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16th July 1873.

Read the following letter from Surgeon W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 2nd June 1873, No. 996:—

With advertence to the Orders of Government marginally named, I have the honour to state that I have inspected the ~~several sites named by the District and~~
~~No. 591 of 14th April. Judl. Dept.~~
Session Judge, and Collector of Cuddapah, as suitable for a Head-quarter Station of the District.

2. I visited Rajampett on the 14th of May, and was met the next morning by Mr. Brecks Atkinson, the Head Assistant Collector, who was good enough to go over the ground with me which Mr. F. Webster alluded to in his letter to Government, No. 14, of 27th March.

3. The position of Rajampett in regard to surrounding hills, soil, elevation, and water-supply, is almost precisely the same as Cuddapah. Both stations are about 500 feet above sea level; both are situated in basins surrounded by high hills. Cuddapah is, however, quite open to the west, while Rajampett is shut in to the north and west by the low ridge which divides the Cuddapah Basin from the Rajampett Basin. The soil and subsoil of both places are almost precisely of the same character, except that there is a little more clay in the Rajampett soil than in that of Cuddapah. The rock below the soil is at first kunkur or nodular limestone, and below that slaty limestone and altered sandstone or quartzite. These rocks prevail throughout the Cuddapah Basin also.

4. As a consequence of the character of the rocky subsoil the well water in both basins is invariably "hard," and frequently brackish and unpleasant to the taste. In Rajampett wells of fair potable water appeared to be scarce. Near the village of Manur there is a channel which supplies a large area of wet cultivation; but, as this channel receives the drainage of highly-manured lands, and has often no water in it, no dependence could be placed on such a source of supply. Guinea-worm is said to be prevalent in Rajampett as well as in many other parts of these basins, and this fact must be held to confirm the view that the water-supply is dubious as to quality as well as quantity.

5. Mr. Webster remarks in his letter to Government that "Fever is unknown at Rajampett." The village register of deaths kept by the Curnam, I may remark, does not bear out this opinion, for in nine months of the Fasli, out of a total of fifty-four deaths registered in the village, the cause of death in 40, or 74 per cent. of the whole, is stated as "fever."

6. Rajampett with its tributary hamlets is a large village, containing a population of 6529, and in all probability many of the deaths in outlying hamlets were never registered, but still the evidence of the village register, so far as it goes, is against the theory that Rajampett is freer from fever, than any other part of the district.

7. In the neighbouring village of Manur, and its sixteen hamlets, there are 3526 inhabitants. In the year 1871-72, of a total of thirty-seven deaths registered, thirty-four are put down as fever. In nine months of the present year, of twenty-two deaths registered, twenty are said to have been caused by fever. It is evident, therefore, that, apart from the fatal objection of inadequate and impure water-

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supply, the site approved of by the Civil and Session Judge is just as liable to fever as any other part of the district.

8. The village of Nundaloor, although it has an excellent supply of water in the Cheyar River, lies very low, and is much shut in by hills. I agree with Mr. Horsley and Mr. Wedderburn in considering this site as unsuitable. There is a fine dry piece of ground to the west of the Railway Station of Nundaloor, but this is shut in by high hills to the north and west, and I cannot recommend the establishment of head quarters on such a spot.

9. At Royachoty, on the 17th instant, I had the advantage of meeting Mr. Horsley, who accompanied me over the ground at Marsapett alluded to, in his letter of 21st March, as a suitable site for head quarters. Royachoty stands higher than Cuddapah; according to Mr. Wedderburn it is a 1000 feet higher, but I do not think there can be this difference in the elevation. The road from Cuddapah (thirty-three miles) is a very good one, but it leads over a stiff ghaut in the range of hills which forms the southern boundary of the Cuddapah Basin, and the road passes through a barren district for a great part of its way, where water and supplies are scarce. After crossing the ghaut the land on the Royachoty side rises perceptibly as it reaches the Mysore plateau. The character of the rock and soil changes too. The quartzite and limestone rocks are left behind on the ghaut, and from the top of the ghaut to Royachoty there is nothing but granite and gneiss, the country being generally wild and rocky, with but scanty cultivation.

10. The town of Royachoty stands on the right bank of a stream called the Mundaveer Nuddee, which is a tributary of the Cheyar River. The river is unbridged. The ground on both sides of the stream rises rapidly. There are good building sites both on the Royachoty and Marsapett sides of the stream, and there is said to be always an abundance of water in the sandy bed of the stream. At the time of our visit water was being led off in channels from springs in the banks of the stream for irrigation, and the town's people were drawing their water from holes dug in the sandy bed of the river. Water is obtainable from wells also on the rising ground on both sides of the stream, but to obtain it the wells have to be driven through rock. Some of the well water was sweet and well tasted, but many of the wells appeared to be but little used, and the water from stagnating had become full of low forms of vegetation. I could not learn that guinea-worm was common in this locality.

11. Royachoty is not a well laid out town, and appears to require some attention and conservancy. The village of Marsapett is on the Cuddapah side, and is well raised. The locality is not so much shut in by hills as Cuddapah, but there are many low, rocky hills to the south and west. Royachoty had a population of 3073 at the census of 1871, and in nine months of Fasli 1872-73 there were registered twenty-four deaths, fifteen of which were caused by "Fever." The registration was evidently very imperfect, but such as it is, it shows that the locality is not free from the causes of fever.

12. Marsapett has a population of 1295 persons, and in the same period only four deaths appear to have been registered, of which three were due to fevers. It is a subject of regret that the registration of these villages should be so imperfect as

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to be almost useless for determining the question of the relative salubrity of the several sites.

Royachoty, I find in the Medical Topographical Reports published by the Medical Board, was occupied by a Native Regiment before the Military Cantonment was moved to Cuddapah. It is there stated to be about 300 feet higher than Cuddapah, and to have a night temperature much cooler than Cuddapah, but to be quite as hot during the day.

13. Mr. Horsley states that Madanapully, which lies forty miles to the south of Royachoty, and somewhat higher on the Mysore plateau, is undoubtedly feverish at certain times. The topographical report says that fevers are common after June, but that March, April, and May are delightfully cool and pleasant months. I am apprehensive that the objection of a feverish season applies to Royachoty, but this could only be tested by continued residence and observation. The night air in May appeared to be particularly still and oppressive, while the day temperature was high in Mr. Horsley's camp at Marsapett.

The strongest objection to Royachoty appears to be the inconvenience of the locality, its great distance from the line of rail, and the long and desolate road by which it is reached from Cuddapah and other places beyond the ghaut. The people of the richest and most densely-populated taluqs having business at head quarters would undoubtedly be subjected to many inconveniences by the removal of head quarters to Royachoty. The neighbourhood of the old hill fort of Gowwondah, about twenty miles south-west of Royachoty, although more elevated, is known to be feverish. In the Medical Board's Reports it is stated that the malarious influences are seen "in the sickly and dropsical appearance, the premature senility, the anasarcaous extremities, and enlarged spleens of the squalid and thinly-scattered population of the neighbouring country." Mere elevation in this part of the country does not protect from the causes of fever, as instanced in the case of Palmanair, Mysore, and other parts of the central table-land of south India.

14. From Royachoty Mr. Horsley was good enough to accompany me to Camelapore, a village on the line of railway, about sixteen miles north-west of Cuddapah.

This village is on the left bank of the Papagni River before the junction of the river with the Pennair. The river is crossed by a railway bridge of fourteen piers of screw piles, and the village of Camelapore lies about one mile to the north of the railway, and is surrounded by wet cultivation from tanks and channels. There is a sandy tract of land on the south of the railway, which might be made available as a site of the head-quarter station. This sandy tract is evidently nothing more than the old bed of the river. It is full of springs of water of great purity, and trees planted in this locality flourish with great luxuriance. Some years ago it is reported that the Papagni River overflowed its banks and flooded some portions of the old river bed, but embankment works have been constructed to direct the currents of the freshes to the other side of the stream. If the Officers of the Public Works Department should consider this site unsafe to build upon, in consequence of the possibility of floods, there is no other suitable ground at Camelapore.

15. Camelapore is reputed to be a healthy place, and the native inhabitants are said to have less fever than those of Cuddapah. The water-supply of the small

village of Appayapulli near the proposed site is excellent, and from its abundance in the driest month of the hot season is evidently plentiful at all seasons of the year. The country is more open than Cuddapah, and I should imagine that it would be cooler during the south-west monsoon, but on the day of my visit the temperature was, if anything, higher than in Cuddapah. Owing to the amount of wet cultivation in the neighbourhood mosquitoes are very plentiful, and even the natives complain of this annoyance.

16. The village of Camelapore has 815 houses, six hamlets, and a total population of 3956 persons. From July 1871 to June 1872 only twenty-two deaths were registered in this large population, of which five were from fever. The numbers are so manifestly below the truth that no reliance can be placed on the apparently low ratio of fever mortality. Still I think it is possible that Camelapore, from being further away from the hills, slightly higher, and more exposed to prevailing winds than Cuddapah, is a more eligible place of residence.

17. The objections to the locality are its low elevation above the river bank, the extent of wet cultivation all around, and the absence of roads communicating directly with other parts of the district. The only road is the Madras and Bellary road, and during freshes in the river this is impassable, at which time the only open communication with the place is the railway.

18. Mr. Wedderburn has suggested another site as one where it might be possible to find space for building, at Canamlopully, near the Wontimetta Ghaut, where some years since a Railway Engineer built a hut and found the climate much pleasanter than Cuddapah; but a casual examination of the ground is sufficient to show that it is unsuited for a head-quarter station, the space being limited and destitute of any water-supply.

19. As desired by Government, I have placed myself in communication with Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Coimbatore, who has had many years experience of the climate of the Cuddapah District, and that gentleman has been good enough to favour me with the following remarks:—

“The place (Cuddapah) is intolerable for heat, yet two Judges, Messrs. Inglis and Elliot, resided almost uninterruptedly for more than ten years at the station. The climate is depressing solely, I believe, from the want of ventilation in connexion with possible defective sanitation, the heat at night owing to radiation and the absence of breeze is worse to bear than that of the day. This is chiefly the case from February to June, when the west winds blow; there is not the same obstruction to ventilation as during the other monsoon, the country being open to the west. As regards fever, I do not know any place in India where it is more prevalent, some systems are more liable to fever than others, but as a certainty fever is to be got in a confined locality especially near the base of hills. I do not know nor think that there is any place in the Cuddapah District in which fever might not be contracted by some one predisposed to it. During the years 1848 to 1863, when I was connected with the district, the Native Regiment used to suffer a good deal from fever, but their lines were on more open ground than the town. The intolerable climate of Cuddapah during half the year made one often contemplate the advisability of a change, but no more central or commodious place than the

district. That the place is very hot and disagreeable, and possibly unhealthy, during the later months of the north-east monsoon, is true enough, but that a better place can be found I am very doubtful, and as regards the comfort of the European Officers I have made my suggestion.

“As Collector and Magistrate I put a stop to a number of Indigo Manufactories close to the place in 1861, which were an intolerable fermenting and decaying vegetable matter, which then perhaps these may be in resumed work now; this is a very bad thing as the manuring wet lands with indigo refuse, and green leaves, which exhale an almost visible, and certainly to other senses clearly perceptible, miasma, which deserves your particular attention.”

20. After inspection of the localities considered suitable as a head-quarter station, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Wedderburn is quite right in the estimation of them, and I agree with him also in thinking that no more central or commodious place than the chief town is likely to be found.

21. Cuddapah Town has always been known as a hot and disagreeable place to Europeans, and even Natives who are strangers to the district (as most of the higher Revenue and Judicial officials are) find the climate a very trying one. The actual heat is not so great as in many other stations. From a record of temperature preserved in the Medical Board's Topographical Reports, it would seem that the maximum temperature in the shade in the hottest months does not exceed 98°. The physical conformation of the district is such that the winds from the north, east, and south, which represent the sea breeze, are obstructed by successive ranges of hills, and the stillness of the air around Cuddapah is perhaps more noticeable than at Camelapore, which stands further away from the hill ranges obstructing the breezes. But although Cuddapah is undoubtedly a place in which fever is apt to prevail, it is questionable whether it be worse in this respect than many other Civil and Military Stations of the Presidency. The climate is hot and disagreeable for the months from March to July, but these months are not feverish months. Fevers prevail mostly after a heavy south-west monsoon, and during the cold months of the year, as in all other parts of South India.

22. I have had prepared a table showing the registered mortality in each taluq of the Cuddapah District for the years from 1866 to 1872 (Appendix A). The registration of this district is not well done, and the omissions, I think, are mainly due to the large size of the villages and the number of hamlets attached to each village, from which the Curnams do not personally ascertain the deaths; but this table, allowing for all errors and omissions, shows that fever prevails in every taluq, and that there has been a decided increase of fever throughout the district in the years 1871 and 1872. This increase of fever has not been confined to the Cuddapah District. It has been just as well marked in the Kurum, North Arcot, Nellore, and Salem Districts, and the causes are evidently of a general nature and in no way peculiar to Cuddapah itself.

23. The mortality from fever appears to have been less in the district generally in 1872 than it was in 1871, so that the present epidemic would appear to be diminishing; but there can be no doubt that the Cuddapah District is liable to periodical accessions of fever, just as all other parts of the country are, which

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chief town ever presented itself to me. The convenience of water is the chief recommendation; without that a town cannot be inhabited.

"For a Collector's office and residence I think the neighbourhood of the rail is of very great importance, both that he may be easy of access and have also himself a facility to travel.

that account Royachoty, though nearly 1000 feet higher than Cuddapah and thirty times as distant, is not now so much frequented since the rail has been opened, is out of the way. So also are the taluqs north of the Pennair, and so clearly the station should be on the line of rail.

"Persons who have not tried it would be astonished to find what a difference there is to the feelings by visiting the slope four or five miles to the east of Cuddapah; the free passage of air, although the place is probably not 200 feet difference of level, makes all the difference between a feeling of health and one of depression; a Railway Engineer's hut at Canamlopully was even considered as a sanitarium.

"I would, therefore, commend the place to your notice, with a view of ascertaining whether some place in the neighbourhood might not be found for courts and offices; the people of Cuddapah will not leave their town, whether the head quarters be fixed five or thirty miles distant from it, but the railway is a great convenience.

"As regards Pullampett, when I was there on settlement in 1860, I was nearly obliged to stop work owing to the frequent deaths among the Curnams from fever. (There was actually a decrease of population in five years in the Sidhout Taluq adjoining.)

"The disease, however, may have been contracted before their arrival, but it is notorious that the Rajampett and Chitwail valleys are fever laden after the north-east monsoon.

"I do not think immunity from fever would be obtained by the choice of any place in these valleys.

"I have camped at Wontimetta, a hot and confined place, Nundaloor, Goondaloor, and Coodoor, and agree with Mr. Horsley in his estimate of these places. Camelapore is more open, but it is cut up by water-courses, and has a great deal of wet cultivation about it; the Condar stream debouches somewhere near it, and I think there is some objection to such localities. At Puddatur we get into the black soil. I do not think it a desirable situation, nor Jamalnadugu, which is north of the Pennar, nor is Pulivendla, which is too far west.

"If the object be to make as little as possible disturbance of the district arrangements things might remain as they are, and the District Officers be enabled to build houses at Canamlopully, go in for office in the morning, and return home at night. ~~eat~~ is too much for the native Government servants and the convicts, then the offices and jail might also be built there if water can be found.

"Cuddapah is much the same as it ever was when Collectors were tempted to be retained by the additional 2,000 Rupees per annum. Some Judges even liked it, and remained there a long time, and were sorry to leave it. I know Mr. Elliot was.

"The cry against Cuddapah Town may have arisen lately from the sickness of the Survey Department, many of whom were employed in different parts of the

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are situated away from the sea coast, and that the climate is generally unpleasant to Europeans and Natives of other districts, although there is nothing peculiar about the fever.

24. The taluqs which have lost the greatest number of the population from fever in the last seven years are shown in the following arrangement:—

Taluqs	Ratio per mille of population affected from fever
Voilpaul	10.32
Jammulmudugu	7.51
Sidhout	6.92
Pulivendla	6.89
Mudnapally	6.80
Kadri	6.79
Puddatur	6.45
Royachoty	6.36
Cuddapah	6.20
Pullampett	6.09
Budwail	5.44

Looking to the results of this table, it will be seen that the Cuddapah Taluq does not occupy a bad position relatively with other parts of the district supposed to be free of fever.

The errors of the table are simply those of omission, and are common to every taluq, so that the relative value of the figures is not impaired by the known circumstance that only a portion of the mortality appears in the death registers.

25. In Appendix B will be found a statement of the sickness and mortality of the Native Regiment at Cuddapah for eleven years. Although fevers prevailed they were seldom fatal, and the general death-rate of the Cuddapah Troops was not one-half that of the Native Army generally for the same period. There is nothing in the sickness of the troops, or prisoners in jail, to warrant the conclusion that the climate of Cuddapah is so bad as to justify the removal of head quarters to another station.

26. The town of Cuddapah has been placed under a separate system of birth-and-death registration since the beginning of 1872, and the greater accuracy of the municipal registration is at once evident. In the table marked C Appendix, I give the death registration from 1869 to 1872, as shown in the Collector's returns. In 1869 only 4.19 per mille of the population are said to have died of fever, but in 1871 there was registered a mortality of 17.08 per mille, and in 1872 18.54 per mille from fever. In the latter year the Collector's returns show a total death-rate in the town of 24.26 per mille, but the more accurate figures of the Municipality show a death-rate in 1872 of 40.37 per mille, and 23.65 per mille from fever alone. This is the highest death-rate from fever of any town in the Presidency in 1872. There can be no question whatever but that fever has been prevalent and fatal in the town of Cuddapah during 1871-72. The imperfect statistics and the more accurate returns of the Municipality prove this, and there is every reason to believe that an increase of fever mortality has been common to the whole district.

27. Government has already been made aware of the great prevalence of fever in the Kurnool District. The recent epidemic of fever has been more

severely felt in Kurnool than in Cuddapah, for while the general death-rate of Cuddapah in 1872 was 40·37 per mille, it reached the high proportion of 51 per mille in Kurnool. In this town 17·27 per mille of the population died of fever in 1872, while 12·38 per mille died of bowel complaints occurring mainly in constitutions broken down by fever.

28. The situation of Cuddapah Town in reference to the surrounding hills is no doubt objectionable, but it would be quite impracticable to fix the site of the town on the hills of the district; isolated bungalows, however, have been built on these hills in years gone by—one especially near Guncherloo on the Royachoty road, about twelve miles distant from Cuddapah. These hills are mostly bare ridges scantily clothed with low jungle and grass, and uninhabited except by a few wandering Yennadies. Owing to their low elevation they have no perennial streams, and the circumstances which led to the choice of Cuddapah as a fort in the ancient times are still all-important. No town can grow up in a place where the natural water-supply is defective, or where it may be impracticable to store a supply artificially. The Buggra River, which flows through the town of Cuddapah, contains water at all seasons of the year, and the position of the town was, I have no doubt, determined by the circumstance of the water-supply.

29. The town of Cuddapah has undergone many improvements of late years. Formerly it was a mere collection of mud huts around an old fort in which the administration was conducted when the country was under a Native Government. The fort with the exception of two bastions has disappeared; good roads intersect the town, substantial houses of stone are gradually displacing mud huts; street conservancy has been introduced; a new market is in course of construction; and the Municipal Commission, sensible of one of the defects of the town, have had under consideration a project for bringing in pure water from the Buggra River. The sanitary supervision of the town is, of course, much superior to that of any of the villages that have been named as suitable for a head-quarter station, but it is much to be regretted that the public health should have been so unsatisfactory during the last two years.

30. I am inclined to think with Mr. Wedderburn that, besides the causes of fever common to the whole district, there may be special and local causes in Cuddapah itself. The practice of storing manure in the houses and courtyards of the town is customary. The use of green leaves for manure is a common practice, even within the town, and there is perhaps too much irrigation close to the houses. The Cuddapah people are excellent farmers. They manure very highly, and get all that is possible to be got out of the soil; but I agree with Mr. Wedderburn in thinking that there should be some restraint on wet cultivation and heavy manuring with leaves and indigo refuse within the area of the town that is thickly peopled. A pure water-supply would be a great boon to the town. There is no actual deficiency of water in the wells along the bed of the Buggra, but the quality has been impaired, and very pure water is to be found in the river springs, three miles distant, from which source it has been proposed to bring the water into the town. Under any circumstances the town should be provided with good drinking water, and the expense, I imagine, need not be very heavy.

31. The public buildings in Cuddapah are mostly inadequate to the requirements of the district. The treasury is in an old native building; the Collector's Cutcherry is small, out of repair, and incommodious; the jail is very old, and will probably not last much longer. The Court-house is a comparatively modern building, but whether it is in all respects suitable for the accommodation of the Courts must be for the District and Session Judge to report.

32. The need of new Cutcheries and a new Jail will have to be borne in mind, whether Government determine to remove the head quarters, or to retain them at Cuddapah. In the latter case there are good sites for building towards the old cantonment. There is also a high piece of ground near the Buggra springs to the south of the line of railway.

33. While there has been so much fever in the town and district, the prisoners in jail have suffered less in 1872 than in any of the three previous years, and no death occurred from this cause. The ratio of mortality in 1872 in the jail from all causes was only 15·2 per mille.

34. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Rajampett site has no advantage over Cuddapah while it is worse off for water-supply.

The climate and position of Royachoty point it out as probably a better site than Cuddapah, but the distance from the line of rail constitutes a very serious objection to its occupation.

The site of Camalapore has an abundant water-supply of good quality, but it is surrounded by wet cultivation, and, although more exposed to the winds than Cuddapah, is probably no better off in regard to heat and climate generally. The liability to inundation and absence of roads constitute the chief objections to Camalapore.

35. On the whole, my views are in favour of trying to improve the local conditions of the present head-quarter site. Experience has taught us the worst of Cuddapah, but of the other places we know nothing certain. As a matter of fact, the European officials of the district do not remain in Cuddapah during the period when the heat is most trying. The Court is closed for April and May, or May and June, and the Revenue officials have their taluq settlements to arrange at this period of the year, and for the remainder of the year, I imagine, there is very little difference between the climate of Cuddapah and any of the other places I have visited. Under any circumstances I do not imagine that Cuddapah will ever be deserted as the chief emporium of trade in the district, whether the head quarters be removed or not.

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APPENDIX A
STATEMENT showing the Deaths in the Taluqs of Cuddapah for seven Years from 1866 to 1872.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Diseases.	Taluqs													Total District.												
	Population.	103,905	93,239	77,090	146,523	146,151	129,508	136,188	143,137	111,314	109,783	164,161	1,360,999													
Years.	Puddatur.	Budwail.	Sidhout.	Pullum-pett.	Voilpau.	Roya-choty.	Mudna-pally.	Kadiri.	Pulivendla.	Jamal-mudugu.	Cuddapah.															
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	Total	Average	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	Total	Average								
Cholera.	955	1,001	767	1,333	865	1,739	1,729	1,248	1,912	1,215	2,058	14,322	323	9-19	10-73	9-95	9-09	5-91	13-42	12-62	8-71	17-17	11-06	12-53	10-88	
	20	21	32	138	53	14	6	9	...	8	22	323	14	0-19	0-22	0-41	0-94	0-36	0-10	0-04	0-06	...	0-07	0-13	0-23	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829	14	3-70	0-70	0-05	0-06	...	0-23	...	0-03	...	0-02	...	0-01	
	385	66	99	83	212	30	29	42	354	176	353	1,829	14	0-02	...	0-07	0-56	1-45	0-03	0-21	0-29	3-18	1-60	2-15	1-34	
	3	...	...	25	75	4	25	2	...	...	...	134	134	0-20	0-46	0-98	0-07	0-49	0-48	1-30	1-22	...	...	...	0-09	
	21	43	76	37	73	63	178	176	2	1	28	957	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-70	
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Small-pox.	47	11	15	58	99	31	86	223	44	35	48	697	244	0-45	0-23	0-03	0-01	0-39	0-67	0-23	0-63	1-55	0-39	0-31	0-29	
	48	22	3	2	12	1	9	75	24	34	14	244	244	0-46	0-23	0-03	0-01	0-39	0-67	0-23	0-63	1-55	0-39	0-31	0-29	
	213	23	43	91	98	94	11	157	517	237	227	1,711	1,711	2-05	0-24	0-55	0-62	0-08	0-07	0-06	0-52	0-21	0-64	2-15	1-38	
	81	38	118	154	149	96	96	122	64	96	113	1,127	1,127	0-77	0-40	0-53	1-05	1-01	0-74	0-70	1-09	4-64	2-15	1-38	1-25	
	70	67	66	72	115	46	69	182	77	56	63	889	889	0-67	0-72	0-86	0-48	0-80	0-36	0-50	0-86	0-57	0-87	0-68	0-82	
	1870	70	67	66	72	115	46	69	182	77	56	63	889	889	0-67	0-72	0-86	0-48	0-80	0-36	0-50	0-86	0-57	0-87	0-68	0-82
	1871	19	190	48	70	116	42	38	54	46	50	113	786	0-18	2-03	0-62	0-47	0-79	0-32	0-27	0-37	0-41	0-45	0-51	0-42	
	1872	56	29	32	91	25	62	91	99	18	121	36	660	0-53	0-31	0-41	0-62	0-17	0-47	0-67	0-69	0-16	...	0-16	0-48	
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Fevers.	534	380	325	538	614	372	400	912	790	629	824	6,114	878	5-11	4-04	4-19	3-64	4-19	2-91	2-91	6-35	7-07	5-59	3-72	4-45	
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Bowel Complaints.	418	388	345	562	1,377	591	678	547	448	565	568	6,488	6,488	4-02	4-16	4-47	3-83	9-42	4-56	4-97	3-82	4-02	5-14	3-46	4-76	
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Total Deaths.	2,271	1,910	1,684	3,114	3,711	3,295	3,557	3,119	3,460	2,949	4,027	33,097	33,097	21-85	20-48	21-84	21-25	25-39	25-44	26-11	21-79	31-08	26-86	24-53	24-31	
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Appendix B.
STATEMENT showing the Admissions and Deaths among the Native Troops stationed at Cuddapah Town from the year 1858 to 1868.

STATEMENT showing the Admissions and

RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH.

Years.	Average strength.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Total.		Chol.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel Complaints.		Total.		For eleven months only.	For three months only.
		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Total.		Chol.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel Complaints.		Total.			
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1858	927	1	1	4	1	650	3	30	...	911	5	1-07	4-31	1-07	701-18	3-23	32-36	...	982-14	5-39	...	...	
1859	1,045	15	3	4	...	1,007	1	23	2	1,480	9	14-35	3-82	...	963-63	0-95	22-00	1-91	1,416-26	8-61	...	...	
1860	908	...	...	...	...	309	2	3	...	362	2	...	...	...	340-30	2-20	3-30	...	398-7	2-20	For three months only.	For three months only.	
1861	654	1	...	...	...	196	...	19	...	366	4	1-42	1-42	...	229-34	...	17-09	...	585-12	...	For nine months only.	For nine months only.	
1862	702	1	1	1	...	161	...	12	...	746	5	4-43	1-47	...	838-99	...	29-05	...	507-12	5-69	...	...	
1863	677	3	2	1	...	568	...	19	1	528	8	10-88	...	...	608-08	3-11	21-77	1-55	821-15	12-44	...	...	
1864	643	7	3	...	...	391	2	14	1	831	4	6-38	...	...	292-33	1-59	30-35	...	528-75	6-38	...	...	
1865	626	4	2	...	...	183	1	19	...	284	8	19-57	6-52	...	257-74	1-63	34-25	3-26	463-28	13-05	...	...	
1866	613	12	2	4	...	158	1	21	2	276	...	...	...	...	170-30	...	40-75	...	401-74	...	For eleven months only.	For eleven months only.	
1867	687	...	...	...	...	117	...	28	...	54	1	...	...	...	37-92	...	6-32	...	68-26	1-26	For three months only.	For three months only.	
1868	791	...	...	...	...	30	...	5	...	5,721	46	59-62	17-54	1-07	4724-21	12-71	265-30	8-19	7275-0	62-40	...	...	
Total	8,273	44	14	14	1	3,770	10	193	6	5,721	46	59-62	17-54	1-07	4724-21	12-71	265-30	8-19	7275-0	62-40	...	...	
Average.	752	4	1-27	1-27	0-09	342-72	0-90	17-54	0-54	520-09	4-18	5-42	1-76	1-59	0-09	429-47	1-15	24-11	0-74	661-40	5-67	...	...

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APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the Deaths in the Municipal Town, Cuddapah, from the year 1869 to year 1872.

Years.	Population.	RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION										
		Cholera	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints	Total.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fevers	Bowel Com-plaints	Total	
1869...	16,468	22	...	69	...	174	1.33	...	4.19	...	10.58	For nine months only
1870...		...	...	111	10	153	...	...	6.74	0.60	9.30	
1871...		119	15	281	8	474	7.23	0.91	17.08	0.48	28.82	
1872...		...	4	305	6	399	...	0.24	18.54	0.36	24.26	
Total...	...	141	19	766	24	1,200	8.56	1.15	46.55	1.44	72.96	
Average.	...	35.25	4.75	186.5	6	300	2.14	0.28	11.64	0.36	18.24	

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the Ratios of Mortality in Cuddapah Town for 1872, extracted from the Municipal registration

Months.						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Total.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.52	0.48	4.80
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	2.18	0.06	3.04
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	2.13	...	2.49
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.86	0.18	3.64
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	1.39	0.24	2.73
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27	0.12	2.37
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	1.15	0.12	3.40
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	1.27	...	2.73
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	0.12	2.86
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	1.76	...	3.40
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.37	0.12	4.36
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.54	0.42	4.49
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.66	23.65	1.88	40.31

No. 78.

ORDER THEREON, 16th July 1873, No. 1104.

Before disposing of these papers, the Governor in Council desires to be furnished by the Collector of Cuddapah with full information as to the capabilities of the Canamlopully site near the Wontimetta Ghaut, where Mr. Wedderburn states that a Railway Engineer formerly built a hut some four or five miles east of Cuddapah

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apparently, which "was even considered a sanitarium," but of which Dr. Cornish remarks that "it is unsuited for a head-quarters station, the space being limited and destitute of any water-supply."

(True Extract.)

Sturroll
for Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
" District Judge of Cuddapah.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Recd 1873 July 16

No 207

Boht. of 1873 *Madras*

JUDICIAL.

To
THE COLLECTOR OF CUDDAPAH
&c., &c.

Dated July, 16th.

Recd *July 28 8 20/3* *Ex.*

G.O., 16th July 1873, No. 1104

de file

JULY.
Nos. 77-78.

Cuddapah.—The Collector requested to furnish full information as to the capabilities of Cuddapah site near the Western Ghats for a Head-quarters Station of the District.

No 207