(1) Number of pages 12 ✓

(2) Date of repair 13-2-70

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1617 Press
B.P. ~~No.~~ Mis.

Dated 11-7-1876 ~~196~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Municipal—Reports.

No. 176. Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Combaconum, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated [illegible] 27th November 1875, No. 260 :—

RECEIPTS.—The total net collections during the year, exclusive of the opening balance Rupees 1,296-3-2, amounted to Rupees 15,134-8-8, which may be divided under the following heads :—

Assignments and Allotments by Government.—The amount realized from the Surplus Pound Fund was Rupees 20-8-0. The revenue derived from the Vypeen Ferry Farm was Rupees 1,355, being in excess of that of the previous year by Rupees 250. This is attributable to the competition that took place at the time the farm was put up to public auction. The amounts realized under the heads of Provincial Services and Port Funds were Rupees 1,040 and Rupees 1,000, respectively, including the arrears of the previous year under the same heads of Rupees 520 and Rupees 500, respectively, the whole of which have been credited to the account of the Civil Dispensary.

Rates on Houses, Buildings, and Lands.—The total collection of rates on houses, &c., was Rupees 4,840-12-8, of which Rupees 167-14-5 were arrears. The excess under this head over the estimate is Rupees 440-12-8. This is attributable to the increase of assessments on several properties made during the year. At the close of the year the amount left uncollected was Rupees 61 0-1, of which Rupees 25-2-10 have been recovered up to date.

Tax on Arts, Professions, and Trades.—The amount assessed under this head was Rs. 2,079, while the amount estimated was Rupees 2,120. The net collection amounted to Rupees 1,865, of which Rupees 30 were arrears, leaving a recoverable balance of Rupees 160 at the close of the year, after deducting Rupees 24 as having been remitted on appeals, and Rupees 60 as irrecoverable. The decline under this head is attributable to the decrease in the number of classes assessable. The whole amount realized was expended on Public Works.

Tax on Carriages and Animals.—The sum collected on account of taxes on carriages and animals amounted to Rupees 167-8-0, being an excess of Rupees 17-8-0 over the estimated amount.

Registration of Carts.—There being no regular wheel traffic in Cochin, in consequence of the isolated position of the place, the revenue under this head was therefore very small. The amount did not exceed Rupees 86, whereas the provision in the Budget was Rupees 100.

License Fees.—As in the previous year Rupees 220 were realized by the licensing of the slaughter-houses and offensive trades, notwithstanding that the aggregate amount estimated was only Rupees 120.

Magisterial Fines.—The estimated amount under the head of Magisterial Fines was Rs. 50 for the year under review, but the amount actually received was Rupees 33-12-0.

Fees from Schools and Training Institutions.—The amount of fees specified in the estimate from Schools and Training Institutions was Rupees 960, but the amount actually realized from the Municipal School only was Rupees 908-13-0. The deficiency under this head is attributable to the unavoidable change of masters in the institution, in consequence of which a great number of children had been drafted from the Cochin Municipal School into the High School at Ernacollum, and one or two other institutions in the town. The number of pupils on the rolls during the year under review was 126, and the average attendance 106. According to the last Census the population of Cochin was 13,840, and at 15 per cent. of this number there are 2,076 children of school-going age within the limits of this Municipality. The number of children on the rolls in the Municipal School was 126; this deducted from the number of children of school-going age leaves 1,950 as the number not receiving instruction from Municipal resources. Of these 1,000 in round number may be said to be the number of children attending denominational and private

3. The total number of patients that attended the hospital during the year was 7,796, showing an increase of 287 as compared with that of the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the great care and attention shown by the Apothecary in charge of the hospital in the treatment of patients resorting to it. I inspected the institution not less than three times every month, and am glad to be able to state that I always found the hospital quite clean, and everything satisfactory.

Endowments and Sundry Contributions and Donations.—The receipt on account of the Dispensary during the year under notice was Rs. 1,602-15-3 as may be seen from the following, *viz.*, subscriptions and donations, Rupees 760-2-0, Interest on funded Capital, Rupees 177-5-10, sale of medicines, Rupees 217-9-6, and amount refunded by Government which had been paid in excess in the previous year Rupees 447-13-11; the income derived from the travellers' bungalow during the same period was Rupees 280, thus making in all Rupees 1,882-15-3, being Rupees 222-15-3 in excess of the amount sanctioned in the Budget.

Miscellaneous.—The items included under this head are the rents of the Municipal fish markets amounting to Rupees 855; the amount received from the *Indian Empire* for the use of the Municipal fire engine to extinguish the fire that had broken out in the vessel Rupees 763-4-11, and sundries amounting to Rupees 95-14-10, making in all Rupees 1,714-3-9, whereas the amount estimated was Rupees 710 for the rents of fish-markets only. The excess under this head is apparently on account of the large amount derived from the rent of the fire engine and sundry petty incomes as recorded above.

In concluding this portion of the report it must be brought to notice that the incidence of the House-tax per head of the population was Annas 5 and Pies 7_{13}^{2}, and of the Tax on Trades and Professions Annas 2 and Pies 14.

Expenditure.—The actual disbursement made by the Municipality, during the year under review, amounted to Rupees 15,604-7-11, which may be distributed according to the Budget heads in the following manner:—

Public Works.—The amount sanctioned in the Budget for Public Works was Rupees 2,820, whilst the sums expended for New Works were Rupees 24-2-11 in opening out new drains, and Rupees 76-4-9 in erecting a new fish-market at Amarawady, making in all Rupees 100-7-8. The sum expended on Communications in repairing the existing roads and certain bridges, and Maintaining the banks of the Calvetty Canal, was Rupees 2,344-13-2, and for Sanitary and Miscellaneous purposes such as repairing latrines, drains, thatching fish-markets, &c., Rupees 306-4-9, making in all Rupees 2,751-9-5, being Rupees 68-6-7 within the estimated amount under Grant I.

Education.—In Grant II in the Budget Estimate an assignment of Rupees 3,180 was made for Educational purposes, but the expenditure for the maintenance of the Municipal School was Rupees 3,113-5-3, and for Inspection charges Rupees 25-12-0, making in all Rupees 3,139-1-3, of which, Rupees 908-13-0 were realized in the shape of school-fees, leaving a balance of Rupees 2,230-4-3 which had been borne from the Municipal Funds.

Sanitation and Medical Services.—The expenditure under Grant III amounted to Rupees 6,847-0-4, being Rupees 1,737-0-4 in excess of the estimated amount. The explanation that is to be offered in respect to this is that the cost of maintaining the dispensary alone amounted to Rupees 4,592-15-8, owing to Rupees 1,299-5-3 having been paid on account of arrears of salaries due to medical subordinates, and for the medicines supplied for the year 1873-74. The amount expended on account of the dispensary for the year under notice was Rupees 3,293-10-5, which itself exceeded the Budget amount by Rupees 493-10-5 in consequence of the repairs that had been made in the Hospitals and other unexpected contingencies which were necessary to have been met with. Besides the Dispensary charges the sum expended on Vaccination was Rupees 174-14-0; Registration of births and deaths Rupees 120; and Conservancy Rupees 1,959-2-8.

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16. Expenditure—Grant I—*New Works*—Under this head Rupees 4,870-13-2 were expended against Rupees 4,188-8-0 entered in the Budget. Out of this amount Rupees 283-1-9 was the cost of constructing eight culverts exclusive of the value of Municipal bricks used, which were made at a cost of Rupees 110. A sum of Rupees 1,139-10-8 was expended in constructing four detached wards in connexion with the dispensary for the accommodation of Brahman patients, one of which, however, was not completed till after the close of the year. Twenty ash pits and [illegible] the fire engine to the burning ship *Indian Empire* Rupees 65-4-11, making in all Rupees 1,706-13-3, which exceeds the budgeted amount by Rupees 16-13-3.

Refunds.—The sum of Rupees 55-4-10 were refunded on account of taxes other than current, owing to certain houses having become vacant after the tax on them had been levied.

The Dispensary.—The annual report from the Civil Surgeon on the working of the Dispensary is herewith forwarded. The total number of patients treated in the Civil Dispensary during the period under notice was 8,873, showing an increase of 783 over the number treated in the previous year. From this it is apparent that the bulk of the population are beginning to appreciate the utility of this institution, and the benefits that accrue to them from it. Of the number treated during the past year 595 were in and 8,278 out patients. Since this institution had been brought under the control of the Commissioners the expenditure has been far in excess of the amounts allotted by Government for its maintenance, together with the sums received from other sources from time to time. The Commissioners beg to bring to the favorable consideration of Government the limited extent of this Municipality in consequence of which the income derived is proportionately small when contrasted with that of similar Corporations in other localities. Such being the case the Commissioners beg to state that it is quite out of their power to bear the excess of expenditure incurred on account of the dispensary unless they be more liberally aided by Government. The statements of receipts and disbursements for each consecutive year that the dispensary had been under their management were as follow :—

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1872-73...	823	15	0	In 1872-73...	811	15	3
1873-74...	2,472	8	2	1873-74...	4,143	13	3
1874-75...	3,642	15	3	1874-75...	4,592	15	8
Amount fixed by Government as allotment by Municipality—*vide* G.O., dated 18th April 1872, No. 527. Financial Department, for three years, at 540 Rupees per year	1,620	0	0				
	8,559	6	5				
Deficit	989	5	9				
Total ...	9,548	12	2	Total ...	9,548	12	2

From the above statement of account it will be seen that the excess of expenditure over the receipts for three consecutive years amounts to Rupees 989-5-9, which the Commissioners solicit the Government will be pleased to sanction as a special grant to be credited to the Municipal Fund Account. As the expenditure on account of the dispensary has increased considerably within the last three years, the Commissioners may further request the Government, when sanctioning the Budget Estimate, will be good enough to allot a larger sum than hitherto for the Dispensary in proportion to the annual expenditure already incurred, so that deficiencies in future may be reduced to a minimum.

Hospital Assistant attached to the Dispensary who drew 60 Rupees per mensem was replaced during the latter part of the year by one of the third class on Rupees 25. Hence the decrease in expenditure.

20. One midwife is employed by the Municipality on Rupees 10 per mensem. She has attended many difficult cases of delivery; but I regret to observe that, although it was made known to the people by all possible means that they could command her attendance in every case of 307, or 22·18 per mille. From this it will be seen that the mortality during the year had decreased considerably compared with what it was in the previous year.

Deaths.—The number of deaths with reference to causation may be divided as follows :—

Cholera	1
Small-pox	71
Fever	43
Suicide	1
Accidents and Wounds	7
Other Causes	184
Total ...	307

Public Health.—From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the public health within the precincts of the town was not very satisfactory. Small-pox prevailed mostly amongst Native Christians, and fever amongst the Mahomedan community. It must be observed that the fever which broke out during the year was quite of a typhoid nature, and if some few East Indians had suffered from the effect of the disease it was owing principally to the contagion having been contracted by different members of the same family whilst visiting each other. The number of deaths then from this disease was consequently a little in excess of that of the previous year.

Conservancy.—The strictest attention had been paid to the execution of the works under this head, and nothing was left undone in keeping the town thoroughly clean.

Auditor's Report.—The Municipal accounts had been audited as usual, and the report thereon is herewith submitted in original.

COCHIN, (Signed) J. H. ASPINWALL,
24*th November* 1875. *Vice-President.*

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Cochin.

From G. M. BREITHAUPT, Esq., Auditor of the Municipal Accounts, Cochin, to J. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, dated Cochin, 26th October 1875.

In accordance with your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have audited the accounts of the Cochin Municipality for 1874-75, and now beg to submit the following report for the information of the Commissioners.

2. I have carefully examined all the entries of the day-book, compared them with their corresponding vouchers, and found them correct. All other books connected with the Municipality have also been carefully gone through and found in order. All summations have likewise been checked and found correct.

3. All the vouchers are regular and in order, those for receipts being uniformly signed by one of the officers of the Bank, and those for disbursements covered by cheques signed by the Vice-President, or two Commissioners. All collections have been carried to the proper heads of accounts and remitted to the Treasury, and the balance remaining to be realized in each register checked and found correct.

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gencies, and Rupees 492-5-0 on Miscellaneous items. The particulars under each of these heads are given in Statement II-B (Grant V) and Statement II (Grant V2).

33. I have to offer a few remarks on the defects noticed by the Auditor in his report. These are (1) the absence of a book of miscellaneous receipts; (2) the absence of a ledger and of personal accounts with parties receiving advances; (3) the practice of debiting advances to final heads of accounts with parties receiving advances; (4) the practice of making advances without security; (5) the absence of a store account. [illegible] my report I must again testify to the accuracy with which the transactions in the different books have been recorded, and to the neatness and clearness with which the books themselves have been kept, and I am obliged to your Manager, Mr. D'Costa, for the explanations he afforded me, and for the assistance in the way of information he gave me throughout my audit.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, COCHIN, 1874-75.

Miscellaneous Observations with reference to Annual Return of Sick.

The rain last year was heavy and above the average 148·046 inches having fallen, the average for the past five years being only 109·764. In other respects the climate was pretty much as usual.

2. The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the official year, from 1st April to 31st March last, amounted to 8,873, of whom 595 were treated in the hospital as intern, and 8,278 as extern patients. This shows an increase of fifty-two intern, and 591 extern patients as compared with last official year. Of the intern patients 493 supported themselves, and 102 were dieted by the hospital. To have so many patients come to hospital and live there at their own expense notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox, and of late of such a deadly nature, so near them shows the esteem in [illegible] is held, and to what an extent the natives are beginning to appreciate Europe[illegible]. They still however think much of native treatment and native music which I mention together, as I believe the one is as much to be compared with the European article as the other, and I often hear even of East Indians, who ought to know better, going to native quacks.

3. I regret to have to state that the past year has been on the whole rather unhealthy. Small-pox which was so fatal in 1873 continues to prevail, but not to the same extent as before, nor for the calendar year of 1874, in so fatal a form as in the previous year, but in the early part of the present year, *viz.*, January and February 1875, the disease increased, and the mortality rose very much in comparison to the number of cases attacked, and this is not the case in Cochin alone, but as far as I can learn it is the same about the country generally, so that the people report the mortality to be about 75 per cent., and, I fear, what they say is only too true. Ninety-one cases of small-pox were treated from 1st April last; of these, fifty-five cases occurred between 1st April and 31st December with seventeen deaths or 30·90 per cent., but from the 1st January to 31st March thirty-six cases were admitted with twenty-one deaths showing for the three months a mortality of 58·3 per cent. The disease is, I believe, always very fatal when it prevails in the hot weather. Fortunately, although the mortality was relatively great for the last three months the numbers attacked were not so large as in 1873, but the cases have been of a very malignant type, the great majority of them being confluent, in several the eruption was almost only a red rash, and in one fatal case, I may say, there was hardly any eruption.

In other cases large bullæ formed which bursting made red raw patches, and those cases in which eruption was like a rash left large surfaces raw as if blistered. I have however spoken of such cases in my report of last year, and it is unnecessary again to refer to them. Those were all bad, and the majority of them, fatal cases, but the worst cases of all were those in which blood was passed, whether by urine, stool, or vomiting. To the best of my recollection such cases were all fatal, not from the amount of blood lost, but from the poisoning of the system, and of late I have looked upon all such as doomed, no matter how well they might appear in other respects. In the London Small-pox Hospital the mortality for a period of fifteen years, taking all ages, is stated at

increase of 376. The increase in both cases is due to the efficient and improved system of registration.

"Only one solitary case of cholera was reported. This was entered as such under a misrepresentation, as, on personal inquiries, it was found to be a case of choleraic diarrhœa from indegestion.

[illegible] however; it is in too populous a neighbourhood and too near the [illegible] I cannot say, however, that any contagion has spread from it to the Civil Hospital which is about fifty-one yards from it, but I have great reason to think its proximity to the Civil Hospital keeps away patients both extern and intern, the latter especially, as people naturally have a great dread of having the disease so near them; and their faith in vaccination is not so great as it might be. I get all who will submit to the operation vaccinated on coming to hospital, and I do not recollect more than three cases of the disease occurring in patients in the Civil Hospital. One of these was vaccinated on coming to hospital, and the vaccination and small-pox seemed to come on together. The former, however, probably had a slight start as it took well and the small-pox was modified and mild. The people fear having the disease so close to them however, and we certainly should not like having a Small-pox Hospital in the next compound. Dr. Johnston, Deputy Surgeon General, has accordingly written the accompanying remarks in the Visitors' Book at the last inspection, and he is of opinion that neither the Medical Officer nor Hospital Assistant should attend those cases, as they may become the means of transmitting contagion to others He is of opinion that there ought to be an hospital quite apart, with a special Hospital Assistant and servants who should keep a kind of quarantine, and that the Medical Officer should not even visit it: "In the year 1873 the falling off in the number of applicants for relief was nearly one-fifth of the normal mean of the last five years—a fact of easy explanation when remembered that during that year small-pox of a very malignant type prevailed epidemically, causing a panic dread of the hospital. And no wonder the people kept aloof from this dispensary, for they well knew the risk they ran that, in coming within its precincts they were freely exposing themselves to the contagion of a disease, of all known diseases, the most contagious, emanating from the '*Small-pox Hospital*' only a few yards from it, and in whose wards were lying variolous sick in all stages of the disease. Here, then, in this pest-house, contagion, so to speak, is focused, because the discharges containing the *virus* of the disease, coming from the infected inmates' bodies dessicated by high temperature, must be diffused, far and widely every breath of air that may chance to blow, and all this, almost in the very centre of the town, and in the close proximity of crowded dwellings. And once more, and as I write, a like state of things is about to be repeated—a calamity almost—for again *variola* of a type, if possible of greater malignity, has appeared; twenty-two cases of the disease of which eleven proved fatal, having passed through this 'Small-pox Hospital' since January. 'I speak to wise men, judge ye what I say,' is it right that this state of things should be any longer tolerated. Surely some other site is open, and there, away from the centres of population, an inexpensive structure—a leaf pavilion as it is called—might be raised for the reception and *isolation* of small-pox sick.

"I have every belief that this suggestion will be received with the same spirit in which it is submitted, and that something will soon be done to palliate so great an evil as that which, as it should seem, is almost becoming a normal one in Cochin.

"The Civil Surgeon will have the kindness to submit a copy of these remarks to the President and Members of the Municipal Commission of the town of Cochin."

There is however much difficulty about a site for such an hospital. Cochin is an island, thickly inhabited all about its northern end, to the south there is an open space on the sea-shore, but this place would be too much exposed during the monsoon, besides it is the site of the evening drive, and dhobies wash and dry their clothes there, thereby spreading a large net as it were to catch contagious emanations. The first objection, however, is I think sufficient. A little further on is a tope of cocoanut trees, but there are huts close by, and it would be necessary to get some of the

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The following advances during the year, though charged off to final heads of accounts, have not been finally accounted for:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs to travellers' bungalow	234	0	0
Erecting steps to burning-ground	1,160	0	0
Brahmans' ward (previous year's advance), Rupees 868-11-9 ...	1,129	10	9

house, and three deaths. The families live somewhat apart, but are closely related, and the head of the family which had ten cases of the disease is an East Indian medical practitioner who appeared to have brought home the disease from his relations' house. I prescribed for three of those cases, and I was able to show one to Dr. Johnston on his inspection, and he considered it to be unmistakably typhoid fever. I have not heard of any other instance of the disease, and no case was brought to hospital. In the house where the nine cases took place the vicinity of the well was covered with offensive and filthy matter, the accumulation from the cookroom apparently, and the privy was near the well, but I was unable to ascertain when it was cleaned out. It is more or less the same with all the houses in Cochin—the well, the privy, and probably the cookroom are all close together. I was desirous of having the privies in all the houses in Cochin generally cleaned out, and thought as there would be much difficulty in getting it done probably not more than two or three privies would be cleaned daily, if so may so, that no danger would be likely to arise, but on referring the matter to Dr. Johnston on his inspection he was of opinion that it would be better to let them alone, which has been done accordingly. So as the matter stands most of the privies are probably in a very bad state, and every house, or the majority of houses, have the well and privy close together, and what is to be done? If privies are filled up others I fear must be made, and the old filth would remain to contaminate the water, for what amount of time I am unable to say, and in the mean time the new pits would be filling and supplying fresh poison. The only way I see to avoid this would be by establishing a system of conservancy by which all night soil, &c., would be removed once or twice daily, but this on the other hand would be looked upon as a nuisance, and people would probably grumble exceedingly, but what is more to the purpose it may be doubtful how far funds would be available to defray the expense.

After the above I suppose it will excite no surprise when I state the water is considered very bad, no people admit that they drink it, water being brought from Alwaye twelve miles off and sold in Cochin. It is nonsense, however, to suppose the poor people at least drink Alwaye water. Even those who pay for it must constantly drink Cochin water, and those who get or are supposed to get this water, only do *so for themselves*, and servants, &c., must drink the Cochin water. Servants on the other hand often drink Alwaye water and give master the bad water, and if water supply for the day is exhausted, water is probably taken from the next well. To Cochin water, rightly or wrongly I cannot say, is attributed the Cochin leg, and the water I believe rises and falls in the wells with the ebb and flow of the tide.

Under the above circumstances the wonder would be if the water was good. This brings me to one of the most urgent—perhaps the most urgent—want of Cochin in a sanitary point of view, viz., a supply of pure drinking-water brought from a distance and freely supplied by pipes to each house and public fountains to the inhabitants of Cochin. This however is a question for Financiers and Engineers, and having pointed out the want, I will leave the matter for their consideration.

On the whole considering how densely the town of Cochin (British and Native) is inhabited, the probable foulness of the ground, and the proximity of the wells and privies, the wonder to my mind is that the place is so healthy, and I can only attribute it to the annual rainfall which comes in a flood and washes away the impurities, and I suppose gives new life to the place. Fortunately the rain is not likely to fail, if it did I fear the result would be most injurious to the health of the people.

C

There was no epidemic outbreak during the year. One case of cholera was reported to have occurred in the town in the month of April, which, on subsequent inquiry, was found to be a case of choleraic diarrhœa resulting from indigestion. Only twenty-seven deaths from small pox were registered at the Municipal office during the year.

Remarks on Principal Diseases.—A total of 7,848 cases were treated at the Dispensary.

	Fracture of the [illegible]	
,,	compound, left tibia and fibula set	1
,,	of left femur set	1
,,	of right clavicle set	1
,,	of right humerus set	2
Fistula in ano divided		1
Hernia strangulated reduced		2
Hydrocele tapped		10
Paraphimosis reduced		2
Phimosis slit up		4
Polypus nasi removed		1
	Total ...	29

Severe accidents are not common as there is but little machinery and no railway to give rise to such, and the people generally are averse to operations, and in cancerous cases, &c., generally come too late, but when disease is hopeless and beyond all operation they will let almost anything be done.

6. A financial statement is appended, to which I refer for an account of income, &c.
7. There is no lying-in ward attached to the hospital.
8. No changes or additions were made to Hospital buildings in the past year.

COCHIN,
1*st April* 1875.

(Signed) W. DOYLE, M.D.,
Civil Surgeon.

Poison, Class IV.—There were no deaths. Amongst the poisons arsenic and stromonium appear to be the most employed, the latter generally for the purpose of committing thefts. It is also used for suicidal purposes, which mostly prevail among the silk weaver caste females.

In Class V, Injuries, two deaths occurred, both from the wounds of the head.

If a Lying-in ward has been established.—None. Four cases were admitted into the hospital and treated in the back rooms attached to the female wards. Two cases of criminal abortion

Dr. *Cr.*

1875. 31st Mar.		Rs.	A.	P.	1875. 31st Mar.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	To Balance in hand 1st April 1874:					By Amount paid during the year on account of salaries to medical subordinates and peon for 1873-74.	916	3	0			
	,, Amount of Funded capital vested in the Bank of Madras at 4 per cent.	4,398	2	3		,, 1874-75.	1,028	12	0	1,945	4	0
	,, Amount received during the year: From Govt. on account of Provincial Fund for 1873-74 and 1874-75 Rs. 1,040 Port Fund for 1873-74 and 1874-75 ,, 1,000	2,040	0	0		,, Servants' Wages during the year				723	10	10
	,, Interest of vested Fund ...	177	5	10		,, European Medicines from Medical Stores for 1873-74	382	13	3			
	,, European subscriptions and admission fees from sailors.	760	2	0		1874-75	651	5	0	1,034	2	3
	,, Sale of Medicines, &c.	217	9	6		,, Half-yearly supplies				98	10	9
	,, Refund from Government on account of salaries of medical subordinates paid in excess in 1873-74	447	13	11		,, Dieting sick				318	14	10
						,, Spirits				8	13	10
	,, Municipal Fund	959	0	5		,, Monthly perishable articles, &c.				261	1	5
						,, Works—Cost for repairing Hospitals				202	5	9
						,, Amount of Funded Capital in the Bank of Madras				4,398	2	3
	Total ...	8,991	1	11		Total ...				8,991	1	11

I certify the above to be a correct Return of the Income and Expenditure of the Cochin Civil Dispensary for the year 1874-75.

COCHIN,
1*st April* 1875.

(Signed) G. BRUNTON,
Vice-President.

Concise Report to accompany the Annual Abstract Return of Sick treated in the Civil Dispensary and Hospital, Cochin, during the Year 1874-75.

During the official year from 1st April last 8,873 persons were treated in the Civil Hospital. Of these 8,278 were extern, and 595 were intern patients. Of the intern patients 493 supported themselves, and 102 were supported by the hospital.

I regret to state that small-pox still prevails although not to any great extent, but the mortality in proportion to the numbers attacked is high, more particularly since the commencement of the present year, the disease apparently becoming more fatal with the hot weather. For the last month the complaint appears to be on the decline, and there are but two cases of small-pox in hospital at the present date.

The expenses for the past year were greater than usual as it was necessary to put the buildings into a state of thorough repair, nothing material in this way having been done for the last fourteen years, but there is a capital of Rupees 4,398-2-3 to the credit of the hospital in the Bank of Madras.

The hospital is now in good repair, and the supply of bedding, clothing, &c., is satisfactory.

For further particulars, &c., I may refer to the annual report.

COCHIN,
1*st April* 1875.

(Signed) W. DOYLE, M.D.,
Civil Surgeon.

No. 177. ORDER THEREON, 21st June 1876, No. 1133.

Recorded, with the following comparative statement showing estimates and actuals in the Combaconum Municipality for the year 1874-75 :—

RECEIPTS.	Estimates, Estimates, 1874-75.	Actuals, Actuals, 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
Balance brought forward.	1,400	1,296
Assignments by Government.	2,180	3,416
Rates on Houses	4,400	4,841
Taxes on Arts	2,120	1,865
Taxes on Vehicles	150	167
Registration of Carts	100	86
Fees	120	220
Fines	50	34
Endowments, &c.	1,660	1,883
Miscellaneous	1,670	2,623
Total ...	13,850	16,431

CHARGES.	Estimates, Estimates, 1874-75.	Actuals, Actuals, 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
GRANT I.		
New Works—		
Sanitary and Miscellaneous	400	101
Repairs—		
Communications		2,345
Sanitary and Miscellaneous	2,420	306
GRANT II.		
Municipal Schools	3,180	3,139
GRANT III.		
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,800	4,593
Vaccination	170	175
Registration of Births and Deaths	140	120
Conservancy	2,000	1,959
GRANT IV.		
Lighting	750	749
Avenues, &c.	50	118
Travellers' Bungalow ...	200	201
Miscellaneous	50	37
GRANT V.		
Supervision and Management	1,690	1,707
Refunds	...	55
Balances	...	826
Total ...	13,850	16,431

2. The claim of the Municipality for additional Government aid to the Dispensary must be brought forward separately with detailed information as to the receipts and charges, and especially as to the Government contribution which it is believed includes a special grant, as well as a proportionate contribution on account of assistance afforded to public servants. The dates of any former correspondence with Government on the subject should be specified, and it should be stated whether any special aid is received from the shipping frequenting the port, and if not whether such may not reasonably be required, as at other ports of importance.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Revenue Dept.

Govt. of [1876] Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,
Combaconum,
&c., &c., &c.

(b)

Dated June, 21st.

Issued 7/7

Recd. 10 July/76

G.O., 21st *June* 1876, *No.* 1133.

JUNE,
Nos. 176-177.

Municipal—Reports.—The Annual Report on the working of the Combaconum Municipality for 1874-75, recorded with remarks.

11.2.26

Dated 196

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