GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. A. VENKOBA RAU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue Divisional Officer in charge of Rámallakóta Taluk), dated Kurnool, 27th July 1887, No. 203.

I have the honor to report on the administration of Municipal funds of Kurnool town during the official year 1886-87.

2. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,301. The receipts amounted to Rs. 30,899, the expenditure to Rs. 29,515, and the closing balance to Rs. 7,685.

The receipts of the year are compared here below with the regular estimate and the actuals of the previous year:—

—	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Regular estimate of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House rates	5,228	5,102	5,130
Land do.	225	227	226
Tax on arts	2,670	3,060	2,950
Tax on vehicles	384	336	336
Tax on animals	1,498	1,461	1,434
Registration of carts	1,108	1,212	1,200
Tolls (less Local fund share)	7,294	6,305	5,824
Licenses (section 188)	304	312	304
Contribution from Provincial funds	481	2,881	3,207
Do. from Local funds	2,687	2,060	2,638
Fines	433	131	150
Fees from markets, &c.	1,553	1,544	1,530
Fees in Municipal high school	912	3,320	2,819
Miscellaneous	3,106	2,898	2,878
Total ...	27,883	30,849	30,626
Remuneration allowed to Municipality for collecting Imperial License tax	104	...	...
Advances recovered	...	50	50
Opening balance	5,689	6,301	6,301
Total ...	33,676	37,200	36,977

3. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that except in four cases, which will be noticed further on, the regular estimates under several heads of receipts were either fully or more than realised, the main items of increase being (1) tax on arts, under which the receipts rose to Rs. 110, due to a larger number of abkári renters in the town under retail system of farming and to an increase in the number of petty traders; (2) Municipal high school fees, under which there was an increase of Rs. 501 due to the increased strength of the different departments of the institution. The other items call for no remarks, being slight (amounting altogether to Rs. 80). In the regular estimate last submitted, under the head of "probable receipts of the last four months of 1886-87," a wrong figure, Rs. 1,442, was entered instead of Rs. 1,923 as it ought to be.

4. (1) *Contribution from Provincial funds.*—The expected contribution from Provincial funds, which represented the charges for the year under report of the high school department of the Municipal High School, Kurnool, was not fully recovered in consequence of the accounts (showing the entire charges of the whole year) not having been received in time from the municipal high school, hence the actual collections fell short of the regular estimate by Rs. 326. The balance will, however, be recovered as arrears.

5. (2) *Contribution from Local funds.*—The District Board of Kurnool contribute one-half of the expenditure on the municipal dispensary, Kurnool, in consideration of the treatment afforded therein to patients from all parts of the district. The actual receipts under this head fell short of regular estimate by Rs. 578, and this was attributable chiefly to—

(1) Less expenditure under hospital establishment—
  (*a*) as one of the medical subordinates was employed on other duty for different periods amounting to two months,
  (*b*) and as both the medical subordinates happened to be third-class men instead of one second-class and one third-class man.
(2) A ward cooly not having been entertained although sanctioned in the budget.
(3) To the non-payment of the value of medicines indented for the year within the year under report.
(4) To the reduced pay of the present midwife, who gets Rs. 20 a month.
(5) To the temporary non-occupation of the lying-in hospital bungalow which was under repairs.

6. (3) *Fines.*—The decrease under this head amounts to Rs. 19 and is attributable to no prosecutions having taken place on account of prohibited wet cultivation within the municipal limits as in previous years.

7. As compared with the actuals of 1885-86, the receipts of 1886-87 from the most important sources of income under "rates on houses," "tax on vehicles," "tax on animals," "tools," "contribution from Local funds," "fines" show an aggregate decrease of Rs. 3,143. This is due chiefly to the various causes stated in the course of this report under the above heads in noticing them individually. But under the heads of tax on arts, registration of carts, contribution from Provincial funds on account of the high school department of the municipal high school, and fees from municipal high school, there was an increase of Rs. 390, Rs. 104, Rs. 2,400, and Rs. 2,408, respectively, attributable in the first case to the increase in the number of abkári renters (under the present retail system of farming) and of petty traders, in the second case to a greater number of carts registered after detection, and in the third and fourth cases to the amounts of contribution and fees recovered and collected being for the full year, those of the previous year being necessarily only for two and three months respectively.

8. Some of the chief items of receipts will now be individually noticed.

9. *House-tax.*—This tax was levied at 4 per cent. of the annual rental value of houses. The subjoined statement compares the demand, collection, remission, and balance of house-tax during the year with the figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Remissions on appeal by the Councillors.	Amount written off as irrecoverable.	Balance.
	Current as first assessed.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	5,519	303	5,822	5,134	94	5,228	288	191	115
1886-87	5,351	115	5,466	5,047	55	5,102	127	..	237

The total collections were 93·3 per cent. of the demand against 89·7 per cent. in the previous year, the proportions under the current and arrears being 94·3 and 47·8 per cent. against 93·02 and 31 per cent. of the preceding year. The amounts remitted on appeal or written off as irrecoverable are shown below in detail :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Remissions on the ground of vacancy under section 72 of the District Municipalities Act	48	10	2
Remission on account of poverty	20	8	3
Do. of over assessment	58	0	8
Total ...	127	3	1

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 237, of which Rs. 51 have since been realized, and the greater part of the remainder is due on unoccupied houses, the owners of which are absent from the town.

10. Four hundred and ninety-two processes were issued during the year for the recovery of Rs. 204 against 545 processes covering arrears of Rs. 255 in 1885-86. But in not more than a single case was any distraint made.

11. *Land-rates.*—This tax likewise was levied at 4 per cent. on the annual rental value of the lands concerned. The demand for the year under report was Rs. 229½, almost the whole of which (Rs. 225½) was collected, Re. 1 having been remitted on appeal, a balance only of 3 rupees being outstanding at the beginning of the current year. Only eight processes had to be issued for the realization of this tax.

12. *Tax on Arts.*—The receipts from this tax were considerably more than those of the preceding year. The current demand as first assessed was Rs. 3,272-8-0. This was reduced on appeals to Rs. 3,192-8-0, of which Rs. 3,049, or above 93·15 per cent. were collected within the year against 96 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the balance, Rs. 9-8-0 have since been realised. Warrants were issued in time for the recovery of the remainder, but owing to the absence of some of the defaulters from the town they remain unexecuted. The arrear demand outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22-8-0, of which Rs. 11-8-0 only were realized and the rest written off as irrecoverable.

As many as 159 warrants of distress were issued for the recovery of Rs. 367-8-0 during the year, and Rs. 303 collected thereby against 218 warrants issued for the recovery of Rs. 329-8-0 in the preceding year.

13. *Tax on Vehicles.*—The receipts from this source were slightly less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of a number of European gentlemen using vehicles with springs. The demand was Rs. 350, of which Rs. 336 were collected within the year.

14. *The Tax on Animals* fell off by Rs. 39 for reasons already explained in para. 7 *supra*. The demand under this head was Rs. 1,500, whereof Rs. 1,461 were collected in the year, the balance not being realizable, as the owners of the animals on which the tax is due have left the town to seek employment on railway works.

15. *Registration of Carts.*—The number of carts in the town during the year was 303, or 28 more than in 1885-86, and the registration fee payable thereon, amounting to Rs. 1,212 including arrears of Rs. 4, was collected within the year.

16. *Tolls and Cart-stand fees.*—The receipts under these two heads were Rs. 6,305 and Rs. 780 against Rs. 7,294 and Rs. 900 in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 1,589 and Rs. 120, respectively. This is due chiefly to the low prices obtained at the sales of the toll and cart-stand fees contracts for the year under report, at which competition was slack in view of a change for the better in the prospects of the season which diminished the chances of a large import trade in grain and consequent return thereon.

17. The fees collected in the Municipal High School, Kurnool, amounted to Rs. 3,320, being Rs. 501 over the regular estimate.

18. Owing to decrease in the charges of the municipal hospital, the contribution from Local funds amounted to Rs. 2,060 against Rs. 2,687 in the previous year as explained in para. 5 (2) *supra*.

19. *The sale of Medicines.*—The system of charging for medicines dispensed to well-to-do persons at the Kurnool municipal hospital was introduced at the close of 1883-84 and has since been worked under the following rules :—

(1) Pensioners and salaried persons in receipt of Rs. 80 per mensem or less, and persons paying less than Rs. 12 of Municipal profession tax or Rs. 25 of Imperial License tax were exempted from payment for medicines.

(2) Subscribers of Rs. 5 per mensem were allowed medicines free.

(3) Subscribers of Rs. 2 per mensem were charged at the following rates :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Each pill or powder	0	0	3
Each ounce of fluid medicines	0	0	6
Lotion or gargles, per ounce	0	0	3
Tincture or drops, do.	0	2	0
Ointment, per ounce	0	1	0
Plaster do.	0	0	6

(4) Non-subscribers were charged treble the above rates.

The value of medicines collected at the above rates during the year amounted to Rs 247, or 54·5 per cent. against Rs. 214, or 16·49 per cent. of the previous year.

20. The endeavours of the Municipal Councillors to develope the system of private scavengering have not as yet met with any marked success, the receipts of the year under report being Rs. 190 against Rs. 194 of the previous year.

21. *Sale of Manure.*—The sales of sweepings and night-soil realized a sum of Rs. 1,734 against Rs. 1,602 in 1885-86, the increase being attributable to brisk competition at the sales of manure.

22. The receipts under other heads of municipal revenue do not call for any special remarks.

23. The contribution of Rs. 20 from Provincial funds on account of normal scholarship grants has not been realized, as the Councillors have not been able to pursuade any of the town school teachers to attend the Normal School, Nandyal, for being trained during the year under report.

24. The variations between the sanctioned estimates and the actuals of the year are shown and explained in statement VI-B.

25. *Charges.*—The following abstract compares the charges of the year under report with those of the previous year :—

	1885-86. Rs.		1886-87. Rs.
Grant I	2,930	—	2,887
„ II	3,382	+	8,278
„ III	13,897	—	11,316
„ IV	5,274	—	5,291
„ V	1,742	+	1,738
Refunds	...	+	5
Repayment of debt	150	—	...
Closing balance	6,301	+	7,685
Total ...	33,676		37,200

26. *Grant I, New Works—Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 1,500 was allotted for the completion of the new road in street No. 8 petta and for the construction of new roads in streets Nos. 9 and 34 petta. The construction of the road in street No. 8 petta cost Rs. 814 including awards paid to owners of 18 house sites. The construction of new roads in streets Nos. 34 and 9 could not be undertaken owing to the emigration of coolies to the railway works that are in continual progress in the district where the rates of wages have been very high.

27. *Grant I, Repairs.*—The chief repair works executed during the year consisted of (1) the maintenance of $10\frac{5}{16}$ miles of town roads and side channels at a cost of Rs. 1,565 against a budget provision of Rs. 1,580. (2) Under repairs of

buildings, the repair of the civil dispensary and of the cart-stand flooring was executed at a cost of Rs. 72 and Rs. 51 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 90, the excess having been sanctioned in the regular estimate by Government in their order, No. 340 M., Local and Municipal, dated 15th April 1887. A sum of Rs. 12-10-10, which was expended on account of the repairs of latrines built with stone and mud, has been transferred to this head from miscellaneous as advised by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in para. 6 of his letter, dated 22nd March 1887, embodied in G.O., No. 541 M., Local and Municipal, dated 8th June 1887. (3) The removal of silt from portions of the town supply channels cost Rs. 62 against a budget provision of Rs. 120. The short expenditure was due to no necessity having arisen to repair part of the water-supply channel near the Queen's Park, the side walls of which were last year rendered impervious to the roots of trees growing near. (4) A sum of Rs. 10-1-4 was spent on petty repairs to tatty latrines against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 50. The town roads were kept in good order during the year.

28. *Grant II.*—The expenditure on education was Rs. 8,278 against Rs. 3,382 in the previous year. The scale of establishment of the Municipal High School, Kurnool, remained unchanged. The charges of the institution paid from Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 7,287 as shown hereunder :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
High school department	4,222	3	7
Middle department	1,766	14	4
Primary do.	1,297	13	2
Total ...	7,286	15	1

The average strength of the school during the year was 223·13 and the average attendance 179·7 as detailed below :—

	Average number on rolls.	Average attendance.
High school department and middle department	134·6	102·2
Primary department	89·7	77·5

The subjoined table exhibits the results of the public examinations held during the year under report :—

Name of examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to number examined.
Matriculation	8	7	87·5
Comparative examination, fifth class	17	11	64·7
Middle School examination	19	11	57·9
Comparative examination, lower fourth	...	...	...
Upper primary examination	37	21	56·7
Lower do. do.	34	31	91·1
Total ...	115	81	355·29

The results of the Matriculation examination were very satisfactory and were due to the great pains taken by the Acting Head Master, Mr. K. S. Rama Row Garu, who was in charge of the school during the year under report.

29. Besides the municipal high school and middle and primary departments therein, the number of elementary schools in the Kurnool town at the beginning of the year was 22 with a total strength of 783 boys and 32 girls, and the number at the end of the year was 24 with a strength of 817 boys and 47 girls. Sixteen of these schools (including three maintained on the combined system) applied to be examined for results grants from Municipal funds. All were examined, and Rs. 948 were earned by them as results grants against Rs. 791 in the previous year against Rs. 960 budgeted for and Rs. 914 of the regular estimate. The increase is due partly to the large grants earned in the year under report (appertaining to a period of 12 months against a period of 9 or 10 months in the previous year) and partly to the increase in the number of pupils that passed the examination. The number of pupils presented

for examination in all was 502 against 407 in the previous year, and the number passed was 323 against 252 in 1885-86.

30. The following abstract gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887 according to their castes in all aided and unaided elementary schools :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	2	...	2
Native Christians	7	4	11
Muhammadans	560	10	570
Brahmins	35	6	41
Vaisayas	86	2	88
Sudras	162	25	187
Other Hindus	19	...	19
Total ...	871	47	918

The Deputy Inspector's report on the results of his examination of the schools in the municipality is enclosed.

A sum of Rs. 13 has not been shown in the statement of information furnished by the Deputy Inspector of Schools regarding the expenditure incurred on account of primary results schools in the municipality (*vide* para. 13 of his report herewith enclosed). This expenditure was under miscellaneous charges incurred during the year under report on account of printing charges of 100 copies of certifying memorandum form supplied to that officer at his request. The item is a new one, a similar expense not having been incurred in any of the previous years. At the beginning of the year under report the strength of the Muhammadan department in the Municipal High School, Kurnool, was only 22, and as it dwindled down gradually, the department was abolished and a Persian munshi, who could teach the higher classes as well as the lower was entertained. The boys in the higher classes had not before this a teacher to give them instruction in Persian. The municipal council are prepared always to assist, as far as they can, the Mussulmen of the town, but it has been learnt that the generality of the Muhammadan boys attending the school prefer receiving instruction in Telugu, which is the vernacular of the district as adopted by Government.

31. *Grant III, Sanitation and Medical Services—Hospital and Dispensaries.*—The expenditure on the dispensary and lying-in hospital, Kurnool, was Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 5,484 in the previous year and Rs. 5,318 of the sanctioned estimate. The decrease under the estimate occurred chiefly owing to the unexpectedly short expenditure under establishment, medicines and supplies, diets, and lying-in hospital as explained in para. 5 (2) *supra*. The hospital establishment paid out of Municipal funds consisted of two third-class hospital assistants on Rs. 35 each, a compounder on Rs. 10, a peon on Rs. 6, a clerk on Rs. 15, ten menial servants on Rs. 65-8-0, and a midwife on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Four hundred and sixty-eight in-patients and 18,295 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during the year against 225 in-patients and 13,370 out-patients in the preceding year.

The lying-in hospital was located in a separate rented building as usual opposite to the dispensary. There was a European midwife in charge of the lying-in hospital at the beginning of the year on a salary of Rs. 30 per month, but her services were dispensed with and a qualified Muhammadan midwife on Rs. 20 was entertained, as it was thought that the services of caste or Muhammadan midwife would be more beneficial to the townspeople. She attended 13 out-patients and 12 in-patients including 7 cases which required operative interference during the year against 13 out and 9 in patients including 8 cases which required operative interference in 1885-86.

32. The District Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensary and lying-in hospital is herewith submitted.

33. The existence of cholera in the Kistna district was reported and careful watch as to all possible cases was kept as suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. On the occurrence of a fatal but doubtful case of cholera in the town in August 1886, the municipal council entertained the marginally-noted extra sanitary establishment to look after the cleanliness of the town, and all possible precautionary measures were taken and carried out successfully by the municipal council at the prompt suggestion and with the kind and invaluable assistance of Dr. King, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Rank.	Salary per head per mensem. Rs.
4 Assistant Inspectors	15
5 Peons (watchers)	8
3 Sweepers	4
2 Puckalies	6
1 Toty	8
1 Dhoby	10

The cost of cholera medicines and contingencies purchased (Rs. 119) and the charges of extra establishment entertained (Rs. 124) amounted to Rs. 243 against a budget provision of Rs. 100. The excess expenditure has been sanctioned by Government in their order No. 340 M., dated 15th April 1887.

34. *Medical College, Sanitary Inspection, Cutler's Establishment, and Percentage on account of Reserve Medical Staff charges.*—In accordance with the requirements from the Accountant-General, contributions to Provincial funds, amounting to Rs. 310, were made under these four heads against Rs. 272 in the previous year and budget allotment of Rs. 260.

35. *Vaccination.*—The municipal vaccine establishment consisted only of one vaccinator on Rs. 10. He performed 457 operations during the year, whereof 376 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 627 and 571 respectively. I much regret that vaccination was highly unsatisfactory during the year. This was due mainly to the difficulty experienced in securing the services of a good vaccinator for the town, but partly also to the prejudices cherished by certain classes of people in the town against vaccination.

36. The total number of operations performed was less by 289 than the number of births in the town. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 120 on establishment and Rs. 14 on contingencies against Rs. 119 and Rs. 29, respectively, in 1885-86.

The average cost of each operation was 4 annas and 8 pies against 3 annas and 9 pies of the previous year, and of each successful case 5 annas and 8 pies against 4 annas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

37. *Births and Deaths.*—The number of births within the municipality in 1886-87 was 746, or 36·6 per mille against 723, or 35·5 per mille of the previous year. The deaths numbered 557, or 27·3 per mille against 687, or 33·7 per mille of 1885-86. The year was however a favorable one.

More than half the mortality in the town was from fever. The registration of vital statistics during the year was as usual based on daily reports made by the municipal beat peons.

38. *Conservancy.*—The supervision of conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the town was as usual entrusted to an Inspector on Rs. 25 (who also supervises the municipal public work, for which he is paid at Rs. 25 per mensem) and 9 peons on salaries varying from Rs. 9 to 6 per mensem. Thirty-six sweepers (22 males and 14 females) were employed to sweep the streets, and 12 toties to clean public latrines, exclusive of three others specially employed—two on private scavengering service in the town and one on dry-earth service at the manure depôt.

39. The streets were swept once a day, and the public latrines cleaned twice a day. The town sweepings as usual were first collected in dust-bins, of which 246 were provided for the whole town, and thence removed on 5 carts and 9 buffaloes to a measure depôt established outside the town on the left bank of the Hindri. Two closed conservancy carts removed the night-soil from latrines, of which there were 40 (34 stone built and 6 tatty made). The night-soil removed from the latrines was buried in the manure heaps and each day's deposit covered over with a layer of dry earth, a depôt for the storage of dry earth being in the vicinity of the manure heaps and served by two buffaloe men.

The sale of the town sweepings and manure (including proceeds of cow-dung in municipal cart-stands) fetched Rs. 1,986 against Rs. 1,914 in 1885-86. Four packalies were employed to flush the town drains and to water avenue trees. The total expenditure on conservancy, including the cost (Rs. 142) of private house scavengering, was Rs. 6,683 against Rs. 7,993 in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly (1) to debiting one half of sanitary inspector's pay to this grant, the other half being debited to Grant I as directed in G.O., No. 294 M., dated 18th July 1885, Mis.; (2) to no expenditure having been incurred, as the convict labor was not freely spared; and (3) to savings by reason of cheaper rates at which bullocks and carts were obtained for the removal of sweepings and town refuse. The sanitary condition of the town has improved, the work of the municipal sanitary and conservancy staff was fairly performed, and the streets, lanes and gullies, and drains of the town, as well as the slaughter-house, were kept clean.

40. *Grant IV—Lighting.*—Hundred and one lights were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 486 against 102 lights costing Rs. 460 in 1885-86. The lighting establishment consisted of 3 masalchies—2 on salaries of Rs. 5 each and one on Rs. 6, the services of the fourth having been dispened with as unnecessary.

41. *Slaughter-house Establishment.*—A peon on Rs. 6 per mensem was employed to collect the fee of 3 pies per head levied on all sheep and goats slaughtered at this house.

42. *Queen's Park.*—This is the only public pleasure ground we have in the town. Its maintenance cost Rs. 120 against Rs. 133 in 1885-86, the decrease being due to the employment of the tree watering establishment only for a shorter period than in the previous year.

43. *Water-works.*—Rs. 3,500 were paid to Government as in the previous year on account of water-supply to the town from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The municipal council are still in suspense about the improved system of water-supply for the town which they have had in comtemplation for years past owing to no estimates having yet been prepared and submitted by the Public Works Department as called for in G.O., No. 1813, dated 17th July 1886, Public Works.

44. *Travellers' Bungalow.*—The maintenance of the travellers' bungalow cost Rs. 102 or Rs. 8 less than in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 17.

45. *Printing charges.*—A sum of Rs. 468 was expended on account of printing charges during the year against Rs. 515 in the previous year.

46. *Lunatic charges.*—These charges amounted to Rs. 330 against Rs. 213 of the previous year, the increase having resulted from the maintenance throughout the year of three lunatics in the lunatic asylum at the expense of the municipality against two in the year preceding.

47. *Grant V.*—There was no change in the strength or pay of the office establishment, which consisted of a manager on Rs. 60, an accountant on Rs. 20, a gumasta on Rs. 15, and a peon on Rs. 7 per mensem. The number of bill collectors (2) also remained unchanged. The office establishment cost Rs. 1,224. The contingent charges, together with the cost of collection of rates and taxes, amounted to Rs. 514 against Rs. 518 in the previous year. The decrease being only nominal, calls for no remark.

48. The following figures give the ratio of the expenditure under the different grants to the total expenditure.

Grant I	9·782
„ II	28·048
„ III	38·340
„ IV	17·926
„ V	5·888
Refunds	·016
Total ...	100·

49. The incidence of taxation was 9¼ annas per head against annas 9 in the previous year, and the incidence of aggregate income Rs. 1-8-3 against Rs. 1-6-0 in 1885-86.

50. Twenty three meetings were held during the year. The average attendance at each meeting consisting of official councillors was ·78 and of non-officials 6·69. The total number of members on the municipal board being 16, the total average attendance at each meeting attained the proportion of 50 per cent.

Enclosures.

Annual Concise Report of the Municipal Hospital, Kurnool, during the year 1886-87.

Attendance.—18,295 persons were treated as out-patients and 468 as in-patients, making a total of 18,763 against 13,370 and 225, respectively, last year. This represents an important increase to the extent of 4,925 out-patients and 243 in-patients. The rate has risen regularly for the last five years, thus:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
In 1882-83	389	10,183
In 1883-84	197	8,784
In 1884-85	259	9,964
In 1885-86	225	13,370
In 1886-87	468	18,295

The admissions of in-patients has to be carefully limited to enable the expenditure not to exceed the small amount the municipality are able to give for diet and contingencies.

Operations.—94 major and 312 minor operations were performed against 61 and 112, respectively, of the previous year. Of the major, the following were the principal:—

Amputation of leg	2
Removal of cataract	3
Abcission of eye-ball	3
Excision of eye-ball	1
Iridectomy	2
Herniotomy	2
Turning, craniotomy, and forceps in complex and transverse labor ...	10
Removal of tumour	2
Supra-pubic lithotomy	1
Radical cure for prolapse of rectum	1
Do. for varicose veins	1
Paracentesis of abdomen	27
Do. of thorax	3

Midwifery ward.—12 lying-in cases were admitted; 7 required operative interference. A qualified Muhammadan midwife was entertained in May last in place of Mrs. Barrow. She conducted 13 lying-in cases in the town. Her services were also utilized in the treatment of other diseases. Her conduct has been good.

Mortality.—26 deaths occurred among in-patients. Patients are brought for admission frequently in a perfectly hopeless condition.

Buildings.—The construction of the building used for the out-patient department is faulty. Instead of there being a smooth impervious floor which could be readily cleansed, irregular stone slabs have been supplied with imperfectly secured joints; consequently organic matter accumulates in spite of endeavours towards cleanliness in cracks and crevices, and there has arisen a foul odour of so unbearable a nature that the rooms have been vacated pending the alterations which the council have consented to make. Free ventilation, which is essential where numbers of the poorest, and frequently the dirtiest, of the population are gathered together, will be also attended to.

The main hospital building is in a fair state of repair; but it is a most unsuitable place for the reception of surgical cases. As increased accommodation has been required from time to time, the original plan of the building has been altered by the filling in of the verandahs for the making of the small rooms. The result is that perflation has become seriously interfered with. Medical cases retained in hospital for any length of time are attacked with diarrhœa, whilst surgical cases suffer occasionally from gangrene or erysipelas, and in all instances are slow of progress. The hospital staff suffer much from "hospital sore-throat" and other signs of subjection to an unhealthy atmosphere. So far as scrupulous cleanliness is concerned, there is nothing wanting. As females are now accommodated in a portion of the midwifery hospital and thus more space is at disposal, it would be possible to do away with the numerous little rooms into which the verandahs of the main building have been converted and to restore the hospital to its original state, and this I recommend the municipality should do.

Additions.—As the water is drawn for the hospital from the town supply, which consists for most months of the year of a fluid of the consistence of thick pea soup, the municipality have sanctioned the erection of a filter, which will permit of the processes of precipitation and filtration being employed.

Sanitary condition of the Town.—The main streets of the town are fairly clean, but the staff at disposal of the municipality seems insufficient to cope with all demands. Latrines are of the worst possible model; their floors are pervious, and instead of dry earth, the very inferior substitute sand is employed. Beyond the throwing back of certain houses to reform a street, I can discover no sanitary improvements that has been undertaken by the municipality during the past year, and this practically cannot be so classed, as the throwing back was not of an extent to permit of better perflation.

The water-supply of the town is arranged in defiance of sanitation and good engineering; the channels are just as likely to serve as sewers as for supply of drinking water. Their contents permeate the soil in all directions, and the history of the artificial introduction of this sub-soil water into Kurnool is immediately connected with that of the origin and progress of malarial fever. 500 cess-pools line the course of the streets, and as they are built so as to be pervious, the probability of the contents of the cess-pools and water channels becoming interchangeable is considerable. Government consented to the Public Works Department framing an estimate for a properly constructed system of water-supply, but up to date this has not been furnished. A pipe system would not be very expensive and would present no physical difficulties. This done, the present water channels might, by a little alteration of structure, be converted into very good sewers. The abolition of wet cultivation around the town has already made much difference to its general healthiness, and there can be no doubt that with a proper water system Kurnool will have advanced far towards regaining the fame it formerly held of being a "healthy station."

Epidemics.—As cholera existed in the Kistna district in the month of August, a careful watch as to possible cases was carried out both in head-quarters and in the district. Cases suspected to be of cholera, but not clearly identified, were reported at a village about 30 miles from the town. A fatal case then occurred in the town; but as the body was seen only after death, it was considered doubtful and classed as diarrhœa. The municipality promptly carried out recommendations, and an efficient staff for house-to-house inspection and other sanitary purposes was placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. A case, of which the diagnosis left no doubt, then occurred in a person who had passed through the infected locality on the previous night. All precautions were carefully pursued, and no further spread took place.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is backward. The municipality have steadfastly neglected to cause the youthful vaccinator employed by them to undergo a qualifying education for his work. The employment of an imperfectly trained vaccinator is fraught with danger to the public health in the midst of a population severely affected, as that of Kurnool is, with syphilis.

A proposal was laid before them for the entertainment of a female vaccinator, but this has not been carried out, although they confess, in their resolution refusing to approve of the introduction of compulsory vaccination, that all has not been tried for the correct working of the voluntary system.

Hospital staff.—The increase of out-patients renders it desirable that the compounder shall be provided with an assistant, as the delay which necessarily occurs in making medicine for so large a number means loss of money to out-patients who may be capable of labor.

Medical Subordinates.—Third-class Hospital Assistant Kundappen is a hard-working and conscientious subordinate. Third-class Hospital Assistant S. Shunker Singh was transferred during the year to the district board. Third-class Hospital Assistant Ruthriah Naidu has joined in his place and has worked satisfactorily.

Medical Officer.—Mr. N. Muhammad Oosman Sahib, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, continues to afford me important aid in carrying out the hospital work. I have no doubt that the increasing popularity of the hospital is greatly due to his skilful and kindly treatment of patients.

Kurnool,
15th May 1887.

(Signed) W. G. King, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

From the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kurnool Range, to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kurnool (through the Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Rámallakóta, 20th May 1887, No. 51.

Introduction—submitting annual report for 1886-87.—I have the honor to submit a concise report on the state and progress of education in the Kurnool Municipality for the official year 1886-87 in accordance with proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6355, dated 17th September 1886.

2. The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the number of schools and the number of pupils in the municipality on the 31st March.

Comparative statement of schools and pupils as compared with the previous year.

Class of schools.	No. of schools on 31st March		Change in		No. of pupils on 31st March		Change in		Remarks.
	1886.	1887.	Number.	Percentage.	1886.	1887.	Number.	Percentage.	
Secondary, Upper, or the Municipal High School, Kurnool.	1	1	..	..	212	225	..	..	
Result Grant Primary Schools for Hindus and other classes.	12	42	..	..	509 G. 26	486 G. 36	..	..	Including three schools to which a fixed salary is paid and deducted from results grants earned.
Result Grant Primary Schools for Muhammadans	4	5	..	..	114	209	..	..	
Unaided Primary Schools for Muhammadans.	1*	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	This has become an aided school during 1886-87.
Unaided Primary Schools for Hindus and other classes.	..	1	..	..	..	5 G. 1	..	..	
Sanskrit Patasala ..	1	1	..	..	12	12	..	..	
Arabic or Persian schools ..	4	5	..	..	117 G. 6	159 G. 10	..	..	
Total ..	23	25	+ 2	+ 8·6	1,027 G. 32	1,096 G. 47	69 G. 15	+ 7·9	

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase of 69 boys and 15 girls over the previous year.

3. *Municipal High School at Kurnool.*—This school, which was formerly a Government institution, was entirely transferred to the management of the municipal council on the 1st January 1886. The net cost of the high school department is met from Provincial funds. The attendance, as compared with the previous year, has increased by 6·1 per cent. The fee notification of the 11th January 1887 does not seem to have affected the strength very much. The "reduced rates in schools in backward districts" to aided schools is in force up to date. It remains to be seen how the school would fare when effect is actually given to the recommendation conveyed in the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 762, dated 19th February 1887.

4. *The Muhammadan Department.*—In March 1886, the municipal councillors ordered the abolition of the second class of the Muhammadan department, as its strength fell off to four—a number what is prescribed in the Director's Standing Orders. Subsequently the preparatory class was done away with for similar reasons. In July 1886, the first class was ordered to be abolished, as it contained only five pupils; but a sanction was given for the entertainment of a Persian munshi, who was accordingly employed from October for the benefit of the Mussalmen boys reading in the higher classes who had until then no regular teacher to give them instruction in Persian. Consequently, at the end of the year, the Muhammadan department disappeared entirely.

5. This department, containing I-A, I-B, and second classes, was examined last year for results grants. The municipal councillors, in consideration of the disadvantages to the masters concerned, resolved, in a meeting held on the 1st April 1886, with the consent of the Inspector of Schools of the division, to convert it again into salary grant school by raising the pay of the second-class master from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and that of I-B class from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 with retrospective effect from 1st January 1886.

6. *Examination.*—The result of the recent public and departmental examinations were generally very creditable, particularly the Matriculation examination, the number of passes in this year was greater than in any previous year. At the Inspector's examination the result was moderately good. The following table gives the results of the different examinations — public and departmental.

School.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar.		Matriculation examination.					Comparative examination of the fifth class.					Middle School examination.					Comparative examination of the lower fourth.				
				No. passed.					No. passed.					No. passed.					No. passed.			
	1886.	1887.	No. examined.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Percentage passed.	No. examined.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Percentage passed.	No. examined.	1st class	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.	Percentage passed.	No. examined.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Percentage passed.
Municipal High School, Kurnool	212	225	8	1	6	7	87·5	17	1	10	11	64·7	19	3	7	1	11	57·9	*	..	..	..	..

* There was no public comparative examination of the lower fourth in this year.

7. *Result Grant Primary Schools for Hindus and other Classes.*—The number of schools registered for examination during the year was 12 including a girls' school of the S.P.G. Mission. All these were examined by me in September 1886 according to dates already fixed in my programme of work. The masters of three schools marginally noted receive a fixed salary of Rs. 1 or 2 per mensem which is deducted from the results grants earned. Hitherto they were shown as private combined schools, but in the year under report, they are classed under results schools, as they are for all intents and purposes *results* schools and do not come under the term combined system as defined by the Director in Proceedings, No. 8289, dated 8th December 1886.

	Rs.
H. Seshagiri Row	1
M. Sivaiya	2
K. Venkiah	2

8. *Result Grant Primary Schools for Muhammadans.*—The number of schools registered for examination was five. Each and every one was examined by the Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in January 1887 according to dates fixed for them.

9. *Sanskrit Patasala.*—This school has been in existence for the last three years. For some time it continued to do well, but for want of encouragement and insufficiency of maintenance it is failing.

10. *Arabic or Persian Schools.*—On 31st March 1886 there were five schools of this description against four in the previous year. Arabic or Persian is mainly taught in them, but only so far as religion is concerned. Some of the masters will be induced to place their schools under regular inspection.

11. The following table exhibits the main statistics of primary result grant schools for the last two years.

Class.	Number of schools on 31st March.		Number of pupils on 31st March.		Number of pupils examined for grant.		Number passed.		Amount of grant earned from Municipal funds.		Amount of grant earned from Provincial funds.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary schools for Hindus and other classes	12	12	535	532	321	344	223	219	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for Muhammadans	4	5	114	209	86	158	29	104	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16	17	649	731	407	502	252	223	791	948	63	* 78½

* Rs. 75 sanctioned to girls' school was not drawn before 31st March.

From the above statement, and from that given in para. 2, it will be seen that education in the Kurnool Municipality is in a progressive state.

12. The following gives particulars of expenditure incurred on account of the high school:—

Class of school.	Grade.	Expenditure from			
		Provincial funds.	Net Municipal funds.	Fees.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High School, Kurnool.	High	2,880 13 7	415 11 9	925 10 3	4,222 3 7
	Middle	..	237 13 10	1,529 0 6	1,766 14 4
	Primary, Hindu	..	160 5 9	851 4 9	1,011 10 6
	Do. Muhammadan ..	..	272 3 2	13 15 6	286 2 8
	Total ..	2,880 13 7	1,086 2 6	3,319 15 0	† 7,286 15 1

† Exclusive of Rs. 10 paid from Municipal funds as permanent advance.

13. The following gives information regarding the expenditure incurred on account of primary results schools in the municipality.

Schools.	Amount of results grants paid from Municipal funds.	Contribution to Local funds for inspection.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Primary results	948 3 6	..	948 3 6	The budget allotment on account of results grants for 1886-87 is Rs. 960.
Contribution to Local funds ..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Total ..	948 3 6	20 0 0	968 3 6	

14. *Inspection.*—A contribution of Rs. 20 per annum is made from Municipal to Local funds for the services of the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Kurnool range for supervising the primary schools in the municipality. Mr. Venkatesaiya, the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster, has to do this work in addition to the services rendered by me in improving and examining them for grant.

15. *Concluding remarks on Masters employed in Primary schools.*—Almost all the teachers employed in the primary schools in the municipality are unpassed men except one who holds an ordinary certificate of the fifth grade. In order to improve the efficiency of masters, a sanction of Rs. 60 was made in the budget for 1886-87 to allow them a fair chance of their being trained in the Normal school at Nandyal, but none of them was willing to go to the training institution during the year under report. They promised, however, that they would do so from next year.

Submitted through the Collector.

Kurnool,
28*th July* 1887.

(Signed) K. NARAINSAWMY,
Temporary Deputy Collector.

Submitted to Government.

Kurnool,
1*st August* 1887.

(Signed) C. KOUGH,
Acting Collector.

Order—dated 1st September 1887, No. 870 M., Local and Municipal.

The receipts and charges of the Kurnool Municipality for 1886-87 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1885-86:—

	Actuals, 1885-86.	Budget estimate, 1886-87.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.	Actuals, 1886-87.
Receipts.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward ...	5,689	4,160	6,300	6,301
Tax on Buildings and Lands ...	5,453	5,270	5,360	5,329
Taxes on Arts	2,672	2,680	3,030	3,060
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals	1,882	1,850	1,770	1,797
Taxes on Carts	1,108	1,100	1,200	1,212
Tolls	7,304	7,100	5,820	6,305
Licenses	304	300	300	312
Assignments by Government ...	633	3,280	3,270	2,942
Contributions from Local Funds.	2,687	2,690	2,640	2,060
Fines and Fees	394	170	60	121
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	912	2,660	2,820	3,320
Income from Markets	220	220	230	264
Rent of other Buildings, Gardens, &c.	1,558	1,270	1,440	1,435
Payments for Municipal Services to Private Parties	194	170	180	190
Endowments, &c.	334	240	360	367
Miscellaneous	2,158	2,140	2,150	2,135
Advances recovered	...	...	50	50
Total ...	33,502	35,300	36,980	37,200
Charges.				
Grant I.				
New Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications	658	1,500	1,500	814
Buildings	375	...	...	...
Drainage	354	...	...	...
Repairs—				
Communications	871	1,500	1,500	1,523
Buildings	88	90	120	136
Drainage	68	80	80	42
Water-supply	318	120	120	62
Miscellaneous	38	50	50	10
Establishment	160	300	300	300

7. *Result Grant Primary Schools for Hindus and other Classes.*—The number of schools registered for examination during the year was 12 including a girls' school of the S.P.G. Mission. All these were examined by me in September 1886 according to dates already fixed in my programme of work. The masters of three schools marginally noted receive a fixed salary of Rs. 1 or 2 per mensem which is deducted from the results grants earned. Hitherto they were shown as private combined schools, but in the year under report, they are classed under results schools, as they are for all intents and purposes *results* schools and do not come under the term combined system as defined by the Director in Proceedings, No. 8289, dated 8th December 1886.

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11. The following table exhibits the main statistics of primary result grant schools for the last two years.

Class.	Number of schools on 31st March.		Number of pupils on 31st March.		Number of pupils examined for grant.		Number passed.		Amount of grant earned from Municipal funds.		Amount of grant earned from Provincial funds.	
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									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Total ..	16	17	649	731	407	502	262	223	791	948	63	* 78½

* Rs. 75 sanctioned to girls' school was not drawn before 31st March.

From the above statement, and from that given in para. 2, it will be seen that education in the Kurnool Municipality is in a progressive state.

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	Total ..	2,880 13 7	1,086 2 6	3,319 15 0	† 7,286 15 1

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Primary results	948 3 6	..	948 3 6	The budget allotment on account of results grants for 1886-87 is Rs. 960.
Contribution to Local funds	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Total ..	948 3 6	20 0 0	968 3 6	

14. *Inspection.*—A contribution of Rs. 20 per annum is made from Municipal to Local funds for the services of the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Kurnool range for supervising the primary schools in the municipality. Mr. Venkatesaiya, the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster, has to do this work in addition to the services rendered by me in improving and examining them for grant.

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Submitted through the Collector.

Kurnool, 28*th July* 1887. (Signed) K. NARAINSAWMY, *Temporary Deputy Collector.*

Submitted to Government.

Kurnool, 1*st August* 1887. (Signed) C. KOUGH, *Acting Collector.*

Order—dated 1st September 1887, No. 870 M., Local and Municipal.

The receipts and charges of the Kurnool Municipality for 1886-87 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1885-86:—

Receipts.

	Actuals, 1885-86.	Budget estimate, 1886-87.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.	Actuals, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward ...	5,689	4,160	6,300	6,301
Tax on Buildings and Lands ...	5,453	5,270	5,360	5,329
Taxes on Arts	2,672	2,680	3,030	3,060
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals.	1,882	1,850	1,770	1,797
Taxes on Carts	1,108	1,100	1,200	1,212
Tolls	7,304	7,100	5,820	6,305
Licenses	304	300	300	312
Assignments by Government ...	633	3,280	3,270	2,942
Contributions from Local Funds.	2,687	2,690	2,640	2,060
Fines and Fees	394	170	60	121
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	912	2,660	2,820	3,320
Income from Markets	220	220	230	264
Rent of other Buildings, Gardens, &c.	1,558	1,270	1,440	1,435
Payments for Municipal Services to Private Parties	194	170	180	190
Endowments, &c.	334	240	360	367
Miscellaneous	2,158	2,140	2,150	2,135
Advances recovered	...	...	50	50
Total ...	33,502	35,300	36,980	37,200

Charges.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I.					
New Works—					
Communications		658	1,500	1,500	814
Buildings		375	...	...	...
Drainage		354	...	...	...
Repairs—					
Communications		871	1,500	1,500	1,523
Buildings		88	90	120	136
Drainage		68	80	80	42
Water-supply		318	120	120	62
Miscellaneous		38	50	50	10
Establishment		160	300	300	300

Charges—*cont.*

	Actuals, 1885-86.	Budget estimate, 1886-87.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.	Actuals, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant II.				
Training Schools	...	60	20	...
Municipal Schools—				
On the Salary System ...	2,571	8,140	7,570	7,287
Results Grants	590	730	730	948
Schools on the Combined System	201	230	180	...
Inspection	20	20	20	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	10	13
Grant III.				
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	5,356	5,340	5,200	4,190
Contributions to Government.	272	260	310	310
Vaccination	148	230	150	134
Conservancy	7,944	6,860	6,800	6,682
Grant IV.				
Lighting	479	470	490	486
Markets	72	70	70	72
Avenues and Watering Roads.	73	70	70	72
Travellers' Bungalows ...	110	110	110	102
Miscellaneous	4,477	4,420	4,620	4,559
Grant V.				
Supervision and Management.	1,803	1,740	1,810	1,738
Repayment of Debt	150	...	...	...
Advances recoverable ...	4	...	...	10
Refunds	1	...	...	5
Balance	6,301	2,910	5,150	7,685
Total ...	33,502	35,500	36,980	37,200

In column 2 of statement VI-B the audited figures for 1885-86 should have been adopted. In column 3 the provision for hospitals and dispensaries is shown as Rs. 20 less, and that for conservancy as Rs. 20 more, than in the abstract in G.O., dated 15th April 1887, No. 340 M., without any explanation. Fees on distraints under the tax on arts should have been shown under "Fines and fees" and not under "Rates and taxes." The necessary corrections have now been made in the above abstract.

2. The office of Chairman was held throughout the year under review by M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao, a non-official member, who was elected by the Council in July 1885. The Council consisted of 16 members—4 officials and 12 non-officials—all of whom were appointed by Government. They held 23 meetings, attended according to paragraph 50 of the Chairman's report, by an average of 8 members—1 official and 7 non-officials. In statement X one Councillor is wrongly entered as having been elected, and the attendance of the official and non-official Councillors is given as 18 and 154, respectively (apparently the aggregate number of meetings attended by the members of each class). Care should be taken to enter correct figures in the revised statement called for in G.O., dated 2nd July 1887, No. 622 M., which should be submitted as soon as possible.

3. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,301 and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 30,899 against Rs. 31,140 and Rs. 30,680, respectively, anticipated in the budget and revised estimates and Rs. 27,813, the actuals of 1885-86. The charges aggregated Rs. 29,515, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,685 at the close of the year.

4. Excluding assignments by Government and contributions from Local Funds, the chief sources of municipal revenue are the tax on buildings and lands, which yielded Rs. 5,329; tax on arts, Rs. 3,060; taxes on vehicles, animals and carts, Rs. 3,009; tolls, Rs. 6,305; school-fees, Rs. 3,320; market and other rents, Rs. 1,699; and sale of sweepings, &c., Rs. 1,734. Compared with the revised estimate there are

marked variations under tolls, assignments by Government, contribution from Local Funds and school-fees as noticed below.

5. The tax on buildings, levied at 4 per cent. on the rent value, brought in Rs. 5,102 and that on lands Rs. 227, total Rs. 5,329, against Rs. 5,360 anticipated in the revised estimate and Rs. 5,453 collected in the previous year. The demand for the year, including arrears, being Rs. 5,697, the collections which amounted to 93 per cent. were satisfactory. Coercive measures appear to have been freely resorted to, the number of warrants issued being 700 for the collection of Rs. 225. Property was, however, attached in only one case, and had not then to be sold. The statement showing the incidence of the house-tax called for in paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 31st March 1887, No. 304 M., should be submitted without further delay.

6. The yield from the tax on arts amounted to Rs. 3,060 against Rs. 3,030 expected in the revised estimate, and formed 93 per cent. of the demand (Rs. 3,295). The current demand compared with that for the previous year shows an advance of about Rs. 500, due to an increase in the numbers of abkári renters and petty traders. The Chairman is requested to report whether holders of single shops have been assessed as abkári renters. For the collection of this tax 159 warrants were issued, the amount involved being Rs. 368, of which Rs. 303 were collected within the year. There was no distraint of property. The number of persons assessed under each class of the schedule should be reported as soon as possible, as required in paragraph 10 of G.O., dated 31st March 1887, No. 304 M.

7. The decreases under tolls, assignments by Government and contributions from Local Funds were severally due to (1) slack competition at the sale of the farm, (2) the contribution due from Government towards the upkeep of the high school department of the Municipal high school not having been fully recovered, and (3) savings effected in the hospital charges, half of which are made good by the District Board. The increase under school-fees was the result of larger admissions and promotions from lower to higher classes in the Municipal high school. The sum entered as income from markets was the rent of a fruit bazaar.

8. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Annas 14-2 including, and Annas 9-3 excluding, tolls, against Annas 14-10 and Annas 9-1, respectively, in the previous year, the average for the Presidency in 1885-86 being Annas 12-5 and Annas 8-10, respectively.

9. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,515 against Rs. 31,830 provided in the revised estimate and Rs. 27,201 spent in 1885-86. It was distributed over the several main heads in the following proportions:—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Grant I (Public Works)	2,887	9·8
„ II (Education)	8,268	28·0
„ III (Sanitation and Medical Services)	11,316	38·3
„ IV (Lighting and Miscellaneous)	5,291	17·9
„ V (Supervision and Management)	1,738	5·9
Advances and refunds	15	0·1
Total ...	29,515	100·0

10. On Public Works Rs. 2,887 were spent against Rs. 3,670 provided in the revised estimate. The decrease is due to the construction of two roads provided for not having been undertaken owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labor. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 2,337, or only 37 per cent. of the income from tolls. In 1885-86 the percentage was 21 and in 1884-85 only 12. The town roads being reported in good order, the Council will show cause when submitting next year's budget why tolls should not be reduced to three-quarter schedule rates.

11. The educational charges amounted to Rs. 8,268 * against Rs. 3,382 in 1885-86, the large increase being due to the transfer of the Government high school to the municipality under G.O., dated 21st December 1885, No. 980 M. The cost of this school, which was attended by 225 students, was Rs. 7,287, exclusive of the permanent advance of Rs. 10 which should have been shown under "Advances recoverable" in statement II. Deducting school-fees and Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 6,201, the net cost of the school was Rs. 1,086. The results achieved by the school were creditable, 7 and 11 candidates out of 8 and 19 presented having respectively passed the Matriculation and Middle School examinations. Sixteen primary schools were aided on the results system, the money expended from Municipal funds on this account being Rs. 948. The Government agree with the Deputy Inspector of Schools in considering that the three institutions entered as "combined schools" in statement V should be classed as results schools. The school-fee collections in the primary department of the Municipal high school should have been shown in statement V, while those of private schools should have been omitted. In column 6 of this statement the net charges of the school, after deducting school-fees, should have been shown instead of the gross charges. The revised statement called for in G.O., dated 2nd July 1887, No. 622 M., should be submitted as soon as possible. The following table compiled from the Deputy Inspector's report furnishes statistics of these and the other (unaided) schools in the town:—

	Total charges.	School fees.	Deduct contributions from Provincial funds.	Net charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
* Primary education ..	2,279	865	..	1,414
Secondary education ..	5,989	2,455	2,881	653
Total ..	8,268	3,320	2,881	2,067

	Secondary schools.			Primary schools.			Total.			Population of school-going age.	
	No.	Attendance.		No.	Attendance.		No.	Attendance.			
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On 31st March 1886 ..	1	212	..	22	815	32	23	1,027	32	1,445	1,603
On 31st " 1887 ..	1	225	..	24	871	47	25	1,096	47		

The state of female education, though there is some improvement, still leaves much to be desired. The proportion of boys under instruction is fair.

12. In the Municipal hospital 468 in and 18,295 out patients were treated against 225 and 13,370, respectively, in 1885-86. The large and steady increase in the numbers resorting to this institution for relief is noted with satisfaction. The midwife attached to the dispensary attended 25 labor cases. The cost of the institution was Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 5,356 in 1885-86, the decrease being explained in paragraph 5 (2) of the Chairman's report. The attention of the Municipal Council is drawn to the remarks of the District Surgeon on the state of the hospital buildings which urgently need improvement and alteration, and on the inadequacy of the hospital staff.

13. The municipal vaccinator performed 457 operations, of which 376 proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 627 and 571; and the cost per case rose in consequence from Annas 3-9 to Annas 4-8, the average for the Presidency in 1885-86 being Annas 4-1. The number of vaccinations fell short of the number of registered births by 289. This is very unsatisfactory. The Council having declined to make vaccination compulsory (G.O., dated 14th May 1887, No. 452 M.) are bound to take energetic steps for the improvement of the voluntary system. The Government regard their entertainment of an untrained vaccinator with disapproval. This post should only be held by a properly qualified man, and the District Surgeon's recommendation for the employment of a female vaccinator in addition should receive the Council's attention.

14. The registration of vital statistics showed the following results:—

	Births.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1885-86	723	35·6	687	33·8
1886-87	746	36·7	557	27·4

15. On conservancy Rs. 6,682 were spent against Rs. 7,944 in 1885-86, the decrease being due chiefly to the absence of the large outlay on cholera charges which was found necessary in that year. There was also some fear of cholera during the year under report and the Council acted with commendable promptitude in taking steps to ensure the cleanliness of the town. The defects in the municipal latrines pointed out by the District Medical officer should engage their early attention. An estimate for an improved water-supply scheme has long been called for from the Superintending Engineer, and will, it is hoped, be submitted without further delay. The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to the matter. The public health appears to have been fair, but, as in the previous year, half the number of deaths registered were from fever.

16. The lighting of the town cost Rs. 486. There were 101 lights maintained against 102 in 1885-86. The cost of lighting each lamp was thus Annas 6-5 per mensem. The Government note with satisfaction that the travellers' bungalow was more than self-supporting.

17. The financial position of the municipality at the close of the year was satisfactory. There was a cash balance of Rs. 7,685 or 25 per cent. of the receipts, besides a deposit balance of Rs. 881, funded capital of the dispensary amounting to Rs. 5,750, premises of the value of Rs. 10,000, and a recoverable advance of Rs. 10. There were no liabilities except the deposit balance. In the note to statement II the deposit balance should have been distinguished from the municipal balance proper and the permanent advance of Rs. 10 allowed to the local High school should have been shown under "Advances recoverable" as a claim.

18. Statement II-B has not been prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O., dated 12th May 1887, No. 434 M. Appointments carrying different salaries should have been shown separately instead of being lumped together. The road-watering establishment should have been shown in this statement, and the cost of maintaining carts, buffaloes and bullocks omitted therefrom.

19. No explanation has been given for the delay of over two months that has occurred in the receipt of this report. The Government expect greater punctuality in future.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, through the Collector.
" Public Works Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" President, District Board, Kurnool.

Exd. J. Henricus.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. 12-10-87 Encl.

G.O., 1st September 1887, No. 870 M.

SEPTEMBER.

Municipal Report.

Reviewing the Kurnool — for 1886-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From M.R.Ry. A. VENKOBA RAU, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue Divisional Officer in charge of Rámallakóta Taluk), dated Kurnool, 27th July 1887, No. 203.

I have the honor to report on the administration of Municipal funds of Kurnool town during the official year 1886-87.

2. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,301. The receipts amounted to Rs. 30,899, the expenditure to Rs. 29,515, and the closing balance to Rs. 7,685.

The receipts of the year are compared here below with the regular estimate and the actuals of the previous year:—

—	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Regular estimate of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House rates	5,228	5,102	5,130
Land do.	225	227	226
Tax on arts	2,670	3,060	2,950
Tax on vehicles	384	336	336
Tax on animals	1,498	1,461	1,434
Registration of carts	1,108	1,212	1,200
Tolls (less Local fund share)	7,294	6,305	5,824
Licenses (section 188)	304	312	304
Contribution from Provincial funds	481	2,881	3,207
Do. from Local funds	2,687	2,060	2,638
Fines	433	131	150
Fees from markets, &c.	1,553	1,544	1,530
Fees in Municipal high school	912	3,320	2,819
Miscellaneous	3,106	2,898	2,878
Total	27,883	30,849	30,626
Remuneration allowed to Municipality for collecting Imperial License tax	104	...	...
Advances recovered	...	50	50
Opening balance	5,689	6,301	6,301
Total	33,676	37,200	36,977

3. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that except in four cases, which will be noticed further on, the regular estimates under several heads of receipts were either fully or more than realised, the main items of increase being (1) tax on arts, under which the receipts rose to Rs. 110, due to a larger number of abkári renters in the town under retail system of farming and to an increase in the number of petty traders; (2) Municipal high school fees, under which there was an increase of Rs. 501 due to the increased strength of the different departments of the institution. The other items call for no remarks, being slight (amounting altogether to Rs. 80). In the regular estimate last submitted, under the head of "probable receipts of the last four months of 1886-87," a wrong figure, Rs. 1,442, was entered instead of Rs. 1,923 as it ought to be.

4. (1) *Contribution from Provincial funds.*—The expected contribution from Provincial funds, which represented the charges for the year under report of the high school department of the Municipal High School, Kurnool, was not fully recovered in consequence of the accounts (showing the entire charges of the whole year) not having been received in time from the municipal high school, hence the actual collections fell short of the regular estimate by Rs. 326. The balance will, however, be recovered as arrears.

5. (2) *Contribution from Local funds.*—The District Board of Kurnool contribute one-half of the expenditure on the municipal dispensary, Kurnool, in consideration of the treatment afforded therein to patients from all parts of the district. The actual receipts under this head fell short of regular estimate by Rs. 578, and this was attributable chiefly to—

(1) Less expenditure under hospital establishment—
  (*a*) as one of the medical subordinates was employed on other duty for different periods amounting to two months,
  (*b*) and as both the medical subordinates happened to be third-class men instead of one second-class and one third-class man.
(2) A ward cooly not having been entertained although sanctioned in the budget.
(3) To the non-payment of the value of medicines indented for the year within the year under report.
(4) To the reduced pay of the present midwife, who gets Rs. 20 a month.
(5) To the temporary non-occupation of the lying-in hospital bungalow which was under repairs.

6. (3) *Fines.*—The decrease under this head amounts to Rs. 19 and is attributable to no prosecutions having taken place on account of prohibited wet cultivation within the municipal limits as in previous years.

7. As compared with the actuals of 1885-86, the receipts of 1886-87 from the most important sources of income under "rates on houses," "tax on vehicles," "tax on animals," "tools," "contribution from Local funds," "fines" show an aggregate decrease of Rs. 3,143. This is due chiefly to the various causes stated in the course of this report under the above heads in noticing them individually. But under the heads of tax on arts, registration of carts, contribution from Provincial funds on account of the high school department of the municipal high school, and fees from municipal high school, there was an increase of Rs. 390, Rs. 104, Rs. 2,400, and Rs. 2,408, respectively, attributable in the first case to the increase in the number of abkári renters (under the present retail system of farming) and of petty traders, in the second case to a greater number of carts registered after detection, and in the third and fourth cases to the amounts of contribution and fees recovered and collected being for the full year, those of the previous year being necessarily only for two and three months respectively.

8. Some of the chief items of receipts will now be individually noticed.

9. *House-tax.*—This tax was levied at 4 per cent. of the annual rental value of houses. The subjoined statement compares the demand, collection, remission, and balance of house-tax during the year with the figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Remissions on appeal by the Councillors.	Amount written off as irrecoverable.	Balance.
	Current as first assessed.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	5,519	303	5,822	5,134	94	5,228	288	191	115
1886-87	5,351	115	5,466	5,047	55	5,102	127	..	237

The total collections were 95·3 per cent. of the demand against 89·7 per cent. in the previous year, the proportions under the current and arrears being 94·3 and 47·8 per cent. against 93·02 and 31 per cent. of the preceding year. The amounts remitted on appeal or written off as irrecoverable are shown below in detail :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Remissions on the ground of vacancy under section 72 of the District Municipalities Act	48	10	2
Remission on account of poverty	20	8	3
Do. of over assessment	58	0	8
Total ...	127	3	1

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 237, of which Rs. 51 have since been realized, and the greater part of the remainder is due on unoccupied houses, the owners of which are absent from the town.

10. Four hundred and ninety-two processes were issued during the year for the recovery of Rs. 204 against 545 processes covering arrears of Rs. 255 in 1885-86. But in not more than a single case was any distraint made.

11. *Land-rates.*—This tax likewise was levied at 4 per cent. on the annual rental value of the lands concerned. The demand for the year under report was Rs. 229½, almost the whole of which (Rs. 225½) was collected, Re. 1 having been remitted on appeal, a balance only of 3 rupees being outstanding at the beginning of the current year. Only eight processes had to be issued for the realization of this tax.

12. *Tax on Arts.*—The receipts from this tax were considerably more than those of the preceding year. The current demand as first assessed was Rs. 3,272-8-0. This was reduced on appeals to Rs. 3,192-8-0, of which Rs. 3,049, or above 93·15 per cent. were collected within the year against 96 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the balance, Rs. 9-8-0 have since been realised. Warrants were issued in time for the recovery of the remainder, but owing to the absence of some of the defaulters from the town they remain unexecuted. The arrear demand outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22-8-0, of which Rs. 11-8-0 only were realized and the rest written off as irrecoverable.

As many as 159 warrants of distress were issued for the recovery of Rs. 367-8-0 during the year, and Rs. 303 collected thereby against 218 warrants issued for the recovery of Rs. 329-8-0 in the preceding year.

13. *Tax on Vehicles.*—The receipts from this source were slightly less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer of a number of European gentlemen using vehicles with springs. The demand was Rs. 350, of which Rs. 336 were collected within the year.

14. *The Tax on Animals* fell off by Rs. 39 for reasons already explained in para. 7 *supra*. The demand under this head was Rs. 1,500, whereof Rs. 1,461 were collected in the year, the balance not being realizable, as the owners of the animals on which the tax is due have left the town to seek employment on railway works.

15. *Registration of Carts.*—The number of carts in the town during the year was 303, or 28 more than in 1885-86, and the registration fee payable thereon, amounting to Rs. 1,212 including arrears of Rs. 4, was collected within the year.

16. *Tolls and Cart-stand fees.*—The receipts under these two heads were Rs. 6,305 and Rs. 780 against Rs. 7,294 and Rs. 900 in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 1,589 and Rs. 120, respectively. This is due chiefly to the low prices obtained at the sales of the toll and cart-stand fees contracts for the year under report, at which competition was slack in view of a change for the better in the prospects of the season which diminished the chances of a large import trade in grain and consequent return thereon.

17. The fees collected in the Municipal High School, Kurnool, amounted to Rs. 3,320, being Rs. 501 over the regular estimate.

18. Owing to decrease in the charges of the municipal hospital, the contribution from Local funds amounted to Rs. 2,060 against Rs. 2,687 in the previous year as explained in para. 5 (2) *supra*.

19. *The sale of Medicines.*—The system of charging for medicines dispensed to well-to-do persons at the Kurnool municipal hospital was introduced at the close of 1883-84 and has since been worked under the following rules :—

(1) Pensioners and salaried persons in receipt of Rs. 80 per mensem or less, and persons paying less than Rs. 12 of Municipal profession tax or Rs. 25 of Imperial License tax were exempted from payment for medicines.

(2) Subscribers of Rs. 5 per mensem were allowed medicines free.

(3) Subscribers of Rs. 2 per mensem were charged at the following rates :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Each pill or powder	0	0	3
Each ounce of fluid medicines	0	0	6
Lotion or gargles, per ounce	0	0	3
Tincture or drops, do.	0	2	0
Ointment, per ounce	0	1	0
Plaster do.	0	0	6

(4) Non-subscribers were charged treble the above rates.

The value of medicines collected at the above rates during the year amounted to Rs 247, or 54·5 per cent. against Rs. 214, or 16·49 per cent. of the previous year.

20. The endeavours of the Municipal Councillors to develope the system of private scavengering have not as yet met with any marked success, the receipts of the year under report being Rs. 190 against Rs. 194 of the previous year.

21. *Sale of Manure.*—The sales of sweepings and night-soil realized a sum of Rs. 1,734 against Rs. 1,602 in 1885-86, the increase being attributable to brisk competition at the sales of manure.

22. The receipts under other heads of municipal revenue do not call for any special remarks.

23. The contribution of Rs. 20 from Provincial funds on account of normal scholarship grants has not been realized, as the Councillors have not been able to pursuade any of the town school teachers to attend the Normal School, Nandyal, for being trained during the year under report.

24. The variations between the sanctioned estimates and the actuals of the year are shown and explained in statement VI-B.

25. *Charges.*—The following abstract compares the charges of the year under report with those of the previous year :—

	1885-86. Rs.		1886-87. Rs.
Grant I	2,930	—	2,887
„ II	3,382	+	8,278
„ III	13,897	—	11,316
„ IV	5,274	—	5,291
„ V	1,742	+	1,738
Refunds	...	+	5
Repayment of debt	150	—	...
Closing balance	6,301	+	7,685
Total ...	33,676		37,200

26. *Grant I, New Works—Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 1,500 was allotted for the completion of the new road in street No. 8 petta and for the construction of new roads in streets Nos. 9 and 34 petta. The construction of the road in street No. 8 petta cost Rs. 814 including awards paid to owners of 18 house sites. The construction of new roads in streets Nos. 34 and 9 could not be undertaken owing to the emigration of coolies to the railway works that are in continual progress in the district where the rates of wages have been very high.

27. *Grant I, Repairs.*—The chief repair works executed during the year consisted of (1) the maintenance of 10$\frac{5}{8}$ miles of town roads and side channels at a cost of Rs. 1,565 against a budget provision of Rs. 1,580. (2) Under repairs of

buildings, the repair of the civil dispensary and of the cart-stand flooring was executed at a cost of Rs. 72 and Rs. 51 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 90, the excess having been sanctioned in the regular estimate by Government in their order, No. 340 M., Local and Municipal, dated 15th April 1887. A sum of Rs. 12-10-10, which was expended on account of the repairs of latrines built with stone and mud, has been transferred to this head from miscellaneous as advised by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in para. 6 of his letter, dated 22nd March 1887, embodied in G.O., No. 541 M., Local and Municipal, dated 8th June 1887. (3) The removal of silt from portions of the town supply channels cost Rs. 62 against a budget provision of Rs. 120. The short expenditure was due to no necessity having arisen to repair part of the water-supply channel near the Queen's Park, the side walls of which were last year rendered impervious to the roots of trees growing near. (4) A sum of Rs. 10-1-4 was spent on petty repairs to tatty latrines against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 50. The town roads were kept in good order during the year.

28. *Grant II.*—The expenditure on education was Rs. 8,278 against Rs. 3,382 in the previous year. The scale of establishment of the Municipal High School, Kurnool, remained unchanged. The charges of the institution paid from Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 7,287 as shown hereunder :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
High school department	4,222	3	7
Middle department	1,766	14	4
Primary do.	1,297	13	2
Total ...	7,286	15	1

The average strength of the school during the year was 223·13 and the average attendance 179·7 as detailed below :—

	Average number on rolls.	Average attendance.
High school department and middle department	134·6	102·2
Primary department	89·7	77·5

The subjoined table exhibits the results of the public examinations held during the year under report :—

Name of examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to number examined.
Matriculation	8	7	87·5
Comparative examination, fifth class	17	11	64·7
Middle School examination	19	11	57·9
Comparative examination, lower fourth	...	...	...
Upper primary examination	37	21	56·7
Lower do. do.	34	31	91·1
Total ...	115	81	355·29

The results of the Matriculation examination were very satisfactory and were due to the great pains taken by the Acting Head Master, Mr. K. S. Rama Row Garu, who was in charge of the school during the year under report.

29. Besides the municipal high school and middle and primary departments therein, the number of elementary schools in the Kurnool town at the beginning of the year was 22 with a total strength of 783 boys and 32 girls, and the number at the end of the year was 24 with a strength of 817 boys and 47 girls. Sixteen of these schools (including three maintained on the combined system) applied to be examined for results grants from Municipal funds. All were examined, and Rs. 948 were earned by them as results grants against Rs. 791 in the previous year against Rs. 960 budgeted for and Rs. 914 of the regular estimate. The increase is due partly to the large grants earned in the year under report (appertaining to a period of 12 months against a period of 9 or 10 months in the previous year) and partly to the increase in the number of pupils that passed the examination. The number of pupils presented

for examination in all was 502 against 407 in the previous year, and the number passed was 323 against 252 in 1885-86.

30. The following abstract gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887 according to their castes in all aided and unaided elementary schools :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	2	...	2
Native Christians	7	4	11
Muhammadans	560	10	570
Brahmins	35	6	41
Vaisayas	86	2	88
Sudras	162	25	187
Other Hindus	19	...	19
Total ...	871	47	918

The Deputy Inspector's report on the results of his examination of the schools in the municipality is enclosed.

A sum of Rs. 13 has not been shown in the statement of information furnished by the Deputy Inspector of Schools regarding the expenditure incurred on account of primary results schools in the municipality (*vide* para. 13 of his report herewith enclosed). This expenditure was under miscellaneous charges incurred during the year under report on account of printing charges of 100 copies of certifying memorandum form supplied to that officer at his request. The item is a new one, a similar expense not having been incurred in any of the previous years. At the beginning of the year under report the strength of the Muhammadan department in the Municipal High School, Kurnool, was only 22, and as it dwindled down gradually, the department was abolished and a Persian munshi, who could teach the higher classes as well as the lower was entertained. The boys in the higher classes had not before this a teacher to give them instruction in Persian. The municipal council are prepared always to assist, as far as they can, the Mussulmen of the town, but it has been learnt that the generality of the Muhammadan boys attending the school prefer receiving instruction in Telugu, which is the vernacular of the district as adopted by Government.

31. *Grant III, Sanitation and Medical Services—Hospital and Dispensaries.*—The expenditure on the dispensary and lying-in hospital, Kurnool, was Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 5,484 in the previous year and Rs. 5,318 of the sanctioned estimate. The decrease under the estimate occurred chiefly owing to the unexpectedly short expenditure under establishment, medicines and supplies, diets, and lying-in hospital as explained in para. 5 (2) *supra*. The hospital establishment paid out of Municipal funds consisted of two third-class hospital assistants on Rs. 35 each, a compounder on Rs. 10, a peon on Rs. 6, a clerk on Rs. 15, ten menial servants on Rs. 65-8-0, and a midwife on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Four hundred and sixty-eight in-patients and 18,295 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during the year against 225 in-patients and 13,370 out-patients in the preceding year.

The lying-in hospital was located in a separate rented building as usual opposite to the dispensary. There was a European midwife in charge of the lying-in hospital at the beginning of the year on a salary of Rs. 30 per month, but her services were dispensed with and a qualified Muhammadan midwife on Rs. 20 was entertained, as it was thought that the services of caste or Muhammadan midwife would be more beneficial to the townspeople. She attended 13 out-patients and 12 in-patients including 7 cases which required operative interference during the year against 13 out and 9 in patients including 8 cases which required operative interference in 1885-86.

32. The District Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensary and lying-in hospital is herewith submitted.

33. The existence of cholera in the Kistna district was reported and careful watch as to all possible cases was kept as suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. On the occurrence of a fatal but doubtful case of cholera in the town in August 1886, the municipal council entertained the marginally-noted extra sanitary establishment to look after the cleanliness of the town, and all possible precautionary measures were taken and carried out successfully by the municipal council at the prompt suggestion and with the kind and invaluable assistance of Dr. King, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Rank.	Salary per head per mensem. Rs.
4 Assistant Inspectors	15
5 Peons (watchers)	8
3 Sweepers	4
2 Puckalies	6
1 Toty	8
1 Dhoby	10

The cost of cholera medicines and contingencies purchased (Rs. 119) and the charges of extra establishment entertained (Rs. 124) amounted to Rs. 243 against a budget provision of Rs. 100. The excess expenditure has been sanctioned by Government in their order No. 340 M., dated 15th April 1887.

34. *Medical College, Sanitary Inspection, Cutler's Establishment, and Percentage on account of Reserve Medical Staff charges.*—In accordance with the requirements from the Accountant-General, contributions to Provincial funds, amounting to Rs. 310, were made under these four heads against Rs. 272 in the previous year and budget allotment of Rs. 260.

35. *Vaccination.*—The municipal vaccine establishment consisted only of one vaccinator on Rs. 10. He performed 457 operations during the year, whereof 376 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 627 and 571 respectively. I much regret that vaccination was highly unsatisfactory during the year. This was due mainly to the difficulty experienced in securing the services of a good vaccinator for the town, but partly also to the prejudices cherished by certain classes of people in the town against vaccination.

36. The total number of operations performed was less by 289 than the number of births in the town. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 120 on establishment and Rs. 14 on contingencies against Rs. 119 and Rs. 29, respectively, in 1885-86.

The average cost of each operation was 4 annas and 8 pies against 3 annas and 9 pies of the previous year, and of each successful case 5 annas and 8 pies against 4 annas and 1½ pies.

37. *Births and Deaths.*—The number of births within the municipality in 1886-87 was 746, or 36·6 per mille against 723, or 35·5 per mille of the previous year. The deaths numbered 557, or 27·3 per mille against 687, or 33·7 per mille of 1885-86. The year was however a favorable one.

More than half the mortality in the town was from fever. The registration of vital statistics during the year was as usual based on daily reports made by the municipal beat peons.

38. *Conservancy.*—The supervision of conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the town was as usual entrusted to an Inspector on Rs. 25 (who also supervises the municipal public work, for which he is paid at Rs. 25 per mensem) and 9 peons on salaries varying from Rs. 9 to 6 per mensem. Thirty-six sweepers (22 males and 14 females) were employed to sweep the streets, and 12 toties to clean public latrines, exclusive of three others specially employed—two on private scavengering service in the town and one on dry-earth service at the manure depôt.

39. The streets were swept once a day, and the public latrines cleaned twice a day. The town sweepings as usual were first collected in dust-bins, of which 246 were provided for the whole town, and thence removed on 5 carts and 9 buffaloes to a measure depôt established outside the town on the left bank of the Hindri. Two closed conservancy carts removed the night-soil from latrines, of which there were 40 (34 stone built and 6 tatty made). The night-soil removed from the latrines was buried in the manure heaps and each day's deposit covered over with a layer of dry earth, a depôt for the storage of dry earth being in the vicinity of the manure heaps and served by two buffaloe men.

The sale of the town sweepings and manure (including proceeds of cow-dung in municipal cart-stands) fetched Rs. 1,986 against Rs. 1,914 in 1885-86. Four packalies were employed to flush the town drains and to water avenue trees. The total expenditure on conservancy, including the cost (Rs. 142) of private house scavengering, was Rs. 6,683 against Rs. 7,993 in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly (1) to debiting one half of sanitary inspector's pay to this grant, the other half being debited to Grant I as directed in G.O., No. 294 M., dated 18th July 1885, Mis.; (2) to no expenditure having been incurred, as the convict labor was not freely spared; and (3) to savings by reason of cheaper rates at which bullocks and carts were obtained for the removal of sweepings and town refuse. The sanitary condition of the town has improved, the work of the municipal sanitary and conservancy staff was fairly performed, and the streets, lanes and gullies, and drains of the town, as well as the slaughter-house, were kept clean.

40. *Grant IV—Lighting.*—Hundred and one lights were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 486 against 102 lights costing Rs. 460 in 1885-86. The lighting establishment consisted of 3 masalchies—2 on salaries of Rs. 5 each and one on Rs. 6, the services of the fourth having been dispened with as unnecessary.

41. *Slaughter-house Establishment.*—A peon on Rs. 6 per mensem was employed to collect the fee of 3 pies per head levied on all sheep and goats slaughtered at this house.

42. *Queen's Park.*—This is the only public pleasure ground we have in the town. Its maintenance cost Rs. 120 against Rs. 133 in 1885-86, the decrease being due to the employment of the tree watering establishment only for a shorter period than in the previous year.

43. *Water-works.*—Rs. 3,500 were paid to Government as in the previous year on account of water-supply to the town from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The municipal council are still in suspense about the improved system of water-supply for the town which they have had in contemplation for years past owing to no estimates having yet been prepared and submitted by the Public Works Department as called for in G.O., No. 1813, dated 17th July 1886, Public Works.

44. *Travellers' Bungalow.*—The maintenance of the travellers' bungalow cost Rs. 102 or Rs. 8 less than in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 17.

45. *Printing charges.*—A sum of Rs. 468 was expended on account of printing charges during the year against Rs. 515 in the previous year.

46. *Lunatic charges.*—These charges amounted to Rs. 330 against Rs. 213 of the previous year, the increase having resulted from the maintenance throughout the year of three lunatics in the lunatic asylum at the expense of the municipality against two in the year preceding.

47. *Grant V.*—There was no change in the strength or pay of the office establishment, which consisted of a manager on Rs. 60, an accountant on Rs. 20, a gumasta on Rs. 15, and a peon on Rs. 7 per mensem. The number of bill collectors (2) also remained unchanged. The office establishment cost Rs. 1,224. The contingent charges, together with the cost of collection of rates and taxes, amounted to Rs. 514 against Rs. 518 in the previous year. The decrease being only nominal, calls for no remark.

48. The following figures give the ratio of the expenditure under the different grants to the total expenditure.

Grant I	9·782
„ II	28·048
„ III	38·340
„ IV	17·926
„ V	5·888
Refunds	·016
Total	100

49. The incidence of taxation was 9¼ annas per head against annas 9 in the previous year, and the incidence of aggregate income Rs. 1-8-3 against Rs. 1-6-0 in 1885-86.

50. Twenty three meetings were held during the year. The average attendance at each meeting consisting of official councillors was ·78 and of non-officials 6·69. The total number of members on the municipal board being 16, the total average attendance at each meeting attained the proportion of 50 per cent.

Enclosures.

Annual Concise Report of the Municipal Hospital, Kurnool, during the year 1886-87.

Attendance.—18,295 persons were treated as out-patients and 468 as in-patients, making a total of 18,763 against 13,370 and 225, respectively, last year. This represents an important increase to the extent of 4,925 out-patients and 243 in-patients. The rate has risen regularly for the last five years, thus:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
In 1882-83	389	10,183
In 1883-84	197	8,784
In 1884-85	259	9,964
In 1885-86	225	13,370
In 1886-87	468	18,295

The admissions of in-patients has to be carefully limited to enable the expenditure not to exceed the small amount the municipality are able to give for diet and contingencies.

Operations.—94 major and 312 minor operations were performed against 61 and 112, respectively, of the previous year. Of the major, the following were the principal:—

Amputation of leg	2
Removal of cataract	3
Abscission of eye-ball	3
Excision of eye-ball	1
Iridectomy	2
Herniotomy	2
Turning, craniotomy, and forceps in complex and transverse labor	10
Removal of tumour	2
Supra-pubic lithotomy	1
Radical cure for prolapse of rectum	1
Do. for varicose veins	1
Paracentesis of abdomen	27
Do. of thorax	3

Midwifery ward.—12 lying-in cases were admitted; 7 required operative interference. A qualified Muhammadan midwife was entertained in May last in place of Mrs. Barrow. She conducted 13 lying-in cases in the town. Her services were also utilized in the treatment of other diseases. Her conduct has been good.

Mortality.—26 deaths occurred among in-patients. Patients are brought for admission frequently in a perfectly hopeless condition.

Buildings.—The construction of the building used for the out-patient department is faulty. Instead of there being a smooth impervious floor which could be readily cleansed, irregular stone slabs have been supplied with imperfectly secured joints; consequently organic matter accumulates in spite of endeavours towards cleanliness in cracks and crevices, and there has arisen a foul odour of so unbearable a nature that the rooms have been vacated pending the alterations which the council have consented to make. Free ventilation, which is essential where numbers of the poorest, and frequently the dirtiest, of the population are gathered together, will be also attended to.

The main hospital building is in a fair state of repair; but it is a most unsuitable place for the reception of surgical cases. As increased accommodation has been required from time to time, the original plan of the building has been altered by the filling in of the verandahs for the making of the small rooms. The result is that perflation has become seriously interfered with. Medical cases retained in hospital for any length of time are attacked with diarrhœa, whilst surgical cases suffer occasionally from gangrene or erysipelas, and in all instances are slow of progress. The hospital staff suffer much from "hospital sore-throat" and other signs of subjection to an unhealthy atmosphere. So far as scrupulous cleanliness is concerned, there is nothing wanting. As females are now accommodated in a portion of the midwifery hospital and thus more space is at disposal, it would be possible to do away with the numerous little rooms into which the verandahs of the main building have been converted and to restore the hospital to its original state, and this I recommend the municipality should do.

Additions.—As the water is drawn for the hospital from the town supply, which consists for most months of the year of a fluid of the consistence of thick pea soup, the municipality have sanctioned the erection of a filter, which will permit of the processes of precipitation and filtration being employed.

Sanitary condition of the Town.—The main streets of the town are fairly clean, but the staff at disposal of the municipality seems insufficient to cope with all demands. Latrines are of the worst possible model; their floors are pervious, and instead of dry earth, the very inferior substitute sand is employed. Beyond the throwing back of certain houses to reform a street, I can discover no sanitary improvements that has been undertaken by the municipality during the past year, and this practically cannot be so classed, as the throwing back was not of an extent to permit of better perflation.

The water-supply of the town is arranged in defiance of sanitation and good engineering; the channels are just as likely to serve as sewers as for supply of drinking water. Their contents permeate the soil in all directions, and the history of the artificial introduction of this sub-soil water into Kurnool is immediately connected with that of the origin and progress of malarial fever. 500 cess-pools line the course of the streets, and as they are built so as to be pervious, the probability of the contents of the cess-pools and water channels becoming interchangeable is considerable. Government consented to the Public Works Department framing an estimate for a properly constructed system of water-supply, but up to date this has not been furnished. A pipe system would not be very expensive and would present no physical difficulties. This done, the present water channels might, by a little alteration of structure, be converted into very good sewers. The abolition of wet cultivation around the town has already made much difference to its general healthiness, and there can be no doubt that with a proper water system Kurnool will have advanced far towards regaining the fame it formerly held of being a "healthy station."

Epidemics.—As cholera existed in the Kistna district in the month of August, a careful watch as to possible cases was carried out both in head-quarters and in the district. Cases suspected to be of cholera, but not clearly identified, were reported at a village about 30 miles from the town. A fatal case then occurred in the town; but as the body was seen only after death, it was considered doubtful and classed as diarrhœa. The municipality promptly carried out recommendations, and an efficient staff for house-to-house inspection and other sanitary purposes was placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. A case, of which the diagnosis left no doubt, then occurred in a person who had passed through the infected locality on the previous night. All precautions were carefully pursued, and no further spread took place.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is backward. The municipality have steadfastly neglected to cause the youthful vaccinator employed by them to undergo a qualifying education for his work. The employment of an imperfectly trained vaccinator is fraught with danger to the public health in the midst of a population severely affected, as that of Kurnool is, with syphilis.

A proposal was laid before them for the entertainment of a female vaccinator, but this has not been carried out, although they confess, in their resolution refusing to approve of the introduction of compulsory vaccination, that all has not been tried for the correct working of the voluntary system.

Hospital staff.—The increase of out-patients renders it desirable that the compounder shall be provided with an assistant, as the delay which necessarily occurs in making medicine for so large a number means loss of money to out-patients who may be capable of labor.

Medical Subordinates.—Third-class Hospital Assistant Kundappen is a hard-working and conscientious subordinate. Third-class Hospital Assistant S. Shunker Singh was transferred during the year to the district board. Third-class Hospital Assistant Ruthriah Naidu has joined in his place and has worked satisfactorily.

Medical Officer.—Mr. N. Muhammad Ossman Sahib, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, continues to afford me important aid in carrying out the hospital work. I have no doubt that the increasing popularity of the hospital is greatly due to his skilful and kindly treatment of patients.

Kurnool,
15th May 1887. (Signed) W. G. KING, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

From the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kurnool Range, to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kurnool (through the Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Rámallakóta, 20th May 1887, No. 51.

Introduction—submitting annual report for 1886-87.—I have the honor to submit a concise report on the state and progress of education in the Kurnool Municipality for the official year 1886-87 in accordance with proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6355, dated 17th September 1886.

2. The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the number of schools and the number of pupils in the municipality on the 31st March.

Comparative statement of schools and pupils as compared with the previous year.

Class of schools.	No. of schools on 31st March		Change in		No. of pupils on 31st March		Change in		Remarks.
	1886.	1887.	Number.	Percentage.	1886.	1887.	Number.	Percentage.	
Secondary, Upper, or the Municipal High School, Kurnool.	1	1	..	..	212	225	..	..	
Result Grant Primary Schools for Hindus and other classes.	12	42	..	..	509 G. 26	485 G. 26	..	..	Including three schools to which a fixed salary is paid and deducted from results grants earned.
Result Grant Primary Schools for Muhammadans	4	5	..	..	114	209	..	..	
Unaided Primary Schools for Muhammadans.	1	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	This has become an aided school during 1886-87.
Unaided Primary Schools for Hindus and other classes.	..	1	..	..	..	5 G. 1	..	..	
Sanskrit Patasala ..	1	1	..	..	12	12	..	..	
Arabic or Persian schools ..	4	5	..	..	117 G. 6	159 G. 10	..	..	
Total ..	23	25	+ 2	+ 8·6	1,927 G. 32	1,996 G. 47	69 G. 15	+ 7·9	

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase of 69 boys and 15 girls over the previous year.

3. *Municipal High School at Kurnool.*—This school, which was formerly a Government institution, was entirely transferred to the management of the municipal council on the 1st January 1886. The net cost of the high school department is met from Provincial funds. The attendance, as compared with the previous year, has increased by 6·1 per cent. The fee notification of the 11th January 1887 does not seem to have affected the strength very much. The "reduced rates in schools in backward districts" to aided schools is in force up to date. It remains to be seen how the school would fare when effect is actually given to the recommendation conveyed in the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 762, dated 19th February 1887.

4. *The Muhammadan Department.*—In March 1886, the municipal councillors ordered the abolition of the second class of the Muhammadan department, as its strength fell off to four—a number what is prescribed in the Director's Standing Orders. Subsequently the preparatory class was done away with for similar reasons. In July 1886, the first class was ordered to be abolished, as it contained only five pupils; but a sanction was given for the entertainment of a Persian munshi, who was accordingly employed from October for the benefit of the Mussalmen boys reading in the higher classes who had until then no regular teacher to give them instruction in Persian. Consequently, at the end of the year, the Muhammadan department disappeared entirely.

5. This department, containing I-A, I-B, and second classes, was examined last year for results grants. The municipal councillors, in consideration of the disadvantages to the masters concerned, resolved, in a meeting held on the 1st April 1886, with the consent of the Inspector of Schools of the division, to convert it again into salary grant school by raising the pay of the second-class master from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and that of I-B class from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 with retrospective effect from 1st January 1886.

6. *Examination.*—The result of the recent public and departmental examinations were generally very creditable, particularly the Matriculation examination, the number of passes in this year was greater than in any previous year. At the Inspector's examination the result was moderately good. The following table gives the results of the different examinations — public and departmental.

School.	No. on rolls on 31st Mar.		Matriculation examination.					Comparative examination of the fifth class.					Middle School examination.					Comparative examination of the lower fourth.				
			No. examined.	No. passed.			Percentage passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.			Percentage passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.			Percentage passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.			Percentage passed.
	1886.	1887.		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.			1st class.	2nd class.	Total.			1st class.	2nd class.	Total.			1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	
Municipal High School, Kurnool	212	225	8	1	6	7	87·5	12	1	10	11	64·7	19·3	7	1	11	87·9	*	..	..	..	..

* There was no public comparative examination of the lower fourth in this year.

7. *Result Grant Primary Schools for Hindus and other Classes.*—The number of schools registered for examination during the year was 12 including a girls' school of the S.P.G. Mission. All these were examined by me in September 1886 according to dates already fixed in my programme of work. The masters of three schools marginally noted receive a fixed salary of Rs. 1 or 2 per mensem which is deducted from the results grants earned. Hitherto they were shown as private combined schools, but in the year under report, they are classed under results schools, as they are for all intents and purposes *results* schools and do not come under the term combined system as defined by the Director in Proceedings, No. 8289, dated 8th December 1886.

	Rs.
H. Seshagiri Row	1
M. Sivaiya	2
K. Venkiah	2

8. *Result Grant Primary Schools for Muhammadans.*—The number of schools registered for examination was five. Each and every one was examined by the Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in January 1887 according to dates fixed for them.

9. *Sanskrit Patasala.*—This school has been in existence for the last three years. For some time it continued to do well, but for want of encouragement and insufficiency of maintenance it is failing.

10. *Arabic or Persian Schools.*—On 31st March 1886 there were five schools of this description against four in the previous year. Arabic or Persian is mainly taught in them, but only so far as religion is concerned. Some of the masters will be induced to place their schools under regular inspection.

11. The following table exhibits the main statistics of primary result grant schools for the last two years.

Class.	Number of schools on 31st March		Number of pupils on 31st March		Number of pupils examined for grant.		Number passed.		Amount of grant earned from Municipal funds.		Amount of grant earned from Provincial funds.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary schools for Hindus and other classes	12	12	535	522	321	344	223	219	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for Muhammadans	4	5	114	209	86	158	29	104	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16	17	649	731	407	502	252	323	791	948	63	* 75

* Rs. 75 sanctioned to girls' school was not drawn before 31st March.

From the above statement, and from that given in para. 2, it will be seen that education in the Kurnool Municipality is in a progressive state.

12. The following gives particulars of expenditure incurred on account of the high school:—

Class of school.	Grade.	Expenditure from Provincial funds.	Net Municipal funds.	Fees.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High School, Kurnool.	High	2,880 13 7	415 11 9	925 10 3	4,222 3 7
	Middle	..	237 13 10	1,529 0 6	1,766 14 4
	Primary, Hindu	..	160 5 9	851 4 9	1,011 10 6
	Do. Muhammadan ..	..	272 3 2	13 15 6	286 2 8
	Total ..	2,880 13 7	1,086 2 6	3,319 15 0	† 7,286 15 1

† Exclusive of Rs. 10 paid from Municipal funds as permanent advance.

13. The following gives information regarding the expenditure incurred on account of primary results schools in the municipality.

Schools.	Amount of results grants paid from Municipal funds.	Contribution to Local funds for inspection.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Primary results	948 3 6	..	948 3 6	The budget allotment on account of results grants for 1886-87 is Rs. 960.
Contribution to Local funds ..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Total ..	948 3 6	20 0 0	968 3 6	

14. *Inspection.*—A contribution of Rs. 20 per annum is made from Municipal to Local funds for the services of the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Kurnool range for supervising the primary schools in the municipality. Mr. Venkatesaiya, the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmaster, has to do this work in addition to the services rendered by me in improving and examining them for grant.

15. *Concluding remarks on Masters employed in Primary schools.*—Almost all the teachers employed in the primary schools in the municipality are unpassed men except one who holds an ordinary certificate of the fifth grade. In order to improve the efficiency of masters, a sanction of Rs. 60 was made in the budget for 1886-87 to allow them a fair chance of their being trained in the Normal school at Nandyal, but none of them was willing to go to the training institution during the year under report. They promised, however, that they would do so from next year.

Submitted through the Collector.

(Signed) K. NARAINSAWMY,
Temporary Deputy Collector.

Kurnool,
28*th July* 1887.

Submitted to Government.

(Signed) C. KOUGH,
Acting Collector.

Kurnool,
1*st August* 1887.

Order—dated 1st September 1887, No. 870 M., Local and Municipal.

The receipts and charges of the Kurnool Municipality for 1886-87 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1885-86:—

	Actuals, 1885-86.	Budget estimate, 1886-87.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.	Actuals, 1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward ...	5,689	4,160	6,300	6,301
Tax on Buildings and Lands ...	5,453	5,270	5,360	5,329
Taxes on Arts	2,672	2,680	3,030	3,060
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals.	1,882	1,850	1,770	1,797
Taxes on Carts	1,108	1,100	1,200	1,212
Tolls	7,304	7,100	5,820	6,305
Licenses	304	300	300	312
Assignments by Government ...	633	3,280	3,270	2,942
Contributions from Local Funds.	2,687	2,690	2,640	2,060
Fines and Fees	394	170	60	121
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	912	2,660	2,820	3,320
Income from Markets	220	220	230	264
Rent of other Buildings, Gardens, &c.	1,558	1,270	1,440	1,435
Payments for Municipal Services to Private Parties	194	170	180	190
Endowments, &c.	334	240	360	367
Miscellaneous	2,158	2,140	2,150	2,135
Advances recovered	...	...	50	50
Total ...	33,502	35,300	36,980	37,200
Charges.				
Grant I.				
New Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications	658	1,500	1,500	814
Buildings	375	...	...	...
Drainage	354	...	...	...
Repairs—				
Communications	871	1,500	1,500	1,523
Buildings	88	90	120	136
Drainage	68	80	80	42
Water-supply	318	120	120	62
Miscellaneous	38	50	50	10
Establishment	160	300	300	300

Charges—*cont.*

	Actuals, 1885-86.	Budget estimate, 1886-87.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.	Actuals, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant II.				
Training Schools	...	60	20	...
Municipal Schools—				
On the Salary System ...	2,571	8,140	7,570	7,287
Results Grants	590	730	730	948
Schools on the Combined System	201	230	180	...
Inspection	20	20	20	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	10	13
Grant III.				
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	5,356	5,340	5,200	4,190
Contributions to Government.	272	260	310	310
Vaccination	148	230	150	134
Conservancy	7,944	6,860	6,800	6,682
Grant IV.				
Lighting	479	470	490	486
Markets	72	70	70	72
Avenues and Watering Roads.	73	70	70	72
Travellers' Bungalows ...	110	110	110	102
Miscellaneous	4,477	4,420	4,620	4,559
Grant V.				
Supervision and Management.	1,803	1,740	1,810	1,738
Repayment of Debt	150	...	...	...
Advances recoverable ...	4	...	...	10
Refunds	1	...	...	5
Balance	6,301	2,910	5,150	7,685
Total ...	33,502	35,300	36,980	37,200

In column 2 of statement VI-B the audited figures for 1885-86 should have been adopted. In column 3 the provision for hospitals and dispensaries is shown as Rs. 20 less, and that for conservancy as Rs. 20 more, than in the abstract in G.O., dated 15th April 1887, No. 340 M., without any explanation. Fees on distraints under the tax on arts should have been shown under "Fines and fees" and not under "Rates and taxes." The necessary corrections have now been made in the above abstract.

2. The office of Chairman was held throughout the year under review by M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao, a non-official member, who was elected by the Council in July 1885. The Council consisted of 16 members—4 officials and 12 non-officials—all of whom were appointed by Government. They held 23 meetings, attended according to paragraph 50 of the Chairman's report, by an average of 8 members—1 official and 7 non-officials. In statement X one Councillor is wrongly entered as having been elected, and the attendance of the official and non-official Councillors is given as 18 and 154, respectively (apparently the aggregate number of meetings attended by the members of each class). Care should be taken to enter correct figures in the revised statement, called for in G.O., dated 2nd July 1887, No. 622 M., which should be submitted as soon as possible.

3. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,301 and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 30,899 against Rs. 31,140 and Rs. 30,680, respectively, anticipated in the budget and revised estimates and Rs. 27,813, the actuals of 1885-86. The charges aggregated Rs. 29,515, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,685 at the close of the year.

4. Excluding assignments by Government and contributions from Local Funds, the chief sources of municipal revenue are the tax on buildings and lands, which yielded Rs. 5,329; tax on arts, Rs. 3,060; taxes on vehicles, animals and carts, Rs. 3,009; tolls, Rs. 6,305; school-fees, Rs. 3,320; market and other rents, Rs. 1,699; and sale of sweepings, &c., Rs. 1,734. Compared with the revised estimate there are

marked variations under tolls, assignments by Government, contribution from Local Funds and school-fees as noticed below.

5. The tax on buildings, levied at 4 per cent. on the rent value, brought in Rs. 5,102 and that on lands Rs. 227, total Rs. 5,329, against Rs. 5,360 anticipated in the revised estimate and Rs. 5,453 collected in the previous year. The demand for the year, including arrears, being Rs. 5,697, the collections which amounted to 93 per cent. were satisfactory. Coercive measures appear to have been freely resorted to, the number of warrants issued being 500 for the collection of Rs. 225. Property was, however, attached in only one case, and had not then to be sold. The statement showing the incidence of the house-tax called for in paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 31st March 1887, No. 304 M., should be submitted without further delay.

6. The yield from the tax on arts amounted to Rs. 3,060 against Rs. 3,030 expected in the revised estimate, and formed 93 per cent. of the demand (Rs. 3,295). The current demand compared with that for the previous year shows an advance of about Rs. 500, due to an increase in the numbers of abkári renters and petty traders. The Chairman is requested to report whether holders of single shops have been assessed as abkári renters. For the collection of this tax 159 warrants were issued, the amount involved being Rs. 368, of which Rs. 303 were collected within the year. There was no distraint of property. The number of persons assessed under each class of the schedule should be reported as soon as possible, as required in paragraph 10 of G.O., dated 31st March 1887, No. 304 M.

7. The decreases under tolls, assignments by Government and contributions from Local Funds were severally due to (1) slack competition at the sale of the farm, (2) the contribution due from Government towards the upkeep of the high school department of the Municipal high school not having been fully recovered, and (3) savings effected in the hospital charges, half of which are made good by the District Board. The increase under school-fees was the result of larger admissions and promotions from lower to higher classes in the Municipal high school. The sum entered as income from markets was the rent of a fruit bazaar.

8. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Annas 14-2 including, and Annas 9-3 excluding, tolls, against Annas 14-10 and Annas 9-1, respectively, in the previous year, the average for the Presidency in 1885-86 being Annas 12-5 and Annas 8-10, respectively.

9. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,515 against Rs. 31,830 provided in the revised estimate and Rs. 27,201 spent in 1885-86. It was distributed over the several main heads in the following proportions:—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Grant I (Public Works)	2,887	9·8
„ II (Education)	8,268	28·0
„ III (Sanitation and Medical Services)	11,316	38·3
„ IV (Lighting and Miscellaneous)	5,291	17·9
„ V (Supervision and Management)	1,738	5·9
Advances and refunds	15	0·1
Total ...	29,515	100·0

10. On Public Works Rs. 2,887 were spent against Rs. 3,670 provided in the revised estimate. The decrease is due to the construction of two roads provided for not having been undertaken owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labor. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 2,337, or only 37 per cent. of the income from tolls. In 1885-86 the percentage was 21 and in 1884-85 only 12. The town roads being reported in good order, the Council will show cause when submitting next year's budget why tolls should not be reduced to three-quarter schedule rates.

11. The educational charges amounted to Rs. 8,268 * against Rs. 3,382 in 1885-86, the large increase being due to the transfer of the Government high school to the municipality under G.O., dated 21st December 1885, No. 980 M. The cost of this school, which was attended by 225 students, was Rs. 7,287, exclusive of the permanent advance of Rs. 10 which should have been shown under "Advances recoverable" in statement II. Deducting school-fees and Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 6,201, the net cost of the school was Rs. 1,086. The results achieved by the school were creditable, 7 and 11 candidates out of 8 and 19 presented having respectively passed the Matriculation and Middle School examinations. Sixteen primary schools were aided on the results system, the money expended from Municipal funds on this account being Rs. 948. The Government agree with the Deputy Inspector of Schools in considering that the three institutions entered as "combined schools" in statement V should be classed as results schools. The school-fee collections in the primary department of the Municipal high school should have been shown in statement V, while those of private schools should have been omitted. In column 6 of this statement the net charges of the school, after deducting school-fees, should have been shown instead of the gross charges. The revised statement called for in G.O., dated 2nd July 1887, No. 622 M., should be submitted as soon as possible. The following table compiled from the Deputy Inspector's report furnishes statistics of these and the other (unaided) schools in the town :—

	Total charges.	School fees.	Deduct contributions from Provincial funds.	Net charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
* Primary education ..	2,279	865	..	1,414
Secondary education ..	5,989	2,455	2,881	653
Total ..	8,268	3,320	2,881	2,067

—	Secondary schools.			Primary schools.			Total.			Population of school-going age.	
	No.	Attendance.		No.	Attendance.		No.	Attendance.			
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On 31st March 1886 ..	1	212	..	22	815	32	23	1,027	32	1,445	1,603
On 31st ,, 1887 ..	1	235	..	24	871	47	25	1,106	47		

The state of female education, though there is some improvement, still leaves much to be desired. The proportion of boys under instruction is fair.

12. In the Municipal hospital 468 in and 18,295 out patients were treated against 225 and 13,370, respectively, in 1885-86. The large and steady increase in the numbers resorting to this institution for relief is noted with satisfaction. The midwife attached to the dispensary attended 25 labor cases. The cost of the institution was Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 5,356 in 1885-86, the decrease being explained in paragraph 5 (2) of the Chairman's report. The attention of the Municipal Council is drawn to the remarks of the District Surgeon on the state of the hospital buildings which urgently need improvement and alteration, and on the inadequacy of the hospital staff.

13. The municipal vaccinator performed 457 operations, of which 376 proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 627 and 571 ; and the cost per case rose in consequence from Annas 3-9 to Annas 4-8, the average for the Presidency in 1885-86 being Annas 4-1. The number of vaccinations fell short of the number of registered births by 289. This is very unsatisfactory. The Council having declined to make vaccination compulsory (G.O., dated 14th May 1887, No. 452 M.) are bound to take energetic steps for the improvement of the voluntary system. The Government regard their entertainment of an untrained vaccinator with disapproval. This post should only be held by a properly qualified man, and the District Surgeon's recommendation for the employment of a female vaccinator in addition should receive the Council's attention.

14. The registration of vital statistics showed the following results :—

	Births.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1885-86	723	35·6	687	33·8
1886-87	746	36·7	557	27·4

15. On conservancy Rs. 6,682 were spent against Rs. 7,944 in 1885-86, the decrease being due chiefly to the absence of the large outlay on cholera charges which was found necessary in that year. There was also some fear of cholera during the year under report and the Council acted with commendable promptitude in taking steps to ensure the cleanliness of the town. The defects in the municipal latrines pointed out by the District Medical officer should engage their early attention. An estimate for an improved water-supply scheme has long been called for from the Superintending Engineer, and will, it is hoped, be submitted without further delay. The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to the matter. The public health appears to have been fair, but, as in the previous year, half the number of deaths registered were from fever.

16. The lighting of the town cost Rs. 486. There were 101 lights maintained against 102 in 1885-86. The cost of lighting each lamp was thus Annas 6-5 per mensem. The Government note with satisfaction that the travellers' bungalow was more than self-supporting.

17. The financial position of the municipality at the close of the year was satisfactory. There was a cash balance of Rs. 7,685 or 25 per cent. of the receipts, besides a deposit balance of Rs. 881, funded capital of the dispensary amounting to Rs. 5,750, premises of the value of Rs. 10,000, and a recoverable advance of Rs. 10. There were no liabilities except the deposit balance. In the note to statement II the deposit balance should have been distinguished from the municipal balance proper and the permanent advance of Rs. 10 allowed to the local High school should have been shown under "Advances recoverable" as a claim.

18. Statement II-B has not been prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O., dated 12th May 1887, No. 434 M. Appointments carrying different salaries should have been shown separately instead of being lumped together. The road-watering establishment should have been shown in this statement, and the cost of maintaining carts, buffaloes and bullocks omitted therefrom.

19. No explanation has been given for the delay of over two months that has occurred in the receipt of this report. The Government expect greater punctuality in future.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool, through the Collector.
" Public Works Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" President, District Board, Kurnool.

Exd. J. Henricus.

No. 2803 Mis. Pro.

Communicated to the Supy. Engineer III Circle, who will expedite the submission of the estimate called for in G.O. No. 1813 M dy 17th July 1886, and telegram of 27th May 1887.

1 Sdy Supt M

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 1st September 1887, No. 870 M.

No. 2803 Mis. Pro.

SEPTEMBER.

S.G. III 6

Municipal Report.

Reviewing the Kurnool — for 1886-87.

Withorders