

out and gently beaten all over with a small wooden bat, to smooth off all roughnesses. When a sufficient number of pots and other vessels is ready, a kiln is prepared for baking them. The pots are piled together as closely as possible, and the interstices filled with brushwood, straw, the dried sweepings of the town and other rubbish. The whole is then covered in with earth, so as to look like a large beehive. The kiln is set on fire from the bottom in the evening, and is opened early next morning, and the pots, &c., taken out.

Tiles are made in this way, being prepared first in the shape of a hollow cylinder which is afterwards, and while the clay is still soft, divided by a sharp piece of iron.

There are no other manufactures of importance. Gooty was once famous for candles, but these have been superseded by those of English make. At Harpanhalli a few families make a living by wood-carving and the manufacture of toys.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

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*Gooty, Adoni, Hospett, Anantapúr, Bellary.*

**Civil Dispensaries.**—Civil Dispensaries have been opened at Gooty, Hospett, Adoni, Anantapúr and Bellary. The first four are looked after by a Dresser or Apothecary. The dispensary at Bellary is under the supervision of the Garrison Surgeon.

**Gooty.**—The dispensary is at present established in a verandah of the Monro choultry, a most unsuitable place in every way. The sanction of Government has been obtained for erecting a new building; the funds will be provided from savings from the endowment of the choultry. These savings will be made by discontinuing the usual distribution of grain to inmates of the choultry. (Vide G. O., Revenue, 6th June 1870, No. 830.) The dispensary, as at present constituted, will accommodate four in-patients and is generally full. Thirty is the average daily number of out-patients.

About Rupees 25 is raised by subscription each month for the support of the institution.

**Adoni.**—The building used as a dispensary in this the second largest town in the district is a small native house in the heart of

the town. It is capable of accommodating eight in-patients. Since its establishment in 1867 the average attendance has been in-patients 2½, out-patients 23 per diem.

The average monthly subscription is Rupees 57. Strong efforts are being made by the leading men of the place to raise such an amount, as will when invested render the institution self-supporting. Rs. 15,000 has been promised, and Rs. 2,400 paid up, which have been laid out in the purchase of Government Securities.

**Anantapur.**—A Civil dispensary exists here only in name, there being at present no building set apart for the purpose. Some years ago (1864) when a Police hospital was built, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 400 in order that an additional ward might be provided, to be used as a civil dispensary. But when the building was completed, the terms of the grant were lost sight of, and the additional ward has been occupied by the Police as a store-room and a place for compounding medicine. The attention of the Collector was drawn to this, but Government declined to call on the Police either to vacate the ward or to pay to the Dispensary Committee Rs. 400.

Under these circumstances in-patients cannot be accommodated. The average daily attendance of out-patients is 15.

Rupees 715 collected by local subscription is now in the hands of the Treasurer.

**Hospett.**—Part of the old taluq cutcherry has been turned into a Civil dispensary. The building is situated in the main street of the town. There is accommodation for 12 in-patients, and there is also a good surgery, bath-room, and dead-house.

Rupees 67 is raised each month by local subscription. The building was first opened as a dispensary at the end of 1867, and since that time the average number of out-patients has been 36 per diem. The average of in-patients is 3 per diem.

**Bellary.**—The Civil hospital and dispensary at Bellary was opened on May 1st, 1842. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Government make no special grant, but provide medicines, and stationery and medical attendance. In 1869 the contributions from Europeans amounted to Rs. 60, and from the Native community to Rs. 771-8. The Municipal Commissioners subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem. There is accommodation for 14 in-patients in the hospital and for four more in a verandah ward. The average daily attendance

during the last ten years is 56·25 out-patients per diem, and 11·73 in-patients.

“These dispensaries are freely resorted to especially by the lower classes who, however, as a rule, prefer to try first of all the efficacy of charms and muntrums. When these fail they have recourse to the more practical treatment offered at the dispensary without, however, their faith in the other measures being in the least shaken.”

By Government Order of April 17, 1871, the cost of these dispensaries will be met by contributions from Local and Municipal Funds as under :—

Dispensary.	Actual expenditure in 1869.	From Municipal.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni.....	1,112 6 0	450	662	1,112
Anantapur.....	694 12 0	200	495	695
Bellary.....	1,440 10 0	1,440	.....	1,440
Gooty.....	1,442 2 0	300	1,142	1,442
Hospett.....	889 1 0	.....	889	889

## CHAPTER IV.

### SCHOOLS.

*The Provincial School.—Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Grant-in-aid and Rate Schools.—Pial Schools.*

**Education.**—1. *Provincial School.*—There is a zillah school at Bellary, the average attendance of boys being about 320. The school is entirely supported by Government, but the fees collected from the scholars are equal to about one-third of the expenditure. The highest class read up to the First Art Standard.

2. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools* exist at Anantapur and Adoni. One at Pernakonda was closed three years ago for want of support, and a proposal to remove the Anantapur school to Gooty was rejected.

3. *Grant-in-aid and Rate Schools.*—This information will for the sake of convenience be given taluqwar. The Schools Act (VI of 1863, Madras) has not been a success in the district. It has indeed been put in force in many villages, but nothing more has been done,