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Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 26. Read the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna District, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Masulipatam, 25th September 1873, No. 1459 :—

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Municipality of Guntoor in the year 1872-73.

2. The returns of receipts and expenditure audited by Mr. L. A. Bowden, and the medical report on the Dispensary by the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Tyrrell, are enclosed.

3. The tax on Arts produced Rupees 900 in excess of the amount which had been estimated. This was owing to the revision of the list by a Sub-Committee, who for the first time included the cotten screws in the town in the Rupees 50 tax list. Some of these had been left untaxed in former years, and some were newly built ones.

4. The right to collect tolls was sold by auction, and the purchaser has paid the fair value of it.

5. The difference observable between the sums realized and those estimated for fees and fines is owing to an error in the former estimates.

6. The amount received in subscriptions, &c., at the hospital shows an increase chiefly due to the liberality of the European community. The sum by which expenses exceed the receipts is borne in equal shares by the Municipality and the Local Funds.

7. Mr. Newman errs in his paragraph 26. The endowment has not yet been utilized. It is proposed to build a lying-in ward and quarters for the Hospital Assistant with it.

8. The sum expended on sanitary new works was laid out in the construction of the reservoir in the Red Tank and in pipes and a filter to convey the Black Tank water into the town. A site was also purchased for the new hospital buildings.

9. The money spent in the reservoir might have been better laid out ; it is of the old form with steps into the water, which latter must get fouled by the people going into it to fill their chatties.

10. The Commissioners established four new Municipal Schools during the year.

11. One of these is attended by Mahomedan boys, who now number about forty-five. Another is frequented by caste boys, who number about forty. The other two schools have not succeeded as yet, perhaps for want of sufficiently good masters. There are no school-houses, and no places really fit for the purpose can be rented. When such are built it is expected that the number of boys on the rolls will increase.

12. The Commissioners have reason to think that the action of the conservancy establishment has directly tended to keep down the outbreaks of cholera which in former years were so common, and from which Guntoor has been free for the last few years. The Overseers instructed by Mr. Tyrrell, Civil Surgeon, have used great endeavours to suppress nuisance, &c.

13. The Commissioners during the past year used common lamp-oil for lighting the town. This was found to give an unsatisfactory light, so after making an experiment with it they have decided to make use of kerosine oil in future.

14. The revision of the House-tax Lists directed by Government was completed, and the tax will be collected according to the revised lists in the current year. The small sum, which appears as the pay of toll collectors, was for men who were employed for the month during which the tolls remained unsold.

15. The Commissioners have every reason to feel satisfied with Mr. Tyrrell's working of the hospital, and to thank him for the interest he takes in the several works of the Municipality.

16. The patients are numerous and the institution has increased during the past year in usefulness to the people of the town and neighbourhood.

17. The difficult subject of cesspools and latrines is giving the Commissioners much trouble. There are a great many cisterns for the receipt of foul water from the various houses about the town, which, as the Commissioners cannot afford to keep them clear and sweet (and the people using them will not), they have filled up.

18. There has been a great outcry among the town's-people, who say they have no method of getting rid of the foul water, and so it stands that, if they would get rid of it from their houses, they must keep toties to carry it away.

19. It would seem that the matter must remain so; there is no chance, for the present, of increased funds being at the disposal of the Municipality for drains, and to cart away the foul water would absorb the best part of the finances of the Municipality.

20. The latrines are merely large square enclosures, from the earthen floor of which the soil deposited is, as far as possible, removed by the toties. A slight improvement has been now proposed of making hardened platforms, on which dry earth can be deposited to receive the fœcal matter in the first instance, and the enclosures are to be fenced off with smaller divisions by screens of bamboo matting. The Board would, if they could have afforded it, have adopted the coimbatore latrines, but the cost of them is prohibitive for the present.

21. Dr. Tyrrell reports the private cesspools to be kept in a very dirty state indeed.

22. There is a difference of Rupees 154 in the receipts, and of 161 in expenditure between the Municipal and Treasury Accounts; this, I have no doubt, will be easily cleared up.

23. The Vice-President reports of the Municipal Manager and servants that they have given satisfaction to the Commissioners.

24. The alterations in the accounts have been made in this office.

From H. NEWMAN, Esq., Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Guntoor, to G. D. LEMAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna District, dated Guntoor, 25th June 1873, No. 128.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the operations of the Municipality of Guntoor and of the dispensary there, together with the returns of receipts and expenditure for the year 1872-73, furnished by the Auditor Mr. L. A. Bowden, and together with the annual medical report on the dispensary by the Civil Surgeon Mr. Tyrrell.

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2. In last year's report I explained that the deepening of the Black Tank could not be carried on until the bed became dry. Last year the rains in the neighbourhood fell more heavily than usual and filled the tank so suddenly that the embankment burst at a place where it had been formerly weakened by the Overseer for the purpose of letting out the water to carry on the excavations.

3. This practice was stopped and the bund strengthened to prevent damage. Consequently the bed of the tank has never been empty during the year and the excavation could not be carried on.

4. In their Proceedings of the 4th June last, No. 774, the Government desire to know the Commissioners' reasons for abandoning the improvement of the Black and Red Tanks before permitting the employment of the money available for the proposed new works.

5. In reply, I am desired to state that the Commissioners have no desire to abandon the improvement of the tanks with such funds as may be available from the allotments for repairs, &c., but they do not desire to apply such large sums to the tanks as would prevent them from executing the new works such as the erection of schools, the enclosing of burial-grounds for the use of different classes, the new buildings at the hospital, all of which they find by experience to be urgently required and much wished for in the town.

6. The allotments for these tanks have been entered too high in the budgets of the past year.

7. In practice it was found impossible from the scarcity of labour in a place where all the coolies are employed by the cotton merchants and from other reasons such as the tanks being full during the best part of the year especially at the deeper parts where it was desired to excavate. I find after perusal of the correspondence on the subject which took place in former years that very considerable difference of opinion existed as to the utility of the proposed improvements to these tanks.

8. The town's-people were in favour of doing all that could be done to improve the supply and storage of water, and they commenced the work before the establishment of the Municipality by collecting subscriptions.

9. But Colonel Moberly, R.E., gave his opinion that it was bad economy to store water in wide spreading shallow tanks which expose a large surface to evaporation. I think so too. Excavations of large surfaces are extremely expensive. The Overseer was busy two years ago in cutting the bed of the Black Tank tree feet deep in its deeper parts. To do this he had to let the shallow water out, and managed so to damage the bund that it burst several times over in successive monsoons.

10. This was not very discreet, and it appears to me that to carry out such excavations to any great extent would absorb the whole available funds of the Municipallity and be of little use after all, for there is no source of water-supply except a petty stream which drains the neighbouring fields.

11. If the rains are heavy there is a copious supply; the tank which is extensive holds a considerable amount of water rising to a depth of a few yards. If there is no rainfall in the immediate neighbourhood there is no supply and a drought ensues. This, however, cannot be remedied by any amount of excavation.

12. The same remarks apply to the Red Tank.

13. In paragraph 8 of your letter to Government, dated 14th March last, you observe that a calingulah is very much wanted to prevent another accident by the bursting of the Black Tank bund.

14. There is, however, a calingulah of considerable size on the other side of the tank. This I believe to be sufficient to prevent accidents. I have explained that, in my opinion, the bund would not have burst if it had not been weakened in the previous years by the Works Overseer in carrying out the improvements. Mr. Boswell furnished Government with his opinion on these works after inspection in a letter printed in Proceedings, dated 30th November 1869. It was to the effect that deep reservoirs should be made at each tank to store good water for the hot

weather, together with certain sluices and channels to supply them and to carry the water as far as possible into the town.

15. These suggestions have been carried out. At the Black Tank a sluice with a filter has been constructed which empties the water into a capacious and deep reservoir near. This reservoir formerly only contained filthy water, but has now for sometime been kept full of drinking water—an improvement which is vastly appreciated by the inhabitants of the Agraharum there. From this reservoir an under-ground channel has been built and iron pipes laid, which conveys the water a considerable distance and empties it into the great deep reservoir near the Taluq Office, which was dug in Mr. Newill's time. This is in the middle of the town and stores a great mass of water for the convenience of the people.

16. Similarly a large deep reservoir has been made in the Red Tank bed at a convenient spot close to Whish's Choultry. During the past year the Commissioners have faced with stone three sides of it and built and a wall on those sides. They had to make good use of the hot season for this work, as there having been much rain the reservoir was full the best of the year and is nearly so now. There was a scarcity of water in the hot season in Guntoor at the beginning of the year under report owing to the total failure of the north-east monsoon. But for twelve months past the supply stored has been plentiful, a very great improvement and one that tends directly to promote the health of the town's-people, who in former years have suffered considerably from the drought. Of course the supply entirely depends upon the fall of seasonable rains, but an amount of storage has now been provided that will ensure a tolerably good water-supply in all years but those of absolute drought.

17. The Commissioners propose to continue these improvements from the allotments for sanitary purposes, and those present at to-day's meeting desire to excavate further in the open beds of the tanks and to strengthen the bunds. With this view they desire to postpone the erection of two out of the three school-houses entered in the budget. This will render Rupees 4,000 more available, which sum can be included under the heading of "Sanitary repairs."

18. The view taken by Buchi Narasimha Sastri, one of the Commissioners, is that the bund of the Black Tank ought to be strengthened to such an extent as would admit of a hill stream being turned into the tank. This hill stream formerly ran into the tank and is said to bring down copious supplies.

19. It was diverted about ten years ago by the Public Works Department no doubt at considerable expense. The reason was, I believe, that it brought such a quantity of water into the tank that it annually burst and swamped the town.

20. My own opinion is that to construct an embankment sufficiently strong, so that the hill stream might be re-admitted, would cost a sum of money much beyond the resources of the Municipality. I think that more money ought not to be spent on such a design without first obtaining the opinion of the District Engineer as to what improvements are really feasible, and an estimate of the probable cost. Should you be of this opinion, I shall be glad if you will communicate with the District Engineer on the subject.

21. The Commissioners request that Government will permit them to utilize the money in hand on the other new works suggested in the estimates for the current year.

22. The tax on Arts realized Rupees 900 during the past year in excess of the amount which had been estimated. This was owing to the revision of the list by a Sub-Committee who included a number of cotton screws in the Rupees 50 tax list. Some of them seem to have been left untaxed in former years; several have been newly built.

23. The tolls were sold to a Contractor and realized the full amount to be expected. They were re-sold for the same sum for the current year.

24. The difference observable between the sums realized for fees and fines and the sums estimated is owing to an error in the former estimates.

25. The amount received as subscriptions and other receipts, &c., at the hospital and dispensary shows an increase attributable to the thriving condition of that institution. The sum

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by which the expenses exceed the receipts is borne in equal shares by the Municipality and the Local Funds.

26. The Statement 1-A is incorrect. It should I think be blank as the endowment of Rupees 1,092 has not yet been entrusted to the Commissioners. When it is entrusted the amount should be merged in the general funds and made applicable for the projected improvements at the hospital

27. The Auditor appears to have confounded this endowment, with which we have nothing at present to do, with the general receipts and expenses of the dispensary.

28. The sum expended on new roads was laid out in making a new road in the middle of the town called Budumpad road and in carting material from the hills.

29. The sum expended on sanitary new works was laid out in construction of the reservoir sluices, channels, filter, and pipes which I have described; also a site was purchased for the new buildings at the hospital.

30. Numerous useful works were carried out and credited to sanitary and miscellaneous repairs.

31. Material was provided to repair the Madras road in the ensuing monsoon.

32. The Commissioners established four new Municipal Schools during the year.

33. One of these is attended by Mahomedan boys, who now number about forty-five. Another is frequented by caste boys, who number about forty. The other two schools have not succeedep as yet, perhaps for want of sufficiently good masters.

34. All the schools are in great want of school-houses as no place fit for the purpose can anywhere be obtained.

35. After these are built the scholars will probably much increase in number.

36. The Commissioners have reason to think that the action of the Conservancy Establishment has directly tended to keep down outbreaks of cholera which in former years was often prevalent here, but from which the place has been free for the last few years. The Overseers instructed by Mr. Tyrrell, Civil Surgeon, have used great endeavours to suppress nuisance and in general conservancy.

37. The Commissioners during the past year used common lamp-oil for lighting the town. This was found to give a very unsatisfactory amount of light, so they obtained a few kerosine lamps for an experiment, and have now decided to make use of kerosine oil in the public lamps.

38. The revision of the house-tax lists directed by Government was completed, and the tax will be collected according to the revised lists in the current year.

39. A small sum is entered for the pay of toll collectors who were employed for a month before the tolls had been sold.

40. The Commissioners have every reason to feel satisfied with the working of the dispensary and hospital under the care of Mr. Tyrrell.

41. The patients are numerous and the institution has increased during the past year in usefulness to the people of the town and neighbourhood.

42. I can report that the Manager, A. Lakshmandos, and the Works and Conservancy Overseers, have performed the duties of their respective offices to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, most of whom personally supervise the execution of works.

From L. A. BOWDEN, Esq., Auditor of the Guntoor Municipal Accounts, to H. NEWMAN, Esq., Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Guntoor, dated 20th May 1873.

I have to inform you that, in accordance with your letter of 24th ultimo, I have audited the accounts of this Municipality for the official year 1872-73, and find them correct as per accompanying report. The registers are in order, the receipts accounted for, and the payments duly covered by vouchers.

Annual Report of the Civil Dispensary at Guntoor for 1872.

The last hot season, which set in early in May, was fiercer and hotter than that of the preceding year.

As the north-east monsoon in 1871 was a failure, the supply water in the tanks and in almost all the wells was entirely exhausted, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered considerably during the hot weather. Not only was the scarcity of water felt in this town but also in the neighbouring villages.

In the jail, however, the water-supply was abundant and sufficient for all purposes.

The south-west monsoon did not set in until the end of June. The first burst of the north-east monsoon took place on the 15th September. It fell for a longer period than is usual.

There was a very large fall of rain on the night of the 4th October, when the water of the adjoining gathering grounds flowed in uninterruptedly into the Black Tank, which became so full that the bund on its eastern side breached, the water escaping with great force, destroying a portion of the Madras road and some houses in its course, and deluging the fields situated to the east of the tank.

Fortunately no lives were lost.

The breach was repaired by the prisoners, a gang of 510 men being employed on the first day, and of thirty-six men subsequently until its completion.

The town's-people, although offered 6 Annas daily, refused to work.

There was on account of the breach a considerable quantity of water lost, but after the repair of the bund more rain fell, filling the tank quite full. Besides the Black Tank, the Red Tank, the reservoir near it, the Mathura Konaroo and the reservoir near the Black Tank all contain an abundant supply of water. The wells from which drinking water is taken also contain a very large supply, which will be found, I think, to be ample for all purposes during the next hot season. The total rainfall for the past year was 38·31 inches, about eight inches more than that of 1871.

The dry crops such as cholum, &c., have been entirely destroyed by the unusual and over-abundant fall of rain in October and November.

The wet crop, I learn, has afforded better results, and the outturn will be highly satisfactory.

It is feared that cholum and gram, &c., will be sold at dearer rates than usual during the present year.

Sanitary.—The sanitation of the town is carefully attended to by the Municipality, which has been established since the year 1866.

The population of Guntoor is, as ascertained by the last Census, 17,080. During the past year the Registrar of Births and Deaths has recorded 246 births and 307 deaths, which numbers give respectively a birth-rate of 14·40 per mille, and a death-rate of 17·97 per mille. This disparity should not exist between the birth and death rates, for the former should always, or as a rule show a higher rate than the latter. Many births I fear have not been registered, and it is difficult for the Registrar to discover them. The duty of finding out the delinquents rests, I imagine, with the Police who have not in any way assisted him.

The causes of deaths are given, as follows, in the statement furnished me by the Registrar :—

1. Small-pox	18	6. Accidental	7
2. Fevers	48	7. Snake bites	2
3. Bowel complaints	13	8. Other causes	215
4. Suicide	3		
5. Wounds	1	Total ...	307

Small-pox prevailed in the town to some extent; the afflicted did not seek relief at the dispensary.

This loathsome disease yearly gives a large mortality, and we can only expect to extirpate it once we are in position to vaccinate the masses freely and compulsorily.

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Vaccination.—During the year under review 1031 persons were vaccinated. This number compares very favourably with that of 1871, when only 202 cases were vaccinated.

As the vaccinator, who is hard-working and diligent in the discharge of his duties, was not able to vaccinate more than a few cases monthly, I determined on visiting the different parts of the town, weekly, with the object of getting more cases. I succeeded better than he, but not until I had become quite accustomed to the abuse and insult with which I was received. In many cases parents bluntly refused to have their children vaccinated; some carried and hid them away, and others informed me after I had seen the children in the house that they had none.

When the Municipal Schools were established, I induced the Commissioners to pass a resolution to the effect that no boys would be admitted into any of their schools unless they produced a certificate of vaccination from the Zillah Surgeon. After the passing of this resolution eighty boys attending the schools were vaccinated.

On visiting the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, I found that the majority of the boys were unvaccinated, and requested the master to advise the boys to have the operation performed on them. They did not at all like being vaccinated, but on my promising to give a certificate, which I informed them they would have to produce when they presented themselves for examination, forty-one submitted to be vaccinated.

In November last I represented to the Commissioners the difficulties I had to contend with, and the opposition I invariably received at the hands of the natives, prevented me performing this important part of my duty to my satisfaction, and strongly advocated, as an experiment, the encouragement of vaccination by the money system, which I had the pleasure of introducing on the 19th November last with satisfactory results.

Under this system we were able to vaccinate, in about a-month-and-half's time, 340 persons at a cost to the Municipality of R... es 20-15-0. In some places, notwithstanding this bribe, we were not received kindly, and ... Agraharum I do not think we vaccinated more than half-a-dozen children.

Although the money system has been ... far successful as to induce me to continue it during the present year, the only drawback is th... the supply of lymph is very precarious, for the people will not allow us to abstract it from the vescicles. I do not believe that lymph has been obtained from more than five or six per cent. of the vaccinated, and were it not for the jail, I should often have had to apply to distant stations for it.

Since the introduction of the money system, the jail has furnished no less than 150 tubes of lymph.

The observations I have made, and the experience gained since my appointment to the station, enable me to aver that vaccination will not succeed here until it is made compulsory. It is only then we shall be in a position to freely vaccinate and at the same time to obtain as much lymph as will be required for our use.

The plea that is often forward, viz., that caste and religious rites are opposed to vaccination, cannot hold water, for I have known people get themselves or their children vaccinated when something good was to be obtained, or when money was proffered as a bribe.

With a view to enlighten the inhabitants of this district on the benefits and protective power which vaccination affords, I had a Report on Vaccination by Dr. Roberts, of New York, translated into Telugu.

This report appeared in the June number of the *Madras Medical Journal.*

The translation (copy of which I beg to append to this report) was, at my request, kindly published by the Collector of the District in the District Gazette.

Fevers.—The deaths from fevers are given as forty-eight. I presume these cases were doubtless at the onset those of simple ague which by bad treatment and lunkanum (starvation) merged into the more dangerous form of remittent fever. I can almost with confidence assert that, if the above forty-eight cases were subjected at the proper time to European treatment, they would have recovered.

I base this assertion on the fact which cannot be gainsaid, that, of all the cases treated in the jail, dispensary, and Police hospital, amounting to 169, not one proved fatal.

The common treatment in this district for fevers is lunkanum, which means enforced starvation from a few to forty days, or until the patient recovers or dies.

I have been called to see two patients who were placed under this abominable treatment. My first patient, a lad about fourteen years of age, who died after he had been under my care for two days, had been compelled to starve for nine days, and was subjected to a course of mercury at the same time. He had also been dosed with cobra poison, which is used as a dernier resort. My second patient, a young man about twenty years old, was starved for five days; but, as he did not improve under the treatment pursued by the native doctors, I was called in, and I am happy to state that he slowly but satisfactorily recovered. In the treatment of this case I had to contend with caste and other prejudices.

It was indeed with great difficulty that I could administer injections or apply blisters, as, before I could carry out my plan of treatment, the friends of the sick man, especially the woman kind, had to be informed and their permission obtained; but as this was never given, and as my patient was in a dangerous condition, I had to pursue my treatment in spite of all opposition.

Bowel complaints.—Under this head the Registrar has recorded thirteen deaths.

When diarrhœa was prevalent in the jail I was told that it and dysentery also prevailed in the town especially among the children. I am sorry to say that very few sought admission or treatment at the dispensary.

Suicide.—The Registrar has recorded three deaths under this head—one was that of a Brahmin female, who committed suicide by jumping into a well a few days after her husband's death; the second was that of a Mahomedan female who, after quarrelling with her husband's relatives, committed suicide by drowning; of the third I have no information.

As the Police are the first to be apprised of such accidents, and, as they were unacquainted with the mode of resuscitating the apparently drowned, I instructed the Town Inspector of Police, a few Head and several Constables what to do in such cases.

Snake bites.—Only two persons are reported to have died from this cause.

Cobras are plentiful in this town, and several have been killed. From June to October a reward of 4 Annas, and from October to the end of the year Rupee 1, was offered by the Municipality for each poisonous snake killed and brought to me for inspection; Rupees 3-4-0 were paid for thirteen snakes at the former, and Rupees 20 for twenty snakes at the latter rates.

The rupee reward incites the natives to seek out and secure the snakes which they would not take the trouble to kill for 4 Annas. Even the rupee rate is not tempting enough to some; for a few coolies who were engaged by the Municipality to root them out of their holes refused, after carrying on the work for a few days, to continue at it stating that the payment (the reward as well as 3 Annas per diem) was insufficient for the risky and dangerous nature of the work on which they were employed.

Conservancy.—The streets are daily swept by thirty-four sweepers employed for that purpose.

The sweepings are collected and removed to the rubbish depôts in thirteen carts. There are four carts to which barrels are attached in which the foul water of the cesspools is removed.

The cesspools create an intolerable nuisance in the streets in which they are situated. They not only contain waste water, but the owners throw into them filth of all kinds, human and animal ordure, urine, &c., and when being cleaned of a morning the stench which emanates therefrom is simply unbearable and highly sickening.

The air of the streets in their immediate vicinity is always foul and tainted. These facts were mentioned to the Municipal Commissioners, who at my recommendation have closed several of them.

Dust-boxes.—The town is provided with sixty-four dust-boxes, twenty-eight built of brick-in-mortar, and thirty-six of iron. They are placed in almost every part of the town, but are not

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used by the people as freely as they are intended to be. It is the practice of the inhabitants, instead of taking the house sweepings and ashes to the dust-box, to accumulate them in heaps in front of their houses, thus entailing extra work on the sweepers.

These boxes are also made use of clandestinely for the reception of night soil by those who do not employ scavengers to clean their privy.

Latrines.—The fifteen latrines provided by the Municipality, of which eight are for females, are not freely resorted to by the town's-people. Many go to the fields and gardens situated just beyond the municipal limits whom the Police do not apprehend, as many of them also frequent the same localities.

Having found out that the Police and Jail Warders were in the habit of soiling the ground outside of the jail walls, I directed them to make use of the latrines within the jail. The Warders readily obeyed my instructions, but not the Police, who I was told by the Jail Head Constable resorted to the fields beyond municipal limits. Although ordered by the Superintendent of Police to use the latrine in the jail they have not done so. They have the idea that it is disgraceful to use a latrine which has been resorted to by the convicts.

The municipal latrines, which I have repeatedly inspected during the year, have been kept clean.

The dry-earth system has been at my suggestion carried out in all of them. The night soil is removed in carts to the trenches dug for its reception some distance from the town.

The town is provided with six urinals; dry earth is also used here. The natives instead of micturating into the iron receptacle filled with earth, soil the ground all round it. The taties which form the enclosures of the urinal and the iron box are freely tarred. Sixteen scavengers are employed to attend to the cleanliness of the latrines and urinals.

Private Latrines.—Almost every house has one of these establishments which are kept in a disgustingly filthy condition.

The owners do not take the slightest trouble to have them daily cleaned out, and will not although repeatedly requested use the dry earth.

The soil of these privies is deeply saturated with fœcal impurities, and I have often found out a privy simply from the sickening smell of decomposing ordure which prevailed in its immediate neighbourhood. Several houseowners have at my instance being prosecuted, as the Police, who are I believe charged with this duty under Section 154 of the Municipal Act, neglect to discover and prosecute the offending parties.

Court-yards.—The natives, as is the case almost everywhere in Southern India, are very fond of tethering their cattle and of accumulating ordure either in heaps or in pits in their court-yards which is also highly saturated with urine.

When Municipalities were warned of the approach of cholera, I inspected the town and found in the court-yards attached to the houses of ryots and others filth in heaps and in pits undergoing putrefaction. The stench from these masses of putridity was simply unbearable. My visits were conducive of much good, as the people set about cleaning and putting in order their houses and compounds.

To give one an idea of the extreme filthiness of the places visited by me, I may, mention that, after a two hours' inspection, I generally returned home quite sick and in the end was laid up with sore-throat of almost malignant type.

The Police, who it is presumed visit the streets daily, did not take the trouble of prosecuting the owners of such filthy houses.

I may be permitted to remark that for sanitary purposes and as Sanitary Police they are perfectly useless.

Lighting.—The town is lighted by fifty-three lamps; of this number in forty-seven lamp-oil is burned and in the remaining six kerosine. The latter are preferred by the Natives as they give a better and more luminous light. The Commissioners intend using kerosine oil hereafter in lighting the town.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is derived from two tanks, the Red and the Black, from two reservoirs and from seventy-two wells, of the latter four contain brackish water.

The water of almost all the wells is very good coming as it does through a lateritic strata.

The water-supply in both tanks and wells is daily polluted by the people, who do not evince any interest whatever in its conservation.

In the hot weather, when the bed of the Black Tank was dry, the residents of the Agraharum and its neighbourhood converted it into a huge latrine. There is a municipal latrine about 200 yards to the east of the tank, and yet the people preferred to pollute it which in a short time would contain one of their principal sources of water-supply. The Police did not interfere in putting a stop to this nuisance which was being daily committed, and on one occasion, to my utter astonishment, I saw a Native Commissioner looking on at the pollution that was being perpetrated without remonstrating against such vile conduct. I immediately represented what I had seen to the Sub-Collector, who at once directed the Police to put a stop to the nuisance. At my suggestion the Municipality have employed two pensioned sepoys to act as conservators at the Black Tank and at the reservoir attached to it, especially as it was intended to supply the latter with filtered water. Unfortunately no materials were obtainable after the rains set in for the filter, but I hope to have it ready for use this year.

It is customary for Brahmins and others who live near the reservoir to resort to it early every morning for the purpose of washing their faces. At such times I have noticed them eject into it the water with which they had been rinsing and cleaning their mouths. They were also in the habit of bathing in the tank and reservoir, and of converting the banks of the tank into a privy.

Since the employment of the conservators they have in a very great measure prevented the repetition of such foul practices.

Bazaars have been supplied throughout the year with provisions of all kinds in considerable quantities.

Fruit and vegetables exposed for sale were on the whole wholesome and in good condition. The meat supplied in the cold season was good, but that in the hot weather was only very fair.

The bazaars are almost daily inspected by the Market Inspector, who, at my suggestion, has been ordered to examine the meat before it is exposed for sale.

I have during the year frequently visited them and found everything in a very satisfactory state. A few bazaarmen have been prosecuted, for exposing decomposed and unwholesome provisions, by the Market Inspector, who always obtains my sanction before doing so.

At present in the absence of a market, fruit, vegetables, and fish are sold about the main bazaar, and in the lanes leading to it. At my request the Vice-President has promised to provide Rupees 5,000 in the next official budget for the purpose of building one.

Prostitutes.—This town is said to contain 300, the majority of whom are suffering from syphilis. Although many men contract the disease yet few seek advice or treatment at the dispensary, as diseased persons of both sexes prefer to be treated by Hakeems. It would be advisable to have a Lock Hospital established here. Funds can be allotted for such a purpose by the Municipality in accordance with Section 29 of the Municipal Act.

The Jail Dresser informs me that the benefits which such an institution will bestow will be highly appreciated by the natives, who are desirous to have a hospital of the kind in this town. The application of the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act would, in my opinion, be very useful in checking the spread of this body-destroying disease.

Prostitutes and dancing girls from other towns flock into Guntoor as the demand for such characters is said to be very great.

Burial-ground.—Almost all are intramural. The burning-grounds are also situated within municipal limits, and some are close by the drainage channels, into which ashes of the burnt bodies are thrown.

During the rains the organic and other impurities are readily conveyed to the tanks by these channels, which discharge their waters into them.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
5th January 1874.

All the native burial and burning grounds will be shortly removed to a distance from the town. I have been requested by the Commissioners in the meantime to select suitable sites.

General Remarks.—Since the introduction, in this town, of municipal laws, it has in every respect considerably improved. Cholera, which was wont to attack it periodically under the old regimé, has not visited it for the last five or six years.

For the many improvements that the town now presents, the town's-people are mainly indebted to the late Vice-Presidents, Doctor Wither and Colonel Bird.

Although they value and experience the benefits which they derive, yet are very disinclined to pay the taxes which are levied on them for the carrying out of sanitary and other improvements.

They assert that Government should provide them with everything that will tend to their comfort and convenience free of expense.

It is not with pleasure I remark that the majority of the Native Commissioners do not evince that interest in the Municipality, especially in the Sanitary Department, which one would like to see, nor do they encourage vaccination among the people.

The dispensary has been in charge of the Municipality for over a year, and yet it has not been once visited by them, nor do they take the slightest trouble to increase its popularity and extend its usefulness.

Such institutions will not, in my opinion, become favourites with the people, unless the leading men among them take an active part in their management and recommend the native sick to resort to them.

Dispensary.—It is gratifying to be able to record that more patients were treated in the past year than in 1871.

There were 139 in-door and 2380 out-door patients against 98 in-patients and 2342 out-patients in 1871.

The town's-people do not seek advice or treatment at the dispensary in as large numbers as those from the country do, among whom it appears to me to be more popular.

The natives will only come to us after the Hakeems, of whom there are a good many in this town, have given them up, or have failed to cure them ; and when they do come, expect to be cured instantaneously.

All castes have been treated in the out-patients' department, and I was glad to see that a good many Brahmins were among the number. It is very difficult to get this class of men to come to the hospital unless they are compelled as in the case of Government servants who on reporting sick are directed by the officer under whom they may be serving to furnish a medical certificate in support of their statement. Eight Brahmins from Bengal and the Punjaub were admitted into hospital. They were pilgrims either going to or coming from Ramasweram, and the majority of them, as a rule, are men advanced in years, who when taken in were in an extremely debilitated condition, and, notwithstanding the care and treatment which they received, died soon after admission.

Since the transfer of the institution to the charge of the Municipality, none of the native members of the Commission have visited it, nor have they evinced any interest in its welfare.

II. The principal diseases and conditions for which relief was sought, were ague, chronic rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, bronchitis, primary and secondary syphilis, abscesses and boils, ulcers, otorrhœa, itch and other skin diseases, dropsy, phthisis, pulmonalis, burns, general debility, &c.

III. The dispensary is visited almost daily by the Zillah Surgeon. The Hospital Assistant attached to it lives on the premises, and his services are available at any moment.

He is a very intelligent and hard-working subordinate, and has discharged his duties to my very great satisfaction. He has a fair practice in the town.

During the past year, Rupees 383 were received from the European residents who have, notwithstanding the aid which we now receive from the Municipality, subscribed as liberally as in former years.

The native subscription for the same period amounted to Rupees 71.

The amount was principally collected from Government officials, some of whom since the transfer of the hospital to the Municipality have stopped their subscriptions; there are several wealthy native cotton merchants in this town, who, if so inclined, could place the dispensary on an independent footing, but they prefer to spend their money otherwise.

We have received Rupees 1,302 from the Municipality and Local Fund Board during the past year. They have made ample provision in their budgets for 1873-74 to meet all the requirements of this institution, which I hope will in time become more and more popular among the natives, and which it will attain if the leading men among them, *e.g.*, the Native Commissioners, &c., will but take an active part in its management.

The interest on the Rupees 1,050 invested in the local Bank on the 13th December 1871 was Rupees 42, which will be added to the capital.

As the Bank will not reinvest the money, the orders of Government will, therefore, be required to have it transferred to the Municipal Funds.

Fourteen patients dieted themselves while under treatment as in-patients.

IV. It is intended to build a lying-in ward in connexion with the dispensary, and I have recommended, in order to do away with the present class of midwives, that a few women be instructed as such in the coming year. Two native Christian women of the American Lutheran Mission are desirous of being instructed, and I shall request the Commissioners to entertain them as pupils on a salary of Rupees 5 each per mensem.

The women of the Mission are the only persons, the dancing girls excepted, who are able to read and write Telugu.

It is my intention, in order to give the women who may be placed under my tuition the means of becoming acquainted with the principles of nursing in their own language, to translate into Telugu the "Manual for Nurses in India" published under the orders of the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

V. The Municipality have at last purchased the vacant sites situated to the east of the Hospital for Rupees 440-8-0. We shall now be able to erect the buildings proposed by the Deputy-Inspector General at his last inspection.

Concise Annual Medical Report of the Civil Dispensary at Guntoor for 1872-73.

General Health.—The health of the public at large has been on the whole very satisfactory. The principal diseases and conditions for which relief was sought were ague, chronic rheumatism, phthisis pulmonalis, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, bronchitis, primary and secondary syphilis, abscess, ulcers, boils, otorrhæa, itch and other skin diseases, burns and general debility, &c.

Cholera.—None.

Small-pox is prevalent in the town. Several cases have proved fatal. The type is said to be confluent in those who have not been vaccinated. Very few of the vaccinated have contracted the disease which is in such cases reported to be of a very mild type.

Although vaccination is carried to the doors of the people, very few indeed submit themselves to the operation. It is, I am sorry to say, practised with much difficulty in this town.

Under the money system many children have been vaccinated among the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The Brahmins and Comaties are the only classes who evince, as I have noticed, a decided aversion to this prophylactic measure. The Mussulmans, and especially the Native Christians, allow the Municipal Vaccinator to take as much lymp as is required from the successful cases.

The jail has also supplied him with several hundreds of tubes.

General working of the Institution.—During the past official year 145 in-door patients and 2363 out-door patients received medical advice and treatment at the dispensary against 107 in-

patients and 2377 out-patients in 1871-72. The hospital continues to maintain its popularity especially among the country people. The inhabitants of the town prefer to be treated by quacks and Hakeems who know very little of their calling. The ground which was lately purchased by the Municipality being very low its level is being raised to that of the other parts of the dispensary compound. It is intended to build thereon for the present, according to the "standard plan," a new Hospital Assistant's quarters and a lying-in ward.

Financial condition.—This is very satisfactory.

GUNTOOR,
1*st April* 1873.

(Signed) S. M. TYRRELL, Assistant Surgeon,
Zillah Surgeon.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 5th January 1874, No. 14.

With his letter above recorded, the President of the Guntoor Municipality submits the annual report for the year 1872-73. The actuals are compared with the estimate in the subjoined table:—

RECEIPTS.	Estimates. RS.	Actuals. RS.
Balance brought forward ...	7,060	13,507
Assignment by Government...	250	253
Rate on Houses	2,000	2,150
Tax on Arts	4,500	5,398
Tax on Vehicles	1,000	1,037
Registration of Carts	900	917
Tolls	7,000	8,395
Fees	800	351
Fines	200	422
Endowments, &c.	390	527
Contribution from Local Funds	1,800	1,041
Miscellaneous	50	492
Advances recovered	...	1
Total ...	25,950	34,491

CHARGES.	Estimates. RS.	Actuals. RS.
Grant I.—		
New Works	3,620	3,819
Repairs	5,800	3,465
Other items	680	753
Grant II.—		
Municipal Schools	900	837
Results Grants	500	415
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection	100	100
Grant III.—		
Hospitals	2,880	2,525
Vaccination	120	157
Registration of Births and Deaths	180	180
Conservancy	6,560	6,942
Grant IV.—		
Markets	240	240
Lighting	700	1,002
Other purposes...	200	172
Grant V.—		
Office...	1,940	1,988
Miscellaneous	...	534
Advances recoverable	...	281
Refunds...	...	4
Balance	1,530	11,077
Total ...	25,950	34,491

2. Some explanation of the large opening balance was given in the report for 1871-72. The excess under "Tax on Arts, &c.," was the result of a revision of the assessment under which some new cotton screws and others previously omitted were brought on the list. The entries in Statement IV., Current, relating to the tax, do not appear to be correct. The receipts from Tolls were twenty per cent. in excess of the estimate, but rather more than twenty per cent. short of the collections during the eleven months of the year 1871-72.

3. The expenditure on Public Works fell short of the estimate for the same reason as in 1871-72, viz., the presence of water in the tanks preventing the excavations being carried on. The portion of the report relating to the works connected with the water-supply is extremely unsatisfactory. The question of the prosecution of these works was disposed of by Government in G.O., dated 30th November 1869, No. 1626. It appears that the then Superintending Engineer, Colonel Moberly, objected to the plan on the ground that it is bad economy to store water in wide-spreading tanks which expose a large surface to evaporation. In his letter, dated 29th October 1869, paragraph 6, Mr. Boswell reported that the plan was not to deepen the whole bed of the tank, which would expose a wide surface to evaporation, but to make a deep reservoir to store water for the hot weather, and on this report, and in consideration of the fact that the inhabitants appreciated the scheme and had subscribed liberally towards it, the Government withdrew their objection to the further prosecution of the works, and asked for a report of the result on their completion. This report has never been received, and in reviewing the estimates for 1873-74 the Government drew the attention of the Commissioners to the absence of provision for the improvement of the Black and Red Tanks, and desired to know their reasons for abandoning the works, before permitting the money available to be employed for other purposes. Mr. Newman now reports a considerable amount of success, and an accident which appears to have been entirely due to want of proper supervision; states that Mr. Boswell's suggestions have been carried out; repeats with approval Colonel Moberly's opinion; observes that "the Commissioners present at today's meeting" desire to continue the excavations; and ends by stating, in paragraph 21, that the Commissioners request permission to utilize the money in hand on the other new works suggested in the estimates. The Government desire that the President and the District Engineer will give this most important subject their careful consideration, and submit an early report on the best means of realizing the fullest advantage from the past expenditure. It is impossible, in the case of a water-supply scheme, to stop short with such a limited amount of success as appears to have been already obtained, and it is equally obvious that any criticism of the merits of the scheme in hand is entirely misplaced unless an alternative plan is proposed, which can be carried through from the beginning with a smaller outlay than will be required to complete the one already commenced. With reference to Mr. Newman's remarks, the Government observe that Mr. Boswell's scheme was evidently to construct deep reservoirs sufficient for the storage of an unfailing supply throughout the year, and they trust that no such departure from it has been permitted as to give room for valid objection on the ground of evaporation. The statements regarding the wishes of the Commissioners in the matter of allotments are conflicting, but from the papers before them the Government have no doubt as to what the inhabitants generally would prefer; and until the water-supply scheme has been fully reported on, they cannot permit the funds set apart for it to be diverted to other objects, the immediate necessity of which has not been clearly demonstrated. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will also be requested to take an opportunity of examining and reporting on the project when he next visits the Kistna District.

4. The Government are glad to observe that the Commissioners seem satisfied that the action of the conservancy establishment has directly tended to keep down

cholera, but such a favourable result could hardly have been anticipated from the state of the cesspools and latrines as depicted in the report and its enclosures. The plan of the municipal latrines, as described in the President's report, quite justifies the remark made last year by one of the Commissioners that their accommodation was "not such as is consistent with [illegible]s ideas of shame or bashfulness or decency," and if the funds will not permit of an immediate and complete remedy, the Government desire that the Coimbatore plan be at least gradually introduced. The remarks made regarding cesspools in reviewing the Masulipatam municipal operations apply equally to Guntoor, and the Government desire a similar report from the President. With regard to the objectionable state of private latrines, the Commissioners have the remedy in their own hands, but in the present state of the public latrines the penal clauses of the Act cannot be rigorously enforced without pressing hardly on the people; and, as a preliminary step, all owners of private latrines should be given the option of having the scavenging work carried out by the municipal establishment on the payment of a small fee. Cleanliness must, however, be insisted on and enforced. The law confers ample powers, and the President is primarily responsible for bringing them into operation. The state of things described is enough to breed a pestilence, and Mr. Leman will lose no time in proceeding to Guntoor and giving the Board the benefit of his advice and assistance on the spot. The Government have perused Mr. Tyrrell's sanitary and medical report with great interest, and desire to thank him for the marked attention he has evidently devoted to the sanitation of the town in spite of the discouraging absence of co-operation on the part of the Commissioners as a body. The Government learn with extreme surprise that not one of the Native Commissioners has visited the dispensary since it was made over to their charge. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to Mr. Tyrrell's remark that the Guntoor Police are perfectly useless for sanitary purposes.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna District.
" Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" President of the Local Fund Boards, Kistna District.

Exd. J. Wright.

Financial Department. 17

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the President, Municipal Commission, Kistna District, dated 25th September 1873 No 1459.

Ordered thereon, 5 Jany 74 ~~1873~~ No 14.

Govt. of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS,
Kistna District,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated January, 5th.

Read.

Read.

G.O., 5th January 1874, No. 14.

JANUARY.
Nos. 26-27.

Guntoor Municipality.—The annual report of this Municipality for 1872-73 reviewed.

Put the letter above recorded, the President of the Guntur Municipality submits the annual report for the year 1872-73. The details are compared with the Estimate in the subjoined table.

Receipts.

S. D.S.

The result is very unsatisfactory — to us for the Sanitation is concerned — the Revenue result is a very large one. I would refer the Govt to my last Minute

Receipts.	Estimate Rs	Actuals Rs
Balance brought forward	7060	13507
Assignment by Govt.	250	253
Rate on houses	2000	2150
Tax on arts	4500	5398
Tax on Vehicles	1000	1027
Fees of Carts	900	917
Tolls	7000	8395
Fees	800	357
Fines	200	422
Endowments &c	390	527
Contribution from Local Funds	1800	1041
Miscellaneous	50	492
Advances recovered	"	1
Total	25950	34491

Charges	Estimates	Actuals
Grant I		
New Works	3620	3819
Repairs	5820	3465
Other items	680	753
Grant II		
Municipal Schools	900	837
Results grants	500	416
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection	100	100
Grant III		
Hospitals	2880	2525
Vaccination	120	157
Keeping of births and deaths	180	180
Conservancy	6560	6942
Grant IV.		
Lighting	700	1002
Markets	240	240
Other purposes	200	172
Grant V.		
Office	1940	1988
Miscellaneous		534
Advances recovered		281
Refunds		4
Balances	1530	1107
Total	25950	34491

Form of Explanation of the large opening balance was given in the report for 1871-72. The excess under

Matters in the right Course.

J. D.

20/11

"Tax on arts" was the result of a revision of the assessment under which some new cotton screws & others previously omitted were brought on the list. The entries in statement IV current relating to the tax do not appear to be correct. The receipts from tolls were 20 per cent in excess of the estimate but rather more than 20 per cent short of the collections during the eleven months of the year 1871-72.

The expenditure on Public Works fell short of the Estimate for the same reason as in 1871-72 viz the presence of water in the tanks preventing the excavations being carried on. The portion of the report relating to the works connected with the water supply is extremely unsatisfactory. The question

of the prosecution of these works was disposed of by Govt in G. O. dated 30th November 1869 No 1626. It appears that the then Superintending Engineer Colonel Hookey objected to the plan on the ground that it is bad economy to store water in wide spreading tanks which expose a large surface to evaporation. In his letter of 29th October 1869 para 6 Mr Boswell reported that the plan was not to deepen the whole bed of the tank which would expose a wide surface to evaporation but to make a deep reservoir to store water for the hot weather, & on this report, and in consideration of the fact that the inhabitants approved the scheme

It is quite evident that the present men are working upon their own convictions - ask we entirely the plan adopted? Might we not ask Col. Mullins to explain the project - & can he accept visit Krishna Dist.

In lieu the suggestion of Para 182 19 (Recommend Rejected into the Streams must be limited as applicable

Petitioners do not per the terms of the Govt - the Govt would for more useful expenditure objects more profitable purposes

and had subscribed liberally towards it, the Government withheld their objection to the further prosecution of the works and asked for a report of the result on their completion. This report has never been received & in reviewing the Estimates for 1873-74 the Government drew the attention of the Commissioner to the absence of provision for the improvement of the Black soiled tanks & desired to know their reasons for abandoning the works before permitting the money available to be employed for other purposes. The Revenue now reports a considerable amount of success, and an accident which appears to have been entirely due to want of

of proper supervision,
states that Mr Boswell's
suggestions have been
carried out, repeats
with approval Colonel
Moberly's opinion, observes
that the Commissioners
present at today's meeting
desire to continue the
excavations, & furnishes
up by stating in para 21
that the Commissioners
request permission to
utilize the money in
hand on the other new
works suggested in
the Estimates. The
Government desire
that the President
& the District Engineer
will give this most
important subject
their careful consi-
deration & submit an
early report on the best
means of realizing
the past expenditure.

I

I submit that these
objections
of the
writers, Col.
Mullins, not as
supported
by Lemon
but by
Mr Boswell
underlined here
in pencil
unjustly we consider
& should be
overruled

Note—
In Mr Boswell's time both he and Executive Officer in charge of the ranges appear to have taken great interest in the works. The present district officers appear to have little faith in the scheme and consequently little interest.

I

I Sustained want of faith in the Scheme

It is impossible in the case of a water supply scheme to stop short with such a limited amount of success as appears to have been already obtained and it is equally obvious that any criticism of the merits of the scheme in hand is entirely misplaced unless an alternative plan is proposed which can be carried through from the beginning with a smaller outlay than will be required to complete the one already commenced. With reference to Mr Boswell's remarks the Government observe that Mr Boswell's scheme was evidently to construct deep reservoirs sufficient

for the storage of an
unfailing supply throughout
the year & they trust that
no such departure from
it has been permitted
as to give room for
valid objection on the
ground of evaporation.
The statements regard-
-ing the wishes of the
Commissioners in the
matter of allotments are
~~therefore correct~~ &
conflicting but from
the papers before them
the Government have
no doubt as to what
the inhabitants generally
would prefer & until
the water supply scheme
has been fully ~~decided~~
~~for the whole allotments~~
~~all allotments~~ immediate
other objects the propriety
of which has not been
clearly demonstrated.
The erection of school
houses

2nd
In para 19 Mr Newman states
that the Commrs "present at
6-days meeting" desire to
continue the excavations and
postpone the erection of two out
of three school houses.

In para 21 he reports that
the Commissioners request that
Govt will permit them to utilize
the money in hand on the other
new works suggested in the
estimates.

H

I would say
"reported on, they
cannot permit the
funds set apart for it
to be diverted to"

There are very
local requests-
-tions much is
needed

J. D. S

What depends
on Reports
we are
about the water
supply

houses & the purchase
of cemeteries must be
deferred for the present,
& the allotment for
these purposes in the
Budget for 1873-74 trans-
-ferred to the water
supply scheme.

The Government are glad
to observe that the
Commissioners remain
satisfied that
the action of the Conser
-vancy Establishment
has directly tended
to keep down cholera
to such a favorable
result could hardly
have been anticipated
from the state of the
cesspools & latrines
as depicted in the report
& the enclosures. The
plan of the Municipal
latrines as described
in the President's report
quite justifies the
remark made last
year

Colonel Mullins will also take an opportunity of inspecting & examining and reporting on the Project when he next visits the Kistna District

year by one of the Commissioners that their accommodation was "not such as is consistent with peoples' ideas of shame or bashfulness or decency" & if the funds will not permit of an immediate remedy the Government should strongly recommend that the Coimbatore plan be at least gradually introduced. The remarks made by Surgeon Grant on cesspools in reviewing the Masulipatam Municipal operations apply equally to Guntur & the Government desire a similar report from the President. With regard the objectionable state of to private latrines the Commissioners have the remedy in their own hands but in the present state of the public latrines the penal clauses of the Act cannot be rigorously enforced without pressing hardly on the people & as a preliminary step all owners of private latrines should be given the option of having the scavenging work carried out by the Municipal establishment on the payment of a small fee. The Govt have perused Mr Tyrell's Sanitary & Medical report with great interest & the attention of the Superintendent of Police will be drawn to Mr Tyrell's remarks that the Police are perfectly useless for sanitary purposes.

J.H.

Note

The latrines are merely square enclosures with earthen floors - As an improvement it is now proposed to have hardened platforms with dry earth, and to have divisions fenced off with bamboo matting.

J.H.

Note

Here as in Masulipatam they have been filling up cesspools and thus compelling the people to use open water in their houses or compounds. In the Masulipatam order it was pointed out that such cesspools should be permitted till something better was provided and a special report was called for on the subject.

Sanitary Commissioners must however be written to - enquired. The law confers ample powers & the President is primarily responsible for bringing them into operation. The state of things described is proof enough that there are pestilence and the Zemindar and private boards in proceeding to Guntur and Ongole must take steps for the benefit of this & other towns in their charge.

and desire to know from time to time the marked attention he has bestowed in spite of the discouraging attempts of co-operation on the part of the Commissioners body. We feel sure that he will learn with surprise that not one of the native members has visited the latrines of the town, & was heard on their charge, if it was heard on their charge of the President Municipal Commissioners

- Board of Revenue
- Revenue Department
- Public Works dept
- Inspr General of Police
- Indn Medl dept
- Sanitary Commissioner
- Surgeon of Public Instn
- Accountant General
- Presidency Kistna & Ceded Dists Inspr General Police

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

Financial

To

The Presdt. Mund. Commr.
Kistna
Dist.

Dated Jany 5 } 1874, No. 14.
Recd. }

Nos. 26. 27.

Guntoor Mmy. The annual report of this Mmy for 1872-73 received