903.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 21st July 1905, and G.O. No. 2400 M., dated 15th November 1905.

G.O. No. 1112 M., dated 24th May 1907.

G.O. No. 814 M., dated 25th May 1910.

G.O. No. 1310 M., dated 22nd August 1910.

5. The town derived originally its water supply from the Pálár river, tanks and wells. In 1892 a scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for supplying this town with water from the Pálár at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,13,000 was sanctioned by Government who undertook to advance the entire cost of the scheme as a loan. But as the Council expressed its inability to provide for the repayment of the loan and for the annual cost of maintenance of the works, the scheme was abandoned.

6. In 1902 the Sanitary Engineer prepared another scheme, the source of supply being a valley a few miles south of Vellore adjoining the abandoned Virupakshipuram tank. The estimate as originally framed amounted to Rupees 3,60,000, but was subsequently raised to Rs. 3,77,520,* owing mainly, to the inclusion of the cost of acquisition of certain villages within the catchment area of the tank and of compensation to the owners of the lands under the Torappadi channel in consideration of the conversion of those lands from wet to dry. The scheme which is designed to supply 50,000 people at the rate of 15 gallons of water *per head per diem* consists in restoring the Virupakshipuram tank and increasing its storage capacity and in conveying the water by means of a delivery main 12 inches in diameter through filter-beds to a service reservoir capable of holding half a day's supply whence it is distributed by pipes and fountains. The scheme is based on the gravitation principle and does not involve pumping. The Government made a Provincial grant of a moiety of the entire cost (Rupees 1,88,760) and lent the balance. The work was executed by the Public Works Department.

7. In order to ensure freedom from pollution the Government decided that all the lands in the catchment area of the storage tank of the water-works should be acquired; but the Council pleaded its inability to raise a loan of one-half of the amount required. As the bacteriological analysis of water then made did not show the necessity for the wholesale acquisition of the whole of the patta land, the proposed acquisition was deferred pending the clear demonstration of such necessity.

8. The question of improving the Virupakshipuram tank so as to stop percolation therefrom and relaying the filterbeds is under consideration.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 9 of printed report in G.O. No. 876 M., dated 7th June 1890.

Cf. page 6 of G.O. No. 1409 M., dated 30th August 1892.

G.O. No. 1984 M., dated 20th December 1890.

G.O. No. 1736 M., dated 19th August 1907.

G.O. No. 211 M., dated 7th February 1912.

9. A scheme for the drainage of this town estimated to cost Rs. 2,10,610 was prepared by Mr. Oldham of Calcutta in 1889. But the Government decided that a water-supply scheme should take precedence of a drainage scheme. In August 1907 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to revise the scheme prepared in 1889 with reference to the present requirements and so as to include the suburbs of Tottapalaiyam and Kakitapattadai. The revised scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and approved by the Sanitary Board is estimated to cost Rupees 4,07,970. The Municipal Council pleaded however its inability to finance the scheme even with a half grant from Provincial funds. The provision of ways and means is now under consideration.

IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. No. 395 M., dated 11th March 1911.

10. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 nine elementary schools, three of which were for Muham-madans and one for Panchamas. The Council was relieved of the responsibility for the payment of teaching grants to aided schools. A Provincial grant of Rs. 586 has been made in the current year for the opening of two new elementary schools and of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of model elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. page 12 of G.O. No. 1326 M., dated 20th August 1891.

Paragraph 17, page 5 of G.O. No. 1191 M., dated 4th July 1906.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 2, Financial, dated 5th January 1883.

*Cf. G.O. No. 1688, Financial, dated 14th December 1872.

G.O. No. 742 M., dated 12th May 1911.

Cf. G.Os. No. 2280 M., dated 27th December 1911, and No. 254 M., dated 15th February 1912.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1482 M., dated 14th August 1912.

11. The municipality maintains hospital which is held in an old Government building handed over to it in 1881. At some distance from the present hospital, a separate lying-in ward cost Rs. 2,565 was constructed by the Council in 1881. The District Board and Government contribute Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,200 *per annum*, respectively towards the maintenance of the municipal hospital. Additions and improvements to the hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,815, have been sanctioned, whole amount being provided by Government. Owing to a temporary disinclination of the Council to make the necessary Bazaar site available for the extensions contemplated, the construction of the new buildings was delayed.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 1302 M., dated 17th July 1912.

12. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made to this municipality in 1910-11 for the construction of a toti line of 25 huts.

13. On the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner the Municipal Council has been requested to make a thorough examination of the town and draw up definite schemes for the relief of congestion in the worst parts.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 54, Public, dated 13th January 1872.

Paragraph 9, page 3 of G.O. No. 1230-B.M., dated 20th June 1905.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1614, Financial, dated 22nd August 1879, and paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1090, Financial, dated 15th June 1881.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1205 M., dated 9th September 1893.

G.O. No. 1688, Financial, dated 14th December 1872.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1482 M., dated 14th August 1912.

14. The general market was constructed in 1870 at a cost of Rs. 20,700. A small fish market was built in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 430. In 1879-81, the Municipal Council contributed Rs. 8,625 to the Taluk Board of Chittoor towards the cost of restoring the Pālār bridge and in 1892 constructed a bridge over the Kasba channel at a cost of Rs. 2,740. A langharkhana (poor-house) with an endowment of Rs. 2,800 is managed by the municipality with the aid of a Provincial grant of Rs. 4,176 *per annum*. The construction of a school building for Pan-chamas from the Provincial grant of Rs. 1,500 and a line of huts for scavengers from another subsidy of Rs. 5,000 was completed in 1911-12.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1714 M., dated 25th September 1906.

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

P. T. THARYAN—26-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE VIZAGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5.25 sq. miles.
Population (census of 1911)	43,413
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	3,995
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,08,894 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,06,521 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 8 7
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,47,362 0 0
Debt per head of population	3 6 4

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
ax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	4,970	..
on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight and-a-half per cent.	26,000	3,059
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. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	830	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Eight per cent. but 4 per cent. at Waltair.*	22,780	2,847
ax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,710	..
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	910	..
olls	Schedule D	Schedule D	7,900	..

* The rate of the tax in Waltair has been raised to eight per cent. from 1st April 1912—vide G.O. No. 62 M., dated 1st January 1912.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

- G.O. No. 985, Public, dated 3rd October 1866. Vizagapatam was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is 20.
- Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111 and 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.
- Paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.
- Paragraph 4 (5) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883, and G.O. No. 417 M., dated 3rd May 1886.
- Page 34 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.
- G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.
- Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 233 M., dated 27th February 1902, and G.O. No. 720 M., dated 21st June 1902.
- Of paragraph 3 (2) of G.O. No. 1356 M., dated 16th September 1899.
- G.O. No. 1569 M., dated 25th October 1899.
- G.O. No. 1705 M., dated 17th November 1899.
- Paragraph 3 (2) of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 8th October 1900.
- G.O. No. 1254 M., dated 29th July 1908.
- Paragraph (10) of G.O. No. 1477 M., dated 19th September 1910.
- G.O. No. 459 M., dated 21st March 1911.
2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was raised from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength in 1886. The town is divided into six wards for election purposes.
3. The privilege of electing its Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885.
4. In 1902 the Council was temporarily exempted from employing a secretary. The collection of taxes having been systematically neglected in previous years the Government in the exercise of the powers vested in them by section 37 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, appointed in 1899 a special officer on a salary of Rs. 200 *per mensem* for five months to realize the outstandings under the several taxes. The question of appointing a secretary was again considered and deferred in 1908, but as the administration of the municipality had again been found to be far from satisfactory, the Council was directed in 1910 to show cause why a paid secretary should not be appointed at once. The Council took up the suggestion and the employment of a secretary on a salary of Rs. 150—10 (b)—200 was sanctioned in March 1911.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

- G.O. No. 22 M., dated 11th January 1897.
- Of G.O. No. 1563 M., dated 24th October 1899.
- G.O. No. 1514 M., dated 17th October 1903.
- G.O. No. 339 M., dated 2nd March 1897.
- G.O. No. 40 M., dated 12th January 1901.
- G.O. No. 276 M., dated 25th February 1903.
- Page 6 of G.O. No. 22 M., dated 11th January 1897.
- Page 7 of G.O. No. 22 M., dated 11th January 1897.
- Pages 5 to 7 of G.O. No. 22 M., dated 11th January 1897.
- Page 6 of G.O. No. 1714 M., dated 11th October 1898.
- Paragraph 20, page 3 of G.O. No. 1651 M., dated 22nd September 1904.
- G.O. No. 993 M., dated 23rd June 1908.

- G.O. No. 143 M., dated 5th February 1909.
- G.O. No. 612 M., dated 29th March 1912.

- Page 7 of G.O. No. 22 M., dated 11th January 1897.

5. In 1897 a scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for supplying this town with water from the Hanumantavanka stream at a cost of Rs. 4,21,000 was sanctioned by Government. It was, however, found necessary to revise the estimate from time to time and the cost according to the estimate last sanctioned amounted to Rs. 4,60,350. For the execution of this work the Government contributed Rs. 2,30,175 or a moiety of the cost from Provincial funds and advanced Rs. 2,53,500 as a loan of which however Rs. 23,000 was refunded as not required. The scheme was designed to supply 15 gallons of water *per head per diem* for a population of 40,000 and the annual working charges were estimated at Rs. 2,580. The project consisted in forming a collecting reservoir by throwing an embankment 2,700 feet long across the valley through which the Hanumantavanka stream flows near the village of Mudarsalowa and in leading the water therefrom through filter-beds to a service reservoir near the jail and then distributing it by means of pipes and fountains. The work was commenced by the Public Works Department in 1897 and completed in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 4,63,761. In order to prevent the springing up of huts in and about the catchment area of the impounding reservoir, certain lands included in that area were acquired at a cost of Rs. 23,732, of which one-half was contributed by Government. The Sanitary Commissioner who inspected the water-works in January 1911 made certain recommendations to prevent the further contamination of the impounding reservoir. One of his suggestions was to acquire land on the eastern side at an approximate cost of Rs. 17,000. The Government agreed to make a grant of one-half of the cost of this measure and to advance the other half as a loan. A draft notification for the acquisition of the land has been called for and is awaited.

6. The system of distribution as sanctioned in the above scheme covered only Vizagapatam proper and the suburb of Alipore; but the Railway colony and the suburb of Waltair were left out of account as their level necessitated pumping and as they were considered to possess sufficient

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 108 M., dated 21st January 1907.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 108 M., dated 21st January 1907.

G.O. No. 1528 M., dated 25th July 1907.

G.O. No. 988 M., dated 23rd June 1909.

G.O. No. 1558 M., dated 23rd September 1911.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1558 M., dated 23rd September 1911.

G.O. No. 62 M., dated 11th January 1912.

local supply from wells. On a representation from the residents of this portion of the town, the Sanitary Engineer was asked to prepare detailed plans and estimates for a pumping scheme for extending the water-supply to Waltair and until final orders are passed on this scheme, the Council has been asked to defer the extension of house connections in other parts of the town and to set apart for the work such portion of its revenues as is derived from the water and drainage tax in Waltair. The plans and estimates prepared by the Sanitary Engineer had to be revised with reference to the recommendation of the Sanitary Board and the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 76,500 (as altered by the Chief Engineer) have now been sanctioned, but it has been ordered that construction work should be deferred until the results of the investigation of the scheme for augmenting the water-supply of the municipality are known. The Government have promised to make a free grant of half the cost of the work and to advance as a loan the balance of Rupees 17,145 required after deducting the reserve of Rs. 19,400 now in hand and a sum of Rs. 1,705 to be adjusted to the credit of municipal funds on account of the original works. The investigations for augmenting the quantity of water have been completed and a report on the subject is understood to be with the Chief Engineer.

The Council recently resolved to increase the water and drainage tax in Waltair from 4 to 8 *per cent.* of the annual value of buildings and lands with a view to finance the scheme for the extension of supply to Waltair.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Pages 9 to 12 of G.O. No. 448 M., dated 24th March 1891.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 448 M., dated 24th March 1891.

7. In 1891 the Sanitary Engineer after an inspection of the town reported on the condition of the drainage, but the preparation of a scheme was not taken up as a proper water-supply was considered a matter of primary importance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

* 8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools, of which three were for Muham-madans and one for fishermen. It also aided twenty-four elementary schools with grants. In 1912-13 the Council received a Provincial grant of Rs. 536 for the opening of a new elementary school.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Vide G.O. No. 2051 M., dated 4th November 1912, and paragraph 16, page 4 of G.O. No. 973-D M., dated 17th July 1903.

Cf. page 8 of G.O. No. 1005 M., dated 8th October 1900.

Also G.O. No. 1722 M., dated 19th October 1908.

Cf. page 14 of G.O. No. 1714 M., dated 11th October 1898.

G.O. No. 994, Public, dated 15th August 1912.

G.O. No. 1217, Public, dated 30th September 1912.

9. The Municipal Council maintains no medical institutions of its own, but it contributes Rs. 5,400 *per annum* to the civil hospital at Vizagapatam and the branch dispensary at Waltair opened in 1902. Both these institutions are under the management of a private committee, of which the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Collector and the Chairman are members. The Victoria hospital for women and children in this town is under the management of the District Board.

The Government have sanctioned the reconstruction of the civil hospital at the cost of Provincial funds. They have also increased their contribution for the maintenance of the institution to Rupees 2,000 *per annum*.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 2253 M., dated 15th October 1897.
 Page 12 of G.O. No. 1714 M., dated 11th October 1898.
 Page 11 of G.O. No. 1356 M., dated 16th September 1899, and page 10 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 8th October 1900.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 2253 M., dated 15th October 1897.
 Page 6 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 8th October 1900.
 G.O. No. 1150 M., dated 14th July 1908.
 G.O. No. 461 M., dated 26th March 1909.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 2099 M., dated 29th November 1911.
 G.O. No. 1845 M., dated 4th October 1912.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1181 M., dated 31st August 1894.
 Page 5 of G.O. No. 1725 M., dated 23rd October 1895, and page 6 of G.O. No. 2253 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 973-D M., dated 17th July 1903.

Paragraph 17, page 3 of G.O. No. 1651 M., dated 22nd September 1904, and paragraph 14, page 3 of G.O. No. 1644 M., dated 7th August 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 973-D M., dated 17th July 1903, and paragraph 17, page 3 of G.O. No. 1651 M., dated 22nd September 1904.

10. The acquisition of Fishermenpeta and the provision of a new site for the evicted fishermen were carried out by the Municipal Council in 1897-1900 at a cost of about Rs. 32,000, towards which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was borrowed from the District Board. The new site provided having proved unhealthy owing to inadequate provision for drainage, the fishermen were removed to another site, the cost of acquiring which, viz., Rupees 1,000 was paid by the Zamindar of Kurupam. The house-sites laid out in old Jalaripeta are being sold. For the further acquisition of insanitary houses in this area a special grant of Rs. 5,607 was given to the Council in 1909-10 and for completing this acquisition a further grant of Rs. 4,593 was made in 1910-11. The whole amount has been utilized and the improved sites sold except the site reserved for the municipal office and another reserved for a latrine. The opening up of congestion in Brucepeta is now under consideration and in 1912-13 the Council was given a Provincial grant of Rs. 50,000 for the relief of congestion in Brucepeta and Bukkavidhi quarters.

11. In 1893, the East Coast Railway Company, who had to acquire the old Dondaparti village, paid to the Municipal Council Rs. 8,880 in consideration of the outlay incurred by the Council on it and for the removal of the village to a tope between the old village and the district jail. The road from the bandstand to the Judge's bungalow at Waltair was completed in 1896 at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000 contributed by the Maharaja of Vizianagram. In 1903-1905 the Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao of Bobbili contributed to the Municipal Council a sum of Rs. 10,000 for clearing the old regimental lines of prickly-pear with a view to form a new suburb called "Maharanipet" and for laying out a road through it to the beach. A contribution of Rs. 1,000 was also paid by her towards the improvement of the drains in the part of the town where she resides.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 973-D M., dated 17th July 1903.

Paragraph 17, page 3 of G.O. No. 1651 M., dated 22nd September 1904, and paragraph 14, page 3 of G.O. No. 1644 M., dated 7th August 1905.

G.O. No. 39 M., dated 21st January 1903.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 2367, Financial, dated 22nd September 1877.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1557 M., dated 16th November 1889.

G.O. No. 1954 M., dated 9th November 1906.

Paragraph 14, page 3 of G.O. No. 1644 M., dated 7th August 1905.

G.O. No. 2320 M., dated 18th November 1907.

G.O. No. 354 M., dated 1st March 1910, and page 3 of G.O. No. 1477 M., dated 19th September 1910.

G.O. No. 1295 M., dated 14th August 1911.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 1356 M., dated 16th September 1893.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1714 M., dated 11th October 1898.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 966 M., dated 12th August 1902.

12. There are four municipal markets in the town. The Zamindar of Kurupam contributed in 1902-1905 Rs. 14,000 for the construction of a market to be styled the "Edward VII Coronation market"; but as the entire amount was found to be necessary for the acquisition of the site the zamindar undertook to construct the building himself. This market which is now under construction will be the zamindar's gift to the town. For repairing the damages done to municipal roads by the cyclone of 1876 the then Rani of Bobbili contributed Rs. 4,000 to the Municipal Council. The Turner pontoon bridge across the backwater was constructed in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 91,090, a moiety of which was contributed by the District Board, the balance having been met by the Council with the aid of a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, the gift of the Raja (now Maharaja) of Bobbili, is under the management of the Council which has been authorized to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 *per annum* on its maintenance. He also contributed in 1904 Rs. 1,000 for furnishing the hall. For providing it with a pukka roof, the Maharaja paid the Council a sum of Rs. 5,900 in 1910. The estimate for the work was, however, subsequently raised by Rs. 1,250 and the Maharaja and the Council have each agreed to pay half of this excess. The Turner choultry which was built out of public subscriptions supplemented by a contribution of Rs. 500 from municipal funds was handed over to the Council in 1898 and is now maintained by it. In 1901 the Maharaja of Jeypore presented to the Council Rs. 500 for carrying out certain repairs to this building.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1777 M., dated 24th August 1907.

* 13. The introduction of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes was sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—19-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE VIZIANAGRAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area ..	5 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	37,550
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	4,991
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 2,89,141 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	78,877 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 12 0
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Nil.
Debt per head of population	Nil.

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts ..	Schedule A ..	Schedule A ..	RS. 3,600	RS. ..
„ on buildings ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	17,900	2,237
„ on land ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8 per cent. and 3, 6 and 9 pies for every 80 square yards.	330	..
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	 †	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B ..	Schedule B, but half rates for asses.	3,450	..
„ on carts ..	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,360	..
Tolls ..	Schedule D ..	Schedule D ..	10,880	..

* Includes a contribution of 2 lakhs from the Maharani Maharaj-Kumarika Sahiba of Vizianagram towards the water-works.

† The levy of this tax at 8 per cent. from 1913-14 has been sanctioned—*vide* G.O. No. 994 M., dated 28th May 1912.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 986, Public, dated 3rd October 1866.

G.O. No. 976 M., dated 6th August 1889.

G.O. No. 2176 W., dated 22nd November 1906.

G.O. No. 1550 M., dated 17th September 1906.

G.O. No. 1353 M., dated 12th October 1889.

G.Os. No. 1135 M., dated 17th October 1888, and No. 1353 M., dated 12th October 1889.

G.O. No. 26 M., dated 11th January 1909.

G.O. No. 1754 M., dated 26th October 1908.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 681 M., dated 15th May 1899.

Vizianagram was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. In connection with the revision of the limits of the municipality in 1889, a proposal to include the Vizianagaram cantonment within the municipal limits was considered and negatived. Vizianagram, however, ceased to be a cantonment from 21st September 1906, and the municipal limits were extended with effect from 1st April 1909 so as to include this area.

2. In 1889 the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from 14 to 16 and the elective system was also introduced, 12 of the councillors being elected. In consequence, however, of the inclusion of the cantonment area within the municipal limits, the strength of the Council has been further raised to 18, of which 13 are appointed by election. The town is divided into five wards for election purposes.

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

4. The appointment of a Secretary on Rs. 125—5—150 was sanctioned in 1899.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1127 M., dated 18th August 1903.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1127 M., dated 18th August 1903.

Vide page 9 of G.O. No. 2170 M., dated 16th December 1898.

Page 30 of G.O. No. 2170 M., dated 16th December 1898.

Pages 27 and 28 of G.O. No. 2170 M., dated 16th December 1898.

Page 28 of G.O. No. 2170 M., dated 16th December 1898.

Cf. paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1023 M., dated 17th June 1896.

G.O. No. 1652 M., dated 10th November 1899.

G.O. No. 1854 M., dated 7th November 1908.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks and wells. A drinking-water tank, named Buchanna's tank, was repaired and deepened in 1902-03 by M.R.Ry. A. Ramamurti Chetti at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

6. In 1892, a scheme for the water-supply of the town was prepared by Mr. W. M. Beckett, an Engineer specially commissioned by the Maharaja of Vizianagram for the purpose. The scheme was estimated to cost five lakhs; but owing to the difficulty of financing the project, the plans and estimates for which were not furnished by the special Engineer, nothing was done until 1896, when the Sanitary Commissioner revived the question of the water-supply scheme. The Sanitary Engineer was then asked to prepare a scheme, towards which the late Maharaja had offered to contribute a lakh and a half. In March 1898 the Sanitary Board submitted a scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 2,92,550. The proposal was to construct an infiltration gallery parallel to the Oottai Gedda, an engine-house and a service reservoir and to provide main and distribution pipes. The scheme was designed to supply a population of 40,000 at the rate of 15 gallons of water per head *per diem* and the annual working charges were estimated at Rs. 9,000. In order to test the yield of water, the Sanitary Board recommended that the infiltration trench should be dug at a cost of Rs. 10,500 before the other works estimated for were taken up. As however the contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 promised by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram towards this project could not be realized owing to his demise, the Government directed that the scheme should lie over until the minor Maharaja came of age in 1905 and was ready to give such assistance as might be necessary for financing the scheme. Nothing further was done in the matter till June 1908, when the Maharani Maharaj-Kumarika Sahiba of Vizianagram offered to contribute a lakh and a half for carrying out the scheme on the condition that the fort and the buildings within it should be exempted from payment of the water and drainage tax leviable thereon. The Government accepted the offer and requested the Sanitary Engineer

G.O. No. 1945 M., dated 29th November 1909.

G.O. No. 395 W., dated 2nd May 1910.

Public Works Memorandum 9715 C., dated 1st November 1912.

to revise the plans and estimates for the scheme so as to provide for the water-supply of the abandoned cantonment newly added to the municipal limits. The revised estimate prepared by the Sanitary Engineer amounted to Rs. 4,86,790 and as in the meantime the Maharaj-Kumarika Sahiba increased her contribution to one-half of the actual cost of the scheme, the Government undertook in view of the slender resources of the Council, to allot the other half entirely from Provincial funds. The estimate for the scheme, as last revised, is Rs. 4,96,400 exclusive of the estimate of Rs. 10,300 for an experimental well and gallery which it was decided to construct in advance. The work is now under execution by the Public Works Department and the Council's proposal has been approved to associate with the water-works the name of the Maharaj-Kumarika Sahiba, but for whose generous contribution the scheme could not have been undertaken. All pipe laying has been completed and it is expected that the engines and boilers will be ready by the end of January from which date water may be pumped into the town, if needed.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Cf. page 35 of G.O. No. 1023 M., dated 17th June 1896.

7. There is no regular system of drainage. No scheme has hitherto been prepared, as the Sanitary Board considered in 1896 that a water project should have preference over a scheme of drainage.

IV.—EDUCATION.

G.O. No. 1247 M., dated 5th August 1911.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools in two of which education was imparted freely to Muhammadans and in a third to Panchamas. It aided also 23 private elementary schools in the town.

G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

In 1912-13 the Council was given Provincial grants of Rs. 536 for the opening of a new elementary school and Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 945 M., dated 7th August 1902.

Also G.O. No. 1983 M., dated 14th November 1906.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 455 M., dated 19th March 1901.

Paragraph 10, page 3 of G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 11th July 1910.

G.O. No. 52, Financial, dated 20th January 1908.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1247 M., dated 5th August 1911.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1480 M., dated 19th July 1905.

9. The Municipal Council had no medical institution of its own until November 1901, when a dispensary was opened in a rented building towards the cost of which the Vizianagram Taluk Board makes an annual contribution of Rs. 500. For this dispensary a new building has been recently provided at a cost of Rs. 15,441 of which Rupees 12,840 was given as a free grant by Government. This dispensary is named "Edward VII Dispensary" in memory of His late Majesty the King-Emperor. The medical wants of the town are otherwise supplied by the Maharaja's hospital, an old institution, and by the Gosha hospital erected at a cost of over Rupees 40,000 by the Maharani Maharaj-Kumarka of Vizianagram and opened in February 1905 by His Excellency Lord Ampthill.

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G.Os. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910, and
No. 2159 M., dated 5th December 1911.

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

A further Provincial grant of Rs. 14,050 has been sanctioned in 1912-13 for the removal of congestion in Gollavidhi, the opening of conservancy lanes, the acquisition of sites for rural depôts, drainage of Santapeta ward, improvements to burial and burning grounds.

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