

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 1884 M., dated 8th November 1898.

G.O. No. 550 M., dated 18th April 1900.

In G.O. No. 553 M., dated 19th April 1900.

In G.O. No. 609 L., dated 23rd June 1905.

G.O. No. 1728 W., dated 13th September 1905.

G.O. No. 1605 M., dated 4th September 1906.

G.O. No. 2048 M., dated 22nd November 1906.

G.O. No. 1605 M., dated 4th September 1906.
G.O. No. 2045 M., dated 22nd November 1906.

G.O. No. 1966 M., dated 19th September 1907.

G.O. No. 203 M., dated 6th February 1908.

G.O. No. 1966 M., dated 19th September 1907.

5. In 1897 the Sanitary Engineer prepared an under-ground drainage scheme for this town. The estimated initial cost was Rs. 5,40,000 and the annual maintenance charges Rs. 12,110. Final orders on this scheme were, however, deferred as the Sanitary Board advised that the results of the construction of a drainage channel between the Patha Cuddapah tank and the town sanctioned in G.O. No. 707 W., dated 14th March 1900, might be awaited.

6. This latter work was, however, never carried out. The question of improving the drainage of Cuddapah was incidentally raised in connection with the Ukka-yapalli Irrigation project and the proposal of the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton) to construct a drainage channel in continuation of the old Bugga supply channel which was also to be regraded, was approved in G.O. No. 1728 W., dated 13th September 1905, and the Superintending Engineer was asked to prepare plans and estimates for this work.

7. In March 1906, however, the Sanitary Commissioner (Col. H. Thomson, I.M.S.), while urging the necessity for a drainage system, recommended that the existing loose jointed masonry drains emptying into the tank, the Bugga channel and the Bugga river should be connected and sullage water collected in a septic tank and pumped therefrom to the ground on the north-east of the town. On this recommendation being referred to the Sanitary Board that body advocated (1) the adoption of an open drainage system for the town roughly estimated to cost Rs. 4,40,000, (2) the formation of a trench drain in Sayapet division and (3) the construction of a sub-soil drain round the town. An estimate amounting to Rs. 35,800 for the sub-soil drain was sanctioned in G.O. No. 584 W., dated 2nd June 1909, and the work is under execution by the Public Works Department at the cost of Provincial funds. The preparation of the estimate for the trench drain at Sayapet has been entrusted to the Public Works Department, while detailed estimates for the open drainage scheme is under preparation by the Sanitary Engineer. In G.O. No. 1768 W., dated

Endorsement No. 4583-1 M., dated 9th November 1911.

Vide G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 17th August 1912 and the notes connected with it.

19th December 1911, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 40,280 was sanctioned in supersession of the estimate for Rs. 35,800 referred to for the construction of a drain from the head sluice of the Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel to an outlet in the Nakkalagundi drain. The Superintending Engineer, III Circle, has also been directed to commence the work of filling up the old Patha Cuddapah supply channel forming part of the sanctioned work and complete it as early as possible. As regards the Sayapet trench drain the preparation of plans and estimates in accordance with the sketch furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner showing the line the proposed drain should take is now being undertaken by the Superintending Engineer. The investigation of the drainage scheme has not been yet taken up.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 17th August 1912.

G.O. No. 1628 M., dated 3rd October 1911.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 17th August 1912.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 a high school and six elementary schools (excluding the one amalgamated with the high school). The net cost of the high school is paid from Provincial funds. It is in contemplation to take over this school under the direct management of Government. In G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, a special grant of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned for the construction of elementary school buildings and in G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, a further grant of Rs. 852 has also been sanctioned for the opening of three additional elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. No. 618, Financial, dated 17th March 1883.

(Statement II-A.)

Page 17 of G.O. No. 1533 M., dated 22nd August 1906

G.O. No. 793 M., dated 11th June 1903.

Vide page 5 of the report statements in G.O. No. 1533 M., dated 22nd August 1906.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1241 M., 4th August 1911.

9. The hospital which the Council maintains was provided in 1882 with a building at a cost of about Rs. 22,000. An out-patient ward was added in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 4,900 which was met by a temporary appropriation from the hospital endowment fund. The Taluk Board of Cuddapah contributes annually Rs. 3,000 towards the maintenance of this institution. The construction of a maternity ward and the erection of two septic sheds are under contemplation. Provincial grants aggregating Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned for the former work and Rs. 2,100 for the latter.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 208 M., dated 2nd February 1904.
G.O. No. 694 M., dated 7th April 1906.

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

10. With a view to ameliorate the insanitary condition of this town, wet cultivation has been prohibited within municipal limits from 1st January 1904, and orders have been issued for the complete removal of the anicut across the Bugga river. In 1912-13 the Council was given an allotment of Rs. 1,640 for the construction of vaccine shed and cholera sheds.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.O. No. 618, Financial, dated 17th March 1883.

(Statement II-A.)

Page 7 of G.O. No. 2131, Financial, dated 7th November 1879.

11. The municipal market in the town was constructed in 1883 at a cost of Rs. 21,000. In 1878, the Council purchased a building for use as a travellers' bungalow at a cost of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,000 were contributed by the Taluk Board.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 447 M., dated 4th March 1907.

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

P. T. THARYAN—8-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE DINDIGUL MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	3 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	25,052
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	3,485
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,08,282 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	99,645 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 7 6
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	31,373 4 2
Debt per head of population	1 4 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. 1,950	RS. ..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	12,800	1,600
„ 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.	1,400	..
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	6 per cent. of the annual value.	6,750	1,125
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	2,380	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,020	..
Tolls	Schedule D	2-4ths of the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	13,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 984, Public, dated 15th September 1866.

G.O. No. 423, Financial, dated 26th February 1884.

G.Os. No. 1437 M., dated 3rd October 1901, and No. 1866 M., dated 18th December 1901.

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

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

Page 2 of G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

Cf. G.O. Mis. No. 476 M., dated 22nd March 1901.

G.O. No. 100 M., dated 21st January 1901.

G.O. No. 137 M., dated 3rd February 1903.

G.O. No. 1500 M., dated 19th September 1904.

Dindigul was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1884. The sanctioned strength of the Council was twelve until 1901 when it was raised to fourteen in view of the increase in the population and of the difficulty experienced in securing a quorum. Nine of the fourteen councillors are elected by the inhabitants and rate-payers. The town is divided into six wards for election purposes.

2. The Council has been enjoying the privilege of electing its own Chairman since 1885. It has been empowered to elect its Vice-Chairman also.

3. The appointment of a secretary for the Municipal Council was sanctioned by Government in 1901. The pay of the post as modified in 1903 is Rs. 100—5—150. The payment of a personal allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem* to the present incumbent with effect from 1st April 1912 has been recently sanctioned.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 107 M., dated 3rd February 1888.

G.O. No. 107 M., dated 3rd February 1888.

G.O. No. 1682 M., dated 13th November 1890.

Pages 27 and 32 of G.O. No. 1210 M., dated 3rd August 1891.

Page 50, *ibid.*

Pages 56 and 58, *ibid.*

G.O. No. 1210 M., dated 3rd August 1891.

G.O. No. 911 M., dated 14th July 1893.

Pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 1942 M., dated 14th December 1894.

Page 2, *ibid.*

G.O. No. 1942 M., dated 14th December 1894.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1889 M., dated 30th August 1897.

4. In 1885 an attempt to provide this town with good water was made by Mr. Crole, then Collector of Madura. The scheme consisted in pumping water from a well sunk in the abandoned Sippanutti tank situated at the foot of the Fort rock to a service reservoir whence it was to be distributed by pipes. This scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 31,550, however, fell through as the water available was pronounced to be injurious to health.

5. In 1890 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) submitted a scheme of water-supply the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 1,35,400 and the annual maintenance charges at Rs. 6,236; but as the cost was found to be beyond the means of the Council the Government directed that the estimate should be revised so as to reduce the initial cost to Rs. 70,000 and the annual maintenance and working charges to not more than Rs. 4,000. The revised scheme provided for collecting a supply in an under-ground tunnel cut in the soft rock near the South Indian Railway line and for pumping it thence to the town. The estimated cost of the project, which provided for a supply of 15 gallons *per head* for a population of 16,000, was Rs. 71,700 and the annual working charges were put down at Rupees 3,350. This estimate was sanctioned in 1891 and the Government promised to make a grant of half the initial cost of the scheme and to lend the other half at 4½ *per cent.* interest repayable in 30 years. Experiments having shown that the supply of water in the rock was very doubtful, the Government ordered that the tunnel should be made in the first instance from Provincial funds and that the charge should be set against the Provincial grant promised to the Municipal Council only if the results were satisfactory. Before the close of 1894 a tunnel 541 feet long was driven and a supply estimated at 5 gallons *per head* for a population of 16,000 was obtained. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 80,000 which included provision for a service reservoir received the sanction of Government in December 1894. Towards this work the Government contributed Rs. 40,000 or one-half of the initial cost of the scheme and advanced Rs. 33,000 as a loan, the remaining Rs. 7,000 being met by the

G.O. No. 14 M., dated 8th January 1897.

G.O. No. 546 M., dated 10th March 1898.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 890 M., dated 26th June 1900.

Page 6, *ibid.*

Page 7, *ibid.*

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1020 M., dated 27th July 1903.

G.O. No. 1020 M., dated 27th July 1903.

G.O. No. 1292 M., dated 21st July 1904.
G.Os. No. 1020 M., dated 27th July 1903, and
No. 1292 M., dated 21st July 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1336 M., dated 25th July 1905.

G.O. No. 581 M., dated 20th March 1907.

Municipal Council from the funds at its disposal. The work was completed and opened in August 1896.

6. The yield of water from the gallery, however, soon fell to 64,000 gallons *per diem*, or 4 gallons *per head* for a population of 16,000, against a supply of 5 gallons originally anticipated. In 1897 the Government approved of a project for extending the gallery which was roughly estimated by the Sanitary Engineer to cost Rs. 22,500. But soon afterwards the proposed extension of the gallery was given up as the Sanitary Engineer reported that the wants of the town could not be supplied thereby.

7. In August 1899 plans and estimates for a scheme with the object of augmenting the supply of water were submitted by the Sanitary Engineer. The estimate was fixed at Rs. 22,640. The source of supply was a trench 750 feet long in the Odukam valley which was estimated to yield nearly double the requirements of the town calculated at the rate of 10 gallons *per head* for 16,000 people. The Sanitary Board, however, observed that, as the scheme was admittedly of a tentative character, the expenditure on it should be as limited as possible until it had been proved that sufficient water was procurable from the proposed sites and accordingly recommended a grant of Rs. 3,000 for excavating a trench 400 feet long, which according to the Sanitary Engineer's calculation was expected to give the full supply required. The experiments carried out at the new site having been hopeful, an estimate for Rs. 39,300 for the improvement of the waterworks was sanctioned by Government in 1903. This estimate was revised subsequently so as to provide for a gravitation scheme in the place of the pumping scheme originally proposed and the cost rose eventually to Rs. 51,900. The Government made a free grant of one-half of this sum and lent the Council Rs. 16,300 more on the usual terms. This work was completed by the Sanitary Engineer and handed over to the Municipal Council on the 5th October 1905.

8. The supply of water to the town was, however, again found deficient and the Sanitary Engineer, who noticed that two private wells close to the trenches at Odukam had been deepened by the owners to two feet below the bottom level of the trenches, attributed the diminution

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1382 M., dated 23rd August 1909.

G.O. No. 20 M., dated 9th January 1909.

" 90 M. " 25th " "

Vide notes on page 6 of G.O. No. 1374 M., dated 23rd August 1911.

Memorandum No. 4104-1 M., dated 30th October 1912.

of the supply to this cause and recommended the acquisition of land to a distance of 150 feet on either side of the trenches. This acquisition cost the Council Rs. 6,129 and half of it was contributed by Government. Nevertheless the supply gradually diminished and with a view to submit proposals to augment it the Sanitary Engineer conducted a hydrological survey of the Odukam valley. As a result of this survey he prepared a scheme for the improvement of the supply estimated to cost Rs. 63,050. The Municipal Council has been asked to consider it and submit proposals for financing it on the understanding that Government would make a free grant of a moiety of the estimated outlay and a loan of the other half repayable in twenty years with interest at 4 per cent. *per annum*.

III.—EDUCATION.

G.O. No. 1237 M., dated 6th July 1912.

9. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 a high school and two elementary schools—one for Muhammadans and the other for Panchamas. No teaching grants were paid from municipal funds.

IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1336 M., dated 25th July 1906.

Cf. G.O. No. 1253, Financial, dated 20th September 1872, and page 7 of G.O. No. 1355 M., dated 1st October 1894.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1355 M., dated 1st October 1894.

Cf. page 11 of G.O. No. 1161 M., dated 7th October 1895.

Pages 12 and 15 of G.O. No. 1459 M., dated 20th September 1900.

Paragraph (4) of G.O. No. 1382 M., dated 23rd August 1909.

G.O. No. 1172 W., dated 19th October 1909.

G.O. No. 1413 M., dated 8th August 1905.

Memorandum No. 4979-1 M., dated 30th October 1912.

10. The Municipal Council is maintaining a hospital and a dispensary for women and children. For many years the Rev. E. Chester, M.N., of the American Mission maintained a hospital at Dindigul which was partly supported from municipal funds. In September 1893 a dispensary for women and children was opened in a rented building. In 1899 the Municipal Council started also a hospital of its own in a rented building. Both these buildings were repeatedly condemned as unsuitable and the Government therefore sanctioned from Provincial funds Rs. 21,000 for the erection of new buildings. The suggestion of the Municipal Council that the hospital should be named the "Chester Hospital" was also accepted by Government. The sites required for the two buildings were acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,868 and the buildings are now being constructed for the Council by the Public Works Department, the estimated cost at present standing at Rs. 42,498. Towards this expenditure, the Taluk Board of Dindigul has contributed Rs. 5,000 and public subscriptions amounting to Rupees 4,000 have been collected, besides the Provincial grant of Rs. 21,000 above referred to. The balance is being met by the Municipal Council.

The Council has since applied for a Government grant of Rs. 15,150 for meeting the excess in the revised estimates and for carrying out certain further improvements. The Surgeon-General's remarks on the proposals are awaited.

V.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
 " 698 M. " 4th " 1911.
 " 1202 M. " 1st July 1912.

11. For the purpose of relieving congestion in certain parts of the town, special Provincial grant of Rs. 7,080 was given to the Council in 1910-11, Rs. 6,180 in 1911-12, and a further sum of Rs. 7,783 in 1912-13.

In addition to these grants an allotment of Rs. 16,710 was made in 1911-12 and of Rs. 4,190 in 1912-13 for miscellaneous sanitary improvements.

99

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1336 M., dated 25th July 1906. 12. There are four municipal markets in the town, one of which was erected in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 3,800.
 Page 2 of G.O. No. 1253, Financial, dated 23rd September 1872.

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 2123 M., dated 3rd December 1906. 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.

P. T. THARYAN—6-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE ELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	3 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	37,819
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12. .. .	5,187
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ..	Rs. A. P. 66,079 4 11
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 ..	68,990 5 10
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 ..	1 0 9
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 carts ..	Schedule A ..	Schedule A ..	Rs. 4,700	Rs. ..
on buildings ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	19,000	2,236
on lands ..	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Do. do.	1,000	118
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	15,000	1,875
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B ..	Schedule B ..	2,550	..
on carts ..	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	3,500	..
Tolls ..	Schedule D ..	Schedule D ..	12,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1115, Public, dated 30th October 1886.

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

Ibid.

G.O. No. 275 M., dated 20th March 1886.

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

G.Os. No. 1011 M., dated 17th July 1901, and No. 1705 M., dated 19th November 1901.

G.O. No. 2282 M., dated 1st November 1905.

Ellore was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1886.

2. The maximum strength of the Council as originally constituted was ten, but this was increased to eighteen in 1883 with reference to the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Committee. In the same year the system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality. The number of councillors to be appointed by election was nine or one-half of the sanctioned strength until 1886 when this number was increased to thirteen. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885; but it was withdrawn in 1901 owing to the inability of the Council, as then constituted, to carry on the administration efficiently. The maximum strength of the Council was also reduced to sixteen and the number of elective seats fixed at eight or one-half of the maximum strength. The Council has been empowered to elect its vice-chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1420 M., dated 8th August 1906.

Cf. paragraph 1 of the notes connected with G.O. No. 1841 M., dated 13th December 1901.

In G.O. No. 14 M., dated 3rd January 1899.

Vide Resolution No. 363-S., dated 3rd November 1905.

3. The chief sources of water-supply are the Kistna canal, tanks and wells. In 1897 the Sanitary Engineer prepared a scheme for supplying this town with water from the Kistna canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,70,000. The Municipal Council to whom this scheme was referred suggested the possibility of obtaining a supply from artesian wells; but the experiments carried out by the Sanitary Engineer proved that an artesian source of supply was not available.

4. In 1905 the Sanitary Engineer submitted three alternative schemes for supply from the Kistna canal, estimated to cost Rs. 1,99,000, Rs. 1,78,200, and Rupees 1,91,400, respectively. Each of these schemes provided for a population of 36,000 at the rate of 10 gallons *per head per diem*. The Sanitary Board recommended the last scheme (cost Rs. 1,91,400) for adoption, but suggested that a supply of 15 gallons might be introduced, if financially feasible, instead of 10 gallons as proposed by the Sanitary Engineer. The cost of the scheme approved by the Sanitary Board with a 15 gallons supply was estimated at Rs. 250,740.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner, in the meanwhile, pointed out that the water from the canal was liable to pollution and suggested that, before it was finally decided to utilise the canal as the source of supply, it should be ascertained whether the sub-soil flow in the bed of the Tammileru river could not be relied upon to furnish a sufficient supply.

6. The Sanitary Engineer who was accordingly requested to investigate a scheme of supply from the sub-soil water in the bed of the Tammileru river by means of three or four deep-laid filter trenches and to report the result to Government through the Sanitary Board, observed that there was sufficient evidence of a copious supply of water being obtained from the Tammileru, but that the quality of the water was found on analysis to be bacteriologically impure. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, recommended, and the Sanitary Board agreed with him, that further investigations should be made by sinking one or two fresh wells in the

G.O. No. 168 M., dated 29th January 1908.

G.O. No. 1291 M., dated 14th August 1911.

G.O. No. 1800 M., dated 29th October 1909.

G.O. No. 1291 M., dated 14th August 1911.

bed of the river at its bifurcation. As the water so obtained was pronounced by the Chemical Examiner to be usable, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare detailed plans and estimates. But as it was subsequently found that the supply from this source was not adequate, the canal scheme had to be resorted to. This scheme, approved by the Sanitary Board in its Resolution No. 358-S., dated 1st October 1909, is estimated to cost Rs. 3,16,570, and has been administratively approved. The plans and estimates are undergoing professional scrutiny in the Public Works Department which has almost been completed.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 748 M., dated 19th April 1906.

G.O. No. 507 M., dated 21st April 1894.
G.O. No. 1123 M., dated 21st August 1894.

G.O. No. 1604 M., dated 24th September 1908.

Vide paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1265 M., dated 7th July 1912.

Paragraph 4, page 2 of G.O. No. 1523 M., dated 30th August 1904.

Page 18 of statement in G.O. *ibid.*

7. There is no regular system of drainage. The town was surveyed in 1894 with the view of preparing a drainage scheme, but as the Council was unable to provide for the execution of the scheme, which was roughly estimated to cost one lakh of rupees, the question of a drainage scheme had to be dropped. In September 1908 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to arrange for the investigation of a drainage scheme for the town. This investigation is still in progress, a supplemental estimate of Rs. 400 having been sanctioned on that account in G.O. No. 1177 M., dated 27th June 1912.

8. In 1904, the Municipal Council, under the sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 1508 M., dated 3rd December 1902, carried out the diversion of an irrigation channel which flowed through the town and which, by reason of the fact that the sewage of portions of the town found its way into it, was in a most insanitary condition. The cost of this work amounted to nearly Rs. 2,400.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1265 M., dated 11th July 1912.

ibid.

9. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 seven elementary schools, including two for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas, and aided 19 elementary schools with grants. The Government have sanctioned the payment to the Council of a grant of Rs. 1,503 for the opening of nine new elementary schools.

103

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2113, Financial, dated 18th December 1874.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1798, Financial, dated 16th September 1880.

Cf. page 8 of statement in G.O. No. 1066 M., dated 10th July 1911.

G.O. No. 1741 M., dated 23rd October 1911.

10. The municipality maintains a hospital, which was opened in 1873, and was provided with a building in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 8,465. The Taluk Board of Ellore contributes Rs. 2,250 *per annum* towards the upkeep of this institution.

11. The Council applied for a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 from the medical grant for 1912-13 for the construction of a hospital for women and children estimated to cost of Rs. 40,000, a contribution of the balance of Rs. 20,000 being promised by M.R.Ry. Gangaraju and his brothers who are leading merchants in the town. It was informed however that its application could not be considered until plans and estimates were prepared and sanctioned by competent authority and the share of the annual maintenance charges which the District Board was prepared to contribute was definitely known.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.Os. No. 1900 M., dated 18th November 1909,
and No. 574 M., dated 6th April 1910.

G.O. No. 1709 M., dated 16th October 1908.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1066 M., dated 10th July
1911.

G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

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

12. The extension of house-sites in Turupupeta, together with the construction of drains and culverts in the same quarter, the acquisition of Chintagudem, Malagudem and Pambalagudem and the filling up of the harbour channel are now in active progress. Towards the execution of these schemes, the Government have during the years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12 given Provincial grants aggregating Rs. 55,022. In 1912-13 the Government have made a further grant of Rs. 1,81,967 for raising the Chintagudem ground and hospital compound and for opening up of congested areas in Medaragudem, Gollagudem near the Gammamma temple, Goleygudem, Chakalagudem near the municipal office, Gajavallivaripeta and Andrewpeta.

104

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1420 M.,
dated 8th August 1906.
Pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 748 M., dated 19th
April 1906.
Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1420 M.,
dated 8th August 1906, and page 2 of G.O.
No. 198 L., dated 20th February 1906.

13. There are three municipal markets in the town but none of them has as yet been provided with substantial buildings. The Council constructed in 1905 a bridge over the Ellore canal near Powerpeta at a cost of about Rs. 10,000.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1974 M., dated 2nd December 1909.

14. The Provident fund scheme has been introduced into this municipality with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—2-9-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE ERODE MUNICIPALITY.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

Area	1 sq. mile.
Population (Census of 1911).	16,701
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	2,413
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 48,209 A. P. 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	35,912 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 6 8
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 carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	2,000	..
Tax on buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	9,800	1,306
Tax on lands	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	Seven-and-a-half per cent. and As. 2 per 80 square yards.	1,300	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,780	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,220	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Half the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	6,080	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 514, Public, dated 21st April 1871.

Erode was constituted a municipality on 1st October 1871.

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

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898. The maximum number of municipal councillors and the number elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants were 12 and 4, respectively. In G.O. No. 1317 M., dated 15th August 1911, these numbers have been raised to 14 and 6. The town is now divided into three wards for election purposes.

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

3. The Municipal Council has been enjoying the privilege of electing its Chairman since 1885. The Council has also been allowed to elect a Vice-Chairman.

G.O. No. 1459 M., dated 4th September 1909.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 58 M., dated 23rd January 1903.

4. The chief sources of water-supply are the Kalingarayan channel and the Cauveri river.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1278 M., dated 17th August 1896.

G.O. No. 252 M., dated 19th February 1897.
G.O. No. 1616 M., dated 25th October 1900.
G.O. No. 692 M., dated 17th May 1901.

5. In July 1896, the Sanitary Commissioner (Lieutenant-Colonel King) recommended that the Municipal Council should undertake a protected water-supply scheme; but the investigation of a scheme had to be deferred on account of other more important schemes, and it was not till March 1901 that the Sanitary Engineer submitted two rough schemes providing for a supply of 15 gallons per head for a population of 17,000. The source of supply in one case was the Cauveri river and in the other the Kalingarayan channel. The Cauveri scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 1,03,000 and the Kalingarayan channel scheme Rs. 84,000 and the annual working charges of the two schemes were estimated at Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively. The Sanitary Board considered that the Kalingarayan channel scheme, which was the cheaper of the two, was of doubtful sanitary safety and recommended the adoption of the Cauveri scheme with arrangements for efficient filtration. The Municipal Council was unable to undertake the scheme without a contribution from Provincial funds of a moiety of the initial cost, which the Government were not then prepared to give it and the question was therefore dropped.

Pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 692 M., dated 17th May 1901.

G.O. No. 1274 M., dated 3rd September 1901.
G.O. No. 692 M., dated 17th May 1901.
G.O. No. 1274 M., dated 3rd September 1901.

G.O. No. 519 M., dated 5th April 1909.

6. At the request of the Council, the Sanitary Engineer inspected the town in December 1908 and recommended the re-investigation of the Cauveri scheme. The Sanitary Board having also approved of this proposal the Sanitary Engineer has been requested to re-investigate the scheme and to submit alternative estimates for the supply of 10 and 15 gallons per head of the population. He has also been requested to state whether having regard to the fact that the excessive cost of the scheme both in its initial outlay and working charges is chiefly due to the great lift necessary to command the whole town, it will be possible, without impairing its efficiency, to omit the highest parts of the town from the scheme. The re-investigation has since been completed and the detailed plans and estimates are shortly expected from the Sanitary Engineer.

G.O. No. 1658 M., dated 4th October 1909.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1253 M., dated 10th July 1912.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 258., dated 19th March 1888.
Of G.O. No. 1092 M., dated 13th July 1891.

Page 4 of of G.O. No. 1613 M., dated 24th September 1909.

G.O. No. 1613 M., dated 24th September 1909.

7. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government directed in 1888 the preparation of a complete drainage scheme for the town. A survey of the town was made and levels were taken by the Sanitary Engineer in 1891, but no scheme has yet been prepared.

8. During his last inspection of the town in 1909, the Sanitary Commissioner suggested that a scheme for remodelling the existing drains should be drawn up in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer. The latter has accordingly been requested to have plans and estimates prepared, when possible, for the general improvement of the drainage of the town on the lines recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner and to submit them for the approval of the Sanitary Board. The Sanitary Engineer has since taken up the investigation of drainage scheme for the town; and the out-door work in connection with it is in progress.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1297 M., dated 16th July 1912.

9. The Municipal Council maintained three elementary schools on the 31st March 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 6th August 1906.
Page 3 of G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 6th August 1906.

G.O. No. 524 M., dated 20th March 1912.

10. A hospital is maintained by the Municipal Council. In 1905 a laying-in-ward was added to the hospital building at a cost of Rs. 2,090 towards which a contribution of Rs. 1,000 was made by M.R.By. Arogyaswami Pillai of Coimbatore. The Municipal Council's application for a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of additional medical buildings has been remitted to it for revision.

VI.—SANITATION.

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

G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911, and
G.O. No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

G.O. No. 940 M., dated 20th May 1912.

11. In 1910-11 the Government made a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of four latrines of corrugated iron sheets of the standard design. In 1911-12 a further grant of Rs. 12,000 has been made for the provision of additional house-sites, opening of scavenging lanes and purchase of galvanized iron latrines. The Council failed to secure any grant during 1912-13, as its application was received long after the prescribed time. Only a claim of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of public latrines has been noted for consideration in connection with any allotment that may be made supplemental to the distribution sanctioned in G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statements with G.O. No. 1297 M., dated 16th July 1912.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 955, Financial, dated 16th August 1882.

Paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 688 M., dated 22nd July 1887.

12. There are two municipal markets in the town, one of which was provided in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 2,300. An office building was constructed in 1886 at a cost of Rs. 2,300.

109

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. 2038 M., dated 21st November 1906.

P. T. THARYAN—28-8-12.

110

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

Area	1.29 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	23,390.
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	3,473.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 35,773 A. P. 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	34 141 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 13 2
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	30,027 0 0
Debt per head of population	1 4 6

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	3,410	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	6½ per cent. of the annual value.	6,150	946
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	6½ per cent. and 3 pies per 80 square yards.	710	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	5 per cent. of the annual value.	4,960	992
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,120	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,250	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	2,630	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 750 M., dated 31st October 1885.
Page 2 of G.O. No. 750 M., dated 31st October 1885.

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

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

Page 2 of G.O. No. 750 M., dated 31st October 1885.

G.O. No. 1558 M., dated 24th August 1912.

Gudiyāttam was constituted a municipality on 31st October 1885. 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 councillors are appointed by election and the remaining eight are nominated by Government. The town is divided into four wards for election purposes. The Chairman is appointed by Government. The local sub-registrar continues to be appointed as Chairman, no suitable non-official being available.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1117 M., dated 19th June 1906, and page 2 of G.O. No. 1772 M., dated 13th August 1897.

G.O. No. 1772 M., dated 13th August 1897.

* G.O. No. 1757 M., dated 22nd August 1905.
G.O. No. 2418 W., dated 12th December 1905.

G.O. No. 782 M., dated 10th April 1907.
G.O. No. 124 M., dated 20th January 1906.

G.O. No. 1757 M., dated 22nd August 1905.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1757 M., dated 22nd August 1905.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1757 M., dated 22nd August 1905.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1757 M., dated 22nd August 1905.

G.O. No. 410 M., dated 1st March 1907.

G.O. No. 634 M., dated 14th April 1908.

Paragraph (4) of G.O. No. 1291 M., dated 19th August 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1370 M., dated 26th July 1912.

2. The chief sources of water-supply originally were wells and spring channels in the bed of the Koundiniya river, which divides the town into two parts. A scheme * for supplying the northern portion of the town with water from the underflow in the bed of the river at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000 was executed by the Public Works Department and the waterworks were handed over to the municipality on 1st June 1908. Towards the cost of this scheme the Government advanced Rs. 30,000 as a loan and made a free grant of the balance. The scheme was designed to supply 25,000 people at the rate of 6 gallons of water *per* head *per* diem, and the annual maintenance charges are estimated at Rs. 3,000. Another scheme for the extension of the water-supply to that portion of the town which lies south of the river, estimated to cost Rs. 22,000 was subsequently approved by Government who paid Rs. 11,000 as a grant from Provincial funds in aid of it and lent Rs. 7,500 from the Provincial advance and loan account. The balance of Rs. 3,500 was met from municipal revenues. This extension was completed in 1909-10. A small extension to Bodipet has also been undertaken, a sum of Rs. 2,631 being spent thereon during the year 1911-12.

4

III.—DRAINAGE.

3. No regular system of drainage has been introduced into this town; nor has any scheme of drainage been hitherto considered.

5

112

IV.—EDUCATION.

4. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912, an incomplete secondary school and six elementary schools including two for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas. Owing to the unsatisfactory working of the former institution it was reduced to higher grade elementary school with the seventh as its highest standard with effect from 1st July 1912. A Provincial subsidy of Rs. 586 was made in 1912-13 for the opening of two new elementary schools for boys.

G.O. No. 1141 M., dated 24th June 1912.

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

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

5. The municipality maintains a dispensary, towards the cost of which contribution of Rs. 450 is received from local funds. The building in which the institution is held was constructed in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 4,140.

Page 12 of statement in G.O. No. 1296 M., dated 5th August 1896.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

6. The Council was given in 1911-12 a special grant of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a toti line of twenty huts and Rs. 500 for the provision of a latrine. A further grant of Rs. 7,900 was given in 1912-13 for opening out the congested Janapa quarters, the extension of a burial ground and the construction of huts for toties.

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

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

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1166 M., dated 8th August 1890.

7. There are three municipal markets in this town. The Council purchased in 1889 a building for its office at a cost of Rs. 950.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1869 M., dated 21st November 1910.

8. A Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been started with effect from 1st April 1911.

P. T. THARYAN—14-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE GUNTUR MUNICIPALITY

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4½ sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	40,529
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	6,153
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 1,01,543 A. P. 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,03,883 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12.	1 11 11
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912.	78,747 0 0
Debt per head of population	1 15 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. 7,600	Rs. 3,310
„ on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and a quarter per cent. of the annual value.	24,000	..
„ on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Seven and a quarter per cent. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	2,000	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Four per cent. of the annual value.	14,200	3,550
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.	3,000	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	16,280	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 918, Public, dated 8th September 1886.
G.O. No. 778 M., dated 17th May 1890.

G.O. No. 2472, Financial, dated 26th October 1883.
* G.O. No. 1135 M., dated 17th October 1888.
G.O. No. 778 M., dated 17th May 1890.
G.O. No. 734 M., dated 4th May 1910.

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

Guntur was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. In 1890 the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from sixteen to twenty.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1888. * The proportion of elected members is one-half of the sanctioned strength. 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.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 796 M., dated 7th July 1902.
* G.O. No. 757 M., dated 30th May 1903.
G.O. No. 1768 M., dated 26th November 1903.
G.O. No. 1186 M., dated 27th August 1903.
G.O. No. 392 M., dated 2nd March 1904.
G.O. No. 1727 M., dated 18th November 1903.
† G.O. No. 920 M., dated 19th May 1904.
G.O. No. 1353-A M., dated 28th July 1904.
† G.O. No. 605 M., dated 22nd March 1905.
G.O. No. 796 M., dated 7th July 1902, and
G.O. No. 757 M., dated 30th May 1903.
Page 2 of G.O. No. 952 M., dated 19th May 1906.
Page 3 of G.O. No. 1771 M., dated 25th August 1905.
G.O. No. 1848 W., dated 12th September 1906, and G.O. No. 387 W., dated 2nd April 1907.
G.O. No. 499 M., dated 7th March 1907.
G.O. No. 1145 M., dated 13th July 1908.
G.O. No. 1063 M., dated 8th July 1909.

G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 14th July 1911, and
G.O. No. 457 M., dated 21st March 1911.
G.O. No. 359 M., dated 29th February 1912.

4. In May * 1903 a scheme for the supply of water to the town from the Yengalapalaiyam springs estimated to cost Rs. 2,17,800, was approved by Government. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,40,095, including provision of additional fountains and extension of pipe lines, was sanctioned in November 1903. Towards financing the scheme, the Government contributed from Provincial funds Rs. 1,21,000 and advanced Rupees 1,09,000† as a loan, the Council providing the balance from its funds. The scheme was designed to provide a supply for 30,000 people at the rate of 15 gallons of water per head per diem. The water was to be conveyed from the springs at the foot of the Kondavidu hills, five miles from the town, through a masonry conduit and delivered into a service reservoir at such an elevation as would command the whole town. The water-works were completed and opened in July 1905 at an actual cost of Rs. 2,21,000. The yield of water, was however, found to amount only to four gallons per head per diem. In order to augment the supply the Government sanctioned in September 1906 an estimate amounting to Rupees 31,700 for extending the trench at the springs. The work was completed by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 25,500. In spite of the extension of the trench, the supply of water was not copious enough to meet the requirements of the people. With a view to augment the supply at the head works, the Sanitary Engineer made certain experimental borings, which proved to be a failure and were therefore abandoned. Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, inspected the place in September 1911 to see if any deep-seated source of water-supply was available. He was of opinion that the existing trench should still further be deepened in the direction of the in-flowing water and a pumping scheme installed, but he deprecated putting down trial borings or wells as it would be a waste of time and money. On his report being referred to the Sanitary Engineer for remarks, the latter pointed out that the results of the experiments

with the "Bunga bavi" well already commenced under the sanction contained in G.O. No. 1042 M., dated 5th July 1911, were hopeful and he therefore recommended that the possibilities of the "Bunga bavi" area be thoroughly investigated before considering the question of further deepening the existing gallery. The Government accepted this recommendation and requested the Sanitary Engineer to undertake the necessary investigation and report the result. In G.O. No. 817 W., dated 15th June 1912, a revised estimate for Rs. 7,100 has been sanctioned for this investigation. Meanwhile in G.O. No. 1120 M., dated 19th August 1912, the Government, accepted the proposal of the Council to sink a trench or square well at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,864 in the Yengalapalaiyam gallery for the purpose of improving the hot weather supply. The substitution of steel for stoneware pipes in syphon No. 4 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,840 is now being carried out, one-half of the cost being met by Government.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1522 M., dated 20th August 1912.

117

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 503 M., dated 20th March 1895.
G.O. No. 711 M., dated 3rd May 1909, and
G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

5. There is no regular system of drainage, nor has any comprehensive drainage scheme been prepared. A scheme is, however, now under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer. In his latest progress report the Sanitary Engineer stated that levels had been taken but that no comprehensive scheme could be worked out until a further local examination had been made.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 42 to 49 of statement in G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 14th July 1911.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1522 M., dated 20th August 1912.

6. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912, seven elementary schools, of which two were for Muhammadans, and aided with grants twenty-two elementary schools. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned special Provincial grants of Rs. 352 for the purpose of opening two new elementary schools and Rs. 2,500 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1484 M., dated 15th August 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1525 M., dated 31st August 1904.

Cf. page 5 of statement in G.O. No. 1484 M., dated 15th August 1906.

G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 14th July 1911.

7. The municipality is maintaining a hospital and a branch dispensary known as the "Coronation Dispensary" which was opened in 1904 in a building erected out of public subscriptions with the aid of a contribution of Rs. 500 from municipal funds. A moiety of the maintenance charges of these institutions is contributed from local funds. The construction of a new hospital building is under consideration. The plans and estimates for this building are now being prepared by the Sanitary Engineer.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910, and
No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

8. Provincial grants aggregating Rs. 21,166 were given to the municipality during the years 1909-10, 1911 and 1911-12 for the opening out congested areas.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1484 M., dated 15th August 1906.
Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1613 M., dated 7th October 1895.
G.O. No. 875 M., dated 6th July 1891.
Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1621 M., dated 5th August 1905.
G.O. No. 1539 M., dated 19th October 1903.
*G.O. No. 225 M., dated 3rd February 1904.
G.O. No. 996, Public, dated 9th August 1870.
Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1621 M., dated 5th August 1905.

9. There are two municipal markets in this town. One of these styled the "Wenlock market" was built in 1894 at a cost of Rs. 12,040 of which Rs. 6,000 were raised as a loan in the open market. The other, known as the "Rao Bahadur Krishnaiya market", was constructed in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 14,550, which was partly met by a loan of Rs. 6,000 raised* in the open market. In 1869 the Municipal Council provided itself with an office building at a cost of about Rs. 4,000, and in 1905 it improved it at a cost of Rs. 3,600.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1570 M., dated 30th August 1906.

* 10. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1907.

P. T. THARYAN—26-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE KARUR MUNICIPALITY.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

Area	..	..	About 2 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	..	..	17,674
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	..	..	2,970
Actual receipts in 1911-12	..	RS	58,233
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	..	A. P.	0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	..	..	42,884 0 0
General average for the Presidency in 1911-12	..	..	1 5 0
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	..	..	1 4 11
Debt per head of population	..	..	9,456 0 0
	..	..	0 8 7

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A ..	Schedule A ..	RS. 1,250	RS. ..
Tax on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7 per cent. of the annual value.	7,500	1,071
Tax on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	7 per cent. and ½ anna per 80 square yards.	1,350	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B ..	Schedule B ..	1,200	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,400	..
	Schedule D ..	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in Schedule D.	6,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1143, Financial, dated 8th July 1874.

Cf. Appendix A of statements in G.Os. No. 497 M., dated 7th September 1885, and No. 1005 M., dated 2nd October 1886.

G.O. No. 1421 M., dated 5th October 1903.

G.O. No. 1421 M., dated 5th October 1903.

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

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

G.O. No. 515 M., dated 18th May 1888.

G.O. No. 916 M., dated 18th August 1888.

G.O. No. 1460 M., dated 4th September 1909.

1. Karur was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1874. The maximum strength of the Municipal Council was 16, but on the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the number was reduced to twelve. The limits of the municipality having been extended in 1902, the Municipal Council applied for an increase in the sanctioned strength from 12 to 14, the two additional councillors being intended to represent the extended portions of the town. But this proposal was disallowed as the Government considered that twelve councillors were sufficient.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898 and the proportion of members to be elected was fixed at one-third of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into two wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman of the Municipal Council is appointed by Government. In 1888, the question of extending the privilege of electing its Chairman to this Municipal Council was considered. The Council, however, was not in favour of the proposal which was accordingly dropped.

4. The Council has been granted the privilege of electing a Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Cf. page 6 of G.O. No. 380 M., dated 16th March 1900.

Pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 29 M., dated 10th January 1895.

G.O. No. 469 M., dated 19th March 1895.

G.O. No. 252 M., dated 19th February 1897.

G.O. No. 761, Public, dated 4th May 1895.

5. The supply of water to this town is from the Amaravati river and from wells. In 1894 the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner suggested to the Municipal Council the desirability of carrying out a water-supply scheme in preference to a drainage scheme. The same view was also expressed by the Government in 1895 when the drainage scheme prepared by Mr. Jones in 1893 was placed before them. The Sanitary Engineer proposed to include the water-supply scheme in his programme of works for 1897 but as the Municipal Council pleaded inability to undertake the work no action was taken in the matter. In G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 14th September 1911, the Government agreed with the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner that for Karur neither a water-supply nor a drainage was an urgent necessity, the town having many natural advantages.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 258 M., dated 19th March 1888.

In G.O. No. 469 M., dated 19th March 1895.

6. In 1888 on the motion of the Sanitary Commissioner (Mr. J. A. Laing), the Government directed that the preparation of a complete drainage scheme for the town should be undertaken by the Sanitary Engineer. A scheme was accordingly prepared by Mr. Jones in 1893, the capital cost of which was estimated at Rupees 95,853. The execution of the scheme was however eventually deferred as it was considered that a water-supply should claim precedence.

G.O. No. 1492 M., dated 14th September 1911.

7. In January 1911 the Sanitary Commissioner recommended that an open drainage scheme should be provided for the town. The Sanitary Engineer to whom the above proposal was referred stated after an inspection of the town with the Acting Sanitary Commissioner that they were of opinion that the town required neither a water-supply nor a drainage scheme for the next fifteen or twenty years. The proposal has therefore been dropped.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1125 M., dated 21st June 1906.

Page 31 of statement in G.O. No. 1009 M., dated 29th June 1911.

G.O. No. 584, Educational, dated 25th August 1906.

G.O. No. 1146 M., dated 30th May 1907.

G.O. No. 2336 M., dated 18th November 1907.

G.O. No. 572, Educational, dated 23th June 1912.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 a secondary school and five elementary schools. In 1905 a sum of about Rs. 5,000 was spent on the construction of buildings for the secondary school. These buildings have since been extended at a total cost of Rs. 18,627 including provision for a central educational museum. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 towards the above work—Rs. 2,000 for the educational museum and Rs. 5,000 for the other improvements. The Council met the balance by taking a loan of Rs. 12,000 from Government. The Council's application for a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of an elementary school building is under the consideration of Government. A grant of Rs. 2,600 from Provincial funds was sanctioned to this Council in 1912-13 for the construction of a building for the manual training class in the Municipal high school.

122/227

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1125 M., dated 21st January 1906.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1803 M., dated 30th October 1895.

Of page 6 of G.O. No. 1125 M., dated 21st June 1906.

9. Two medical institutions are maintained by the Municipal Council—a main hospital and a dispensary for women and children. The latter was opened on the 1st September 1894 and is located in a local fund chattram in the heart of the town. A Provincial grant of Rs. 4,160 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912, for the construction of an out-patient ward and a compound wall for the hospital.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1842 M., dated 2nd November 1911.

G.O. No. 2023 M., dated 2nd December 1908.

G.O. No. 1696 M., dated 21st September 1906.

Year.	Amount. Rs.	
1909-10	2,000	G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
1910-11	2,675	G.Os No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910, and No. 447 M., dated 18th March 1911.
1911-12	3,660	G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.
Total	8,335	

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

10. Additional house sites at a cost of about Rs. 8,560 have been provided by the Municipal Council and the cost of laying them out and providing roads, drains, wells, and latrines therein is estimated at Rs. 11,500. These works have not yet been carried out. A loan of Rs. 16,500 has already been taken to meet the cost of acquisition and the requisite works.

11. An allotment of Rs. 8,335 has been sanctioned till now for the construction of fifteen masonry latrines, acquisition of land for the opening up of scavenging lanes and the sinking of a new well. An additional grant of Rs. 3,043 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for similar purposes and also for the sinking of a well in Pasupatipalaiyam.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 1819, Financial, dated 20th September 1880.

12. A building for the municipal office was constructed in 1880 at a cost of about Rs. 2,400. There are three municipal markets in this town.

P. T. THARYAN—14-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE KODAIKANAL MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	6 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	2,916
Do. (Special Census of May 1909) ..	4,045
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	418
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ..	RS. 69,783 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	66,367 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population according to the census of 1911	5 11 11
General average for 1910-11 ..	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912.	46,247 0 0
Debt per head of population according to the census of 1911	15 13 9

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	700	1,120
on buildings	10 per cent. of the annual value	5 per cent. of the annual value.	5,600	..
on land	10 per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	5 per cent. of annual value on Government and forest lands and 4 annas per acre of land belonging to private owners.	690	..
Water and drainage tax ..	10 per cent. of the annual value.	5 per cent. of the annual value.	5,750	1,150
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B as amended by Act II of 1907.	Schedule B but 5 of maximum rates for bicycles and tricycles. For motor cars and motor bicycles maximum rates under the Hill Municipalities Act, 1907.	630	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year but Rs. 2 per annum for water carts.	80	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Half the maximum rates specified in Schedule D.	790	..
Tax on servants*	Rs. 2 per mensem on each servant.	Varying rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 per mensem for each servant.	2,800	..

* 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. 1171 M., dated 16th August 1899.
Cf. page 40 of statement in G.O. Nos. 2111-
 12 M., dated 1st December 1900, and G.O.
 No. 1171 M., dated 16th August 1899.

G.O. No. 1938 M., dated 9th November 1911.

Kodaikanal was constituted a municipality on 1st October 1899. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve. The elective privileges not having yet been extended to this municipality, the Chairman and all the councillors are appointed by Government. The Council has been empowered to elect its Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

2. The chief sources of water-supply are springs and wells, but as the supply from these sources was both deficient and liable to contamination, the Municipal Council proposed in November 1900 a scheme for the water-supply of the town from the Pambar river and requested the Government to make a grant-in-aid to carry out the scheme. In April 1902 the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme, the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 49,180 and the annual maintenance charges at Rs. 1,340. This scheme consisted in the provision of a storage tank by constructing an earthen embankment across the Pambar river about 1,100 feet above the Fairy falls and the conveyance of the water by means of a pipe passing through the bund to a cistern outside the toe of the tank bund slope, thence along an open channel to another cistern and thence by means of a pipe to a service reservoir from which it was to be distributed to the town by pipes. The Sanitary Board advised that the catchment area should be protected from pollution, the peat bed being removed, and that the water should be distributed by means of pipes direct from the storage tank instead of being conveyed in an open channel to another cistern, as otherwise the water would run the very serious risk of pollution.

3. In April 1903, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 62,250 was prepared by Mr. Jones carrying out the suggestions of the Sanitary Board, and also substituting a concrete dam for an earthen embankment as recommended by the Chief Engineer. The analysis of the water of the stream showed that the water was a "perfectly pure drinking-water" and that there was no contamination whatever. The Government then called upon the Municipal Council to state what further action it proposed to take in the matter and suggested that the cost should be met by the imposition of additional taxation. The Council was not, however, prepared to enhance taxation for the purpose and urged that the entire cost of the scheme should be defrayed by Government but the Government declined to consider the question of a grant-in-aid

G.O. No. 1917 M., dated 14th December 1900.
 Page 8 of G.O. No. 1917 M., dated 14th December 1900.

Page 4 *ibid.*

G.O. No. 1917 M., dated 14th December 1900.
 G.O. No. 1575 M., dated 19th December 1902.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1575 M., dated 19th December 1902.

Ibid.

G.O. No. 1243 M., dated 7th September 1903.

G.O. No. 1243 M., dated 7th September 1903.

G.O. No. 383 M., dated 1st March 1904.

Ibid.

G.O. No. 1373 M., dated 1st August 1906.

G.Os. No. 169 M., dated 1st February 1910,
No. 371 M., dated 3rd March 1910, No.
1089 M., dated 19th July 1910, and No.
1736 M., dated 2nd November 1910.

G.O. No. 50 W., dated 12th January 1912.

G.O. No. 195 M., dated 2nd February 1912.

G.O. No. 1637 M., dated 12th September 1912.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1008 M., dated 28th
June 1911.

G.O. No. 351 M., dated 3rd March 1911.

from Provincial funds unless the Council was prepared to provide at least a moiety of the cost by the imposition of additional taxation.

4. The Municipal Council took no further steps in the matter till June 1906 when it again addressed Government enquiring whether they would be prepared to give a free grant of one-half of the cost of the scheme if the Council could see its way to provide the other half by a loan. The Government thereupon requested the Council to report whether it was prepared to accept the scheme proposed and whether it was willing to levy the water and drainage tax to the extent necessary for the repayment of a loan of one-half of the capital cost of the scheme. The Council having agreed to levy the water and drainage tax at the rate of 5 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands, revised estimates amounting to Rs. 85,440 were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and sanctioned by Government the cost being met by Government and the Council in equal shares. The Council has raised a loan of Rs. 42,700 from Government to provide for its share.

The original scheme had however to be revised in order to make increased provision for surplus arrangements to the reservoir and the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 93,770 was sanctioned in 1912. The Government undertook to contribute a moiety of the excess and the Council raised a further loan of Rs. 4,200 to meet its share. The work is in progress.

The levy of the water and drainage tax was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1910 but as the collections were not required for expenditure during 1910-11 it was subsequently decided to credit them against the tax due in 1911-12 except in those cases where the rate-payers preferred cash refunds.

III.—EDUCATION.

G.O. No. 1162 M., dated 25th June 1912.

5. During the year ended 31st March 1912, the Municipal Council aided three private elementary schools with grants. The Council maintains no school of its own.

IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Cf. G.O. No. 1142 M., dated 9th August 1900.
Page 4 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 25th July
1906, and G.O. No. 513 M., dated 12th
March 1907.

Also G.O. No. 637 M., dated 15th April 1910.

G.O. No. 1759 M., dated 25th September
1912.

6. The municipality has been maintaining a hospital from the date of its constitution. The present hospital buildings being found unsuitable, the question of providing a new building was under the consideration of the Municipal Council. An estimate amounting to Rs. 36,690 has been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer but the Council having expressed its inability to provide even one-half of this amount for the present, the matter has been dropped. Meanwhile the Council is forming a reserve fund towards the hospital building and its proposal to invest for the purpose Rs. 3,000 out of the general funds was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2225 M., dated 13th December 1911. The acquisition of a new site was under consideration for a long time but it has been ultimately decided to utilise the site now occupied by the hospital and the Council has been asked to keep in view the need for improving the existing buildings as soon as funds are available.

V.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 448 M., dated 24th March 1909.

G.O. No. 1417 M., dated 2nd September 1911.

7. The Council is now engaged with the reclamation of the swamp at the west end of the lake in Kodaikanal and a special Provincial grant of Rs. 9,000 was given for this purpose in 1908-09. The cost of this scheme according to the revised estimate approved by the Sanitary Board and sanctioned by Government has been raised to Rs. 28,277. The Government have sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 5,496 for the purpose during 1911-12.

VI.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 25th July 1906.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1343 M., dated 27th July 1904.

Page 17 of statement in the original of G.O. No. 1031 M., dated 26th August 1912, and paragraph 6 (a) of the Chairman's report therein.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1008 M., dated 28th June 1911.

8. There is a municipal market in this town, which was provided with a building by the municipality in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 360. The Municipal Council also erected in 1901 a bridge over the Pambaz at a cost of Rs. 450. The construction of a new municipal office building for which the Council took a loan of Rupees 6,000 from Government has been completed in 1911-12.

198

VII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

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

G.O. No. 1630 M., dated 8th September 1906.

P. T. THARYAN—21-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE KUMBAKONAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4.42 square miles.
Population (census of 1911)	64,647
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	11,002
	RS.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,63,064
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,37,441
	RS. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population	1 6 7
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11	1 4 11
	RS.
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	29,214
	RS. A. P.
Debt per head of population.	0 5 4

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	9,750	4,553
on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	39,800	
on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. of the annual value and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	3,600	
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	2 per cent. of the annual value and 6 pies per 80 square yards.	9,500	
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	6,000	
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	3,200	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	16,080	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1023, Public, dated 8th October 1866.

G.Os. No. 77, Financial, dated 13th January 1883, and No. 172 M., dated 8th June 1885.

Paragraph 55 C, page 20 of the Report of the Committee on Local Self-Government.

Of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 304 M., dated 31st March 1887.

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

G.O. No. 1117 M., dated 8th June 1905.

G.O. No. 1785 M., dated 26th August 1905.

G.O. No. 125 M., dated 27th January 1911.

G.O. No. 1236 M., dated 4th August 1911.

G.O. No. 1384 M., dated 9th October 1899.

G.O. No. 2126 M., dated 10th October 1905.

G.O. No. 51 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 1393 M., dated 22nd September 1899.

G.O. No. 79 M., dated 18th January 1907.

Kumbakonam was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised from 12 to 16 in 1883 and from 16 to 24 in 1885.

3. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was in force in this municipality from 1881. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was one-half of the sanctioned strength until it was raised to three-fourths in 1885, on the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885. In 1905, owing to the inefficient administration of municipal affairs, the Council was superseded for seven months from 1st September, and a special officer was appointed to discharge the duties of the Council during this period. The privilege of electing the Chairman was also withdrawn from the Council and the proportion of elected members reduced from three-fourths to one-half of the sanctioned strength. In the beginning of 1911 the total number of elective seats was raised from twelve to fourteen. The town is at present divided into eight wards for election purposes.

4. The appointment of a secretary was sanctioned in 1899, but the post was abolished in 1905, when the special officer was appointed and a manager was employed instead. The appointment of secretary was, however, revived soon afterwards.

5. The Council enjoyed the privilege of electing its Vice-Chairman from 1899 till 1905, when it was superseded. The privilege was again restored in 1907.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 1312 M., dated 7th August 1906.

G.O. No. 1312 M., dated 7th August 1896.

G.O. No. 1216 M., dated 21st August 1901.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1371 M., dated 20th September 1901.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1364 M., dated 11th November 1902.

G.O. No. 1364 M., dated 11th November 1902.

G.O. No. 161 M., dated 24th January 1905.

G.O. No. 1934 M., dated 20th September 1905.

G.O. No. 2028 M., dated 20th November 1906.

G.O. No. 855 M., dated 30th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1049 M., dated 7th June 1912.

G.Os. No. 855 M., dated 30th May 1911 and No. 1371 M., dated 23rd August 1911.

6. In 1896 a scheme of water-supply was proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. King) for introduction during the Mahamakham festival to be held in February 1897, which he said might easily be extended so as to serve the town permanently. The initial cost was estimated at Rs. 4,88,000, but the Government declined to sanction the scheme as there was insufficient time to carry out the work efficiently before the festival and as the Municipal Council could not without considerable aid from Government undertake the work.

7. In October 1899 the Sanitary Engineer submitted another scheme for the water-supply of the town. The proposal was to have an infiltration gallery in the area lying between the Cauveri and the Arasilar from which water was to be pumped and distributed. The scheme provided for a population of 60,000 at the rate of 10 gallons per head *per diem*. The initial outlay including the provision of a storage tank which was recommended by the Sanitary Board was placed at Rupees 4,05,120 and the annual working charges at Rs. 14,771. The Municipal Council having expressed its inability to finance the scheme the proposal was dropped.

8. In order to evolve a cheaper scheme of water-supply the Sanitary Engineer was asked to make experimental borings to find if any artesian springs could be met with. A boring was accordingly put down from which water was supplied to the pilgrims during the Mahamakham festival of 1909. The Sanitary Engineer recommended that this central artesian borehole might be utilized for the supply of water to about 4,000 people in the neighbourhood at a cost of Rs. 5,110 and this proposal was sanctioned by Government. Further investigation of the sub-artesian sources in different parts of the town is to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and as a preliminary it has been decided to sink a second borehole: an estimate for this has been called for from the Sanitary Engineer. The Government made free grants aggregating Rs. 7,610 towards the above works.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 219 M., dated 7th March 1887.
G.O. No. 831 M., dated 30th July 1888.

G.O. No. 831 M., dated 30th July 1889.

G.O. No. 610 M., dated 18th May 1889.

G.O. No. 290 M., dated 20th February 1890
and page 70 of statement in G.O. No. 1455
M., dated 11th August 1906.

G.O. No. 468 M., dated 30th March 1891.
Page 4 of G.O. No. 1722 M., dated 23rd
October 1895.

G.O. No. 1888 M., dated 15th November 1892.

G.O. No. 1253 M., dated 12th July 1898.

G.O. No. 937 M., dated 1st May 1907.

G.O. No. 1990 M., dated 15th September 1897.

G.O. No. 288 M., dated 2nd March 1899.
Cf. page 5 of G.O. No. 1763 M., dated 3rd
October 1906.

G.O. No. 1805 M., dated 5th December 1899.
Page 70 of statement in G.O. No. 1455 M.,
dated 11th August 1906.

G.O. No. 652 M., dated 28th March 1905.
Page 2 of G.O. No. 1810 M., dated 12th
October 1906.

G.O. No. 962 M., dated 18th May 1905.
G.O. No. 1763 M., dated 3rd October 1906.

9. In 1887 a scheme for providing the most important streets in the town with side drains and for improving the irrigation channels so as to drain off the storm water, at a total cost of Rs. 1,80,690, was prepared by the Public Works Department and was sanctioned by Government in 1888. The Municipal Council however proposed to carry out first the portion of the scheme relating to the improvement of the irrigation channels at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and a loan of this sum was advanced by Government for the purpose. The estimate for the works having been increased on revision from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,10,000, the Government made a free grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the work. These works were completed in 1894 at an actual cost of Rs. 1,12,500.

10. The question of preparing a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the town was raised in 1898 but the idea was given up owing to its prohibitive cost (17 lakhs).

11. In February 1907 the Municipal Council again urged the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of draining for the town but the Sanitary Engineer could not then undertake the work and the Government considered it desirable to arrive at a definite decision in regard to the water-supply scheme before a complete drainage scheme could be designed.

12. A scheme for the drainage of the Solayappa Mudali street at a cost of Rupees 6,250 and another for the drainage of the Pattunilgar block at a cost of Rs. 49,480 were sanctioned by Government in 1897 and 1899 respectively, but the works were not then undertaken though the Municipal Council raised a loan of Rs. 10,000 from the Vizagapatam District Board for the purpose.

13. Schemes for the drainage of the Solayappa Mudali street and the water-logged portions of the town amounting to Rs. 3,582 and Rs. 3,250, respectively, have since been executed. In order to meet the cost of these schemes the Government sanctioned the levy of the water and drainage tax at 2 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands with effect from 1st April 1907.

14. Early in 1910 the Municipal Council proposed to take up the drainage of the Patnal block for which plans and

244 M., dated 13th February 1911.

estimates had been prepared in 1899. The Sanitary Engineer however recommended the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the whole town to be carried out gradually as funds became available. This suggestion has been accepted and the Sanitary Engineer requested to undertake the necessary investigation and submit detailed proposals. The outdoor work connected with the investigation has been completed.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68a of statement in G.O. No. 1495 M., dated 15th August 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1495 M., dated 15th August 1912.

15. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 six elementary schools including one for Muhammadans, one for Panchamias and two for girls. It also aided with grants 26 elementary schools. No fees are now levied in the schools maintained by the Council. The Government made a free grant of Rs. 9,000 in 1912-13 towards the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1455 M., dated 11th August 1906.

Page 18 of G.O. No. 1661 M., dated 8th November 1890.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1455 M., dated 11th August 1906.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1389 M., dated 15th September 1900.

G.O. No. 1062 M., dated 10th June 1912.

G.O. No. 551 L., dated 29th April 1910.

G.O. No. 666 L., dated 11th May 1911.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1495 M., dated 15th August 1912.

16. The Municipal Council maintains a main hospital and a branch dispensary known as Arayūr Subrahmanya Odayar's dispensary. A female ward was added to the hospital building in 1889 at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Further additions and improvements amounting to Rs. 6,600 were made to this building in 1905. A suitable building for the branch dispensary was constructed in 1899 out of the liberal donation of Rs. 10,861 given in 1892 by the individual after whose name the institution is now called. The Council has been advised to construct a new building for a women and children's dispensary.

17. A grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned from Provincial funds in 1910-11 for the completion of the flooring of the municipal hospital and a further grant of Rs. 5,870 was sanctioned in 1911-12 for the construction of an infectious diseases ward and a vaccine depot. The Council also received during 1912-13 a grant of Rs. 3,770 for the construction of another

VI.—SANITATION.

Year.	Amount. Rs.	
1908-09	20,990	G.O. No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908.
1909-10	7,500	G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
1910-11	13,110	G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
1911-12	19,010	G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.
	<u>64,610</u>	

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1495 M., dated 15th August 1912.

18. During the years 1908-09 to 1911-12 the Government sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 60,610 for the general sanitary arrangements in connection with the Mahamakhama festival (of 1909), improvement of a burning ground, reconstruction of latrines with wells, construction of five wells with filters, drainage of the Chakrapani south street, opening up of congested areas and the widening of a portion of the Big Bazaar street. The Council received during 1912-13 a further allotment of Rs. 39,400 for the construction of sweepers' lines, conservancy depôt and a few latrines and for the provision of water-supply to the Lawley market.

133

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 95 of sanction in G.O. No. 1139 M., dated 19th July 1911.
 Page 15 of G.O. No. 1282 M., dated 12th November 1888.
 G.O. No. 1636 M., dated 19th September 1906.
 Paragraph 15, page 4 of G.O. No. 1139 M., dated 19th July 1911.
 G.O. No. 216 M., dated 8th February 1908.

19. There are three markets in the town one of which was constructed in 1888 at a cost of Rs. 7,450. A vegetable market at a cost of about Rs. 25,403 has since been constructed and named "the Lawley Vegetable market." For this purpose the Council took a loan of Rupees 21,000 from Government.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 392 M., dated 26th February 1907.

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

P. T. THARYAN—13-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE KURNOOL MUNICIPALITY.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

Area	5 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	26,040
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	5,615
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 72,264 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	68,167 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 7 8
General average for all municipalities in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	Rs. 35,864 0 0
Debt per head of population	1 5 9

Tax	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 4,300	Rs.
on buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight per cent. of the annual value	12,900	1,612
on lands	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and Rs. 4 per 80 sq. yards.	Seven-and-a-half per cent. and Rs. 1-3 per 80 sq. yards.	960	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Six per cent. of the annual value.	9,750	1,615
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	2,400	..
on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,500	..
	Schedule D	Schedule D	8,400	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 676, Public, dated 5th July 1866.
Page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111-2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

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

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

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

G.O. No. 2047 M., dated 30th September 1905.

G.O. No. 787 M., dated 21st April 1898.

G.O. No. 1822 M., dated 21st October 1904.

Kurnool was constituted a municipality on 5th July 1866. The sanctioned strength of the municipal council is sixteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1898. Five out of the sixteen councillors are elected, the remaining eleven being nominated by Government. The town is divided into three wards for purposes of election.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. The Council has also been empowered to elect a vice-chairman.

4. The appointment of a secretary was sanctioned in 1898, but the post was abolished in 1904.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 709 M., dated 12th May 1891.

G.O. No. 496 M., dated 11th April 1893.

G.O. No. 1114 M., dated 24th August 1893.

*G.O. No. 1541 M., dated 4th November 1893.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1668 M., dated 18th October 1895.

G.Os. Nos. 665 M., dated 28th May 1894, and No. 1982 M., dated 9th July 1895.

G.O. No. 76 M., dated 21st January 1897.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 76 M., dated 21st January 1897.

Cf. also page 70 of statement in G.O. No. 147 M., dated 14th August 1903.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1082 M., dated 9th July 1895.

Cf. G.O. No. 1114 M., dated 24th August 1893.

G.O. No. 1082 M., dated 9th July 1895.

G.O. No. 76 M., dated 21st January 1897.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1404 M., dated 11th August 1898.

G.O. No. 1304 M., dated 22nd July 1904.

G.O. No. 1850 M., dated 31st October 1904.

Pages 4-6 of G.O. No. 83 M., dated 16th January 1911.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 851 M., dated 7th May 1912.

G.Os. No. 793 M., dated 20th May 1911, and No. 1331 M., dated 19th July 1912.

G.O. No. 679 M., dated 12th April 1912.

5. In 1893 * the Government sanctioned a scheme for the supply of water to this town from the Kurnool canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,500. The work was commenced in 1895, but in the course of execution it was found necessary to change the site of the head-works and to alter the design, with the result that the estimate had to be revised. The last sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 2,63,670, towards which the Government gave a contribution from Provincial funds of Rs. 1,97,750, and advanced the balance of Rs. 65,920 as a loan. The scheme was designed to supply 30,000 people at the rate of 15 gallons of water *per head per diem* by pumping the canal water on to a settling tank capable of holding a fortnight's supply and distributing it after filtration by means of pipes from a service reservoir. The work was completed and opened in October 1897.

6. With a view to reduce the heavy annual working charges an oil-engine was substituted in 1904 for a steam-engine at a cost of Rs. 7,000, which was met by a loan from Government.

7. In December 1910 the Sanitary Engineer made certain suggestions to improve the condition of the water-works. The final estimates for these improvements amount to Rs. 37,650 of which the Government have promised to meet Rupees 18,825, by a free grant and Rs. 17,500 by a loan repayable in 20 years with interest at four *per cent. per annum*. The balance required—Rs. 18,25—will be met from municipal funds. The works are now under execution.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 1458 M., dated 9th September 1911.

G.O. No. 1099 M., dated 13th June 1912.

8. There is no regular system of drainage. The preliminary investigation of a drainage scheme for the town was to have been undertaken by the Sanitary Engineer in 1912-13. But when the Sanitary Engineer was asked as to whether the cost of the investigation (Rs. 700) might be paid to the credit of the Public Works Department, he stated that his hands being full with a number of other schemes, he could not undertake the investigation till 1914.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1259 M., dated 10th July 1912.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1044 M., dated 6th July 1911.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1259 M., dated 10th July 1912.

9. On the 31st March 1912, the Municipal Council maintained a high school the net cost of which is met from Provincial funds, and five elementary schools, one of which was a Hindu girls' school. During 1911-12, it aided eight elementary schools. Plans and estimates for additions to the high school building were approved in G.O. No. 891 W., dated 13th July 1911 and the work will be undertaken in the current year. A grant of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned since the close of the year for the construction of elementary school buildings and a further subsidy of Rs. 780 for the opening of three elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 13 of statement in G.O. No. 1044 M., dated 6th July 1911.

G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911.

* 10. The municipality maintains a hospital, which had a funded capital of Rs. 6,220-13-0 on the 31st March 1912. The District Board contributes two-fifths of the cost of its annual maintenance. In 1911-12 the Government gave to the Council a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of an operation room.

G.O. No. 1780 M., dated 3rd December 1901.

G.O. No. 566 M., dated 23rd March 1904.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1044 M., dated 6th July 1911.

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

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

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

11. In order to improve the sanitation of the town, the Council has issued a notification under section 223-A of the District Municipalities Act strictly prohibiting the cultivation of wet crops such as paddy, turmeric, sugarcane and betel, throughout the municipal limits from 1st January 1904.

A grant of Rs. 1,500 was made to the Municipal Council in 1909-10 from the special sanitation assignment for the opening of the Boya lane. The houses and sites in the Boya street which were acquired in that year for relieving congestion were taken possession of by the Council in 1910-11. In 1911-12 a further grant of Rs. 3,187 was made to the Council for filling up the pond on the Government land adjoining the district police office and for the construction of a latrine. In 1912-13 a subsidy of Rs. 6,840 was sanctioned (1) for the purchase of corrugated iron latrines (2) for the removal of debris accumulated by the demolition of acquired houses in street No. 6, Peta, (3) for the widening of streets Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10, Peta, to relieve congestion and (4) for laying out of fresh house sites for the people evicted by the above scheme.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1027 M., dated 20th July 1899.

G.O. No. 232 M., dated 18th February 1897.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1349 M., dated 12th October 1889.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1044 M., dated 6th July 1911.

G.O. No. 530 M., dated 2nd April 1911.

12. There are two municipal markets. One of these was constructed in 1898 at a cost of Rs. 5,600, of which Rs. 5,000 was met by a loan from Government. An office building costing nearly Rs. 800 was constructed in 1888. The disastrous floods in the river Hindri on the 24th September 1910, swept away a portion of the massive bridge, thereon constructed about 50 years ago. Temporary repairs have now been executed and orders issued in the Public Works Department for the preparation of plans and estimates for the permanent repair of the bridge.

P. T. THARYAN—24-3-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE MADURA MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	8 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	134,130
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	19,040
	Rs. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12.	4,16,542 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12.	3,66,447 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population	1 12 6
General average in 1910-11.	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,68,989 10 6
Debt per head of population..	1 4 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. 17,500	Rs. 12,666
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	95,000	.. .. .
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7,000	.. .. .
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	6 per cent. of the annual value.	63,500	13,300
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B.	Schedule B	11,300	.. .. .
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	6,470	.. .. .
„ on cattle	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in Schedule D.	32,000	.. .. .

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 934, Public, dated 15th September 1866.

Paragraph 59, page 22 of the Report of the Committee on Local self-Government, 1882.

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

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

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

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

G.O. No. 245 M., dated 21st February 1891.

G.O. No. 1386 M., dated 17th August 1896.

G.Os. Nos. 1833 M., dated 21st August 1897 and 1802 M., dated 21st October 1898.

G.O. No. 1169-A. M., dated 24th September 1902.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1203 M., dated 1st July 1912.

G.O. No. 492 M., dated 15th March 1906.

G.O. No. 869, Public, dated 4th November 1908, in G.O. No. 1636 L., dated 9th December 1908.

G.O. No. 962 M., dated 4th May 1907.

G.O. No. 684 M., dated 23rd April 1910.

G.O. No. 730 M., dated 28th May 1900.

The town of Madura was constituted a municipality on the 1st November 1866. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was in force from the year 1882.

2. The Municipal Council consisted in 1884 of sixteen members, of whom seven were elected and the rest were nominated by Government. In 1885 the number of councillors was raised to 24, of whom 18 were elected, and there has since been no change in the constitution. The town is divided into ten wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing its own Chairman which the Council had been enjoying from 1885 was withdrawn in 1891 owing to the existence of dissensions in the Council. This privilege was however, restored to it in 1896, from which date the Council continues to elect its Chairman. In 1898 a secretary was appointed to assist the Chairman, but this arrangement not having worked satisfactorily, the Council decided in 1902 to have a full-time Chairman on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 50 and this arrangement still continues. The Council proposed in 1912 to elect an honorary Chairman in the place of the paid Chairman when his time expired; but this was disallowed.

The Municipal Council employs a health officer of the rank of an assistant surgeon who, in addition to his grade pay, draws an allowance of Rs. 75 *per mensem* as compensation for loss of private practice and a carriage allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem*. An engineer on Rupees 200—10—250 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 *per mensem* is also employed for the supervision of the water-works and the public works in the municipality.

The Council was empowered in 1900 to elect its own Vice-Chairman.

I.—WATER-SUPPLY.

de Appendix 1, page 33 of "The water-supply of Madura" by J. E. O'Shaughnessy, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

so paragraph 8, page 2 of do.

Also pages 2, 3 and 4 of do.

Also paragraph 18, page 4 of do.

Appendix 10, pages 48 and 4 to 8 of do.

Page 8 of do.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 460 M., dated 25th April 1889.

4. The question of providing the town with a water-supply was first raised so early as 1849. The project then suggested, consisted in widening the Pallavarayan channel which takes off from the Vaigai about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Madura and in leading it along earthen embankments into a reservoir in the town. The supply would have been very fitful as the water only reached the channel on the rare occasions when the channel was in freshes and it was intended to utilize the water not only for drinking but also for flushing the side channels in the streets. An estimate for Rs. 28,600 was sanctioned in 1851 and only a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been spent by 1859. In the years 1862 to 1864 fresh estimates were sanctioned and the expenditure eventually amounted to Rs. 51,200. The project, however, was never completed.

5. In the course of the next twenty years, several other schemes were projected or discussed, but none of them reached the stage of realization. In 1884 a new scheme due to the efforts of Mr. Crole, the then Collector, was carried out. This consisted in sinking a masonry well in the bed of the Vaigai to tap the copious underflow of that river and to pump the water thence by steam to a wooden tank from which it was distributed by pipes. This was the first regular water-supply scheme in the Madras Presidency. The high floods in the latter part of that year (1884) did some damage to the existing water-works and before the end of 1887-88 a more powerful pump was put down, two more wells sunk, another cistern added and pipes carried through several streets, the total outlay incurred up to that date amounting to Rs. 90,000.

6. Not long after, the Municipal Council felt the necessity for a complete and comprehensive scheme for the water-supply of the town, the rapid increase in the population having necessitated a more copious supply of water and accordingly adopted a scheme drawn up by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, which was estimated to cost Rs. 2,30,000. The project consisted in tapping the underflow in the Vaigai by erecting a barrage wall across the river at a point so far above the town as to be safe from contamination, making a

G.O. No. 1561 M., dated 24th September 1891.

G.O. No. 171 M., dated 26th January 1892.

G.O. No. 2100 M., dated 27th November 1891.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 171 M., dated 26th January 1892.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1328 M., dated 25th September 1894.

Page 28 of G.O. No. 760 M., dated 10th June 1893.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 1795 M., dated 10th October 1906.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1795 M., dated 10th October 1906.

filtration gallery just above this wall, running the filtered water thus collected into a well on the bank and thence raising it by steam pumps to a point from which it would supply the town by gravitation. The Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) suggested certain modifications in the original scheme, which raised the estimate to Rs. 4,27,050. The revised scheme, with the cost reduced to Rs. 4,24,360, received the sanction of Government in 1892 and the foundation stone was laid by Lord Wenlock, the then Governor. The Government made a free grant of Rupees 2,13,525 to the Municipal Council and also advanced a loan of Rs. 1,95,500. The estimated annual cost of maintenance of the scheme was Rs. 32,753 (Rs. 12,868 for repayment of loans and Rs. 19,885 for pumping). During the course of execution of the work it was discovered that the barrage wall put up across the river above the town with a view to tap the underflow was defective, inasmuch as a ridge of rocks running across the river not far above the wall turned the underflow into subterranean passages through which it eventually found its way back into the river below the barrage wall. To remedy this radical defect the infiltration gallery was carried right across the river at an additional cost of Rs. 22,000, but with little advantage. The work was practically completed and opened on 1st May 1894 and is the one now serving the town. The actual cost of the work was on completion only Rs. 3,97,859.

7. Since the completion of the water-works the yield from the infiltration gallery during the hot weather has proved to be insufficient. The question of augmenting the supply has been under consideration since 1900. In 1902 Mr. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer, proposed to construct an infiltration well at a point 10,400 feet above the present filter-bed and a continuous infiltration gallery at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000. The present Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hutton), while agreeing that the above scheme was the only possible means of augmenting the supply, suggested that before launching on this large scheme a gallery on the down stream side of the present filter-bed might be constructed as an experimental work, especially in view of the fact that it was possible to obtain a larger and yet a usable supply of water down the filter-bed at a small cost of Rs. 9,610. The Municipal Council and the Sanitary Board

G.O. No. 1795 M., dated 10th October 1906.

G.O. No. 514 W., dated 23rd April 1908.

having approved of this last proposal, the Government decided that the experimental works should be carried out after the water from the locality selected had been tested. The water having been found usable, an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,210 for the infiltration gallery was sanctioned. The experiment, however, proved a failure. A preliminary report on a new scheme for the improvement of the water-supply has since been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer to the Chief Engineer through the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board. The scheme is reported to cost 19 lakhs roughly.

III.—DRAINAGE.

Report on the scheme in the original of G.O. No. 183 M., dated 10th February 1903.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 183 M., dated 10th February 1903.

G.O. No. 1018 M., dated 25th May 1905.

G.O. No. 1918 M., dated 25th May 1905.

G.O. No. 166 M., dated 28th January 1907.

Page 2 of the notes in G.O. No. 2223 M., dated 18th December 1906.

G.O. No. 2223 M., dated 18th December 1906.

8. The question as to what particular kind of drainage should be introduced into this town and at what cost, has been the subject of serious consideration since 1899. In 1902, a scheme designed on the Shone system by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) was presented by the Sanitary Board. It provided for leading the sewage into four ejector stations serving an equal number of separate areas and actuated by compressed air supplied through iron pipes from a central station. The sewage thus collected was to be passed into a sealed iron main under pressure and thence through a detritus tank and bacterial filters to a farm 177 acres in extent on which sugarcane and other crops were to be grown. The scheme was limited to the most densely populated portions of the town (the portions surrounded by the four Masi streets) and was estimated to cost Rs. 6,57,380. In referring the suggestion of the Sanitary Board to the Municipal Council for remarks the Government stated that in the then state of their finances they could not hold out any hope of assistance from Provincial funds. The Municipal Council having, however, expressed its inability to finance the scheme which was clearly beyond its means, the Government requested the Sanitary Board to propose a cheap but complete scheme for the whole town to be carried out gradually as funds permitted. The Sanitary Board observed that by substituting the radial system of lifting engines for the Shone system and by reducing the area of the proposed farm, a scheme for the whole town could be carried out for ten lakhs but that the annual maintenance charges would amount to Rs. 63,000. The Government thereupon called on the Sanitary Engineer to prepare detailed estimates for such a scheme. The preparation of plans and estimates was completed in September 1906. The cost of the entire scheme was estimated at Rs. 13,63,930 and the annual pumping and establishment charges for the maintenance of the works at Rs. 25,308. The income realizable from the sewage farm was estimated at Rs. 15,000, so that the net cost of maintenance *per annum* was expected to amount to Rs. 10,308. The essential features of this scheme were to divide the town into five sections and

G.O. No. 797 M., dated 15th April 1907.

G.O. No. 50 M., dated 16th January 1909.

G.O. No. 1511 M., dated 11th September 1909.

Memorandum No. 1727-2 M., dated 1st June 1912.

to convey the sewage from each section to a pump well in that section whence the sewage would be pumped up through a cast iron rising main and disposed of on a sewage farm on the outskirts of the town. The Municipal Council was requested to state whether it was prepared to accept the scheme on the understanding that Government made a free grant of one-fourth of its capital cost and advanced the balance as a loan, the period of repayment being, as a special case, extended to 30 years, subject to the approval of the Government of India. But on the representation of the Council the execution of the scheme was deferred pending the construction of the experimental infiltration gallery in connection with the water-works.

9. The experimental gallery at the water-works subsequently turned out to be a failure and at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner the Municipal Council urged that the drainage scheme should be taken up for immediate execution. The plans and estimates for this scheme which were revised by the Sanitary Engineer with reference to certain instructions given by the Chief Engineer have been approved by the Sanitary Board. The estimates as revised by the Chief Engineer amount to 22 lakhs approximately. The Financial Department has agreed to make a free grant of half the amount. The Council had on the 31st March 1912 a reserve fund of Rs. 71,800 towards the cost of this scheme. It will have to take a loan of the balance required. The Council's reply to the reference made to it on the subject of financing the scheme is now under consideration. It is in favour of deferring the drainage scheme and giving precedence to the improvement of the water-supply. If this course does not commend itself to Government it requests that Provincial funds may bear the entire

IV.—EDUCATION.

10. The Municipal Council maintained on 31st March 1912 eight elementary schools and aided with grants 46 elementary schools.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 2054 M., dated 5th November 1912.

Page 76 of statement in original of G.O. No. 1189 M., dated 3rd July 1906.
Paragraph 9 (b), page 3 of G.O. No. 1415 M., dated 3rd October 1903.

Cf. page 5 of statement in G.O. No. 1189 M., dated 3rd July 1906.
Cf. page 5 of statement in G.O. No. 1189 M., dated 3rd July 1906.
G.O. No. 1525 L., dated 3rd December 1903.

G.O. No. 228 M., dated 11th February 1911.

G.O. No. 1937 M., dated 16th October 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

11. The present municipal hospital was erected in 1903-1906 at a cost of Rupees 1,03,500 towards which the District Board contributed Rs. 10,000. Besides the main hospital the Municipal Council maintains a branch dispensary which was opened in 1876 and a dispensary for women and children which was started in 1894. These dispensaries are at present located in somewhat unsuitable buildings. The municipality is paying an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the American Mission medical institutions in the town, itself receiving a similar contribution of Rs. 5,000 from the District Board towards the maintenance of its own institutions. The Municipal Council has also undertaken to contribute to the District Board half of the cost of the veterinary dispensary at Tallakulam subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 798 *per annum*.

The Council has on the recommendation of the District Medical and Sanitary officer purchased two buildings to be used for residential purposes by its sub-assistant surgeons the amount required for this purpose being partly met from the Provincial grant of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911. Proposals have since been made for the extension of the hospital site and provision of additional accommodation and these are now under the consideration of Government.

VI.—SANITATION.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1385 M., dated 5th September 1910.

Pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 1339 M., dated 18th August 1911.

Paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 2054 M., dated 5th November 1912.

G.O. No. 1205 M., dated 2nd July 1912.

G.O. No. 875 M., dated 6th June 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1339 M., dated 18th August 1911.

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

12. Out of the allotment of Rupees 20,000 made from the special sanitation grant for 1909-10, a site was acquired in Ponnagaram for providing accommodation for the people who will be evicted from the congested area known as Mink block. A further grant of Rs. 10, was sanctioned in 1910-11 for laying the Ponnagaram area into house-sites besides Rs. 66,188 for the acquisition of the Minkara block itself. The acquisition of the Minkara block was complete during 1911-12 while as regards Ponnagaram extension, the formation roads is in progress. The site is otherwise ready for occupation. As some irregularities were brought to notice by the auditor in regard to the expenditure on the latter scheme, the Chairman has been requested to submit a full report on the matter through the Sanitary Commission. The Council has also in contemplation three schemes for extending the town, which the one for extension towards the east flag railway station has been taken in hand already. Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 69,200 were sanctioned towards this scheme in 1911-12 and they were supplemented by Rs. 38,600 in 1912-13. During the latter year grant of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned for another of the town extension schemes, namely, the extension near the Madichiyam road.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 20, page 2 of G.O. No. 908, Financial, dated 19th July 1872.

G.O. No. 1572, Financial, dated 14th July 1884.

G.O. No. 1429 M., dated 15th December 1888.

Cf. page 72 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

Paragraph 24, page 5 of G.O. No. 1415 M., dated 3rd October 1903.

G.O. No. 692 M., dated 7th April 1906.

G.O. No. 157 M., dated 28th January 1907.

G.Os. No. 784, Educational, dated 3rd December 1906, and No. 323, Educational, dated 1st May 1908.

Paragraph 8 of the administration report for 1911-12 in G.O. No. 2054 M., dated 5th November 1912.

G.O. No. 28 M., dated 6th January 1910.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 467 M., dated 21st March 1910.

G.O. No. 1012 M., dated 1st June 1912.

G.O. No. 831 W., dated 17th June 1912.

13. The first work of importance that the Municipal Council undertook was the provision of an office building in 1871-72 by altering, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, an outlying building belonging to Thirumala Nayakkan's palace.

A people's park covering about 70 acres and formed with subscriptions received from the Nattukottai Chetties and other wealthy residents of the district, was handed over to the Municipal Council in 1884 and was formally opened by Lord Dufferin, when he visited Madura in December 1886.

The Municipal Council contributed about that time Rs. 10,000 (of which Rs. 5,000 was raised as a loan in the open market) towards the construction of the bridge across the Vaigai which was built by Government and which is the only important road bridge in the district.

The Council also undertook the laying out of the garden called the Edward Park which was opened on 1st January 1903.

In addition to the six municipal markets in this town, the Municipal Council has now constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1,40,000 a central general market in the heart of the town near the Minakshi temple on the site of the old Jail buildings acquired for the purpose. To meet the cost of this work the Council had to raise a loan of Rs. 40,000 from Government repayable in ten years with interest at 4 per cent. The foundation stone of the market was laid by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Arthur Lawley) on the 21st November 1906. The Government girls' school building situated on the site will be made over to the Council in return for its book value of Rs. 7,204. The south and west markets and a travellers' bungalow (estimated to cost Rs. 14,040, 18,639 and 15,264, respectively) commenced in 1909-10 were completed in 1911-12. The Council has also contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000 to the Taluk Board of Madura for the construction of a new block of buildings near the Mangammal chattram intended for the benefit of pilgrims. The scheme for introducing a light railway in the town for removing rubbish and street refuse submitted by the Council has been disallowed by Government.

Messrs. Crompton & Co. applied for a license for the supply of electrical energy in the town and the Council agreed to its grant. But the Government rejected the application.

VIII.--PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1864 M., dated 23rd October 1906.

14. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the employes of the Municipal Council was sanctioned on the 23rd October 1906.

P. T. THARYAN—21-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE MANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5.23 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	48,412
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12. .. .	7,987
Rs.	A. P. .. .
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,04,902 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	87,225 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population for 1911-12. .. .	1 9 1
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912. .. .	8,878 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 2 9

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	5,750	..
.. on buildings	Eight and a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and a-half per cent. of the annual value.	29,500	3,471
.. 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. of the annual value.	7,200	860
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	.. .. .	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,600	..
.. on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,400	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	3,300	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 928, Public, dated 13th September 1866.

G.O. No. 858 M., dated 22nd May 1908.

Paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883, and page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 1005, Financial, dated 22nd August 1882.

Paragraph 4 (5) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.O. No. 78 M., dated 29th January 1886.

G.O. No. 391 M., dated 28th April 1886.

Page 26 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

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

G.O. No. 1666 M., dated 14th November 1901.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 896 M., dated 26th June 1899.

G.O. No. 1361 M., dated 22nd August 1911.

Mangalore was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The limits of the municipality have been extended with effect from 1st April 1907. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twenty.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1882. 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 eight wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. The Council has also been empowered to elect its vice-chairman.

4. The appointment of a secretary on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 was sanctioned in 1899. The pay has since been raised to Rs. 150—10—200.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 8 of G.O. No. 1764 M., dated 3rd October 1906.

Clause (4) of G.O. No. 1764 M., dated 3rd October 1906.

Page 9 of G.O. No. 1764 M., dated 3rd October 1906.

G.O. No. 2108 M., dated 18th December 1908.

G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 20th October 1910.

G.O. No. 1632 M., dated 6th September 1912.

5. The water-supply of this town is derived chiefly from wells. In October 1906 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to prepare a preliminary report on the scheme suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner for supplying the town with water from the springs in the Kadiri hills outside the town. The investigation of this scheme was, however, given up on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner who recommended a scheme with the Maroli valley as the source of supply. The latter scheme which was roughly estimated to cost six lakhs has, however, been abandoned as being beyond the resources of the Municipal Council. A further investigation was subsequently jointly conducted by the Sanitary Engineer and Mr. Murray Stuart, the Professor of Geology at the Presidency College with the result that the examination of possibilities of the valley north of St. Joseph's Industrial school was recommended. In G.O. No. 197 M., dated 2nd February 1912, the Municipal Council was requested to state whether it was prepared to place at the disposal of the Public Works Department the sum of Rs. 1,000 required by the Sanitary Engineer for this investigation. The Council, however, desires to have a water-supply scheme for the whole town instead of a portion of it and the Sanitary Engineer has accordingly recommended the investigation of the Maroli valley scheme. This recommendation has been accepted and the Council requested to place the sum of Rs. 1,100 required for the purpose at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

III.—DRAINAGE.

In G.O. No. 873 M., dated 25th June 1903.

Page 2 *ibid.*

Page 3 *ibid.*

Page 5 *ibid.*

No. 2318 M., dated 6th November 1905.

* 6. There is no regular system of drainage. In 1903 the Assistant Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Hormusji Nowroji) who inspected the town, reported that an open drainage scheme would prove to be both expensive and ineffective in consequence of the heavy rains prevalent in the locality and recommended the adoption of a separate sewerage scheme. A comprehensive scheme of sewerage for the whole town was roughly estimated to cost not less than 10 lakhs, a sum entirely beyond the means of the Council, and it was therefore proposed to undertake a scheme for draining the western portion of the town, which stands most in need of it. As the partial scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 1,87,000, was reported to be not only costly but also defective, the Government have, in their Order No. 90 M., dated 18th January 1911, requested the Sanitary Engineer to draw up plans and estimates for the drainage of the whole town on the lines approved by the Sanitary Board and when this scheme has been worked out, its financial aspect will be examined. The Sanitary Engineer is of opinion that until the proposed new roads and lanes of the municipality have been laid out and formed and fresh levels taken a drainage scheme cannot be drawn up. The Council is just now opening up congested areas by forming new streets and lanes with grants obtained from Government.

146

IV.—EDUCATION.

* 7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 five elementary schools and aided sixteen elementary schools with grants. The Government have now sanctioned the payment to the Council of Provincial grants of Rs. 595 and Rs. 2,550 for the opening of two new elementary schools and the construction of elementary school buildings.

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

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

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

8. The Wenlock hospital and a hospital for women and children are maintained by the municipality, which receives an annual contribution from the District Board of Rs. 600 on account of the former and Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the latter. The Wenlock hospital is located in the old regimental building, which was placed at the disposal of the municipality in 1894, when the women and children's hospital was opened in the building formerly occupied by the municipal hospital. The out-patients' dispensary attached to the Wenlock hospital was constructed by the Council in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 3,600 and an operation theatre costing Rs. 1,700 was built in 1904, the Council having received a donation of Rs. 500 for the purpose from Mr. C. Jungner, a local merchant. A lying-in ward was constructed in 1904 in the hospital for women and children at a cost of Rs. 2,610 a part of which was raised by public subscriptions.

The branch dispensary which formerly existed at Bolar was closed from 1st April 1896 on the advice of the Surgeon-General owing to its low average attendance and its proximity to the main hospital.

A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 818 L., dated 1st June 1912, for the construction of a shed ward in the Wenlock hospital.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 1804 M., dated 30th October 1895.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1720 M., dated 5th October 1904.

Paragraph 12, page 4 of G.O. No. 1852 M., dated 4th September 1905.

Paragraph 12, page 4 of G.O. No. 1852 M., dated 4th September 1905.

147

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Rs.
 10,000—G.O. No. 305 L., dated 29th February 1904.
 18,000—G.O. No. 495 M., dated 15th March 1906.
 12,000—G.O. No. 357 M., dated 20th February 1907.
 40,000
 10,000—G.O. No. 150 M., dated 20th January 1904.
 8,000—G.O. No. 484 M., dated 3rd March 1905.
 10,000—G.O. No. 2590 M., dated 11th December 1905.
 38,000
 G.O. No. 778 P., dated 6th July 1906.
 G.O. No. 210 M., dated 2nd February 1907.
 G.O. No. 1013 M., dated 27th June 1908.
 No. 164 M., dated 26th March 1909 and No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
 G.O. No. 1013 M., dated 27th June 1908.
 G.O. No. 693 M., dated 4th May 1911 and No. 333 M., dated 26th May 1911.
 G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912.

9. As the Municipal Council had to meet heavy expenditure on plague preventive measures since 1902-03, the Government helped the Council with Provincial grants and loans amounting to Rs. 40,000 * and Rs. 38,000 †, respectively up to 31st March 1907. The Council is taking ‡ steps to open up gradually certain congested parts of the town in accordance with proposals made by the Sanitary Commissioner. During the years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11 special grants aggregating Rs. 79,880 have been paid, the grant of Rs. 25,000 given in 1908-09 being mainly devoted to the acquisition and dismantling of insanitary houses, while the allotments in the next two years were chiefly devoted to the opening of a new road and the widening of four lanes. A further grant of Rs. 31,500 has been paid in 1911-12, of which Rs. 22,850 were intended for opening new roads and widening narrow lanes. An additional grant of Rs. 35,046 has now been sanctioned for the opening of seven roads in congested areas.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 962, Financial, dated 29th May 1876 and Statement II-A in G.O. No. 2639, Financial, dated 2nd November 1877. 10. The Webster market was constructed in 1876 at a cost of Rs. 17,200 towards which a loan of Rs. 9,150 was advanced by Government. In 1886 a slaughter-house and a beef market were built by the Council at a cost of Rs. 5,140. A vegetable and flower market was provided in 1898 at a cost of Rs. 400. The Council has also now opened a municipal fish market. The Kallasanka bridge on the road to the Salt Kotars was constructed in 1877 at a total cost of Rs. 6,340. A small chattram was built by the Council in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 500.

G.O. No. 149, Financial, dated 24th January 1876.

Paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 802 M., dated 17th August 1887.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 891 M., dated 26th June 1899.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1884, Financial, dated 22nd October 1877.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1254 M., dated 12th September 1894.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 706 M., dated 3rd April 1907.

11. No Provident fund for municipal employes has as yet been established in this municipality.

P. T. THARYAN—17-9-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE MANNARGUDI MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4.46 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ...	21,398
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	3,570
RS.	
Actual receipts in 1911-12	69,551
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	48,570
RS. A. P.	
Incidence of taxation per head of population	1 3 0
General average for the Presidency in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	9,245 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 6 11

Tax.	Minimum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on carts	Schedule A	Schedule A	1,700	
" on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	9,000	1,059
" on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	1,400	165
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
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.	2,200	..
Tolls	Schedule D.	Schedule D.	8,500	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1023, Public, dated 8th October 1866.

Cf. Appendix A in G.Os. Nos. 196, Financial, dated 1st February 1882, and 1436, Financial, dated 10th July 1883, and page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 943, Financial, dated 30th April 1884.

G.O. No. 1299 M., dated 20th August 1910.

Vide foot-note on page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 709 M., dated 18th May 1903.

G.O. No. 1370 M., dated 28th September 1903.

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

G.O. No. 1874 M., dated 8th October 1912.

Mannārgudi was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised in 1881 from 12 to 16 which is the present figure. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1884. The town was not then divided into wards for election purposes; but the ward system has since been introduced in 1910 and there are at present two wards. In 1903, owing to the inability of the Municipal Council to carry on its administration efficiently, the proportion of elective seats was reduced from three-fourths to one-half of the sanctioned strength and the privilege of electing the Chairman which the Council had been enjoying since 1885 was also withdrawn. The latter privilege has however been recently restored to the Council.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 586, Financial, dated 29th April 1872.

G.O. No. 292, Financial, dated 11th February 1875.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 1st August 1906.

G.O. No. 79 M., dated 17th January 1912.

G.O. No. 1831 M., dated 8th October 1912.

3. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks and wells. In 1873 the Municipal Council completed, at a total cost of Rs. 21,940, a project for bringing water from the Vadavar by excavating a channel ten miles in length and distributing it by branch channels to the several tanks in the town. During January 1912 under the orders of Government issued at the instance of the Municipal Council the Assistant Sanitary Engineer conducted a preliminary investigation as to the possibility of a protected scheme of water-supply to the town. He recommended two alternative schemes for fuller investigation, one from a sub-artesian source and the other from the existing channel mentioned above which takes off from the Vadavar river. As the Council preferred that the latter scheme should be investigated in detail the Sanitary Engineer has been requested to do so at an estimated cost of Rs. 700.

151

III.—DRAINAGE.

4. There is no regular system drainage in the town?

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 67 of statements in G.O. No. 1399 M., dated 31st July 1912.
Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1399 M., dated 31st July 1912.

5. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools including one for Panchamas, and one for girls, and aided with grants, nine elementary schools. During 1912-13 the Council received a Provincial grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a school building.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 1st August 1906.
 Paragraph 19, page 4 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 1st August 1906.
 Page 31 of statements in G.O. No. 1092 M., dated 21st July 1910.
 G.O. No. 386 M., dated 7th March 1908.
 Pages 8 and 9 of statements in G.O. No. 1092 M., dated 21st July 1910.
 Page 31 of statements in G.O. No. 1092 M., dated 21st July 1910.
 Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1399 M., dated 31st July 1912.

6. The municipality maintains a hospital, towards the maintenance of which the Taluk Board of Mannārgudi contributes annually a sum of Rs. 1,810. The male and female wards in the hospital were reconstructed at a total cost of Rs. 6,544. Towards this work the Council took a loan of Rs. 4,000 and the Taluk Board contributed Rs. 3,000. The Council has also constructed a lying-in ward for Rs. 2,967. In 1911-12 the Council was given a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of quarters for the Civil apothecary while in 1912-13 it received a further grant of Rs. 6,700 for the construction of an operation room and a new ward for Panchamas.

VI.—SANITATION.

Year.	Amount. Rs.	
1909-1910	5,000	G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
1910-1911	6,200	G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.
1911-1912	27,700	G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.
	38,900	

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

7. During the years 1909-10 to 1911-12 a total allotment of Rs. 38,900* was sanctioned from the special sanitation grants for the improvement of tanks, acquisition of land for opening lanes for private scavenging purposes, acquisition of insanitary huts, construction of four new wells, twelve latrines on standard plan and two lines of 30 huts each for toties. A further grant of Rs. 12,100 was paid in 1912-13 for the opening of additional private scavenging lanes, re-construction of three latrines, construction of contact and cholera sheds, purchase of dustbins and urinals, acquisition of land for rubbish and nightsoil depôts and certain miscellaneous sanitary improvements.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. No. 1208 M., dated 2nd August 1911.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1399 M., dated 31st July 1912.

G.O. No. 2104 M., dated 17th December 1908, and G.O. No. 92 M., dated 25th January 1909.

8. There are six municipal markets in the town. The Municipal Council has constructed a vegetable market at a total cost of Rs. 11,119. A loan of Rs. 9,000 was taken from Government for this purpose in 1909.

153

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1710 M., dated 28th October 1910.

9. The establishment of a Provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employes has been sanctioned with effect from 1st November 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—15-11-12.

75252

75252

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Cf. page 6 of G.O. No. 1934 M., dated 16th November 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 973, Public, dated 4th August 1870, and page 7 of G.O. No. 1277, Public, dated 19th August 1871.

Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1627, Financial, dated 18th July 1884.

G.O. No. 871 M., dated 4th May 1905.

9. There are no municipal markets in the town, their place being supplied by two private markets. The Municipal Council constructed a building for its office at a cost of about Rs. 3,400 in 1870-71 and a chattram costing Rs 500 in 1883. The management of the Nattukottai Chetti's choultry in the town was vested in the Municipal Council in 1905 under the Charitable Endowments Act.

P. T. THARYAN—7-9-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE CALICUT MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area ..	10.76 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	78,417
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12 ..	9,242
Actual receipts in 1911-12 ..	Rs. 1,37,803
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 ..	Rs. 1,32,377
	RS. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 ..	0 15 3
General average for 1910-11 ..	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 ..	Rs. 22,443
	RS. A. P.
Debt per head of population ..	0 4 7

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 7,800	Rs. ..
Tax on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	39,800	4,632
Tax on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Do. do.	13,200	1,553
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.		..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B.	Schedule B, but two-thirds maximum on cycles.	4,300	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,300	..
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution.	4,600	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 664, Public, dated 3rd July 1866.
Page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated
1st December 1906.

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

G.O. No. 372 M., Financial, dated 21st April
1886.

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

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

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1839 M., dated 4th
December 1890.

G.O. No. 981 M., dated 12th June 1896.

G.O. No. 1784 M., dated 23rd November
1900.

G.O. No. 694 M., dated 1st April 1898.

Calicut was constituted a municipality
on 3rd July 1866. The sanctioned
strength of the Municipal Council is 24.

2. The system of appointing municipal
councillors by election was introduced into
this municipality in 1879, but the first
election was held only in 1882. The
proportion of councillors to be appointed
by election was one-half of the sanctioned
strength until it was in 1886 raised to
three-fourths. The town is divided into
nine wards for election purposes. The
privilege of electing the Chairman was
granted to the Council in 1885.

3. In 1890, owing to the extreme in-
efficiency of the administration, the
elective franchise was withdrawn from the
town and the Council deprived of the
privilege of electing its Chairman. In
1896 the Government restored the privi-
lege of electing 12 out of 24 councillors,
and in 1900 the Council was again per-
mitted to elect its Chairman.

4. The appointment of a secretary on a
salary of Rs. 150-10-200 was sanc-
tioned in 1898.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1210 M., dated 20th
August 1901.

G.O. No. 583 M., dated 31st March 1896, and
page 23 of G.O. No. 879 M., dated 22nd
June 1899 and page 4 of G.O. No. 1548 M.,
dated 5th September 1898.

G.O. No. 1548 M., dated 5th September 1898.
Page 23 of G.O. No. 879 M., dated 22nd June
1899.

G.O. No. 879 M., dated 22nd June 1899.

G.O. No. 879 M., dated 22nd June 1899.
Page 25 of G.O. No. 879 M., dated 22nd June
1899.

Vide page 33 of report on sanitation for 1901.

G.O. No. 1245 M., dated 27th July 1908.

G.O. No. 1488 M., dated 8th September 1889.

G.O. No. 1230 M., dated 3rd August 1911.

5. The chief sources of water-supply
are the Mananchira tank and wells. As
a scheme of water-supply for this town
from the subsoil at the foot of the Pulūr
hill, suggested by the Sanitary Engineer
(Mr. Ellis), was beyond the means of the
Council, Mr. Jones proposed a partial
scheme costing Rs. 1,00,000, the source
of supply being the Mananchira tank.
This scheme was, however, abandoned as
the sanitary survey and the chemical
analysis of the water proved that the source
was contaminated; and the Sanitary Engi-
neer was asked to investigate the possi-
bility of obtaining water from some other
source of supply outside the inhabited
area. As the result of the investigations
made in 1900-1901 was disappointing and
as the state of municipal finances was
unfavourable to the execution of any
scheme in the near future, the preparation
of a scheme was deferred.

6. In 1908 Major Clemesha, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, was of opinion
that a drainage scheme had a prior claim
to attention and this would have to
precede the introduction of a pipe water
scheme; but the Sanitary Engineer, Mr.
Morgan, thought that a water-supply
scheme was a more urgent need and
should be given preference and recom-
mended a preliminary investigation which
might result in the formulation of one or
more definite schemes. This recommend-
ation was not however acted upon but in
paragraph 11 of the review of the mun-
icipal administration report for 1910-11,
the Government observed that although for
financial and other reasons the provision
of a piped water-supply would have to be
deferred until after the introduction of a
drainage scheme they would be ready to
consider the propriety of investigating
such a project if the Council desired to
move in the matter. The Council having
expressed its willingness to do so the
Government approved the estimate
furnished by the Sanitary Engineer for
the investigation and requested the Council
in G.O. No. 907 M., dated 15th May
1912, to place the sum of Rs. 1,700
required at the disposal of the Public
Works Department.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 2082 W., dated 10th October 1907.

7. There is no regular system of drainage and no scheme has been prepared. In 1907 the Government approved the proposal of the Municipal Council to investigate a scheme and the Council subsequently allotted Rs. 700 for the purpose, but nothing was done till 1909 when the acting Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Morgan) reported that an open system would be unsuitable for Calicut owing to its heavy rainfall and that a pipe system would have to be adopted at a cost of about four lakhs. At the same time he anticipated difficulties in carrying out an efficient drainage scheme and doubted whether any great benefit would result from it in two of the most insanitary quarters in the absence of an adequate water-supply. The acting Sanitary Commissioner, Major Clemesha I.M.S., however, did not agree with him. The Sanitary Board then requested the permanent Sanitary Commissioner and the permanent Sanitary Engineer to confer together and submit a joint report. On receipt of this report in which the exact drainage requirements of Calicut were specified the Government requested the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a rough estimate of a scheme on the lines indicated. A preliminary estimate has accordingly been prepared but further investigation was necessary and according to the latest progress report received from the Sanitary Engineer this investigation was still in progress on the 1st July 1912.

G.O. No. 1488 M., dated 8th September 1909.

G.O. No. 997 M., dated 30th June 1910.

Please see paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1423 M., dated 3rd August 1912.

39

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 65 to 68 of statement in G.O. No. 1230 M., dated 3rd August 1911.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1911 eleven elementary schools of which six were for Mappillas, one for Panchamas and one for girls and aided eleven elementary schools with grants.

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

A Provincial grant of Rs. 991 has been made to the Council for the opening of two new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 18th August 1906.

Page 19 of G.O. No. 1201 M., dated 4th September 1894.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 1295 M., dated 5th August 1896.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1084 M., dated 10th September 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1781 M., dated 14th October 1904.

G.O. No. 1322 M., dated 6th September 1900.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1781 M., dated 14th October 1904.

G.O. No. 2081 M., dated 28th November 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 15th August 1906.

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

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 555 M., dated 8th April 1889.

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

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

G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912 (page 13).

Vide paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1423 M., dated 3rd August 1912.

10. In 1909-10 the Government made a grant of Rs. 35,064 for the acquisition of land and buildings for the opening out of the Mappilla quarters and for the formation of roads there and in 1910-11 this was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 37,829 for the same purpose. In 1911-12 a further grant of Rs. 30,000 was also made for the opening of the congested area of Vellayil. During the current year (1912-13) a further subvention of Rs. 17,864 has been sanctioned for the opening up of congested quarters in Vellayil, Rs. 10,000 for the closure of burning and burial grounds, Rs. 3,000 for the construction of public latrines and Rs. 3,000 for the improvement of conservancy plants. A railway level crossing is required on the new road connecting the beach with the Kallai road for which funds were advanced in January 1912 but the Railway Company has not yet put up the crossing.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 18th August 1906.

Pages 3 and 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 18th August 1906.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 241 M., dated 2nd July 1885.

Page 24 of G.O. No. 1556 M., dated 16th November 1889 and page 6 of G.O. No. 1527 M., dated 19th September 1891.

G.Os. No. 531 M., dated 23rd May 1888; No. 1736 M., dated 20th December 1889; and No. 120 M., dated 28th January 1891.

G.O. No. 230 M., dated 5th February 1907.

G.O. No. 707 M., dated 3rd April 1907.

11. There is a municipal market in this town. A new building on a new site was constructed for this market at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,700 which was met from the loan sanctioned in G.O. No. 611 M., dated 22nd March 1905. In 1884 the Municipal Council constructed an iron girder bridge on the North Beach road at a cost of about Rs. 1,500. On account of the extension of the Madras Railway to Calicut, the Council in 1889-1891 contributed to the Railway Company Rs. 22,500 towards the cost of the Kallai bridge and also spent about 20,000 more on the acquisition of land required for widening the Robinson road. These amounts were paid from the loan of Rs. 30,000 advanced by Government and from the Provincial grant of Rupees 10,000 sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 531 M., dated 23rd May 1888. Among other works of interest may be mentioned the iron screw pile girder bridge over the Muriat river constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,570 and the new office building on the site of the old building erected at a cost of Rs. 15,615 met from a loan of Rs. 16,000 from Government.

41

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1374 M., dated 6th July 1907.

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

P. T. THARYAN—28-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE CANNANORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4.87 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	29,857
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	5,990
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	43,361 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	44,088 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	0 11 11
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	233 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 0 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. 2,990	RS. . .
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	11,200	1,498
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	3,420	456
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	„	„	„
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,690	„
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	660	„
Tolls	Schedule D	The District Board of Malabar pays a contribution.	2,180	„

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 727, Public, dated 24th June 1867.

G.O. No. 207 M., dated 19th June 1885.

G.O. No. 367 M., dated 18th April 1888.

G.O. No. 864-A, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.O. No. 371 M., dated 21st April 1886.

G.O. No. 367 M., dated 18th April 1888.

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

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

G.O. No. 793 M., dated 4th August 1887.

G.O. Nos. 312, 313 M., dated 17th February 1906.

G.O. No. 1320 M., dated 17th August 1909.

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

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1883. Thirteen of the 18 councillors were originally appointed by election, but this number was reduced to twelve or three-fourths of the sanctioned strength in 1888. The town is divided into four wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885, but it was withdrawn in 1887, owing to the Council's failure to elect a chairman.

4. The municipal area includes the military station, to which the Cantonment Code has not yet been applied. A proposal to curtail the limits of the station and to constitute it a separate cantonment is under the consideration of the Military authorities. The Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902, has been introduced into a portion of this municipality.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 1367 M., dated 27th August 1891.

G.O. No. 867 M., dated 19th May 1892.

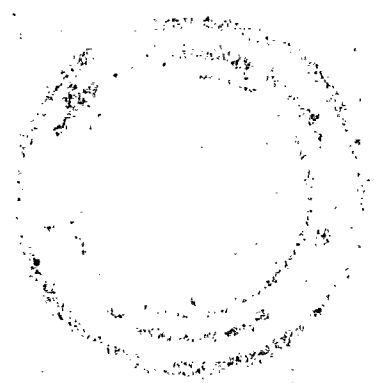
5. The chief sources of water-supply are wells and tanks, which are liable to pollution. In 1891 the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Jones, reported generally on the condition of the municipality with reference to the need for a water-supply and drainage system, but the Council was unable to provide the requisite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

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 2090 M., dated 22nd December 1909.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1656 M., dated 7th September 1912.

4. There is no regular system of drainage. The Sanitary Engineer was requested to take levels for a drainage scheme while carrying out the investigation for the water-supply scheme. He recently stated that field levels had been taken and that the working out of the project could be put in hand only after a further local enquiry had been carried out.



58

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1656 M., dated 7th September 1912.

G.O. No. 1199 M., dated 1st July 1912

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1656 M., dated 7th September 1912.

5. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 two elementary schools (one for Muhammadans and the other for Panchamas) and aided with grants seven elementary schools. The Council recently obtained the sanction of Government for opening two more elementary schools. A Provincial grant of Rs. 622 was also made in 1912-13 to enable the Council to open two more institutions of the same grade while a further subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was given for the construction of new school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1148 M., dated 25th June 1906.

G.O. No. 859 M., dated 18th July 1902.

G.O. No. 1922 M., dated 15th November 1898.

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

8. The municipality maintains a hospital, towards the cost of which local funds contribute Rs. 1,500 annually. The institution is held in a Government building which was permanently transferred to the Council in 1898. A grant of Rs. 2,230 has been made from Provincial funds during the year 1912, for improvements to the operation room and for a septic ward with well.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 546 M., dated 8th April 1909.

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

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

9. The Government made a grant of Rs. 3,810 in 1909-10 for the acquisition of land for a burial-ground for Tiyyas and for the formation of two roads and the opening of congested areas. A further grant of Rs. 1,700 was made in 1910-11 for making a road along the beach and constructing a wall on the beach to protect the road and the cart-stand against erosion. During the current year (1912-13) a sum of Rs. 14,529 has been sanctioned from Provincial funds for the acquisition of land and buildings or the opening up of Old Town, Rs. 3,037 for the provision of a new burial-ground for Christians, Rs. 1,300 for the construction of a latrine at Tayateru and Rs. 1,300 for a latrine at Nalivayal.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE COCANADA MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	...	6 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	...	54,110
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	...	4,422
	Rs.	A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,52,443	0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,58,349	0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1	8 2
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1	4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,37,312	0 0
Debt per head of population	2	8 7

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	7,200	
„ on buildings	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	28,800	3,840
„ on lands	Eight and-a-half per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	Seven and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	880	117
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Six per cent. of the annual value.	23,480	3,913
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,850	
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,580	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	14,000	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

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

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

G.O. No. 41 M., dated 8th January 1896.

G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883, and paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 280 M., dated 23rd March 1886.

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

G.O. No. 189 M., dated 20th May 1885.

G.O. No. 358 M., dated 13th April 1886.

G.O. No. 41 M., dated 8th January 1896.

G.Os. No. 358 M., dated 13th April 1886; No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

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

G.O. No. 1546 M., dated 21st September 1892.

G.O. No. 1602 M., dated 4th October 1892.

G.O. No. 1955 M., dated 29th November 1892.

G.O. No. 608 M., dated 3rd May 1893.

G.O. No. 557 M., dated 16th March 1897.

G.O. No. 70 M., dated 21st January 1902.

G.O. No. 1914 M., dated 1st September 1897.

G.O. No. 241 M., dated 21st March 1902.

G.O. No. 2147 M., dated 14th November 1912.

Cocanada was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was originally twelve, consisting of two *ex-officio* and ten nominated members, but it was raised to 16 in 1883 and to 20 in 1896.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1884. The proportion of elected members was raised in 1886 from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength, but it was reduced to three-fifths in 1896. The town is divided into six wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing its Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885. In 1892 the Council surrendered this privilege as the administration of municipal affairs became so unsatisfactory as to necessitate the appointment of a paid Chairman. The privilege was accordingly withdrawn in 1893, when a full-time chairman on a salary of Rs. 250 *per mensem* was appointed by Government, but it was restored to the Council in 1897, when the system of appointing paid secretaries was inaugurated by the amended Municipal Act. The Council has been permitted to elect its vice-chairman.

4. The appointment of a secretary was sanctioned by Government in 1897. The salary of the office was raised in 1902 from Rs. 125—5—150 to Rs. 150—10—200, and to Rs. 200—10—(6)—250 in 1912.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 276 M., dated 1st March 1893.

Do.

do.

G.O. No. 2384, Financial, dated 25th September 1877.

G.O. No. 276 M., dated 1st March 1893.

G.O. No. 722 M., dated 1st June 1893.

G.O. No. 146 M., dated 3rd February 1897.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1661 M., dated 27th September 1893.

G.O. No. 1094 M., dated 11th August 1903. Page 3 of G.O. No. 1806 M., dated 18th October 1904.

G.Os. No. 146 M., dated 3rd February 1897; No. 430 M., dated 14th March 1901; No. 457 M., dated 10th March 1897; and No. 290 M., dated 12th February 1904. G.O. No. 1285 M., dated 14th September 1903.

G.O. No. 1787 M., dated 9th October 1906.

5. In 1892 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Jones) submitted a scheme for the water-supply of the town, which was designed to meet the requirements of 40,000 people at the rate of 10 gallons of water *per head per diem*. The project consisted in forming a straining chamber on the bank of the Samalkot canal at a point 660 feet above Simpson lock and conveying the water through a 24" stoneware pipe on to filter beds. Thence the water was to pass through a clear water reservoir to a well, from which it was to be pumped and distributed by pipes. It was also proposed as a part of the scheme to enlarge the tank excavated by the Raja of Pithāpuram in 1876, so as to hold a supply sufficient for two months when the canal is closed. In the course of the two months preceding the closure of the canal the water was to be conveyed from the canal by pipes to an unfiltered water well and thence pumped on to the tank. This scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 3,89,000, was found to be beyond the means of the Council and was accordingly abandoned.

6. The question of a water-supply scheme was, however, taken up in 1897, when the Council with the increased resources placed at its disposal by the enlarged powers of taxation conferred by the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1897, and with the public subscriptions which were forthcoming felt itself able to provide the requisite funds. The scheme prepared in 1892 was then with slight modifications approved by Government. The work was put in hand in 1897 and completed in 1903 at a total cost of Rs. 4,44,428, of which the Government contributed Rs. 2,10,000 and advanced Rs. 1,44,520 as a loan. The balance was met chiefly by public subscriptions, as much as Rs. 42,500 having been contributed by Messrs. Pyda Subbarayudu Brothers, Cocanada. The works are styled the "Victoria Water-works."

7. The supply of water being insufficient, an estimate was prepared in 1906 to carry out certain repairs and improvements to the works. This estimate underwent a series of modifications until at last in G.O. No. 675 W., dated 22nd May 1911, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 59,200, was sanctioned for the purpose. An estimate for Rs. 5,260 was

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 439, Public, dated 1st May 1867.
Page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated
1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 2240 M., dated 18th September
1897.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April
1904.

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

Chicacole was constituted a municipality on 1st May 1867. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is sixteen.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1897 and the proportion of councillors appointed by election is one-half of the sanctioned strength. The town is divided into two wards for election purposes.

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

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1248 M., dated 28th July
1908.

G.O. No. 903 M., dated 29th June 1900.

„ „ 25 M. „ 9th January 1901.

„ „ 815 M. „ 6th June 1901.

G.O. No. 1248 M., dated 28th July 1908.

G.O. No. 476 M., dated 29th March 1909.

G.O. No. 1843 M., dated 14th November 1910.

G.O. No. 216 M., dated 9th February 1911.

(From the Sanitary Engineer progress report.)

4. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks, wells and the Langulia river.

In 1901 the bed of the Langulia river adjoining the municipality was included within the municipal limits so as to enable it to be properly conserved with the object of improving the existing water-supply.

5. In 1908 the Government requested the Sanitary Engineer to take up the preparation of a water-supply scheme for the town. With reference to this request, the Assistant Sanitary Engineer submitted a preliminary report in 1909 in which he submitted two schemes for consideration, one of which was rejected by the Sanitary Engineer and the other was beyond the means of the Council. The Sanitary Commissioner then suggested the sinking of good wells in the neighbourhood of the river at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, but the Council thought that it would not be possible to get fresh water from wells sunk in that locality, and requested Government to adopt another suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to construct one or two infiltration wells in the bed of the river, to collect the water therefrom in a well by the side of the river, to raise it to an elevated cistern and lead it to two or three iron tanks in the town. Upon this the Sanitary Engineer suggested a modification of his original scheme in order to reduce the cost to about Rs. 90,000 and he has been requested to investigate this scheme. The Council has placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department the sum of Rs. 500 required for the investigation. The Government have promised a contribution of Rs. 60,000 towards the cost of the scheme. A preliminary report on the scheme has been received by the Sanitary Engineer from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68 of statement in G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 26th July 1912.

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

10. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912, fifteen elementary schools, two of which were for Muhammadans, two for Panchamas and two for poor children. No aid from municipal funds was given to institutions under private management. In 1912-13 the Council was given a Provincial Grant of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 26th July 1912.

G.O. No. 478 L., dated 16th April 1909.

G.O. No. 1317 M., dated 23rd July 1904.

G.Os. No. 594 M., dated 21st March 1907, and No. 1333 M., dated 26th June 1907.

G.O. No. 48 M., dated 8th January 1912, and Endorsement No. 3955-1 M., dated 4th September 1912.

G.O. No. 2127 M., dated 13th November 1912.

11. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital and a branch dispensary. Towards the cost of these institutions an annual contribution of Rs. 4,000 is paid from local funds. The branch dispensary has been provided with a building by M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, a merchant of Cocanada, at a cost of Rs. 4,700 and is to be styled "K. Narasinga Rao's Dispensary" after the name of the donor's father. The Sanitary Engineer has on hand the preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of a new building for the hospital.

The municipality contributes Rs. 100 *per annum* to the District Board towards the maintenance of the Veterinary Dispensary at Cocanada.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1027 M., dated 29th June 1908.

G.O. No. 970 M., dated 22nd June 1910.

G.Os. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911, and No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

Paragraph 11 on page 4 of G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 26th July 1912.

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

12. In 1908-09 and 1910-11 the Government gave a Provincial grant of Rs. 17,500 for filling up insanitary pits and dirty ponds in the town. During 1911-12 a further grant of Rs. 23,600 was given to the Council for the acquisition of Raja Rama Raoopeta (Rs. 20,000), of land in Rachapeta (Rs. 1,000) and Danayyapeta (Rs. 1,500) for town extension, the acquisition of Rednam's site for a rubbish depot (Rs. 1,000) and the acquisition of a site near Maridamapeta for a latrine (Rs. 100). Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 6,774 was incurred in 1911-12 on the filling up of hollows while Rs. 19,465 were paid as compensation for the acquisition of Raja Rama Raoopeta site, Rednam's site, Danayyapeta site and Suryaraopeta cart-stand site. In 1912-13 the Council has been given an additional grant of Rs. 67,345 of which Rs. 41,345 are intended for the opening up of congested areas and Rs. 26,000 for the construction of twenty latrines.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 26th July 1912.

G.O. No. 1828, Financial, dated 12th October 1876.

Vide statement II-A in G.O. No. 854 M., dated 29th August 1887, and G.O. No. 1122 M., dated 9th October 1888.

Pages 3 and 17 of statement in G.O. No. 1249 M., dated 12th July 1906.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 973-B, M., dated 17th July 1903.

Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1546, Financial, dated 23rd October 1882.

Vide also G.O. No. 1667 L., dated 12th September 1895.

G.O. No. 2102 L., dated 10th November 1896.

Vide note to statement II (page 28 of statement) in G.O. No. 1376 M., dated 26th July 1912.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 973-B, M., dated 17th July 1903.

13. There are three municipal markets in the town. The market at Jagannayakpur was built in 1876 at a cost of Rs. 900, while that at Cocanada, costing Rs. 12,000, was constructed in 1887. A portion of the latter building, which was destroyed by fire in 1905, was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 1,880. The third market was opened in 1902 near Ramakrishnaraopeta. In 1881 the Municipal Council contributed Rs. 1,000 for the erection of a clock tower which is now under its management. Under the arrangement approved in G.O. No. 1377 M., dated 23rd August 1895, the District Board reconstructed on behalf of the municipality the Yeluru bridge at a cost of Rs. 22,370, and is maintaining at its own expense the bridge and the roadway over it, the Council having agreed to repay the capital outlay on the bridge in annual instalments of not less than Rs. 1,000 together with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The balance due by the municipality to the District Board on this account on 31st March 1912 was Rs. 8,198. In 1903 the Council laid out a garden in honour of His Majesty's Coronation. An estimate for Rs. 28,700 for the construction of a new building for the municipal office has been approved by the Superintending Engineer and the work has been begun. The Council has applied for a loan of Rs. 13,000 for the work and the application is under consideration.

30

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 163 M.B., dated 17th March 1911.

G.Os. No. 461 M., dated 26th March 1909,
No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910, and
No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

G.O. No. 1455 M., dated 9th August 1912.

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

9. Provincial grants of Rs. 29,214 in all have been made to the Council to carry out a town improvement scheme which consists of the removal of the inhabitants of the crowded and unwholesome Relli huts on the Palconda road to a fresh site to be laid out on sanitary principles. The site (extent 10.75 acres) has been acquired. The estimates for this scheme amounting to Rs. 23,218 have recently been sanctioned by Government. In 1912-13 the Council was given a grant of Rs. 2,676 for the removal of prickly pear and the construction of three masonry wells.

I.—CONSTITUTIONS AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1053, Public, dated 15th October 1866.

G.O. No. 195 M., dated 15th June 1885.

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

G.O. No. 381, Financial, dated 26th April 1886.

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

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

G.O. No. 706 M., dated 25th June 1888.

G.O. No. 1540 M., dated 4th November 1893.

G.O. No. 1182 M., dated 5th June 1907.

Cochin was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was raised in 1885 from 14 to 16.

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 four wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the chairman, which was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885, was withdrawn from it in 1888 owing to its failure to elect a chairman but restored from 1st April 1894.

4. Permission to elect a vice-chairman under section 14 (3) of the Act was granted in G.O. No. 1696 M., dated 14th November 1903; but, as no nomination was made on more than three successive occasions, it has been assumed that the Council does not see any need for a vice-chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Cf. page 2 of G.O. No. 293 M., dated 15th February 1892, and pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 1397 M., dated 6th August 1906.

G.O. No. 338 M., dated 10th March 1891.

G.O. No. 293 M., dated 15th February 1892.
Cf. page 7 of G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 13th August 1894, and paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 65 M., dated 11th January 1896.

G.O. No. 65 M., dated 11th January 1896.

Cf. G.O. No. 279, Political, dated 30th April 1906 (page 3).

G.O. No. 65 M., dated 11th January 1896.

G.O. No. 684 M., dated 24th April 1908.

G.O. No. 2012 M., dated 9th December 1909.

G.O. No. 1148 M., dated 22nd July 1911.

5. The chief sources of water-supply are surface tanks and shallow wells, which yield only brackish water. Good water is being brought in casks from the Periyar river near Alwaye situated at a distance of 15 miles from the town. The water is sold by private agency to the public. The question of introducing a piped supply was first considered in 1891. In 1893-94 an artesian well was bored to a depth of 325 feet at a cost of over Rs. 13,000 from Provincial funds, but the operation was given up as there was no prospect of success. Mr. Jones proposed in 1895 a joint scheme for British and Native Cochin, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 7,95,750, the share of the cost to be borne by British Cochin being Rs. 4,01,540. The proposal consisted in bringing water from wells dug near the hill bungalow to Ernakulam and thence to British Cochin by pipes laid across two miles of backwater. This and some other alternative schemes suggested by Mr. Jones were abandoned owing to their prohibitive cost. The question was again considered by Government in April 1908 and dropped.

6. Since then, however, at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner the Assistant Sanitary Engineer was deputed to inspect Cochin to make a preliminary report regarding the water-supply of the town. This officer stated that a suitable zone of fresh water existed just outside the limits of Mattancheri in the Cochin State, but that a careful investigation would have to be made by trial borings with the view of defining that zone. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin was then requested to ascertain from the Cochin Durbar if they had any objection to the investigation being made in their territory in connection with the scheme. Though the Resident stated that they had no objection, the Council resolved upon restricting the investigation to British Cochin. Its attention was in the meanwhile also drawn by the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, to the existence of good water near the travellers' bungalow. He suggested that two or three wells might be sunk near this well and the possibility of a scheme of supply from this source investigated. The Chairman

II.—WATER-SUPPLY—*cont.*

desired that this investigation should be entrusted to the Executive Engineer, but the Sanitary Engineer was not sanguine about its success, and in order to prove this to the Council he deputed a surveyor to put down an ordinary boring at the well near the travellers' bungalow. The boring was subsequently stopped, as the Government were of opinion that it was premature to start actual investigation, but the Council thought that it should be completed, and the Government accordingly requested the Executive Engineer to arrange for it. The Sanitary Engineer and Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, however subsequently reported that the boring operations were of little use and the Council was then requested to consider the desirability of discontinuing them and to offer its remarks on the relative merits of the two schemes advocated by the Sanitary Engineer and Mr. Stuart, viz., (i) a supply derived from an area south of Cochin town in the adjoining Native State, and (ii) a deep boring carried to a depth of 1,000 feet or more if the surface of the underlying gneiss is not met with at a higher level. The Council has also been asked to offer its remarks on the Chief Engineer's recommendation to sink a well 30 feet deep in the immediate neighbourhood of the church.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1350 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 1461 M., dated 4th September 1899.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1350 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

7. There is no regular system of drainage. The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to investigate a scheme of drainage for the town and to draw up detailed estimates so that the Council may carry out the work piecemeal as funds permit. The Government are not yet in possession of the Sanitary Engineer's proposals in regard to the drainage of the town. According to the latest report received from that officer, the field work has been completed but additional levels may have to be taken when the scheme is worked out in detail.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Cf. pages 66 to 68 of statement in G.O. No. 1350 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

G.O. Nos. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, and 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912.

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 two primary schools (one for Hindus and the other for Mappillas) and aided seven primary schools with grants.

Provincial grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 690 have recently been sanctioned for the construction of elementary school buildings and the opening of two new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1397 M., dated 6th August 1906.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. No. 1349 M., dated 23rd September 1903, and page 5 of G.O. No. 1660 M., dated 26th September 1904.

Cf. page 5 of G.O. No. 1587 M., dated 31st July 1905.

9. The municipality maintains a hospital. In 1903-05 the hospital building was extended and equipped by the generosity of the local residents, Mr. Black having provided a ward for females and M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Mahadeva a ward for Europeans and Eurasians. It is in contemplation to construct a cholera and small-pox shed at a cost of Rs. 4,127 contributed from Provincial funds. The removal of the hospital from its present site is also in contemplation.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1802 M., dated 11th October 1906.

12. 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—24-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4.27 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	47,007
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	7,120
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 1,63,492
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	RS. 1,64,389
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	RS. 1 6 4
General average in 1910-11	RS. 1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	RS. 48,183 0 0
Debt per head of population.	RS. 1 0 5

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at 1 per cent.
			RS.	RS.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	5,400	..
.. buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	37,000	4,352
.. lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	2,000	..
Water and drainage-tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	5,400	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,530	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	22,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1187, Public, dated 20th November 1866.

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

G.Os. No. 2375 M., dated 20th November 1907, and No. 310 M., dated 21st February 1908.
G.O. No. 562 M., dated 24th September 1885.

G.O. No. 1292 M., dated 6th September 1899.

G.O. No. 562 M., dated 24th September 1885.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1052 M., Financial, dated 13th October 1886.

G.O. No. 310 M., dated 21st February 1908.
G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.
G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.Os. No. 2271 M., dated 18th October 1897, and No. 2207 M., dated 19th December 1898.

G.O. No. 1831 M., dated 3rd November 1909.

G.O. No. 1410 M., dated 1st September 1911.

G.O. No. 1122 M., dated 19th June 1912.

G.O. No. 1375 M., dated 26th July 1912.

Coimbatore was constituted a municipality on the 20th November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was twenty, but the strength has since been raised to twenty-four.

2. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1885; but this privilege was temporarily suspended in 1889 owing to the failure of the Municipal Council to prepare in time the list of voters. The proportion of municipal councillors to be appointed by election was one-half of the sanctioned strength until 1885, when it was raised to three-fourths. The town is divided into nine wards for election purposes. The Council's proposal to extend the limits of the municipality is now under the consideration of Government.

3. The Chairman of the Municipal Council is appointed by election since 1885.

4. The appointment of a Secretary on a salary of Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 150 by annual increments of Rs. 5 was sanctioned by Government in 1898. In 1909, however, the Government, in view of the inability of the Council to put its affairs in order and of the continued unsatisfactory nature of the administration, approved the proposal of the Council to abolish the post of the secretary and to appoint a paid Chairman on Rs. 300 per mensem. The salary has since been raised to Rs. 400. In January 1912 the Council requested permission to elect an honorary chairman in the place of the present paid Chairman and also to have a Vice-Chairman. But as the present condition of the municipality was not suitable for granting this request the Government suggested that the office establishment should be placed on an efficient footing, that a capable manager on a salary of Rs. 100–10 (biennial)—150 should be employed and that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur should continue for six months more to give them a sufficient training. The Council has accepted these suggestions and a manager on Rs. 100—5 (annual) —150 has been sanctioned with additional establishment. The question of appointing an honorary Chairman and granting the Council permission to elect a Vice-Chairman will be reconsidered after the expiry of this period of six months.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 790 M., dated 17th June 1893.

G.O. No. 1398 M., dated 17th August 1896.

G.O. No. 1490 M., dated 10th October 1901.

G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 27th June 1907.

5. In the years 1892 and 1901 schemes for supplying water to the town from the Noyel river and from an abandoned irrigation tank called Muttanankulam were proposed, but were abandoned either on account of prohibitive cost or of the infeasibility of the scheme.

6. In December 1905, the Sanitary Engineer submitted a scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 4,54,430, the annual maintenance charges of which amounted to Rs. 10,400. The main features of this scheme were—

(1) that a storage tank should be formed immediately below the Krishnam-badi tank, the source of supply being the latter tank, which is fed direct by the Chitrachavadi channel, which takes off from the Noyel river;

(2) that water should be drawn from the storage tank by pumps worked by oil-engines and forced through a cast iron main to a small open collecting reservoir on a high ground;

(3) that water should then be conducted to filter beds, whence it should be conveyed to a clear water service reservoir; and

(4) that water should then be led into the town and distributed by pipes and fountains.

7. The Sanitary Commissioner recommended that, owing to the probability of the pollution of the water in its course down the channel, a piped supply should be obtained from the Noyel river direct, but, should this be not considered feasible, that the Sanitary Engineer's scheme be accepted provided precautions were taken to preserve the water from pollution by—

(a) removing all houses within 200 yards of the channel;

(b) by closing and replacing by bridges all fords across the channel;

(c) by fencing the channel along its entire length;

(d) by the strict prohibition of all fouling of the channel and tanks; and

(e) by thoroughly clearing the tank-beds of all vegetation, and prohibiting the cultivation of all cereals and vegetables therein.

8. On further investigation it was, however, found that the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to obtain a direct piped supply from the river was not feasible on account of its prohibitive cost. The analysis of the water also showed that the supply from the Krishnambadi tank was to be preferred to a direct supply from the river. The Sanitary Commissioner's original suggestion to obtain a piped supply was accordingly abandoned; and the Sanitary Board submitted to the Government for approval the Sanitary Engineer's scheme, with the additional recommendation that a sluice should be constructed in the bund of the Krishnambadi tank to pass the full supply of the Chitrachavadi channel into the storage tank. After a full consideration of all the circumstances the Government approved the scheme recommended by the Sanitary Board as supplemented by the precautionary measures for protecting the water recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner and specified in the preceding paragraph.

9. The Government undertook to make a grant of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from Provincial funds towards the cost of the scheme, and to apply to the Government of India for sanction to lend the balance of 2 lakhs on favourable terms, provided that the Council agreed to levy water and drainage tax at 1 *per cent.* from 1st April 1908 and at 8 *per cent.* from 1st April 1909.

10. It was, however, subsequently found that the supply of water from the Noyel river and the Chitrachavadi channel would be inadequate to meet the demands both of irrigation and the municipality and that it would be impossible without considerable expense to prevent the contamination or pollution of the supply so obtained. It was accordingly decided to abandon finally the Noyel river and the Chitrachavadi channel as the source of supply, and the Sanitary Engineer was requested to investigate the possibility of securing a sufficient water-supply from the newly discovered artesian springs near Coimbatore or to suggest any other scheme that might seem practicable at a moderate cost. The Sanitary Engineer proposed and the Sanitary Board recommended that the sub-artesian source of supply might be investigated. The cost of the investigation, viz., Rs. 10,000, was to be met from a loan from Government. On financial considerations, however, the investigation was postponed for some

Paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1337 M., dated 27th June 1907.

G.O. No. 1164 M., dated 9th October 1908.

G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 22nd July 1909.

G.O. No. 1 M., dated 3rd January 1910.

G.O. No. 325 M., dated 23rd February 1912.

G.O. No. 1435 M., dated 5th August 1912.

time. On a joint inspection by Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, and the Sanitary Engineer it was found that a deep-seated source of water-supply was impracticable and the water obtained from borings subsequently made was found excessively hard and unfit for consumption. They suggested the desirability of utilizing the Singanallur tank as a source of supply, but even this was subsequently abandoned owing to its prohibitive cost and unreliable prospects of supply. Other schemes were then proposed for investigation, viz., the Siruvani and the Bhavani schemes. They will be taken on hand soon and the amount required for this purpose and for taking surveys and levels in the town (Rs. 2,724) will be provided by the Council from its closing balance. The Sanitary Engineer anticipates that the supply from the reservoir at Siruvani would prove successful.

III.—DRAINAGE.

11. The town possesses no system of drainage. No schemes have ever been proposed or investigated.

73

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1631 M., dated 4th September 1911.

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

12. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 seven elementary schools and aided with grants twenty-one elementary schools. A grant of Rs. 6,000 was allotted in 1912-13 from Provincial funds for the construction of some model elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1490 M., dated 16th August 1906.

G.O. No. 980 M., dated 30th May 1904.
G.O. No. 414 M., dated 12th March 1908.
G.O. No. 857 M., dated 27th May 1909.

G.O. No. 252 M., dated 15th February 1912.

13. The Municipal Council maintains a hospital and a dispensary for women and children. New buildings for the hospital have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,08,750, of which Government contributed Rs. 85,000 and the District Board Rs. 6,600. The Government have also granted a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the equipment of the hospital. Proposals for the construction of a new dispensary building for women and children are under consideration and the preparation of plans and estimates for the building is awaiting the receipt of type designs for such hospitals which is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

74

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.Os. No. 692 M., dated 4th April 1905, and No. 2457 M., dated 21st November 1905.

Cf. also page 70 of statement in G.O. No. 1490 M., dated 16th August 1906.

G.O. No. 1031 M., dated 29th June 1908.

G.O. No. 643 M., dated 16th April 1910.

G.O. No. 639 M., dated 16th April 1910.

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

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

G.O. No. 1631 M., dated 4th September 1912.

14. Schemes for opening up certain congested parts of the town—the Kottarakonian and the Venkatagoundan blocks—at a cost of Rs. 62,000 were approved by Government, who also advanced the amount required as a loan on the usual terms. This work has been completed. With the aid of a grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned in 1908–09 the congested quarters of the chucklers were also acquired and the chucklers settled in a new site selected for them.

15. Several other schemes of town improvement being necessary, a programme of the work in their order of urgency was drawn up and approved. The first was the opening of the weavers' quarters, which was carried out from a grant of Rs. 10,000 made to the Council in 1909–10. The second was the eviction of the Kempatties from their quarters and provision of new house-sites for them. This was undertaken with the aid of a grant of Rs. 50,000 made in G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910. A further grant of Rs. 51,750 was made in 1911–12 for the acquisition of the insanitary houses in the northern row of the big bazaar street; and this is now nearing completion. A grant of Rs. 1,91,715 has again been made in 1912–13 for the construction of latrines on standard designs and huts for scavengers, the removal of congestion in the Torayar and Othechekkara quarters and the provision of fresh house-sites generally in view of the expansion of the town. A complete programme of sanitary schemes to be executed in the municipality during the ensuing ten years has been prepared by the Council. A list of schemes for opening out congested areas now under execution or contemplation and the progress made in respect of them up to date has been appended to the administration report of the municipality for 1911–12.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1312 M., dated 9th August 1892.
Vide statement II A in G.O. No. 1957, Financial, dated 23rd August 1884.

16. There is a municipal market in this town. In 1891 the Municipal Council contributed Rs. 3,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Committee for the construction of a Town Hall. The Council is maintaining a Langharkhana, which it constructed in 1883 at a cost of about Rs. 2,400.

P. T. THARYAN—29-8-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE CONJEEVERAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	4 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ..	53,864
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	8,890
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,02,846 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,05,265 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 3 3
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,24,033 0 0
Debt per head of population	2 4 10

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	3,300	..
„ on buildings	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Eight-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value.	23,500	2,763
„ 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. of the annual value and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	2,300	..
Water and drainage tax ..	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	Seven per cent. of the annual value.	19,500	2,786
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B	Schedule B	2,180	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per carts per half-year.	3,850	..
Tolls	Schedule D.	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in Schedule D.	8,560	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1054, Public, dated 15th October 1886.

G.O. No. 150 M., dated 2nd June 1885, and page 40 of G.O. No. 2111 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 150 M., dated 2nd June 1885.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 26th June 1906.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

G.O. No. 436 M., dated 26th August 1885.

Appendix 1 of G.O. Nos. 312, 313 M., dated 16th March 1889.

G.O. No. 393 M., dated 29th February 1892.

" " 467 M. " 19th March 1896.

" " 2296 M. " 27th October 1897.

G.O. No. 685 M., dated 31st March 1898.

G.O. No. 1867 M., dated 19th December 1901.

G.O. No. 1479 M., dated 19th September 1910.

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

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1885. The town is divided into eight wards for election purposes. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Municipal Council in 1885.

3. The proportion of councillors to be appointed by election was originally fixed at one-half of the sanctioned strength but it was raised to three-fourths in 1887. In 1892 owing to the extreme inefficiency of the administration the proportion of elected councillors was reduced from three-fourths to one-half and the Council was also deprived of the privilege of electing its Chairman. A paid Chairman was appointed from March 1896 to October 1897, when on the introduction of the system of appointing paid secretaries inaugurated by the amended Municipal Act the privilege of electing the Chairman was restored to the Council.

4. The appointment of a secretary on Rs. 125—5—150 was sanctioned in 1898 but the post was abolished in 1901.

5. The Council has been given the privilege of electing its Vice-chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 951 M., dated 7th June 1895.

G.O. No. 951 M., dated 7th June 1895.

Pages 6 and 17 of G.O. No. 1606 M., dated 13th September 1898.

G.Os. No. 1916 M., dated 1st September 1897, No. 721 M., dated 4th April 1898, No. 1276 M., dated 4th September 1899, and No. 1284 M., dated 22nd August 1900.

G.O. No. 1886 M., dated 13th November 1895.

G.Os. No. 1907 M., dated 10th September 1907, and No. 36 M., dated 6th January 1908.

G.O. No. 830 M., dated 30th May 1910.

G.O. No. 360 M., dated 3rd March 1908.

G.O. No. 1351 M., dated 26th August 1910.

G.Os. No. 419 M., dated 19th March 1909, and No. 1070 M., dated 9th July 1909.

G.O. No. 2045 M., dated 15th December 1909.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1608 M., dated 31st August 1912.

6. In 1893 the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. J. A. Jones) submitted a scheme for the supply of water to this town from the Vegavati river. His proposals were to collect the subsoil water of the river in an infiltration gallery and to pump and distribute the water by pipes. The head works were to be located in the left bank of the river opposite the Jain temple at Tirupparatikundram. The scheme so far as pipes and infiltration works were concerned was designed to meet the requirements of a population of 56,000 at 15 gallons of water *per head per diem*. The execution of this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,57,000 was commenced in 1895 and completed in 1897 and the works were opened on the 13th December 1897 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock. As, however, in the course of the execution of the work it was found that there would be a saving of about Rs. 50,000, the construction of a reservoir and extension of pipe lines were subsequently undertaken to the extent of the amount saved. The entire cost of the scheme was met by a free Provincial grant of Rs. 1,28,500 and a loan of an equal amount advanced by Government.

7. As the demand for the supply of water became more than what one engine and pump could undertake, the Council has purchased a third or reserve engine and pump so as to admit of two engines working simultaneously. With the cost of the extension of the engine-house to accommodate the new plant the total cost of the proposals was estimated at Rupees 17,245. To meet the charge the Council took a loan of Rs. 11,000 in 1908 and a further loan of Rs. 4,200 in 1910-11.

8. The Council has also undertaken the substitution of a 12" main for the small pipes now used to feed the service reservoir to render the proper working of the reservoir practicable and the provision of a venturi meter and an electric water level indicator at a total cost of Rs. 18,460, the amount being provided by a further loan from Government. Plans and estimates for further improvements including the construction of a new service reservoir prepared by the Sanitary Engineer are now being scrutinized by the Sanitary Board.

Conjeeveram—2

III.—DRAINAGE.

9. There is no regular system of drainage in the town.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 103 to 106 of statements with G.O. No. 1608 M., dated 31st August 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1608 M., dated 31st August 1912.

10. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools (including one for Muhammadans) and aided with grants seventeen others. During 1912-13 the Council received a Provincial grant of Rs. 1,352 for opening four new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 26th June 1906.

G.O. No. 1761 M., dated 11th October 1904.

" " 1276 M. " 4th September 1899.

G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1608 M., dated 31st August 1912.

11. The municipality maintains a hospital and a branch dispensary for women and children which was opened in 1903. A maternity ward and a vaccine depôt costing over Rs. 10,000 were constructed in 1898 by the late Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, *Kt.*, *C.I.E.*, the foundation stone having been laid in 1897 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was given to the municipality from the medical grant for 1911-12 for the construction of attendants' and police sheds in the municipal hospital. A further Provincial grant of Rs. 10,648 was sanctioned in 1912-13 for the construction of an out-patient dispensary, an operation theatre and linen, store and lumber rooms.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 557 M., dated 8th April 1909.

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

" " 891 M. " 6th June "

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

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1608 M., dated 31st August 1912.

12. Semi-permanent cholera, plague and observation sheds for males were constructed with the aid of a grant of Rs. 1,540 from Government in 1909-10. A grant of Rs. 5,560 was also sanctioned in the year 1910-11 for the construction of similar sheds for females and for the opening of scavenging lanes in different parts of the town. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 was granted in 1911-12 for the latter purpose. The Council also received a grant of Rs. 7,205 in 1912-13 for the opening of other conservancy lanes, the acquisition of sites for model scavengers' lines and rubbish and nightsoil depôts, the construction of a latrine and the improvement of an insanitary thoroughfare.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

G.Os. No. 992 M., dated 3rd September 1888,
No. 1484 M., dated 12th September 1892,
No. 1416 M., dated 9th August 1904, No.
494 M., dated 15th March 1906, and No.
1449 M., dated 11th August 1906.

G.O. No. 765 M., dated 16th May 1911.

13. The municipal market at Hudsonpet, which was constructed in 1837 at a cost of Rs. 1,700 and extensively improved in 1892 at a further cost of Rs. 2,300 having been destroyed by fire in 1904, the Municipal Council has constructed a new market in its place at a cost of Rs. 7,000 provided by a loan raised in the open market. It is also proposed to provide the existing market at Big Conjeeveram with a new building on the standard plan. Plans and estimates for this market amounting to Rs. 24,772 were sanctioned and the proposal of the Council to carry out the different sections of the work piecemeal approved in G.O. No. 1770 M., dated 5th November 1910. In pursuance of this decision, the Council has taken a loan of Rs. 3,890 for the construction of vegetable stalls.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 2226 M., dated 18th December 1906.

14. 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—11-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE COONOR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5.81 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	9,933
Population (Special census of 1909)	10,011
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	837
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	124,571 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	91,402 0 0
Incidence of taxation in 1911-12 per head of population according to the census of 1911	4 10 0
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	98,538 0 0
Debt per head of population	9 14 9

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	1,950	..
.. on buildings	10 per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	19,100	2,247
.. on land	10 per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	1,250	167
Water and drainage tax	10 per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	18,400	2,300
Tax on vehicles and animals.. .. .	Schedule B as amended by Act of 1907.	Schedule B *	2,300	..
.. on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year..	350	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Nil but Government contribute Rs. 2,500 per annum for expenditure on communications.		..
Tax on servants	Rs. 2 per mensem for each person.	Rs. 2 per mensem for each male servant, Rs. 1 for a female servant and annas two for a grass-cutter.	2,680	..

* For motor-cars and motor-bicycles—maximum rates under the Hill Municipalities Act, 1907—vide G.O. No. 1620 M., dated 5th August 1907.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1059 Public, dated 16th October 1866.
Cf. page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

Coonoor was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866.

As the sanitary condition of the hamlet of Bandyshola has become increasingly unsatisfactory, the Council recently proposed to include the whole of that hamlet within municipal limits and a preliminary notification for the purpose has been published with G.O. No. 1976 M., dated 25th October 1912.

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

G.O. No. 662 M., dated 11th May 1899.

Cf. footnote on 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. 1236 M., dated 3rd August 1909.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twelve. The system of appointing councillors by election was introduced into this municipality in 1896 when sanction was accorded for the election of four of the councillors. In 1899, however, the number of elective seats was reduced to two, the Government having considered it inadvisable in view of the peculiar situation of Coonoor as a hill station, to allow as many as four of its twelve councillors to be appointed by election. The town has not been divided into wards for election purposes.

3. The Chairman is appointed by election since 1885 and the Council now pay him a salary of Rs. 200 *per mensem*. The present Chairman, Mr. Colemar however, is in addition granted a personal allowance of Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 2199 M., dated 11th December 1891.

G.O. No. 719 M., dated 21st April 1892.

G.O. No. 569 M., dated 29th March 1895.

G.O. No. 1935 M., dated 22nd November 1895.

G.O. No. 2811 M., dated 16th December 1897.

4. The question of providing an efficient water-supply for Coonoor was raised in 1891 when it was suggested that the Yedapalli stream which supplied the town could be improved at a cost of Rs. 80,000. Government approved of the proposal but as the Council found it difficult to raise funds the matter was dropped for the time being.

5. In 1895 the question was again taken up, but the Sanitary Board expressed the opinion that a comprehensive scheme and not a mere improvement of the existing water-supply should be undertaken. Two years later the Board presented a scheme adopting the Wellington valley as the source of supply, this source being superior both in point of yield and quality of the water to the Yedapalli stream. This scheme, the cost of which was roughly estimated at Rs. 99,200, was approved by Government in G.O. No. 1640 M., dated 6th November 1899.

6. Before however detailed plans and estimates were prepared the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, proposed a joint scheme of water-supply for Coonoor town and the Wellington cantonment from the Kandamugi and Brickfield channels. Plans and estimates for this scheme were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer in 1901. Owing, however, to differences between the Municipal Council and the Military authorities as to the proportion in which the cost should be relatively borne, the Military Department eventually abandoned the idea of a joint scheme. After some correspondence the Government of India permitted the unrestricted use for the Coonoor town supply of the water of the Kandamugi stream reserving the Brickfield channel for the use of the cantonment. The Sanitary Engineer had then to revise the plans and estimates so as to adapt them to the source of supply indicated.

7. The main features of the scheme last prepared were to divert the water from the Kandamugi stream to the Coonoor stream through 9-inch stoneware piping and to lead the water thence by mains to a service reservoir near the town from which it was to be distributed by pipes. The above scheme which involved

Cf. G.O. No. 1773 M., dated 20th November 1900.

Cf. G.O. No. 1952 M., dated 22nd December 1900.

Page 2 of notes with G.O. No. 1153-A. M., dated 22nd September 1902.

Page 8 of notes with G.O. No. 703 M., dated 16th May 1903.

G.O. No. 1153-A. M., dated 22nd September 1902.

G.O. No. 1395 M., dated 15th November 1902.

G.O. No. 1046 M., dated 3rd August 1903.

G.O. No. 1547 M., dated 21st October 1903.

Cf. also page 3 of G.O. No. 1640 M., dated 6th November 1899.

G.O. No. 1734 M., dated 7th October 1904.

Paragraph III, page 3 of G.O. No. 1620 M., dated 5th August 1905.

G.O. No. 1734 M., dated 7th October 1904.

G.O. No. 1640 M., dated 6th November 1899.
G.O. No. 35 M., dated 7th January 1905.
G.O. No. 1360 M., dated 1st August 1904.
G.O. No. 628 M., dated 24th March 1905.

G.O. No. 1889 M., dated 11th September 1905.

G.O. No. 706 M., dated 1st May 1909.

G.O. No. 1098 M., dated 21st July 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1211 M., dated 3rd July 1912.

no pumping and was designed to supply a population of 7,500 at the rate of 20 gallons of water *per head per diem* was approved in G.O. No. 1547 M., dated 21st October 1903. The cost according to the estimate last revised amounted to Rs. 1,28,200. The work was completed and His Excellency Lord Amthill opened it on the 28th April 1905. The pipe lines were subsequently extended to certain parts of the town not provided for in the original estimate at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and the water-supply was also made available for the Chucklers' and Milk villages at a further cost of Rs. 17,828. The capital cost of the whole work thus amounted to Rs. 1,78,028, of which the Government contributed Rs. 58,400 from Provincial funds, a sum of Rs. 1,22,880 having been advanced to the Council as a loan from Government. The working expenses of this scheme amount to about Rs. 2,400 *per annum*.

8. In the estimate referred to in the preceding paragraph no provision was made for filters which, though advisable, were not considered urgent. On the submission of an estimate for this work, however, the Government directed that the question of providing filters should be kept in abeyance pending systematic analyses of the samples of water taken at different points. The analyses having showed that the water was generally polluted, several improvements were suggested with a view to protect the water from pollution. The Sanitary Engineer having investigated the several proposals put forward in this connection including the utilization of the water in the Rallia channel recently submitted a scheme with the Rallia as the sole source of supply. This scheme is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

9. A scheme for lighting the town with electricity is also being simultaneously investigated by the Sanitary Engineer.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 299 M., dated 30th March 1887.

G.O. No. 352 M., dated 12th March 1891.

G.O. No. 397 M., dated 17th March 1891.

G.O. No. 1147 M., dated 23rd July 1891.

G.O. No. 1716 M., dated 20th October 1912.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1345 M., dated 15th

August 1892.

Statement II-A with G.O. No. 861 M., dated 6th July 1894.

Paragraph 7 on page 6 of G.O. No. 1211 M., dated 3rd July 1912.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1211 M., dated 3rd July 1912.

10. In March 1887 the Government sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 40,000 for the drainage works of Coonoor but the estimate was ultimately raised to Rupees 48,000 towards which the Government made a free grant of Rs. 36,000 and lent the remaining Rs. 12,000 to the Council. The work was commenced in 1891 and completed in 1893 at an actual cost of Rs. 45,500. In his endorsement on the administration report for 1911-12 the Collector, Mr. E. W. Legh, brought to notice that a drainage scheme of some sort for the town, if not a joint scheme for Coonoor and Wellington could not be long delayed. The Government however thought that with the other calls upon the time of the Sanitary Engineer there was little likelihood that he would be able immediately to give attention to the investigation of a general drainage scheme for the town. Nevertheless the Council has been asked to take the advice of that officer and the Sanitary Commissioner in the matter.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1211 M., dated 3rd July 1912.

11. The Municipal Council maintains no schools of its own but it aided six elementary schools in 1911-12. A grant of Rs. 406 was 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.

G.O. No. 1487 M., dated 5th November 1889.

G.O. No. 179 Financial, dated 20th February 1897.

Pages 8 and 9 of G.O. No. 16 M., dated 9th January 1901, and G.O. No. 763 M., dated 30th May 1901.

G.O. No. 1825 L., dated 28th October 1901.

Statement II-A with G.O. No. 1110 M., dated 7th August 1899.

Statement II-A with G.O. No. 921 M., dated 4th July 1900.

G.O. No. 1125 M., dated 26th July 1910.

G.O. No. 660 L., dated 11th May 1911.

G.O. No. 991 M., dated 23rd June 1909.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1229 M., dated 3rd August 1911.

G.O. No. 2116 M., dated 30th November 1911.

12. The Coonoor hospital was transferred to the municipality in 1889 and a fixed contribution of Rs. 1,300 *per annum* was paid from Provincial funds up to 1898, when the grant was discontinued. In 1901 the District Board raised its annual contribution of Rs. 500 to Rupees 1,000. In 1898 an out-patient ward was added to the hospital buildings at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and in the next year a maternity ward costing Rs. 850 was constructed. The need for a new and up-to-date hospital in Coonoor having been urgently felt, the Municipal Council proposed the construction of a new building at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 exclusive of the value of the site. Towards this work public subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 10,000 were collected by Major Bryson, I.M.S., and the Government made in 1911-12 a free grant of Rs. 40,000. They have also promised a loan of the balance required for the purpose. The Council acquired a site for the new hospital at a cost of Rs. 7,600 and its foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley in September 1910. The hospital will be named after him. The estimates for the work had to be revised in accordance with certain suggestions of His Excellency. The revised estimate for the main general ward alone was submitted by the Municipal Council in advance and the estimate as revised by the Chief Engineer amounting to Rs. 18,770 was sanctioned by Government in November 1911.

Plans and estimates for Rs. 45,900 for the other parts of the hospital have been prepared by the Council and are now with the Sanitary Board.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1017 M., dated 11th May 1907.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1368 M., dated 31st July 1906.

G.O. No. 594 M., dated 28th March 1906.
Page 3 of G.O. No. 1366 M., dated 4th July 1907.

G.O. No. 464 M., dated 26th March 1909.
G.O. No. 412 M., dated 18th March 1909.

G.O. No. 848 M., dated 25th May 1909.

G.O. No. 2067 M., dated 10th December 1908.

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

13. The extension of the town towards the area around Milk village measuring 5.64 acres and classed as village grazing ground was approved in G.O. No. 265 M., dated 13th February 1906, and this area was laid out in house-sites, due provision being made for streets and drains. The acquisition of an extensive plot of land known as the Mount Pleasant property and valued at Rs. 32,600 was also sanctioned in G.O. No. 290 M., dated 15th February 1906. Out of the total extent of about 40 acres acquired in this way, a portion (roughly 18 acres) was assigned to the Nilgiri Railway on payment of a contribution of Rs. 21,200 towards the cost of acquisition. The remainder was available for town extension and the balance of the cost (Rs. 11,400) was met by the Municipal Council from a loan from Government. With the aid of a Provincial grant of Rs. 5,000 made in 1909-10 the site is being laid out into plots and as repeated attempts to lease out the house-sites proved unsuccessful the Government have permitted the Council to sell outright by public auction as an experimental measure a few selected sites subject to a reasonable upset price. The Council has also acquired a few insanitary huts in the sweepers' lines and in Alwarpet, besides half an acre of land for the extension of the sweepers' lines, the cost being met out of the special grant of Rs. 5,000 given in 1908-09. A grant of Rs. 13,000 has been sanctioned from the special sanitation grant for 1912-13 for the acquisition of insanitary buildings in the native quarters of the town.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 8, page 13 of G.O. No. 1032 M., dated 18th September 1888.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1069 M., dated 22nd August 1889.
G.O. No. 2563 M., dated 6th November 1884.

Page 3 and paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 2814 Financial, dated 10th December 1883.

Statement II-A in, and paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1469 Financial, dated 12th July 1883.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1191 M., dated 25th July 1895.

G.O. No. 3053 Revenue, dated 13th December 1907.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1368 M., dated 31st July 1906.

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

G.O. No. 1966 M., dated 11th November 1911.

G.O. No. 52 Financial, dated 20th January 1908.

Paragraph 5, page 2 of G.O. No. 1004 M., dated 26th June 1909.

G.O. No. 2261 M., dated 21st December 1911.

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

14. The Council constructed in 1888 a slaughter-house at a cost of Rs. 7,000 which was met by a loan in the open market. A small bridge over the Runnymede stream on the old Coonoor ghat road was constructed in 1882 at a cost of Rs. 867, of which Rs. 290 were contributed by the District Board and Rs. 300 by a private individual. In 1881 the old travellers' bungalow was converted into a municipal office at a small cost of Rs. 300. The building was extended in 1894, the outlay thereon being Rs. 1,400. There was once a proposal to construct a combined office for the revenue divisional officer and the Municipal Council but this was abandoned and the Stanes' school building was acquired for the municipal office with the aid of a Provincial grant of Rs. 8,000 made for the purpose. The municipal market has lately been extended and considerably improved. A grant of Rupees 2,000 has also been sanctioned by Government in 1911-12 for the improvement of the flooring of the grain stalls in the market. Land was acquired in April 1906 at a cost of Rs. 7,000 for a dhobikhana and a special grant of Rs. 4,970 was given to the Council in 1910-11 for the construction of the khana. The revised estimate for the dhobikhana having risen to Rs. 17,520, a further grant of Rs. 11,030 was paid out of the sanitation grant for 1912-13 for its completion.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1528 M., dated 13th September 1909. 15. The Provident fund system has been introduced into this municipality with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—9-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE CUDDALORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912).

Area	13.30 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	56,574
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	6,560.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 99,875
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	Rs. 99,660
	Rs. A. P.
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12.	1 1 5
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	7,470 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 2 1

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	5,600	..
Tax on buildings	Eight and a-half per cent. of the annual value.	Seven per cent. of the annual value.	20,200	2,886
Tax on lands	Eight and a-half per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	Seven per cent. and 6 pies per 80 square yards.	8,400	..
Water and drainage tax	Eight per cent. of the annual value.	....	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	5,620	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,880	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule D.	19,000	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1033, Public, dated 10th October 1866.

G.O. No. 423, Financial, dated 1st May 1882.
G.O. No. 280 M., Financial, dated 23rd March 1866.

Page 41 of G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 98 M., dated 15th May 1885.

Of paragraph 4 (5) of G.O. No. 864, Financial, dated 30th April 1883.

G.Os. No. 2560 M., dated 18th November 1897, and No. 923 M., dated 14th May 1898.

G.O. No. 2647 M., dated 21st December 1905.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1286 M., dated 18th July 1906.

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

G.O. No. 659 M., dated 28th March 1898.

G.O. No. 2141 M., dated 14th October 1905.

G.O. 1910 M., dated 12th October 1912.

Cuddalore was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced in this municipality in 1882, but the privilege was for the first time exercised in 1884. The present sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is twenty, the same number as that originally sanctioned in 1885.

2. The proportion of municipal councillors to be appointed by election was one-half of the sanctioned strength until it was raised to three-fourths in 1885 on the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. In 1898 the number of elective seats was reduced from fifteen to seven owing to the mismanagement of affairs by the Council, but towards the end of 1905, the number was increased to twelve. The town is divided into seven wards for election purposes.

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

4. The appointment of a secretary to the Municipal Council on a salary of Rs. 120—5—150 was sanctioned in 1898. The scale of pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 150—10—200. A conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 has since been sanctioned.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 1755, Financial, dated 21st November 1882.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 700 M., Financial, dated 20th October 1885.

G.O. No. 111, Financial, dated 21st January 1881, and pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 2174 M., dated 9th December 1891.

G.O. No. 111, Financial, dated 21st January 1881, and pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 2174 M., dated 9th December 1891.

G.O. No. 2174 M., dated 9th December 1891.

G.O. No. 1486 M., dated 12th September 1895.

G.O. No. 2029 M., dated 3rd December 1895.

G.O. No. 68 M., dated 12th January 1899.

G.O. No. 917 I., dated 28th November 1898, in G.O. No. 81 M., dated 18th January 1899.

G.O. No. 799 M., dated 6th June 1899.

5. The chief source of water-supply to the town is the Gadilam river. A project for supplying a portion of the town (Old Town) with water at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government in 1882 and completed in 1885. The scheme consisted in bringing a supply from the Capper Mount lake which received the drainage of the hill slopes and was also fed by a channel from the Gadilam river. By raising the embankment in the middle of the lake a larger supply was made available in the upper portion from which water was brought along an open channel to a settling tank and filter beds whence it was led into an adjoining distributing cistern.

6. It was, however, found that in its course along the open channel the water was liable to contamination; but, as there was no sufficient fall in the channel, the question of piping it was abandoned.

7. In 1892 Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, R.E., prepared a more complete scheme of water-supply for the town. The main features of his scheme were to collect water by infiltration works from the bed of the Gadilam river, to pump it to a cistern on the top of the Mount Capper plateau, to lead it thence by a conduit to a service reservoir from which water was to be distributed by pipes to a number of fountains in the town. The estimated initial cost of this scheme, which was designed to provide a supply of 15 gallons per head *per diem* for a population of 50,000, was Rs. 3,71,200 and the annual cost of working, Rs. 13,500. The Government were not prepared to contribute more than one-half of the capital cost and the South Indian Railway Company which was also to be benefited by the scheme would not make any contribution either towards the initial outlay or the annual cost of maintenance. The Municipal Council having been unable to finance the scheme, the proposal was dropped.

8. In November 1898, the Government decided that the Municipal Council of this town should be required to pay for the water supplied from Government irrigation works at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards from 1st April 1900. On the representation of the Municipal Council, the Government temporarily

Vide pages 5 to 11 of notes in G.O. No. 230 M., dated 8th February 1904.

G.O. No. 272 M., dated 23rd February 1909.

G.O. No. 1054 M., dated 8th July 1909.

G.O. No. 1373 M., dated 2nd September 1910.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 1858 M., dated 18th November 1910.

G.O. No. 1858 M., dated 18th November 1910.

G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.
G.O. No. 1314 M., dated 14th August 1911.

G.O. No. 508 M.R., dated 19th September 1911.

exempted it from the charge until 1st April 1901 in consideration of its then financial position. The question of exempting the Council permanently from the payment of this charge was considered in 1903, but the Government decided that no such exemption should be granted.

9. The question of drawing up a cheaper scheme for the water-supply of the town was considered in 1909, and the Sanitary Engineer was requested to re-examine the country around Cuddalore and report whether a more economical scheme than that prepared in 1895 was feasible. That officer reported that the Ponnaiyar river was the true source of supply to the town and a scheme of supply from this source was roughly estimated to cost 4.50 lakhs. The Council which was asked to state whether it approved the proposed scheme and whether it was prepared to undertake the detailed investigation and place the sum of Rs. 750 required for the purpose to the credit of the Public Works Department agreed to do so, but requested that the Government should contribute one-half of the cost of the scheme from Provincial funds, the municipal share being fixed at a sum not exceeding two lakhs. This question has been deferred for consideration after the preparation of detailed plans and estimates. The Council having placed the sum of Rs. 750 at the disposal of the Public Works Department, the preliminary investigation is now in progress. A supplemental estimate for Rs. 1,100 submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for further investigation has also been approved by Government and the amount placed to the credit of the Public Works Department.

III.—DRAINAGE.

10. There is no regular system of drainage. The town being very little elevated above the sea, the provision of outlets and proper falls is a matter of great difficulty.

G.O. No. 2174 M., dated 9th December 1891.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Page 4 of the notes to G.O. No. 1296 M., dated 15th July 1912.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1296 M., dated 15th July 1912.

11. On 31st March 1912, the Municipal Council maintained eight elementary schools and during 1911-12 it aided twenty schools. Proposals for the establishment of a new municipal elementary school to be opened in 1912-13 were sanctioned in G.O. No. 1952 M., dated 10th November 1911, and a Provincial grant of Rs. 740 was made under G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, for the opening of four new schools while a further subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the construction of suitable elementary school buildings in G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1286 M., dated 18th July 1906.

Paragraph 13 of G.O. No. 689 M., dated 22nd July 1887.

Page 15 of G.O. No. 2560 M., dated 18th November 1897.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 1080 M., dated 31st July 1900.

Cf. page 5 of G.O. No. 1565 M., dated 28th July 1905, and page 4 of G.O. No. 1286 M., dated 18th July 1906.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 2069, Financial, dated 18th November 1876.

G.O. No. 243 M., dated 13th February 1911.

Paragraph 6, page 3 of G.O. No. 1296 M., dated 15th July 1912.

G.O. No. 666 L., dated 11th May 1911.

G.O. No. 537 M., dated 5th April 1911.

12. There are four medical institutions maintained by the Municipal Council—a hospital in Cuddalore New Town and three dispensaries, one in Cuddalore Old Town and the remaining two at Tiruppappuliyūr. One of the two dispensaries at Tiruppappuliyūr was opened in 1886, and the other which is intended exclusively for women and children, in 1896. A building on the standard plan was constructed for the latter in 1899 by the late Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, *Kt.*, *C.I.E.* The expediency of maintaining two dispensaries at Tiruppappuliyūr has more than once been questioned by the medical authorities, but the Municipal Council has resolved to retain both the existing institutions. The dispensary in Old Town is located in a building which was purchased by the Council in 1875 at a cost of Rs. 7,200.

The Council has undertaken the construction of a maternity ward in the main hospital at Cuddalore at a cost of Rs. 9,940. It is almost completed. The Government have paid a contribution of Rs. 4,000 towards the cost of this building.

The late Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar, *Kt.*, *C.I.E.*, also gave the Council a sum of Rs. 1,000 in February 1911 for some permanent improvements to the women and children's dispensary at Tiruppappuliyūr. As the amount could not be utilized immediately it was with the sanction of Government invested in the Post Office Savings Bank.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1028 M., dated 29th June 1910.

Vide paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 992 M., dated 23rd May 1899.

G.Os. No. 533 M., dated 8th April 1899.
Paragraph 17 on page 21 of G.O. No. 1173 M., dated 4th August 1910.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1296 M., dated 15th July 1912.

Vide page 6 of G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

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

13. With the special sanitary grant of Rs. 3,000 made to this municipality in 1908-09, nine patent iron latrines were constructed. An allotment of Rs. 7,820 was made in 1909-10, Rs. 3,380 for nine Hosbury's patent latrines, Rs. 840 for a dozen urinals and Rs. 3,600 for four wells. The latrines and urinals have been provided. Three wells of an approved sanitary type have been constructed and arrangements are in progress for the acquisition of an existing private well which it is proposed to put in order. In 1910-11 a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made for opening up congested areas and for constructing a dozen open latrines of corrugated iron sheet walls. A further grant of Rs. 12,987 was made in 1912-13 for various sanitary purposes, *e.g.*, removal of congestion, construction of latrines and drains.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 2560 M., dated 18th November 1897.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1286 M., dated 18th July 1906.

G.O. No. 1888 M., dated 30th October 1906.

G.O. No. 1888 M., dated 30th October 1906.

Vide paragraph 9 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1173 M., dated 4th August 1910.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 949 M., dated 17th June 1911.

14. In 1896 the Municipal Council contributed to the District Board of South Arcot Rs. 7,000 towards the construction of the Stuart bridge over the Uppanar between the Old and New Towns. There is a municipal market in this town. Mr. George Banbury, a former Collector of South Arcot, made a munificent gift of £1,000 towards the construction of a market at Tiruppappuliyūr on condition that the income derived from the market during the first five years should be devoted to the erection of a clock tower and to the improvement of the approaches to the market. The market was completed during the year 1909-10 and thrown open to the public on 1st April 1910. The construction of the clock tower was taken up and completed during 1910-11. In addition to his original gift of £1,000, Mr. Banbury contributed £100 towards the cost of the tower clock. The tower was formally opened by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley during his visit to the town in February 1911. A municipal office building and storehouse were also constructed in 1909-10 at a cost of Rs. 10,567.

P. T. THARYAN—15-10-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE CUDDAPAH MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912).

Area	19½ square miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	17,867.
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	2,475
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 67,816 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	58,516 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	1 11 9
General average for 1910-11	1 4 11
Net indebtedness on 31st March 1912	6,048 0 0
Debt per head of population	0 5 5

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	8,820	
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	9,120	1,216
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	8 per cent. and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	1,000	
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	6 per cent. of the annual value and two annas per 80 square yards for vacant house-sites and lands occupied by native huts.	7,570	1,262
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,430	
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 4 for carts drawn by two bulls and Rs. 3 for those drawn by a single bull per annum.	1,400	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	5,880	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1042, Public, dated 12th October 1866.

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

G.O. No. 752, Financial, dated 17th April 1883.

G.O. No. 550, Financial, dated 11th June 1886.

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

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

G.O. No. 1217 M., dated 20th June 1905.

G.O. No. 2231 M., dated 13th October 1897.
G.O. No. 107 M., dated 24th January 1899.
Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1806 M., dated 11th October 1906.

Cuddapah was constituted a municipality on 1st November 1866. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council is sixteen. 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 from one-half to three-fourths of the sanctioned strength in 1886. The town is divided into six wards for purposes of election.

2. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. It has also been empowered to elect its Vice-Chairman.

3. The appointment of a secretary was sanctioned in 1899. The pay of the office was reduced in 1906 from Rs. 100—10—150 to Rs. 100—5—125.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 248 M., dated 6th July 1885.

Cf. G.O. No. 355 M., dated 16th April 1886.
Cf. G.O. No. 1432 M., dated 15th December 1888.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1475 M., dated 14th September 1891.

G.O. No. 470 M., dated 20th May 1887.

G.O. No. 980 M., dated 30th June 1890.

G.O. Nos. 1154 M., dated 31st August 1893,
1337 M., dated 26th September 1894, and
1724 M., dated 23rd October 1895.

G.O. No. 826 M., dated 12th May 1882.

G.O. No. 1208 M., dated 20th August 1901.
G.O. No. 279 M., dated 2nd March 1900.

G.O. No. 1065 M., dated 18th May 1907.

G.O. No. 1703 M., dated 22nd September 1906.
G.O. No. 856 W., dated 17th August 1907.

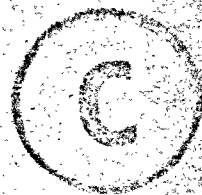
Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 735-D., dated 1st August 1908.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1241 M., dated 4th August 1911 and page 4 of G.O. No. 1946 M., dated 9th November 1911.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1505 M., dated 17th August 1912.

4. In 1885 Government sanctioned a scheme prepared by Major Drake-Brockman, R.E., for providing a piped supply of water to the town from the Bugga springs. The work was commenced in 1888 and completed in 1890 at an actual cost of Rs. 96,400 which was met by a loan of Rs. 50,000 in the open market and by a free grant of Rs. 48,000 from Government. In 1892-94 certain extensions to the water-works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 20,600, towards which Government contributed Rs. 9,690 from Provincial funds and advanced a loan of Rs. 9,695. The supply of water having fallen short of requirements, the infiltration gallery was extended in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 1,945 which was met out of a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government. The supply, nevertheless, continued to be very precarious, especially during the hot months, and the Government therefore approved a scheme for improving it at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,100. This scheme consisted in sinking a large well 20 feet in diameter on the island formed by the Bugga river, in constructing an infiltration gallery 200 feet in length, in providing oil engines and pumps and in connecting the delivery main with the existing main near the present engine-house. The execution of the work was at first entrusted to the Sanitary Engineer and the entire cost was to be borne from Provincial funds. Scarcely had the excavation of the gallery been completed and a sum of about Rs. 24,000 spent on it when heavy slips occurred which necessitated stoppage of further work and the transfer of its execution to the Public Works Department. As the yield at the infiltration gallery was also found to be only a third of the required supply the estimates had to undergo considerable revision and fresh investigation had to be made. An experimental well has been sunk and experiments carried out at a cost of over Rs. 10,000. The Sanitary Engineer's report on the matter is awaited. According to the latest progress report received from that officer the yield tests were completed during the past hot weather and detailed plans and estimates will shortly be forwarded.

Part 1 Pp uph 286



4. 11's Cps
10/13

75252 Vol 2

NOTES

ON

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

PREPARED UP TO 1ST OCTOBER 1912.



NOTES ON MUNICIPALITIES.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

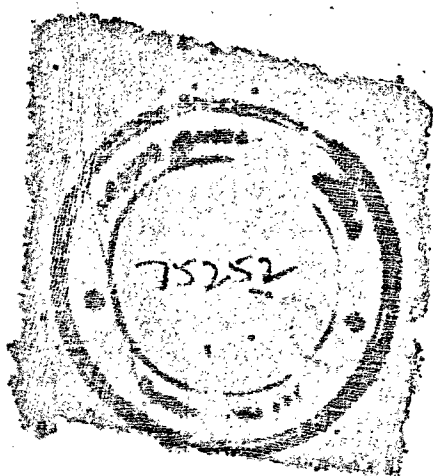
INDEX.

District.	Serial number.	Name of Municipality.	Page.
Anantapur ..	1	Anantapur ..	18
	2	Gudiyattam ..	204
	3	Tiruppattūr ..	483
Arcot, North ..	4	Tiruvannāmalai ..	491
	5	Vāniyambādi ..	321
	6	Vellore ..	529
	7	Walajapet ..	558
Arcot, South ..	8	Chidambaram ..	91
	9	Cuddalore ..	156
	10	Adōni ..	1
Bellary ..	11	Bellary ..	27
Canara, South ..	12	Mangalore ..	270
Chingleput ..	13	Chingleput ..	100
	14	Conjeevaram ..	137
Chittoor ..	15	Tirupati ..	475
	16	Coimbatore ..	127
Coinlatore ..	17	Erode ..	195
Cuddapah ..	18	Cuddapah ..	165
	19	Berhampur ..	39
Ganjām ..	20	Chicacole ..	382
	21	Parlakimedi ..	107
Godāvar ..	22	Cocanada ..	401
	23	Rajahmundry ..	213
	24	Guntūr ..	334
Guntūr ..	25	Ongole ..	458
	26	Tenali ..	48
	27	Bezwada ..	195
Kistna ..	28	Ellore ..	288
	29	Masulipatam ..	250
Kurnool ..	30	Kurnool ..	307
	31	Nandyal ..	175
	32	Dindigul ..	231
Madura ..	33	Kodaikanal ..	258
	34	Madura ..	372
	35	Palni ..	391
	36	Periyakulam ..	65
	37	Calicut ..	74
	38	Cannanore ..	117
Malaba ..	39	Cochin ..	363
	40	Palghat ..	449
	41	Tellicherry ..	325
Nellore ..	42	Nellore ..	146
	43	Coonoor ..	343
Nilgiris The ..	44	Ootacamund ..	431
Rāmnā ..	45	Sivvillipattūr ..	110
Salem ..	46	Salem ..	240
	47	Kumbakonam ..	279
	48	Mannargudi ..	298
Tanjore ..	49	Mayavaram ..	315
	50	Negapatam ..	351
	51	Tanjore ..	466
	52	Palamecottah ..	512
Tinnevely ..	53	Tinnevely ..	223
	54	Tuticorin ..	480
	55	Karūr ..	499
Trichinopoly ..	56	Srirangam ..	57
	57	Trichinopoly ..	538
	58	Anakapalle ..	548
Vizagapatam ..	59	Bimlipatam ..	
	60	Vizagapatam ..	
	61	Vizianagaram ..	

75252

V211,62/N12

N12.1



FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE ADONI MUNICIPALITY.

Corrected up to 1st October 1912.

Area	2½ sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	31,645
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	6,414
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 1,11,443
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	A. P. 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	77,360 0 0
General average for 1910-11.	0 14 1
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1 4 11
Debt per head of population	39,232 0 0
	1 3 10

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 4,000	RS.
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	15,000	1,765
„ on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	230	27
Water and drainage tax	6 per cent. of the annual value.	6 per cent. of the annual value.	10,590	1,765
Tax on vehicles and animals.	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,400	
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	1,600	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D.	6,750	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 25th July 1867.

G.O. No. 1547 M., dated 23rd August 1912.

* G.O. No. 127 M., dated 26th May 1885.
 " " 1135 M., " 17th October 1888.
 " " 1985 M., " 20th Dec. 1890.
 " " 9 M., " 8th January 1895.
 " " 2260 M., " 15th October 1897.

Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1135 M., dated 23rd June 1906.

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

G.O. No. 1061 M., dated 10th September 1897.

G.O. No. 1087 M., dated 14th June 1906.

G.O. No. 1848 M., dated 16th November 1910.

Adōni was constituted a municipality on 1st August 1867. The municipal limits have now been extended with effect from the 1st of April 1913.

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced * into this Municipality only in 1898. The maximum number of Councillors is 16, of whom five are appointed by election and the remaining 11 nominated by Government. The town is divided into five wards for purposes of election.

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

4. The appointment of a Secretary was sanctioned by Government in 1897. The salary was then fixed at Rs. 100—5—125, but in 1906 it was raised to Rupees 100—10—150. The request of the Council made in 1910 to raise it further to Rs. 150—10—200 was disallowed, but the present incumbent of the post has been, as a special case, allowed to rise to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 697 M., dated 25th May 1893.

G.Os. No. 1629 M., dated 27th November 1893, No. 854 M., dated 4th July 1894 and No. 954 M., dated 24th July 1894.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1251 M., dated 27th July 1896.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 118 M., dated 4th February 1902.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 118 M., dated 4th February 1902.

* G.O. No. 1248 M., dated 15th October 1902.
 " " 567 M., " 26th March 1906.

G.O. No. 1481 M., dated 9th August 1906.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 219 M., dated 8th February 1910.

Paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 1048 M., dated 13th July 1910.

G.O. No. 508 M., dated 30th March 1911.

5. In 1893 the Government sanctioned a scheme for the water-supply of the town, the initial cost of which was estimated at Rs. 1,62,000, and the annual working charges at Rs. 2,250. The scheme was designed to yield a supply sufficient for 23,000 people at 10 gallons per head *per diem*. The source of supply was the Nallacheruvu tank. The project consisted in increasing the storage capacity of the tank and leading the water by a syphon laid through the bund to be filtered and collected in a reservoir and then distributed by pipes. The Government made a free grant of half the initial cost of the scheme and advanced Rs. 66,000 as a loan on the usual terms. The work was commenced in 1893 and completed in 1895 at a cost of Rupees 1,57,320.

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

7. The Sanitary Engineer is now engaged in investigating the feasibility of augmenting the existing water-supply by increasing the catchment area of the Nallacheruvu tank. In his latest progress report he stated that the detailed plans

4

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 660 M., dated 1st May 1891.

G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 28th June 1911.

8. No comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the town has yet been prepared, although the necessity for such a scheme was recognised so early as 1891. The preliminary investigation of a drainage scheme has, however, now been sanctioned, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 required for the purpose has been placed to the credit of the Public Works Department. The scheme is under investigation.

5

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1531 M., dated 22nd August 1912.

G.O. No. 1090 M., dated 5th July 1908.

Page 27 of G.O. No. 403 M., dated 10th March 1910.

9. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 one incomplete secondary school and two elementary schools, of which one was for Muham-madans, and the other for Panchamas. It aided eleven other elementary schools with grants. In G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, the Council was given a grant of Rs. 2,235 for the opening of six elementary schools.

10. The incomplete secondary school was teaching only up to the third form, and this was allowed to continue for a period of two years up to 31st December 1910 on the understanding that if at the end of this period it was found that the school was not self-supporting, the question of reducing it to the grade of a complete elementary school would be considered. The Council in the meanwhile proposed the conversion of the school into a complete secondary school, but was told that the Government were not prepared to approve the proposal, as the Director recommended that the consideration of the question might be deferred till 1911. The permanent retention of the school on its existing basis has since been sanctioned in G.O. No. 774 M., dated 18th May 1911.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1135 M., dated 23rd June 1906.

G.O. No. 1186, Financial, dated 14th June 1880.

G.Os. No. 881 M., dated 9th May 1906, and No. 1395 M., dated 6th August 1906.

G.O. No. 881 M., dated 9th May 1906.

11. A hospital is maintained by the Council for which a building was constructed in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 10,900. A new building constructed in 1905 out of public subscriptions at a cost of Rupees 10,000 was handed over to the Municipal Council by the Victoria Hospital Committee for use as a hospital for women. As however the building was incomplete for want of funds, it could not be used as a hospital. Proposals are now under consideration for its extension.

VI.—SANITATION.

G.O. No. 669 M., dated 31st March 1904.

Page 1 of notes with G.O. No. 1016 M., dated 27th June 1908.

G.O. No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908.

" " 464 M. " 26th March 1909.

" " 781 M. " 14th May 1910.

G.O. No. 749 M., dated 9th May 1910.

G.Os. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911, and No. 833 M., dated 26th May 1911.

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

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

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of Statement in G.O. No. 1135 M., dated 23rd June 1906.

Page 17 of G.O. No. 1003 M., dated 8th September 1888.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 1064 M., dated 30th July 1900.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1555 M., dated 25th September 1895.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1339 M., dated 27th July 1898.

G.O. No. 1402 M., dated 7th August 1906.

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

P. T. THARYAN—4-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

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

Area	about 12 square miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	20,625
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	2,318
Actual receipts in 1911-12	Rs. 29,042
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	29,641
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	Rs. A. P. 1 0 8
General average in 1910-11	1 4 11

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	Rs. 1,470	Rs. ..
Tax on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	5,340	668
Tax on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	6½ per cent. of the annual value.	4,810	770
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	.....	.....	.....
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Half the maximum rates but full rates for horses and asses.	500	.....
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per annum	800	.....
Tolls	Schedule D	Three-fourths of the maximum rates.	8,750	.....

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 1975, Financial, dated 24th July 1877.
Page 41 of statement in G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st December 1906.

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

Page 74 of statement in G.O. No. 1208 M., dated 7th July 1906.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

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

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

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

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 6 of G.O. No. 1208 M., dated 7th July 1906.

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

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 2096 M., dated 22nd December 1909.

5. In G.O. No. 14 M., dated 5th January 1907, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to take levels for the preparation of a drainage scheme for this town, but the idea of drawing up a comprehensive scheme of drainage was abandoned owing chiefly to engineering difficulties. A scheme is however now under investigation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 64 to 68 of statement in G.O. No. 1347 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

G.O. No. 1232 M., dated 6th July 1912.

G.Os. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, and No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912.

6. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 one incomplete secondary school and two elementary schools, one of which was for Panchamas and the other for labourers. It aided four other elementary schools with grants. The opening of a fourth form in the incomplete secondary school has been sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year. Provincial subsidies of Rs. 401 and Rs. 1,000 have also been sanctioned in 1912-13 for the opening of a new elementary school and for the construction of elementary school buildings respectively.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. No. 1347 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

Statement II-A—Part I in G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 11th August 1903, and in G.O. No. 1455 M., dated 17th August 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1095 M., dated 11th August 1903.

7. The municipality maintains hospital towards the cost of which a contribution of Rs. 500 *per annum* is received from local funds. The hospital accommodation was extended in 1902-04 at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, of which the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Raghunath, contributed Rs. 1,000.

10

VI.—SANITATION.

Paragraph 20, page 4 of G.O. No. 1362 M., dated 30th August 1910.
G.O. No. 1897 M., dated 7th November 1911.

8. Steps are being taken by the Council to relieve congestion in the overcrowded Gavara quarters.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. No. 1347 M., dated 22nd July 1912.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1309 M., dated 9th September 1899.

G.O. No. 488 M., dated 12th March 1897.

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

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 10th September 1909.

10. A provident fund for the benefit of the municipal employees has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1910.

P. T. THARYAN—11-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE ANANTAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	about 9 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911) ...	8,457
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	1,764
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS. 50,920 A. 0 P. 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	47,346 0 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 one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 1,100	RS. ..
Tax on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	4,200	550
Tax on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	7½ per cent. and 2 annas per 80 square yards.	750	..
Water and drainage tax ..	8 per cent. of the annual value.	..	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	Schedule B	Schedule B	550	..
Tax on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 1-8-0 per cart per half-year.	500	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	900	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 652, Public, dated 18th May 1869.
G.O. No. 154 M., dated 25th January 1907.

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

G.O. No. 80 M., dated 9th May 1885, and
No. 268 M., dated 20th March 1886.
G.O. No. 805 M., dated 1st July 1889.

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

G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.
G.O. No. 588 M., dated 13th May 1902.

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

G.O. No. 923 M., dated 18th August 1888.
G.O. No. 1961 M., dated 15th December 1894.
G.O. No. 1466 M., dated 9th October 1903.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 1121 M., dated 29th June 1892.

Pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 1691 M., dated 15th October 1892.

G.O. No. 2108 M., dated 22nd December 1892.

G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.
G.O. No. 87 M., dated 19th January 1907.

G.O. No. 167 M., dated 29th January 1908.

G.O. No. 2111 M., dated 18th December 1908.

G.O. No. 364 M., dated 10th March 1909.

G.O. No. 1451 M., dated 15th September 1910.

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

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

G.O. No. 1130 M., dated 18th July 1911.

G.O. No. 1452 M., dated 9th September 1911.

Sanitary Board, the Sanitary Engineer was then directed to proceed with the investigation of a scheme based on site No. 1 suggested by him in the Pandamneru valley area until he was in a position definitely to decide which would be the most favourable for the location of the head works. This further investigation is still in progress. In his latest progress report the Sanitary Engineer stated that the investigation was completed and that he would inspect the town and submit his report.

14

III.—DRAINAGE.

Paragraph 1 (3) of G.O. No. 1262 M., dated 17th October 1902.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.

Pages 2 and 3 of notes in G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.

Page 9 of G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 53 M., dated 9th January 1906.

G.O. No. 1704 M., dated 11th October 1909.

G.O. No. 58 M., dated 11th January 1910.

G.O. No. 71 M., dated 12th January 1911.

6. In October 1902 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to work out roughly a scheme for the drainage of the town; after some delay owing to the want of a proper survey map, he reported in 1905 that the cost of an open surface drainage scheme would be roughly Rs. 85,000, while a pipe sewer scheme would cost double that sum. The latter scheme was found to be beyond the means of the Council and the former was condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner as particularly unsuitable for the town. The schemes were accordingly dropped. It was however suggested that syphon traps and ventilating shafts might be fitted to about a dozen houses and the results watched. The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to arrange for carrying out this experiment and report the result. His report showed that the experiments were successful and the Council has since been asked to extend the system.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1439 M., dated 6th August 1912.

G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

7. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 three schools, of which one was a high school, the net cost of which is borne by Government, and the remaining two were elementary schools (one for Muhammadans and the other for Panchamas). It also aided three private schools from municipal funds. It is in contemplation to take over the high school under the direct control of Government. In G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, the Council was given a grant of Rs. 920 for the opening of four elementary schools and in G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, Rs. 800 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1221 M., dated 9th July 1906.

Paragraph 7, page 2 of G.O. No. 856 M., dated 18th July 1902.

Paragraph 11, page 3 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 24th August 1904.

Paragraph 12, page 3 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 24th August 1904.

G.O. No. 171 M., dated 27th January 1904, and page 5 of G.O. No. 1645 M., dated 7th August 1905.

G.O. No. 496 M., dated 7th March 1907.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1259 M., dated 15th August 1910.

G.O. No. 30 M., dated 6th January 1911.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1198 M., dated 31st July 1911.

G.O. No. 413 W., dated 6th May 1910.

Vide paragraph 6 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1439 M., dated 6th August 1912.

8. The municipality is maintaining a hospital. In 1902 the Victoria Memorial Committee made over to the Municipal Council public subscriptions amounting to Rs. 5,947 for constructing a new building for the hospital which was to be styled the "Victoria Memorial hospital." The dispensary portion of the building was completed in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 5,000. A maternity ward, the foundation stone of which was laid by Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,350 in 1905 and a male in-patient ward in 1909. A female in-patient ward the foundation stone of which was laid by Her Excellency Lady Lawley in November 1910, is approaching completion, its estimated cost being Rs. 9,880.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Page 1 of G.O. No. 880 M., dated 7th June 1890.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 1614 W., dated 28th May 1896, in G.O. No. 1091 M., dated 1st July 1896.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 2271 W., dated 7th August 1896, in G.O. No. 1506 M., dated 5th September 1896.

G.O. No. 1506 M., dated 5th September 1896.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1006 M., dated 30th May 1906.

G.O. No. 154 M., dated 25th January 1907.

G.Os. No. 1029 M., dated 29th June 1908, and No. 548 M., dated 8th April 1909.

G.O. No. 1259 M., dated 15th August 1910.

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.

9. In May 1896 the Superintending Engineer (Mr. W. B. deWinton) submitted two schemes for preventing the leakage of the large tank above the town which rendered the sub-soil water-logged and thereby affected the health of the town. One of these schemes consisted in cutting off a portion of the tank nearest the town by a new bund and the other in digging a drainage channel between the tank and the town. In deference to the opinion of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Colonel Drake Brockman, R.E.) who stated that neither of the above schemes would affect the sanitary condition of the town as the silt in the bed of the tank was obstructing percolation rather than favouring it, the question was dropped. In 1906, however, the Sanitary Commissioner (Colonel H. Thomson) observed that when the tank was full there was considerable leakage through the bund into the town and that as there was no means of preventing it, the houses built on the swampy ground should be evacuated and wet cultivation prohibited. The Council was unable to provide funds for carrying out these measures which were roughly estimated to cost more than two or three lakhs of rupees; but the Council's proposals to extend the limits of the municipality so as to include an area of 70 acres selected by the Sanitary Commissioner for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the town was approved by Government. With the special grant of Rs. 7,470 made in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 considerable progress has been made in extending the town. An allotment of Rs. 17,395 was sanctioned from the special sanitation grant for 1911-1912 mainly for the opening up of a congested quarter of the town near the Tandamandla lane and the provision of public latrines. In 1912-13 an allotment of Rs. 37,600 has been sanctioned, the major portion of which is intended for the opening up of congested areas.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1221 M., dated 9th July 1906.

Paragraph 14 of G.O. No. 929 M., dated 20th August 1888.

Paragraph 10, page 3 of G.O. No. 1509 M., dated 24th August 1904.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1221 M., dated 9th July 1906.

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

P. T. THARYAN—4-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE BELLARY MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	..	..	..	4.57 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911)	..	..	..	29,236
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	..	..	..	9,474
Actual receipts in 1911-12	RS.	A.	P.	1,84,575 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	..	..	..	1,12,322 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12	..	..	..	1 13 0
General average for 1910-11	..	..	..	1 4 11
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	..	..	..	48,321 0 0
Debt per head of population	..	..	..	1 10 5

Tax	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Income at one per cent.
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 7,500	RS. 3,647
on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	31,000	
on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. and 2 pies per 80 square yards.	230	
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.	3,000	
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	8,580	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 25th July 1867.
Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1002 M., dated 8th September 1888, and G.O. No. 2155 M., dated 19th December 1904.

G.O. No. 1563, Financial, dated 24th May 1877.
[Paragraph 58, page 22 of the report of the Committee on Local Self-Government.]

G.O. No. 1563, Financial, dated 24th May 1877.
Page 37 of G.O. No. 312 M., dated 16th March 1889.

G.O. No. 1599 M., dated 29th October 1903.

G.O. No. 2155 M., dated 19th December 1904.
G.O. No. 859 M., dated 2nd May 1905.

G.O. No. 2515 M., dated 15th November 1897.
G.O. No. 1617 M., dated 30th October 1903.
G.O. No. 121 M., dated 20th January 1905.
G.O. No. 650 M., dated 4th April 1906.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.
G.O. No. 143 M., dated 3rd February 1897.
G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 17th June 1904.
G.O. No. 1552 M., dated 2nd September 1904.
G.O. No. 121 M., dated 20th January 1905.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1552 M., dated 2nd September 1904.

G.O. No. 1552 M., dated 2nd September 1904.

G.O. No. 121 M., dated 20th January 1905.

G.O. No. 650 M., dated 4th April 1906.
G.O. No. 210 M., dated 5th February 1910.
G.O. No. 1629 M., dated 20th July 1897.

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

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

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

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

5. The Municipal Council has been electing its chairman from 1885. The question of withdrawing this privilege and of appointing a paid chairman was under the consideration of Government more than once. Towards the end of 1904, the Collector of Bellary (Mr. Cowie) suggested that in order to carry out certain much-needed sanitary improvements, to conduct efficiently the plague operations in the town, and more especially to place the collection of taxes on a satisfactory footing and generally to improve the administration of municipal affairs, the appointment of a paid chairman of the grade of a deputy collector was absolutely necessary. The Government agreed with the Collector and called on the Council to state whether it approved of the proposal. The Council demurred when it was allowed a period of one year within which it should endeavour to show that it was capable of improving the administration by putting an end to faction and by combining to discharge in an efficient manner the duties entrusted to it. As the special report submitted by the Collector at the end of this period showed that there was an improvement in the administration the question of appointing a paid chairman was deferred first for another year and then from year to year. The Council has been permitted to elect its Vice-Chairman.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 562, Financial, dated 24th March 1876, and paragraph 26 (c) of report in G.O. No. 2311, Financial, dated 15th December 1876.

G.O. No. 1837 W., dated 6th July 1891, in G.O. No. 1213 M., dated 3rd August 1891.

G.O. No. 93 M., dated 23rd January 1893.
G.O. No. 483 M., dated 10th April 1893.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 1463 M., dated 21st June 1899.

Page 20 of G.O. No. 1463 M., dated 21st June 1897.

G.O. No. 1463 M., dated 21st June 1897.

G.O. No. 1464 M., dated 21st June 1897.

Cf. G.O. No. 1416 M., dated 12th November 1902.

G.O. No. 1374 M., dated 1st August 1906.
G.O. No. 243 M., dated 5th February 1907.
G.O. No. 1262 M., dated 17th June 1907.

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

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

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

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

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

9. The question of the maintenance and cleansing of the Fort Ditch tank, the Fisher's tank supply channel, and the Alipore tank by the cantonment authorities, subject to the payment of a contribution by the municipality, has been before Government several times. The cantonment authorities once decided not to conserve these sources of supply as they were not required for military purposes and were considered unnecessary.

G.O. No. 66 M., dated 10th January 1908.

G.O. No. 332 M., dated 25th February 1908.

as sources of supply to the residents of the Cowl Bazaar and other portions of the municipality. The Council having, however, again raised the question, the military authorities agreed to continue the arrangements for the supply of water to the Fort Ditch tank on condition that the Council contributed Rs. 350 *per annum* towards the cost of such supply. This contribution is now paid by the Municipal Council.

The military authorities recently suggested the acquisition of the catchment area of the Alipore tank system at a cost of Rs. 1,57,000 with a view to prevent the pollution of the water and to get a safer supply for the troops and the inhabitants of the city, some of whom drew water from the cantonment supply. The Sanitary Commissioner, to whom the proposal was referred, considered it inadvisable, as the result would not be worth the expense involved. He suggested another scheme by which a supply of water could be found by boring in the low-lying ground to the east of the Man-face Rock. This suggestion was referred to the Sanitary Engineer for report but he was of opinion that there was no prospect whatever of obtaining the required supply from this source. He, however, proposed two other schemes for simultaneous investigation—(1) from the sub-soil of the Hagari river and (2) from deep borings to be put down in the plain between the Bellary rock and the Copper hills. The Government approved this proposal and requested him to investigate the two schemes, the cost (Rs. 8,300) being met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently adjusted from any contribution which Government may make towards the execution of the scheme decided on. A joint examination of the possibilities of a deep-seated source of water-supply was however subsequently made by Mr. Murray Stuart, Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, and the Sanitary Engineer. This resulted in the conclusions that there was no likelihood of finding such a source from deep borings to be put down in the plain between the Bellary rock and the Copper hills and that it was expedient to concentrate investigation in the superficial deposits near the Hagari river. This scheme is accordingly now under investigation by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, a revised estimate for Rs. 4,300 being sanctioned by Government for the purpose.

G.O. No. 557 M., dated 4th April 1910.

G.O. No. 129 M., dated 30th January 1911.

G.O. No. 402 M., dated 4th March 1912.

G.O. No. 513 W., dated 6th April 1912.

III.—DRAINAGE.

10. There is no regular system of drainage in the town. A proposal to introduce Shone's pneumatic sewerage system, which was made by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1899, was not approved by Government. It has, however, been arranged that levels should be taken for a complete drainage scheme for the whole town in connection with the proposals for the opening up of congested areas. According to the latest progress report received from the Sanitary Engineer this scheme is under investigation by his Assistant.

G.O. No. 119 M., dated 2nd February 1900.

G.O. No. 688 M., dated 28th April 1909.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1587 M., dated 28th August 1912.

G.O. No. 168 M., dated 28th January 1907.

G.O. No. 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

Vide paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 1587 M., dated 28th August 1912.

11. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 a high school and four elementary schools, of which two were for Muhammadans and two for poor children. The Council also aided with grants 32 elementary schools. The net cost of the municipal high school is borne by Government; it is now in contemplation to take the school over under the direct control of Government. A special Provincial grant of Rs. 2,500 has recently been sanctioned in G.O. No. 608, Educational, dated 9th July 1912, for the purpose of constructing elementary school buildings, this subsidy being in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,839 sanctioned in G.O. No. 455, Educational, dated 28th May 1912, for the maintenance charges of six new municipal schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 76 of statement in G.O. No. 1511 M., dated 20th August 1906.

G.O. No. 75 M., dated 7th May 1885.

G.O. No. 1712 M., dated 24th September 1906.

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

G.O. No. 1702 M., dated 15th August 1907.

G.O. No. 699 M., dated 28th April 1910.

G.O. No. 282 M., dated 8th February 1908.

G.O. No. 867 W., dated 1st August 1908.

G.O. No. 1527 M., dated 14th September 1908.

G.O. No. 699 M., dated 28th April 1910.

G.O. No. 1298 M., dated 12th August 1911.

G.O. No. 701 M., dated 20th October 1885.

G.O. No. 600 M., dated 29th March 1906.

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

13. The dispensary at Brucepeta, which was started in 1885, was temporarily closed for one year from 1st April 1906, and the Council was asked not to re-open it without the sanction of Government and until

it could be shown that funds would be forthcoming for its maintenance. The Council has not yet applied for sanction to re-open it. The Victoria Memorial Hospital for women was built by the Memorial Committee in 1904, and the institution was opened by Her Excellency Lady Ampthill in August 1903. It has since been proposed to remove the Cow Bazaar dispensary to the cantonment lock hospital building, which is lying vacant. The military authorities have sanctioned the loan of the building to the Council.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1953 M., dated 9th November 1906.

Page 8 [paragraph 2 (5)] of G.O. No. 699 M., dated 28th April 1910.

G.O. No. 1079 M., dated 16th July 1910.

G.O. No. 1228 M., dated 12th August 1910.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

14. In consequence of a severe outbreak of plague in 1901 and its recrudescence in 1904 the Municipal Council proposed in 1903 to remove congestion in certain streets by acquiring ill-ventilated, insanitary, overcrowded and narrow houses condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner. As the provision made for the purpose in the budget for 1903-04 was considered inadequate by the Sanitary Commissioner the question of opening up the congested areas was referred for consideration to a committee composed of the Collector, the Chairman and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. This committee advised that a sanitary survey of the town should be undertaken first before the congested quarters were opened. Accordingly the Sanitary Engineer was requested to take up this survey and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates. The scheme was roughly estimated to cost two lakhs. The Council's proposals to carry out the work piecemeal as funds permitted were then approved, and an allotment of Rs. 50,000 was made for the purpose from the sanitary grant for 1908-09. This was supplemented by grants of * Rs. 30,000 and † Rs. 50,000, respectively, in 1909-10 and 1910-11. The Council was also asked to take a loan of Rs. 50,000 towards the scheme and to raise the tax on buildings and lands from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their annual value to provide for the repayment of this loan. It agreed to both these proposals. The Municipal Council proposed six schemes for relieving congestion in Brucepeta which consisted of the clearing out of four groups of insanitary houses and opening two roads. Three of the four insanitary groups, namely, the Tank bund block, the Lala Kaman block and the Market block were to be kept as open squares. When Major Clemesha, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, visited Bellary in 1908, he proposed eight other schemes for the future guidance of the Municipal Council in the matter of relieving congestion. Thus there are 14 schemes, of which seven have been completed, two, although acquired, await completion, three await acquisition and two have been held in abeyance for the present. The schemes have

Page 1 of the notes with G.O. No. 1011 M., dated 27th June 1908.

Page 4 (paragraph 9) of G.O. No. 296 M., dated 1st March 1909.

G.O. No. 1619 M., dated 28th September 1908.

G.O. No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908.

* Page 3 (paragraph 3) of G.O. No. 866 M., dated 28th May 1909.

† Page 5 of G.O. No. 781 M., dated 14th May 1910.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 296 M., dated 1st March 1909.

not, however, been carried out in a satisfactory manner. Whereas the object view was to provide straight, broad, well ventilated thoroughfares with properly constructed side drains, acquisition of land in fact followed haphazard lines and resulted in the creation of badly aligned and inadequately drained thoroughfares of unequal breadth and tortuous course. The Government requested the Collector to hold a special enquiry into the matter and the Sanitary Commissioner to make a local inspection and submit a report to the measures necessary in order to restore the schemes which he had originally approved. These reports have been received and they are now under consideration of Government. In G.O. No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911, Government made a further grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the carrying out of these schemes. In 1912-13 a Provincial grant of Rs. 2,500 was also made for the construction and improvement of public latrines.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1587 M., dated 28th August 1912.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 75 of statement in G.O. No. 1511 M., dated 20th August 1906.

Paragraph 27 of the report in G.O. No. 562, Financial, dated 24th March 1876.

Cf. page 4 of G.O. No. 1813, Financial, dated 6th August 1884.

Page 22 of G.O. No. 1667 M., dated 18th October 1895.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1481 M., dated 22nd August 1904.

G.O. No. 1272 M., dated 6th August 1895.

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

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

G.O. No. 1428 M., dated 13th July 1907.
G.O. No. 2071 M., dated 9th October 1907.

16. The establishment of a provident fund for the benefit of the employes of the Municipal Council has been sanctioned by Government with the effect from 1st July 1907.

P. T. THARYAN--5-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE BERHAMPUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5 sq. miles.
Population (Census of 1911).	31,456.
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12	5,701
Actual receipts in 1911-12.	RS. 79,925 A. 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	78,525 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population	1 7
General average for municipalities in 1910-11	1 4
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,44,543 0
Debt per head of population.	4 9

Tax.	Maximum rate.	Rate now levied.	Estimated income in 1912-13.	Incor one cer
Tax on arts	Schedule A	Schedule A	RS. 3,200	R
" on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	15,000	1,765
" on lands	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 4 annas per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent. of the annual value and 1 anna per 80 square yards.	580	
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	14,120	1,765
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	3,500	
" 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 in Schedule D.	11,000	

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 438, Public, dated 29th April 1867.
G.Os. No. 438, Public, dated 29th April 1867;
No. 1843 M., dated 6th November 1895;
No. 1411 M., dated 24th September 1900.
Letter, dated 19th December 1905, from the
Quartermaster-General in India printed in
G.O. No. 369 L., dated 25th March 1907.
Pages 9 and 11 of G.O. No. 2453, Financial,
dated 24th October 1883.

Page 40 of G.O. Nos. 2111-12 M., dated 1st
December 1906.
G.O. No. 803 M., dated 21st May 1910.
G.O. No. 2190 M., dated 14th December
1911.

G.O. No. 597, Financial, dated 19th March
1885.
G.O. No. 891 M., dated 27th June 1903.

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

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

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

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

G.O. No. 234 M., dated 21st February 1891.
G.O. No. 1344 M., dated 13th August 1896.

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

Page 14 of G.O. No. 305 M., dated 11th
March 1902.

G.O. No. 468 M., dated 22nd April 1902.

Page 10 of G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 23rd
May 1905.

Page 14 of G.O. No. 1001 M., dated 23rd
May 1905.
G.O. No. 2631 M., dated 18th December 1905.
Paragraph 4, page 8 of G.O. No. 2631 M.,
dated 18th December 1905.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 166 M., dated 28th
January 1907.

G.O. No. 706 M., dated 27th April 1908.

G.Os. No. 2202 M., dated 31st October 1907,
and No. 706 M., dated 27th April 1908.

G.O. No. 1295 M., dated 3rd August 1908.

G.Os. No. 1061 W., dated 11th October 1910,
and No. 1301 W., dated 11th October 1911.

G.O. No. 1866 M., dated 8th October 1912.

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

5. In 1901 the Sanitary Engineer pre-
pared two schemes (one complete and the
other partial) for supplying the town
with water from the Ichchāpuram channel,
a branch of the Rushikulya canal. The
cost of the complete scheme was estimated
at Rs. 4,02,300 and that of the partial
scheme at Rs. 2,97,700, the annual work-
ing expenses being Rs. 4,500 and Rupees
3,500, respectively. These schemes having
been considered too expensive and a cheap
scheme costing Rs. 40,000 suggested by
the Municipal Council having also been
condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner,
the Sanitary Engineer was requested to
prepare a water-supply scheme at a cost
not exceeding two lakhs of rupees. The
scheme so prepared consists in storing
water from the Ichchāpuram channel in
the Ponkōlo Bandho, a tank in the vic-
inity of the channel at a distance of three
miles from Berhampur and at an eleva-
tion sufficient to supply the town by
gravitation. The water will thence be
led into the town and distributed by a
system of iron pipes, provision being
made for filters and service reservoirs.
The estimated cost of the complete scheme
as finally sanctioned was Rs. 3,11,000.
Towards the execution of the scheme, the
Government have undertaken to make a
free grant of Rs. 1,55,500 and have lent
Rs. 1,50,000 from the Provincial Advance
and Loan account with interest at 4 *per*
cent. per annum, the balance of Rs. 5,500
being provided from municipal funds. The
work is under execution by the Public
Works Department. In September 1910
the Chief Engineer made certain recommen-
dations in regard to the construction of a
masonry reservoir and the laying of the
service mains. The estimate was revised
accordingly and the revised estimate
amounting to Rs. 3,63,600 was sanctioned
in G.O. No. 674 W., dated 13th May
1912. The Government agreed to sup-
plement the original grant by Rs. 26,800
being one half of the excess cost and the
Council's application for a loan of the
other half has been published in the
gazette.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.Os. No. 731 M., dated 5th May 1909, and No. 950 M., dated 17th June 1909.

Page 13 of G.O. No. 932 M., dated 14th June 1911.

6. In 1909 the Sanitary Engineer was requested to investigate a drainage scheme for the town and a sum of Rupees 1,200 has been placed by the Council at the disposal of the Public Works Department to carry out the investigation. A certain amount of out-door investigation has been done.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Pages 104 to 107 of statement in G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 11th September 1912.

G.O. No. 1052 M., dated 14th July 1910.

G.O. No. 244 M., dated 12th February 1912, and paragraph 4 on page 2 of G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 11th September 1912.

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

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

7. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 nine elementary schools, one of which was for Muhammadans and two for Panchamas and aided seven other elementary schools with grants.

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

In 1912-13 the Council received Provincial grants of Rs. 803 for the opening of three new schools and Rs. 2,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Page 94 of statement in G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 11th September 1912.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1314 M., dated 23rd July 1906.

Page 7 of G.O. No. 1058 M., dated 14th August 1893.

Page 4 of G.O. No. 1593 M., dated 1st August 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1314 M., dated 23rd July 1906.

G.O. No. 1151 M., dated 31st May 1907.

Paragraph 4 of concise annual Medical Report on page 4 of G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 11th September 1912.

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

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

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 8th June 1907.

G.O. No. 558 M., dated 8th April 1909.

G.O. No. 2027 M., dated 13th December 1909.

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

9. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Council acquired the building of Saka Tataiah, which was required for widening a main road. The Government made a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the acquisition. A grant of Rs. 11,600 was sanctioned from Provincial funds in 1912-13 for the opening out of congested areas.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Page 93 of statement in G.O. No. 1685 M., dated 11th September 1912.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1137 M., dated 1st July 1904.

G.O. No. 2479 M., dated 24th November 1905.

G.O. No. 1949 M., dated 9th November 1906.

G.O. No. 1642 M., dated 15th October 1910.

G.O. No. 422 M., dated 15th March 1911, and page 3 of G.O. No. 1158 M., dated 24th July 1911.

G.O. No. 2215 M., dated 15th December 1906.

G.O. No. 813 M., dated 25th May 1910.

10. There are two municipal markets in the town, one of which was built in 1902-04 at a cost of Rs. 14,500. The Edward Coronation Park laid out by the Coronation Committee and opened on 1st January 1903 was handed over in 1904 to the Municipal Council, which has proposed to convert it into a public garden at a cost of Rs. 1,500. As the site was swampy substantial improvements in the way of planting trees and laying out roads could not be effected. A big drain however, has been dug around it to drain off the water and attempts are being made for planting shady trees on the site. The Town Hall constructed in 1897 by the Raja of Kallikōta and Attagada in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, the late Queen-Empress Victoria, has also been recently handed over to the Municipal Council, the management of the property being vested in the Municipal Council and the Raja as joint trustees.

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

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

12. 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—8-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	5½ square miles:
Population (Census of 1911)	32,867
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12.	4,317
	RS. A. P.
Actual receipts in 1911-12	1,11,434 0 0
Actual expenditure in 1911-12	1,06,972 0 0
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12.	1 15 7
General average for 1910-11.	1 4 11
Total * indebtedness on 31st March 1912	1,11,896 0 0
Debt per head of population	3 6 6

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	6,600	..
„ on buildings	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	7½ per cent. of the annual value.	21,000	2,800
„ 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.	1,650	..
Water and drainage tax	8 per cent. of the annual value.	8 per cent. of the annual value.	22,000	2,750
Tax on vehicles and animals	Schedule B	Schedule B	1,700	..
„ on carts	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	2,500	..
Tolls	Schedule D	Schedule D	13,470	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 231 M., dated 12th March 1888.

G.O. No. 13 M., dated 10th January 1893.

G.O. No. 837 M., dated 3rd May 1904.
G.O. Nos. 2111, 2112 M., dated 1st December 1906.

G.O. No. 857 M., dated 22nd May 1908.
G.O. No. 1240 M., dated 25th July 1908.

G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.
G.O. No. 231 M., dated 12th March 1888.

Bezwaia was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1888.

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

3. The Chairman is appointed by Government.

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 955 M., dated 19th May 1906.

G.O. No. 1917 M., dated 18th November 1892.

G.O. No. 1323 M., dated 2nd October 1893.

G.O. No. 1326 M., dated 10th August 1896.
G.O. No. 325 M., dated 27th February 1897.

G.O. No. 318 M., dated 7th March 1900.

G.O. No. 2211 M., dated 24th October 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1411 M., dated 12th July 1907.

Paragraph 13 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1590 M., dated 1st August 1907.

Page 12 of G.O. No. 784 M., dated 9th May 1908.

G.O. No. 22 W., dated 12th February 1908.

G.O. No. 784 M., dated 9th May 1908.
G.O. No. 47 M., dated 16th January 1909.
G.O. No. 1141 M., dated 13th July 1908.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 1245 M., dated 5th August 1911.

G.O. No. 972 M., dated 22nd June 1910.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 2089 M., dated 8th November 1912.

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

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

6. In 1905, however, scarcity of water having prevailed in the town for a long time, the Government approved of the scheme referred to in the preceding paragraph. Towards the cost of the experimental twin well a sum of Rs. 19,140 was provided, Rs. 9,435 from Provincial funds and the balance from the funds of the municipality. When one of the twin wells was sunk the work had to be stopped as the Sanitary Engineer suggested the desirability of altering the site of the works so as to effect a reduction of Rs. 50,000 in the capital cost and of Rs. 5,000 in the annual working expenses. The proposal to alter the site was, however, abandoned after some investigation by the Sanitary Engineer and the original site was again adhered to. In 1908 an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,11,795 was finally sanctioned and the Government undertook to bear a moiety of this amount from Provincial funds and to lend Rs. 1,25,000, on condition of repayment in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The balance required was to be met from municipal funds. The works were completed and handed over to the Council in February 1911 and the extension of the supply to Arundelpet has been undertaken.

III.—DRAINAGE.

G.O. No. 993 M., dated 27th July 1894.

G.O. No. 47 M., dated 8th January 1910.

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

7. There is no regular system of drainage. The town being situated at the foot of a hill, the general slope is towards the river and the canals, into which the storm water finds its way. In 1909 the Council requested Government that, as the water works were nearing completion, the Sanitary Engineer might be asked to draw up a drainage scheme for the town. The Sanitary Engineer proposed to take complete levels in 1910 and to include the preparation of the scheme in his programme for 1911. The Government accepted these proposals and the investigation is now in progress. In his latest progress report for the quarter ending 30th September 1912, the Sanitary Engineer stated that a preliminary report from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer North, had been received and level sections were being plotted.

30

IV.—EDUCATION.

Page 3 of the notes with G.O. No. 1245 M., dated 5th August 1911.

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

8. The Municipal Council maintained on the 31st March 1912 ten elementary schools and aided with grants thirteen schools under private management. Since the close of the year, an allotment of Rs. 2,443 has been made to the Council for the opening of eight new elementary schools.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

G.O. No. 491 M., dated 6th March 1905.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1395 M., dated 12th July 1905.

Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 1130-M., dated 22nd June 1906.

9. The municipality maintains a hospital known as the Ampthill hospital. The buildings were constructed by the district board in 1905 at a cost of Rupees 76,027, the Council contributing a moiety of this sum. The foundation stone of this hospital was laid by Her Excellency Lady Ampthill on 1st December 1903. The Taluk Board of Bezwada contributes one-half of the annual maintenance charges of the hospital. M.R.Ry. Madapati Venkateswara Rao Pantulu, the Diwan of Vuyyur estate, has made to the District Board a gift of Rs. 8,000, being the cost incurred in building the lying in wards which are called after the name of his deceased wife Sitamma.

VI.—GENERAL SANITATION.

G.O. No. 560 M., dated 31st May 1888.
G.O. No. 380 M., dated 3rd April 1889.
G.O. No. 1575 M., dated 21st October 1890.

Pages 4 and 5 of the notes with G.O. No. 127, Revenue, dated 12th February 1906.
Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 560 M., dated 31st May 1888 and G.O. No. 1477 M., dated 4th November 1889.
G.O. No. 833, Financial, dated 26th November 1889.

G.O. No. 1702 M., dated 17th November 1899.
G.O. No. 717 M., dated 9th April 1904.

Page 2 of G.O. No. 955 M., dated 19th May 1906.

Ibid.
G.O. No. 194 M., dated 20th January 1892.
G.O. No. 926 M., dated 17th February 1893.
G.O. No. 1425 M., dated 4th September 1895.

G.O. No. 631 W., dated 16th May 1908.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 2089 M., dated 8th November 1912.

10. Immediately after the constitution of the municipality, the Council undertook the town improvement scheme which had previously been sanctioned by Government for execution by the Taluk Board. The work was executed in the course of six years (1888—1894). Extensive areas of land were acquired for provision of house-sites, of which about 140 acres were taken up in exchange for Government lands. The Council received a contribution of Rs. 15,000 from Provincial funds and Rs. 5,000 from the District Board. The sale-proceeds of the house-sites were expended by the Council upon the improvement of the town and the formation of new petas. The Bezwada tank which presented a very insanitary feature in the town was drained by the Public Works Department in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 6,800. The town is shut in by hills to the west and north and partially on the south. To the east the canal spoil banks are reported to be preventing perflation. The removal of these banks, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 50,000, is beyond the means of the Council. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, having advised that the obstruction of the banks was not so serious an evil as to warrant a large outlay from Provincial funds, the Government declined in 1895 to incur any expenditure on this account. But an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,24,300 has since been sanctioned for levelling certain flood banks and removing the spoil to fill certain low-lying swampy lands for execution as a famine relief work. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned a special grant in aid of sanitation to the extent of Rs. 4,700 for the provision of new latrines, the construction of a plague shed and the removal of prickly-pear.

VII.—WORKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1028 M., dated 9th August 1893.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 1130 M., dated 22nd June 1906.

G.O. No. 498, Revenue, dated 30th June 1890 and G.O. No. 1057 M., dated 26th July 1890.

G.O. No. 993 M., dated 27th July 1894.

G.O. No. 1325 M., dated 15th August 1895.

G.O. No. 1149 M., dated 10th May 1897.

G.O. No. 1770 M., dated 13th August 1897.

(Statement II-A in G.O. No. 1130 M., dated 22nd June 1906.)

11. There are five municipal markets in the town. The vegetable market was built in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 2,100, and improved in 1905 at a further cost of Rs. 1,500. The Council purchased in 1890 a building for its office for Rupees 5,500. The Arundel Chattram was constructed in 1892—1894 at a cost of Rupees 21,000 and handed over to the Council by the Chattram Committee. In 1895—97, the Council contributed to the Public Works Department Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a bathing ghat at the Kistna anicut and in 1905 built a poor-house at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

VIII.—PROVIDENT FUND.

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

P. T. THARYAN—21-11-12.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOTE ON THE BIMLIPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

(Corrected up to 1st October 1912.)

Area	52 sq. mile.
Population (Census of 1911),	9,314
Number of houses assessed in 1911-12 .. .	610
Actual receipts in 1911-12 .. .	Rs. 19,996
Actual expenditure in 1911-12 .. .	A. 3 P. 5
Incidence of taxation per head of population in 1911-12 .. .	Rs. 16,486
General average for 1910-11 .. .	A. 0 P. 2
Total indebtedness on 31st March 1912 .. .	1 2 5
Debt per head of population .. .	1 4 11
	Nil.
	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 .. .	1,800	..
„ on buildings .. .	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	8½ per cent. of the annual value.	3,780	445
„ on lands .. .	8½ per cent. of the annual value and As. 4 per 80 square yards.	8½ per cent.	150	18
Water and drainage tax .. .	8 per cent. of the annual value.	.. .	..	..
Tax on vehicles and animals..	Schedule B .. .	Schedule B .. .	450	..
Tax on carts .. .	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	Rs. 2 per cart per half-year.	310	..
Tolls .. .	Schedule D .. .	Three-fourths of the maximum rates.	3,750	..

I.—CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES THEREIN.

G.O. No. 986, Public, dated 3rd October 1866.

G.O. No. 4 M., dated 7th January 1896.

Page 3 of G.O. No. 2260 M., dated 15th October 1897.

Page 34 of G.O. No. 725 M., dated 11th April 1904.

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

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

2. The system of appointing municipal councillors by election was introduced in this municipality in 1898, four members being elected and the remaining eight being nominated by Government. The town is divided into two wards for election purposes.

3. The privilege of electing the Chairman was granted to the Council in 18

II.—WATER-SUPPLY.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1934 M., dated 16th November 1904.

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

III.—DRAINAGE.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 1285 M., dated 18th July 1906.

5. The town is situated on a slope at the foot of a hill, and the surface drainage is natural. No scheme of drainage has been considered as yet.

35

IV.—EDUCATION.

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

6. The municipality maintained on the 31st March 1912 four elementary schools including a free school for Muhammadans and one Panchama school. It also received a grant of Rs. 311 in 1912-13 for the opening of a new elementary school. The Council aided six elementary schools with grants during 1911-12. The secondary school which the Council used to maintain was closed in September 1911, its maintenance having become very expensive owing to the existence of a rival mission school in the town.

G.O. No. 1526 M., dated 19th September 1911.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1076 M., dated 21st July 1890.

G.O. No. 1414 M., dated 2nd September 1911.

Paragraph 16 on page 3 of G.O. No. 1260 M., dated 10th July 1912.

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

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

36

VI.—SANITATION.

G.Os. No. 447 M., dated 18th March 1911, and No. 698 M., dated 4th May 1911.

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

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

8. A total allotment of Rs. 3,050 was made to this municipality from the special sanitation grants for 1910-11 and 1911-12 for the acquisition of land to open out certain congested areas in the town and to accommodate the evicted people. But no expenditure was incurred therefrom in 1911-12, as the execution of these schemes was deferred pending their revision in accordance with the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. In 1911-12 land was acquired for trenching night-soil at a cost of Rs. 635 towards which the Government gave a grant of Rs. 575. A grant of Rs. 14,869 has been sanctioned in 1912-13 towards the acquisition of the congested areas referred to above as well as for other sanitary objects such as sinking of wells, provision of latrines, clearance of prickly-pear and extension of drains.