

1877 w 26.7.86.
465 L. 13.6.82

PWC# 33

85-8N 15-3-88

PWC# 313

Gobt. of (1888) Madras.
MARINE.

No 1084 w. d/10 - April
1888

Recorded
Recorded

WCS
5.4.88

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 21st March 1888, No. 88.

No 1084 w. d/10 - April
1888

MARCH.

Harbour Trust Board.

Recording Proceedings of meetings of the —
held on the 24th and 27th February 1888.

O.L.S 30 w. 7.4.88.

6/5/14 Red 94

not
in
the
file

with order on

O.L.S 26
w. 6.4.88

not
in
the
file

in the order

1877 w 26.7.86.
465-2. 13.6.02

PWC/33

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of 1887 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 10th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 10th Nov. 1887, No. 3019 W.

NOVEMBER.

Sub-Judge's or District Munsif's
Court Latrines

Directing that the plan of "jail latrine"
for taluk cutcherries issued in 1874 be
adopted as a guide in framing estimates
for —.

0.2526
w. 6.4.86

H. 1919

with order

1877 W 267.86.
465-2. 13-6-82

P.W.D. = 33

10TH NOVEMBER 1887, No. 3019 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 18th October 1887, No. 3559 C.

With reference to the absence in the type design circulated with G.O., No. 1098 W., dated 21st April 1887, of any provisions for muntapums and latrines, the Proceedings of Government marginally noted will be forwarded for information to Superintending Engineers who have not yet received them.

No. 1528 W., dated 7th June 1887.
„ 2491 W., „ 21st Sept. „

2. It will be seen that muntapums were advisedly omitted from the new type design, as verandahs are supposed to supply necessary shelter, and that they are only to be provided when special circumstances as to their necessity can be adduced. Also that latrines should be estimated for in accordance with the former type designs.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. PENNYCUICK, R.E., Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Theekady, 25th October 1887, No. 1392 T.J.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 3559 C., dated 18th instant, I have the honor to report that all the type designs and the printed estimates circulated with G.O., No. 505 W., dated 6th March 1885, were returned to the Consulting Architect with my letters, Nos. 1340 T.J., dated 6th December 1886, and 9th April 1887, respectively, in obedience to your circulars, Nos. 4202 C. and 1043 C. of 26th November 1886 and 18th March 1887, respectively. Consequently, I have no plan of the latrine to estimate for, as directed in the last part of your memorandum under reference, and also to use in constructing the district munsif's court-house at Tiruvalur sanctioned in G.O., No. 2491 W., dated 21st September 1887.

2. I have therefore the honor to request that you will be good enough to supply me with 16 copies of the type designs with schedule of quantities for latrines to the district munsif's court.

From the Consulting Architect to Government, dated 3rd November 1887, No. 1029.

ORDER—dated 10th November 1887, No. 3019 W., Public Works.

The Government consider that the plan of latrine provided in the type design for a Sub-Judge's or District Munsif's Court-house, circulated with G.O., No. 505 W., dated 6th March 1885, is on a more expensive scale than is necessary, and that the

6.4.88

1919

with order

plan of "jail latrine" for taluk cutcherries, issued with G.O., No. 1014, dated 20th April 1874, is more suitable to the present type design for district munsifs' Court-houses. The last-mentioned plan, with the specification and schedule of quantities given in the Government Order of 1874 will, therefore, be adopted as a guide in framing estimates for sub-court latrines.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers, with copies of the design of 1874.
To the Consulting Architect to Government.

„ Judicial Department, } with copy of the design of 1874.
„ Revenue „ }

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 10th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 10th Nov. 1887, No. 3019 W.

NOVEMBER.

Sub-Judge's or District Munsif's
Court Latrines

Directing that the plan of "jail latrine"
for taluk cutcherries issued in 1874 be
adopted as a guide in framing estimates
for —.

13TH MARCH 1888, No. 213, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated
16th June 1887, No. 237 :—

H. S. THOMAS, ESQ., F.L.S., F.Z.S.
J. H. GARSTIN, ESQ., C.S.I.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue, dated 22nd March 1887, No. 217-F. :—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting letter from the Deputy Collector of Cumbum regarding the
unhealthiness of Cumbum town, and submitting proposals for the transfer of Taluk and Division
head-quarters.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue, dated 22nd March 1887, No. 91 :—

ABSTRACT.—Reporting that Giddalur has been selected as temporary head-quarters of
Cumbum taluk.

Read—the following petition from G. CHENCHIAH CHETTY, on behalf of the
inhabitants of Cumbum, Kurnool District, dated 25th March 1887 :—

ABSTRACT.—Praying to order the retention of the Taluk Cutcherry at Cumbum, as its
removal to another place is a public grievance.

Reference on the above, dated 9th May 1887.

Referred to the Collector, who is requested to inquire and report if any Mahazar
on the subject may be expected.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool, with petition to be returned.

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool,
to the Secretary of the Board in the Department of Land Revenue, dated
18th April 1887, No. 137 :—

I have the honor to submit the reply called for in Proceedings of Board of
Revenue, dated 14th ultimo, No. 476.

2. I regret that my report embodied in that Proceedings should have been
considered unsatisfactory.

3. That report however did not aim at anything beyond forwarding the views
of the District Medical and Sanitary officer, which appeared to me so very decided in
character as to justify the supposition that they would be held by the Board as
sufficient to warrant Government being asked to reconsider the decision of retaining
Cumbum as head-quarters of the division.

4. In his inspection report that officer alluded to the selected site of Kondala-
puram (or Malakonda) in terms which the Board considered "very vague." But I
confess they implied to me that Dr. King regarded the two places of Cumbum proper
and Kondalapuram as a distinction without a difference. And being now asked to

"specify what fault I have to find with Kondalapuram," I have only to repeat that I hold this opinion still, and, in confirmation thereof, beg to enclose a further report from Dr. King, than which I think there can be nothing stronger, both in theory and fact, in condemnation of the proposed location of Government buildings.

5. From the time I addressed my original report to the Board, fresh incidents kept coming forward in close succession, which I forwarded in continuation of it. The climax of these has been reached in the determination of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway—a determination forced on them by dearly bought experience—to remove their head-quarters, not from Cumbum proper, but from this very Kondalapuram! I have recently also been asked by Government my views as to transferring the Assistant Superintendent of Police from Cumbum on the score of its unhealthiness, and I have given an unqualified opinion in favor of so doing.

6. Thus, the answer as to what my objections are to Kondalapuram is, that I have none, except the fatally unsanitary state of the place, regarding which, when I first wrote, I put forward the strong opinion of an officer much better qualified than I was to form it, and as to which now facts leave no uncertainty.

7. As to my being called upon to make complete proposals, I very respectfully submit that the first thing to be done is to decide upon abandoning Cumbum and its vicinity, regarding the advisability of which I conceive there can be no longer any shadow of reasonable doubt. Then when this *has* been done, I must have the authority of Government to have a professional examination made of nominated sites before I can presume to offer any proposal for the adoption of any particular place. The omission to do this in the present instance shows how impolitic it is, and how results upset an aspect of things which appeared most plausible at first sight.

8. As to Dr. King's mention of Márkápúr, it is after all only an addition of one to several names in the division already mentioned. These are to be found in former correspondence on the subject, and are noted in the margin. But as I said before I am not prepared to give any

Aravid.	Kondalapuram.
Turimilla.	Giddalur.
Daddivada.	

opinion, or to profess preference for any of them, until its fitness on sanitary grounds has been professionally tested and reported upon.

9. In conclusion, I beg to report that all that has been spent to the present at Kondalapuram is Rs. 110-6-4, of which Rs. 108-11-4 represents compensation paid last year and Rs. 1-11-0 charges incurred in excavating trial pits.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon-Major W. G. KING, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary officer, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Kurnool, 6th April 1887, No. 209-B.

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 476, dated 14th ultimo, kindly communicated to me, I have the honor to state that I am afraid I am not in a position to give information of a more definite character as to my reasons for considering that Malakonda is a site unfit for habitation by Government servants, than those I have already supplied in my letter, No. 126-87, of the 10th ultimo, and my report of May 1885, an extract of which was an enclosure thereto. I confess to feeling astonished that the details already given should not have been considered more than sufficient to induce the giving of definite orders as to the abandonment of the position.

2. I note that I am accused of making "a very vague statement" as to Malakonda being "subject to much the same aerial conditions as Cumbum." I presume the sentence in one of my periodical sanitary reports to you is referred to, which runs as follows:—

"Malakonda, which has been selected as the site for building a Cutcherry, Superintendent of Police quarters, Police Hospital, &c., it is true is far better than Cumbum, but being only a mile and a half from the town, it is subject to at least much the same aerial conditions, &c."

Now I cannot see why this statement should be regarded as "vague" unless it be that I have incorrectly assumed that the importance of the sanitary facts involved would be appreciated, without adding matter to support ordinarily accepted sanitary axioms.

3. I think that sufficient has now been made known as to Cumbum to leave no just room for doubt that the locality is intensely malarious. No one would also feel inclined to dispute that the malarial poison has its birth place in the tract of paddy land surrounding Cumbum, and extending actually up to Malakonda—5,420 acres of wet cultivation. Without troubling about

theories as to the exact nature of the malarial poison, in the present day, no authority can be produced who would not assign to it the condition of a solid. It is well established that this poison is capable of transport by currents of air to distances estimated by some at a maximum of 5, and by others at double that number of miles. In a calm it is considered that it will make its presence felt at 1,000 feet from the centre of the place of origin. But its extent of horizontal spread may be limited by obstructions, such as belts of trees and hills; sheets of water also offer impediment. As regards vertical spread, it also has its limits; the maximum attainable must evidently be affected much by the nature of obstruction offered to currents of wind, the presence of ravines converging to an elevated point, and so forth; but regarding the matter as one of mere height, it is found that 1,000 feet or 1,200 feet is the least that can be trusted, whilst to be perfectly secure not less than 4,000 feet should be obtained.

4. Now, if it be granted these laws govern the spread of malaria from its point of origin and it be stated that a site shares "much the same aerial conditions" as one admittedly malarious in its immediate neighbourhood, this surely ought to be regarded, not as a "very vague statement," but as a sanitary fact of some importance. Holding these laws in mind, if you will kindly turn to my description of the site of Malakonda written in 1885 above quoted, you will find further reasons sufficing for my arriving at the conclusion as to "aerial conditions." I stated—

"This is a gently sloping site, situated a mile and a half from the town. At present about a dozen bungalows used by the European staff of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway exist here. No hills or woods intervene between this site and Cumbum; it simply forms one of the borders of the cup-shaped depression in which Cumbum lies. On one side, however, is a ridge of hills separating it from a tract of paddy fields which extend even thus far."

Manifestly a gentle sloping site is not the best to offer opposition to currents of air, nor would such a condition be improved by the complete absence of intervening hills or trees. Further, elevation above the immediately adjacent paddy-cultivated country is so slight as not to be more than 100 feet, and I should think it is less than 200 feet above the general level of the whole tract; and at these heights, if the surface be sloping, not abrupt, it is considered by sanitary authorities that not only no protection is afforded, but actually the access of air-borne poison from the ground below is facilitated. It will thus be seen that a site such as Malakonda but one and a half miles distant from the town of Cumbum, which is undoubtedly dangerously unhealthy from malaria, will not subserve sanitary dictates as to "aerial conditions."

5. But I have added in the sentence complained of as being "vague," the following:— "And as entrance to the town would necessarily be frequent for the inhabitants, the supposed benefits would after great expenditure sink to a minimum." Now I believe that if all I have said up to this point be inapplicable, and that the site be admirably suited in all ways for the purpose of Government, this fact should of itself suffice to condemn its selection, provided always it is conceded that Cumbum is malarious. Government presumably, although they decided to build a cutcherry, would not think it desirable that quarters should be built for the use of the full staff employed at the cutcherry; nor would they think it requisite to trammel the private actions of their servants by a rule to the effect that Cumbum should not be entered. Yet, unless both these conditions be scrupulously complied with, to locate the cutcherry at Malakonda *could do no possible good*, if health is the object aimed at. The cutcherry work throughout the majority of the year would certainly be conducted during the day-time. In the early morning and at night officials would be at liberty to go where they like, and they might, or might not, dwell at Malakonda; and it must be remembered that the time when malarial poison is most active is between sunrise and sunset. But even if Government built sufficient houses for all their servants there, there would still arise the necessity for the inhabitants of Malakonda to proceed to Cumbum for supplies, and even arrangements for the erection of shops locally would not cover requirements. In this connection it must be remembered that one, not a multiple of, exposure to the influence of malaria is enough to wreck a constitution for a life-time.

6. On finding that the Bellary-Kistna State Railway had located their staff at Malakonda, in my report, dated May 1885, I foretold that the place would not prove healthy, and I have now attempted to show more fully my reasons for coming to that conclusion *theoretical y*. But "it is dangerous to prophesy unless you know." Well I believe I now avoid any danger in prophesying, as it has been satisfactorily proved that the site is *very* unhealthy. This fact I referred to with, I thought, sufficient fulness in my letter, No. 126, dated 10th ultimo.

7. It is usual when a site is about to be elected for use by the Military authorities to have a medical opinion placed before them on the subject; and then, if it be favorable, not to spend money on the erection of buildings without further care, but to practically test the healthiness of the locality by causing a detachment of troops to occupy the place in temporary buildings for a definite time; on this experience being gained, permanent buildings are sanctioned. Without obtaining a medical opinion, and without carrying out an experiment of the nature mentioned, the Bellary-Kistna State Railway located a mixed number of Europeans, Eurasians and Natives on the spot, not subjected to the discomforts of temporary buildings, but living in excellent well-built houses. What was the result? Fever shortly after occupation showed itself amongst the Engineer and office staff, and work day by day became so interfered with from this cause that, ultimately, the whole work came to a stand-still. It was a frequent matter in the

Executive Engineer's office that ten out of twenty were absent on account of fever. On more than one occasion four and even two only were mustered. These facts I gathered from personal inspection with the Executive Engineer, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, Cumbum—Mr. Addis—of the attendance roster of his office, and from the records of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway Hospital at Malakonda. I at that time found that during the occupation of the site, three head clerks, two accountants, and four draughtsmen had been sent away permanently as unfit to stand the climate longer; besides several other important subordinates. Further, the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer resident on this spot—Mr. Godwin—became so ill that they had to leave the place on sick certificate; and, indeed, work was so interfered with that the Engineer-in-Chief readily adopted my suggestion of granting the whole staff leave from the 3rd March to 15th April 1887, when, as I ascertained from hospital statistics, there is a decline of the severity in the prevalence of fever in Cumbum. On the date of my inspection of the office staff at Malakonda there were 20 present. I examined each person carefully and found that all except four were suffering severely from the various sequelæ of fever, viz., anæmia, enlarged spleen, malarial asthma and chronic hepatitis. Even the four regarded as fit for further duty had suffered within a fortnight of date of examination from fever.

8. Now, I think, when malarial fever proved so prevalent amongst the staff located on this site, as actually to produce a complete collapse of office work, that there ought not to exist much doubt as to whether the choice of Malakonda is judicious or otherwise. I may add that the arrangements made by the Bellary-Kistna State Railway are such that a very large proportion of their subordinates not only perform their office work at Malakonda, but also reside on the spot—an advantage (?) that could not be derived by officials attached to a cutcherry there.

9. In the Proceedings alluded to it has been noted that I recommend Márkápur which has merit of being "a place which has never been suggested before." From what I know of Márkápur, I believe it to be a healthy place, and I believe that a good site could be obtained near the railway at Venkatapuram. But in making this recommendation, I did not conceive that the ordinary precautions necessary in fixing a site, and before incurring expenditure, would be omitted by the officer I addressed. My main object was to force upon observation the necessity of no longer subjecting Government servants to the wrong of being victimized by the climate of Cumbum—even as modified in name only at Malakonda. My intention was to give an illustration of the ease with which a spot could be found within convenient distance of Cumbum, and I most undoubtedly would not have assumed the responsibility of fixing definitely upon Márkápur, or any other place, without conducting an exhaustive inquiry as to its suitability sanitarily.

10. If it be ultimately determined to vacate Cumbum and Malakonda, I shall be happy, should I receive instructions so to do, to examine sites and obtain evidence from officials and others on the point, and place the result before you to enable you to form a decided opinion.

11. In the concluding paragraph of my letter, No. 126-87, of the 10th ultimo, I referred to the birth and death rate of Cumbum, stating that I was not in a position to give the former. I am now in receipt of the necessary data, and I think the acknowledged effect of malaria upon fecundity is sufficiently well shown to confer a further proof of the nature of the climate of Cumbum. The average birth-rate for the past three years has been 19.37 per mille, and the death-rate 40.40 per mille. These results may be more convincing when contrasted with the rates for the whole district excluding the taluk of Cumbum, viz., birth-rate 44.8 per mille and death-rate 24.2 per mille.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I am in receipt of information from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, stating that it has been determined to abandon Malakonda,

* Not however in this district, but Kistna.

(Initialled) C. K.

and asking me to report concerning another site* he suggests. This certainly does not look as if it was considered that the position has

been proved by actual experience of residence by the Engineer staff on the spot to be healthy.

Read—the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 4th May 1887 :—

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with reference to their Proceedings, No. 476, dated 14th March 1887, petition from the inhabitants of Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district, protesting against the transfer of their taluk cutcherry and treasury.

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Board in the Department of Land Revenue, dated Kurnool, 1st June 1887, No. 206 :—

In returning the enclosure received with Board's order on Petition Register No. 1092 of 1887, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. The sender of the message, G. Chenchiah Chetty, is, as I at once conjectured, a retail liquor seller in the town of Cumbum, whose profits, like those of others of his class, may doubtless be interfered with if the Government offices as well as the headquarters of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway are removed from Cumbum.

3. I am informed that a Mahazarnama was subsequently despatched, the writers being Komatis and petty merchants, &c., of the town, whose motives are, of course, transparently selfish, and should, in my humble opinion, not weigh for a moment against the public interests concerned.

Read—the following petition from M.R.Ry. P. KRISHNAMAH and others, Gumastas of the Taluk Cutcherry of Cumbum, Kurnool District, dated 4th June 1887 :—

ABSTRACT.—Complaining of the removal of the taluk cutcherry at Cumbum to Giddalur, and praying that some other locality may be selected and orders issued by wire as the taluk treasury has been ordered to be removed to Giddalur on the 4th instant.

Resolution—dated 16th June 1887, No. 237.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The papers on the subject of the removal of the Revenue offices from Cumbum have been detained in the Board's office longer than would otherwise have been the case, owing to the receipt of a petition from some of the inhabitants of Cumbum objecting to the proposed removal of the offices. The Collector now reports that attention need not be paid to the request of these petitioners, who are chiefly merchants in the town whose private interests may suffer by the proposed change.

3. The Board note that the present seems a good opportunity for considering the question of the removal of the offices, as there are proposals now before Government for building a new taluk office and new offices for the divisional officer, besides

* G.O., dated 27th May 1887, No. 3055, Revenue Department. various buildings for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the removal of whose office has already been sanctioned.*

4. As to the unhealthiness of the town of Cumbum, there can be no question. The papers now submitted by the Collector prove that it has been continuously unhealthy for many years, and that the establishments of all the Government offices situated there are never free from malarious fever of a malignant type. The medical officer and the Collector agree in considering that it would be no improvement to remove the offices to Kondalapuram, which has been proved by the experience of the Railway offices lately situated there to be almost as unhealthy as Cumbum itself. As long as the clerks of the Government offices there have to sleep in the town, there can be no hope of improvement.

5. The Board therefore recommend that the Collector be directed to examine with the help of the medical officer other suitable sites, with a view to the removal of all the Revenue offices from Cumbum. Such a site should be, if possible, situated on the Railway line. The Collector's attention will be drawn to the petition which has been received from some of the taluk clerks objecting to Giddalur as the site for the new offices; he should consider the merits of the petition when examining into the matter.

6. There is the question whether or not it would be advisable to appoint a deputy tahsildar to Cumbum after the removal of the taluk and divisional offices therefrom. If the new site for these offices is fixed on the Railway line, at no great distance from the town, it will probably not be necessary to retain a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate there, and the First Member of the Board is of opinion that nothing but absolute necessity would justify the keeping of establishments in a feverish locality. The Second Member is of opinion that, in view of the large population and importance of the town, a sub-magistrate should be retained there. The Police Act is, it is believed, in force in the town, and the number of petty magisterial cases, in which it would be

a hardship to compel the parties to go to a distance for trial, must be large. There must also be many occasions on which it will be convenient that there should be a resident magistrate in the town.

7. In view of the difference of opinion on this last point, the minute of the First Member is submitted.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter and twelve enclosures in G.R. No. 1550,
and petition and enclosure in Petition Register No. 480
of 1887, to be returned, and First Member's Minute.
,, the Collector of Kurnool, with petition in Petition
Register No. 668 of 1887, to be returned.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

READ—also Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 11th July 1887, Mis. No. 1818.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government petition from Mahomed Ghows and others, inhabitants of Cumbum Town, &c., bringing to notice the inconveniences resulting from the proposed transfer of the Cumbum taluk catchery to Giddalur.

ORDER—dated 13th March 1888, No. 213, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

From the papers recorded above, it seems clear that owing to the advent of the famine of 1876-77 and other causes, no steady progress has been made in carrying out the remedial measures ordered in G.O., dated 1st April 1876, No. 610, Financial, and that in consequence no head has been made against the fever which has devastated the town of Cumbum during the last twenty years. Having regard to this fact and the condition of the public buildings as described by Mr. Farmer in 1877 (G.O., dated 17th March 1877, No. 939, Financial), His Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at the conclusion that the idea of retaining Cumbum as the head-quarters of officers of any department should be definitively abandoned. The Board will accordingly call upon the Collector to take early steps, in consultation with the medical and other officers concerned, to select a suitable place for the divisional and taluk head-quarters as near Cumbum as sanitary and other conditions will permit. Any place that is selected should be tried experimentally before expensive buildings are constructed.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings read above, the Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary to station a deputy tahsildar and magistrate permanently at Cumbum.

3. It has occurred to the Government that it would tend to equalize the work in the Kurnool and Kistna districts if the taluk of Vinukonda was detached from the latter and added to the former. The taluks of Cumbum, Markapur and Vinukonda might then be constituted a division, the Deputy Collector now stationed at Cumbum being moved to Vinukonda and the Deputy Collector at Vinukonda being moved elsewhere. The Collector and the Judge at Kurnool might be stationed at Nandyál, which is in a central position and on the line of railway, the Head Assistant being located at Kurnool. The Board of Revenue are requested to report fully on these suggestions, furnishing in communication with local officers an estimate of public buildings to be provided, if the proposals are carried out.

4. His Excellency in Council is at the same time of opinion that steps should be taken for carrying out vigorously the measures contemplated in 1876 for improving the

sanitary condition of Cumbum, a special grant being made from Provincial Funds for the purpose. This question will be further considered in the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with enclosures returned.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Local and Municipal Department.
,, the Public Department.
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Judicial Department.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

120 Copies.

No 1087 W. of 11th April 1888

Comd. to the Subty. Engr,
III Circle -

(Sd) J. A.

Gobt. of (1888) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th March 1888, No. 213.

No 1087 W. of 11-4-88

MARCH.

Cumbum Town.

Instructions issued with regard to the abandon-
ment of — as the head-quarter station of Govern-
ment officers.

S. E. M. Circle

21st MARCH 1888, No. 88, MARINE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., C.S., Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, Madras,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras 5th March 1888,
No. 6977.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, copy of Proceedings
of a meeting of the Harbour Trust Board held on Friday, the 24th February 1888, and
of a special meeting held on Monday, the 27th February 1888, the same having been
confirmed at the meeting of the Trustees held on 2nd March 1888.

ENCLOSURES.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of a meeting of the
Trustees of the Madras Harbour, held at the
Board's Office on Friday the 24th February 1888.

Present :

- Mr. R. W. Barlow, C.S., Chairman.
- The Honorable Mr S. R. Turnbull.
- Mr. J. McLintock.
- Mr. J. R. Hunter.
- Mr. G. L. Chambers.
- Captain H. A. Street, I.M.
- Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.
- Mr. George King.
- Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Panday.
- V. Mahomed Shereiff Sahib, Bahadur.
- M.R.Ry. S. Venkatakrishnamah Chetty Garu.

Read the minutes and confirmed the Proceedings
of the meeting held on Friday the 17th February
1888, also of a special meeting held on Monday
the 20 idem.

2. Read endorsement No. 707, dated 10th Feb-
ruary 1888, from the Deputy Assistant Quarter-
master-General, forwarding for the approval of
the Board a plan and estimate for constructing
a shed for shipping and landing troops within
Harbour limits.

Read minutes by Captain H. A. Street, Mr. G.
L. Chambers, and the Chairman.

Resolved,—that the matter stand over pending
the report upon the Pier from the Board's Engi-
neer, called for in the Proceedings of the Trustees,
No. 2, dated 3rd February 1888, and for consider-
ation with the general question of beach improve-
ments.

3. Read letter from the Superintendent, Madras
Harbour Works, No. 1395, dated 13th February
1888, forwarding copy of a chart showing the
contour lines of the sea bottom at different dates.

Recorded. The Board note that no material
change has occurred of late.

4. Read proposed notice regarding storage of
timber at the Cassimode Depot.

Read minutes by Messrs. George King and
Cowasjee Eduljee Panday.

Approved.

5. Read reference No. 1116 of 1888, dated
14th February 1888, from the Chief Secretary
to Government, Marine Department, inquiring

whether the schedule of portage rates has been
submitted for the sanction of Government under
section 45 of Act II of 1886.

Resolved,—that the schedule be submitted to
Government.

6. Read correspondence in connection with a
proposed special arrangement between the Agent,
South Indian Railway, and the Board, with regard
to portage upon stores, &c., landed at Madras
for that Company.

Read minutes by Captain H. A. Street and the
Honorable Mr. S. R. Turnbull.

Approved.

7. Read G.O., No. 80 W., dated 25th January
1888, regarding an application for pension from
Mr. DeCaster, late Manager of the Superintendent,
Madras Harbour Works Office.

Read also previous correspondence in connection
therewith.

Read minutes by the Chairman, Messrs. G. L.
Chambers, S. Venkatakrishnamah Chetty and the
Honorable Mr. S. R. Turnbull.

Resolved,—that a bonus of Rupees (200) two
hundred be sanctioned.

8. Read letter, dated 3rd February 1888, from
Tangyes Limited, Engineers, Birmingham,
enclosing tracing and specification of 2, 3 and 5
ton steam cranes.

Resolved,—that one two-ton steam crane be
purchased.

9. Read letter from Mr. C. Stolberg, Traffic
Manager, Harbour Trust Board, No. 1836, dated
21st instant, applying for two years' furlough
from 16th April next.

Read minutes by Messrs. George King, J. R.
Hunter, G. L. Chambers, S. Venkatakrishnamah
Chetty and the Chairman.

Resolved,—that 18 months' furlough be granted
to Mr. Stolberg from 16th April next, subject to
the sanction of Government.

10. Read G.O., Nos. 133 and 133A, dated 9th
February 1888, recording letter from the Chair-
man, Harbour Trust Board, submitting a revised
budget estimate for 1887-88, Construction and
Revenue Accounts.

Recorded.

11. Examined Madras Bank Pass-books showing
to the credit of the Chairman on Revenue account
Rupees 35,986-7-0, and on Construction account
Rupees 18,209-7-6.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees of the Madras Harbour, held at the Board's Office on Monday the 27th February 1888, under the provisions of section 37 of Act II of 1886, to consider the Budget Estimates of the Revenue and Construction Accounts for the year 1888-89.

Present :

Mr. R. W. Barlow, C.S., *Chairman*.
Mr. J. McIntock.
Mr. J. R. Hunter.
Captain H. A. Street, I. M.
Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.

Mr. George King.
Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Panday.
M.R.Ry. S. Venkatakrishnamah Chetti Garu.

Examined and discussed the Revenue and Construction Estimates and Schedule of Staff for the year 1888-89.

Read also letter dated 22nd February 1888, from Mr. G. Hope Ross, Chief Accountant, applying for an increase in his salary.

Resolved,— that the estimates be approved as now altered, and submitted to Government; also that the Chairman address Government in reference to the application from the Chief Accountant.

ORDER—dated 21st March 1888, No. 88, Marine.

Recorded.
(True Extract.)

W. L. C.

Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Harbour Trust Board,
„ Port Officer, Madras.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raiff.

13.2.C

P. B. 1017W a/28.3.88