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Educational (1895) Department.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Recording with remarks Proceedings, Local and Municipal Department, on G.O., Educational Department, reviewing the report on -- for the Presidency for 1893-94.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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C.	617		95				

...I ... of {1894} Madras.

...CAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Oct. 1894, No. 2005 L.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Malabar District Board report for 1893–94.

Date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From HERBERT BRADLEY, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 13th July 1894.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of local funds in this district for the last official year, together with the prescribed statements as per separate list attached.

I.—GENERAL.

2. *Administration.*—The number of taluk boards in the district remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 5, and no changes took place in their territorial jurisdiction during the year under report. No unions have yet been constituted in this district for reasons already stated in previous reports.

3. *The District Board.*—The constitution of the district board was the same as in the previous year. Of the maximum number of members sanctioned, viz., 36, six were divisional officers. Twelve, including three officials, and nine non-officials were nominated by Government and the remaining eighteen elected by the taluk boards. Mr. C. A. Lafrenais, Assistant Surgeon, Calicut, having been transferred to Tellicherry, Surgeon-Major H. St.C. Carruthers, the District Medical and Sanitary officer, was appointed in his place. The term of M.R.Ry. P. Sreedharan Nambudiri Avergal having expired, he was re-nominated during the year under report. The term of the 11 elected members named below on the taluk boards and consequently on the district board expired during the year :—

1. Mr. T. Mathai.
2. M.R.Ry. P. Nanu Menon Avergal.
3. „ N. S. Narayana Iyer Avergal.
4. „ P. Krishna Menon Avergal.
5. K. P. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
6. M.R.Ry. P. Kanaran Avergal.
7. Rev. J. L. Weisman.
8. K. V. Kunholen Kutti Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R.R. V. Pangassa Menon Avergal.
10. „ K. Krishnan Nambiyar Avergal.
11. „ C. Kunhi Raman Menon Avergal.

Numbers 1 to 7 were re-elected, while in place of numbers 8 to 11 the following gentlemen were elected :—

M.R.Ry. Nilambur Thacharakavil Manavikraman Elaya Thirumulpad Avergal.
„ S. Ananta Patta Avergal.
„ P. Sami Patta Avergal.
„ A. Chandu Nambiyar Avergal.

M.R.Ry. J. L. Kumaraswami Naidu Avergal was elected in place of Mr. J. H. Gwynne, who ceased to be an elected member of the district board by his transfer from Wynaad. Thus the total number of members of the district board on the 31st March 1894 was 36, which is the maximum strength. I held the office of president throughout the year. M.R.Ry. V. Chappan Menon Avergal was the vice-president till August

last when, by his transfer to Cochin, he had to resign the appointment. His resignation was accepted by Government in its order No. 2638 L., Mis., dated 24th November 1893, and M.R.Ry. R. Ramachandra Rao, Avergal, Deputy Collector, Calicut Division, was appointed in his place. When, however, M.R.Ry. V. Chappan Menon Avergal returned to the post of Head-quarter Deputy Collector in January last, Mr. Ramachandra Rao ceased to be a member of the district board. Mr. Chappan Menon was then renominated to that office, which he continued to hold till the close of the official year. Fourteen meetings were held against twelve in the previous year, none of which was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the official and non-official members was 4·29 and 11·65 against 3·58 and 12·66 in the previous year. Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, attended only a single meeting of the board during the year. The attendance of the official members generally shows some improvement over that of the previous year.

4. *Taluk Boards.*—The constitution of the five taluk boards, the number of meetings held by each board, and the average attendance of official and non-official members are detailed in the statement subjoined :—

Taluk Boards.	Sanctioned strength.	Number of members on the 31st March 1894.		Number of meetings.	Average attendance.	
		Officials.	Non-officials.		Officials.	Non-officials.
Tellicherry	12	3	9	10	1·60	6·00
Calicut	12	2	8	12	1·50	5·58
Malappuram	12	4	8	12	2·17	3·83
Palghat	12	3	8	9	·89	5·33
Wynaad	12	4	8	12	1·42	3·92

It will be observed from the above statement that the five taluk boards held 55 meetings against 60 in the previous year. The Taluk Boards of Tellicherry and Palghat failed to meet once a month as required by section 28 of the Local Boards Act V of 1884. The attention of the Presidents of those boards will be drawn to this point, and they will be requested to see that this does not occur again. The number of meetings shown in the above statement is exclusive of four meetings, two of the Palghat, one of the Malappuram and one of the Wynaad Taluk Board adjourned for want of a quorum. The deficiency in the strength of the Calicut Taluk Board was due to the vacancies caused by the transfer of Mr. C. A. Lafrenais to Tellicherry on the 29th March 1894 and the death of M.R.Ry. M. Ittirarappunni Nayar Avergal having been filled up only after the close of the official year. In the Palghat Taluk Board the deficiency was due to the vacancy caused by the resignation on the 17th March 1894 of M.R.Ry. K. Ramanunni Nayar Avergal not having been filled up within the year.

5. The attendance of the non-official members was almost the same as in the previous year. In Wynaad and Malappuram Taluk Boards there was a falling off which is to be regretted. In Tellicherry, Calicut and Palghat Taluk Boards the attendance may be considered fair. M.R.Ry. V. Kunhambu Nambiyar Avergal of the Tellicherry Taluk Board and M.R.Ry. P. Koman Nayar Avergal of the Malappuram Taluk Board attended all the meetings held by their respective taluk boards during the year. The vacancies that occurred in the several taluk boards were duly filled up during the year with the exception of the three referred to in paragraph 4, *supra*.

6. *Working of the Taluk Boards.*—The taluk boards in the district worked satisfactorily on the whole.

7. There was no change in the rates of travelling allowances given to non-official members of the district and taluk boards.

8. *Financial Position.*—The details of receipts and charges of the district and taluk boards are exhibited in Statements I-A and I-B. The subjoined table compares the totals with those of the preceding year :—

—	Actuals of 1892–93.			Actuals of 1893–94.		
	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Total.	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	54,293	25,574	79,867	52,167	8,021	60,188
Receipts	2,81,600	1,62,757	4,44,357	2,83,173	1,59,902	4,43,075
Allotment from District to Taluk funds.	— 29,676	29,676	..	— 28,719	28,719	..
Total assets ..	3,06,217	2,18,007	5,24,224	3,06,621	1,96,642	5,03,263
Total expenditure ..	2,54,050	2,09,986	4,64,036	2,92,248	1,96,477	4,88,725
Closing balance ..	52,167	8,021	60,188	14,373	165	14,538

Excluding contributions from district to taluk funds the actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,43,075 against Rs. 4,44,357 in the previous year. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 60,188, the total assets came to Rs. 5,03,263. The total charges of the year amounted to Rs. 4,88,725 against Rs. 4,64,036 in 1892–93. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,538, of which Rs. 14,373 appertain to district and Rs. 165 to taluk funds.

9. The statement subjoined shows the incidence of local fund taxation per head of the population :—

Area in square miles excluding municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Taxation including tolls.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
		Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
5,734	2,474,791	3,04,854	2 0	1 11	1 6	1 6

II.—RECEIPTS.

10. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 60,188 against Rs. 66,120, the budget estimate, and Rs. 79,867, the balance of 1892–93. The decrease under the estimate was due to the actual receipts for 1892–93 having considerably fallen short of the revised estimate for that year.

11. The following abstract compares the current collections under the several heads of revenue during the year under report with those of the previous year :—

—	1892–93.	1893–94.	Percentage of total receipts.	
			1892–93.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Rates and taxes—	2,36,807	2,36,857	70·95	68·80
Cess on land	78,475	67,997		
Tolls including municipal contributions	16,974	18,274		
Education—	68	859	4·15	4·74
School fees	1,393	1,866		
Income from endowments				
Other items	99	50	·10	·07
Medical—	378	259		
Income from endowment	479	239	·11	·05
Other items				
Interest on Government securities	739	701	18·31	20·00
Miscellaneous—	2,758	2,593		
Choultry rents	2,120	1,669		
Market rents	68,206	76,220		
Bungalow fees	6,620	5,032		
Ferry rents	906	2,543		
Avenues	2,387	4,099	·54	·96
Other items	22,820	15,833	5·14	3·58
Public works	..	8	..	·00
Contribution from Provincial funds	..			
Do. from Special funds	..	..	..	..
Do. from Pound funds	3,128	7,976	·70	1·80
Do. from Canal and Ferry fund				
Miscellaneous debt account				
Total ..	4,44,357	4,43,075	100·00	100·00

The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 4,43,075 against Rs. 4,44,357 in the previous year. There is a large decrease under tolls and contribution from provincial funds for education.

The decrease under the former is due to—

(1) the decrease in the actual bids obtained for the right of collecting tolls during the year;

(2) the substitution throughout the year of ferries for tolls at the Nuradi, Mahé and Koduvalli bridges which were dismantled for the purpose of being reconstructed; and

(3) a large portion of the contribution due by the Palghat municipality, amounting to Rs. 3,080, having been received only after the close of the year.

The decrease under the latter was due (1) to the fact that a portion of the contribution earned by the taluk boards during 1891–92 was received only during 1892–93; and

(2) to the income anticipated by some of the taluk boards not having been received during the year under report.

12. *Land-cess.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 2,36,857–6–11 against Rs. 2,40,510, the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,36,807, the actuals of 1892–93. The slight increase over the actuals of last year calls for no special remark. The demand including the arrears on the 1st April 1893 amounted to Rs. 2,74,045–11–1 against the total demand of Rs. 2,71,488 in the previous year. The percentage of collection to the total demand was 86·4 per cent. against 87·2 in the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 36,610 shown as balance in Statement VII towards the close of the year, Rs. 25,764 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,846 as shown below at the close of the fasli year:—

	RS.
Chirakkal	22
Calicut	15
Ernad	240
Ponnáni	282
Wynaad	10,287
Total ..	10,846

The balance is very large in the Wynaad taluk as in the two previous years and it is reported that coercive processes have been issued.

13. *Tolls.*—Particulars regarding tolls in the district for the year under report are given in Statement No. V. There were 34 toll-gates against 37 in the previous year which was due to the substitution of ferries for the Mahé, Koduvalli and Nuradi bridges. Tolls were levied at the maximum rates specified in Schedule B of Act V of 1884 at all the toll-gates excepting Kutnad and Edappal in the Ponnáni taluk, where they were levied at half the maximum rates. The above two tolls were conducted under amani for a few days at the beginning of the year for want of bidders. The total receipts from all the 34 toll-gates amounted to Rs. 67,471–7–4 against Rs. 80,000, the budget estimate and Rs. 73,401, the actuals of 1892–93. Particulars regarding the demand, collection and balance of tolls are given in Statement No. VIII. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,292–11–9, of which Rs. 3,195–12–0 appertain to Wynaad. The Tahsildar explains that there is a sum of Rs. 3,195–12–0 in deposit which can be credited towards this balance. The amounts outstanding in the other taluks are insignificant. The district board's share of the tolls in the Palghat municipality amounted to Rs. 4,650–0–10 against Rs. 6,300, the budget estimate, and Rs. 5,074, the actuals of 1892–93. The amount of contribution depends on the bids obtained for the right of collecting tolls within the municipality and no explanation can therefore be furnished for the decrease. Of the above sum of Rs. 4,650–0–10 only Rs. 286–12–1 were realized during the year. Of the balance, Rs. 3,080 have been paid by the municipality since the close of the year and Rs. 1,283–4–9 deducted on account of contributions due to it by the Palghat Taluk Board. Steps have since been taken to

debit the amount so deducted to taluk funds and show the same as a corresponding credit to district funds. The sum of Rs. 525–3–7 includes also Rs. 238–7–6, a portion of the contribution due for 1892–93 recovered since the close of that year.

Deducting contributions to provincial funds, municipalities, &c., the cost of establishment at Koduvalli and the maintenance of toll-sheds, the net receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 49,149–3–7, or 24 per cent. of the total outlay on communications, against 32 per cent. in the previous year.

14. *Educational.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 20,999 against Rs. 18,435 in the previous year. There were increases of Rs. 1,300, 791 and 480 under "school fees," "income from endowments," and "sale-proceeds of books," respectively.

15. *School Fees.*—The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 18,274 against Rs. 16,974 in the preceding year. The increase is due to—

(1) the increased collections realized by the Palghat Taluk Board mainly from the primary schools under its management; and

(2) a new class having been opened from January 1893 in the board middle schools at Cherpalcheri and Angadipuram under the Malappuram Taluk Board.

The decrease under the budget estimate is due to the too sanguine estimates of the educational officers in framing their budget for the year. This is a constant complaint against the Educational department and it is partly by this means that funds which should be devoted to other matters are diverted to education.

16. *Sale-proceeds of books.*—The income under this head amounted to Rupees 1,681–13–4 against Rs. 1,500, the budget estimate for the year, and Rs. 1,202, the actuals of 1892–93. The increase both over the estimate and the actuals of the previous year was due to the more rapid sale of books in the local fund book depôt at Palghat since it was placed in the charge of V. Pitchu Iyer, the new curator.

17. *Income from Endowments.*—The receipts from the Moyan endowment during the year amounted to Rs. 859–2–2 against the budget estimate of Rs. 4,000. As remarked in the administration report for last year, the endowment continued to be under the management of the District Board although the female training school to which it is attached was transferred to Government. The rate of interest on the purchase money of Moyan lands was reduced by Government from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the tenants are still giving trouble in regard to their dues. The large deficiency in collections below the budget estimate is due to this cause and to the fact that receipts from Moyan endowment have been credited to provincial funds since 1st October 1893 in accordance with the instructions of the Accountant-General contained in his audit slip No. 104-A.B.H., dated 27th September 1893.

18. *Education—Miscellaneous.*—The sum of Rs. 183–13–9 shown under this head consists of —

(1) refunds of scholarship drawn in previous years by normal students who subsequently left the Educational department in contravention of the terms of their agreement;

(2) refunds of pay overdrawn by some of the salary result schoolmasters under the Tellicherry Taluk Board; and

(3) other sundry receipts.

19. *Medical.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 309 against Rs. 477 in the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 25–3–8 shown under the head of "Hospital receipts," Rs. 13–3–0 is the cost of dieting four wounded patients at Tamracheri hospital in the Calicut taluk recovered from provincial funds, and the remainder, Rs. 12–0–8, the amount realized by the Wynaad Taluk Board from paying patients during the year. The amount realized by the sale of medicines from hospitals and dispensaries in the Wynaad taluk was during the year under report Rs. 20–12–3 against Rs. 7–11–6 in the previous year.

20. *Contribution from Private Individuals.*—The rece[illegible]100 shown against this item represents the amount of annual contribution p[illegible] the Kavalapara estate, which is under the Court of Wards, for the maintenance of the Vaniamkulam hospital in the Walavanad taluk.

21. *Medical income from Endowments.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 49–8–9, which is the income derived from the lands set apart by the Walavanadkara Samuham in aid of the Ponnáni dispensary.

22. *Medical Miscellaneous.*—The income of Rs. 112–8–7 shown under this head includes—

(1) the sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles from hospitals and dispensaries, such as empty bottles, packing cases, &c.;

(2) the rent of Rs. 27 derived from the produce of the Chávakkát hospital compound which was leased out; and

(3) other sundry receipts.

23. *Interest on Government Securities.*—The amount shown under this head represents the interest at 4 per cent. for the first six months of the year on Rs. 12,000 invested by the district board in Government securities on behalf of the Moyan endowment. The interest due for the second half-year was credited to Provincial funds in accordance with the Accountant-General's instructions contained in his audit slip No. 104-A.B.H., dated 27th September 1893, already referred to in paragraph 17 *supra.*

24. *Contribution from private individuals for purposes other than Education, Medical or works.*—The receipts under this head amounting to Rs. 1,672 consisted of—

(1) Rs. 120, being the contribution (including the arrears of 1892–93) paid by M.R.Ry. Kolayi Chathu Nayar Avergal towards the pay of the masalji at the Pudupadi chattram in the Calicut taluk;

(2) Rupees 25, the amount contributed by M.R.Ry. Chamu Menon, Sub-registrar of Perintalmanna in the Walavanad taluk, towards sinking a public well at Molayankavu in that taluk;

(3) Rupees 85, being the contribution (including the arrears for five months of 1892–93) made to the Palghat taluk board at Rs. 5 per mensem by the Guruvayur temple authorities towards the pay of the scavenging establishment entertained for that amsam; and

(4) Rupees 1,442 paid to the district board by the Kavalapara estate for the preparation by the Local Fund Engineering establishment of plans and estimates for certain buildings proposed to be constructed in that estate.

A moiety of the last mentioned amount was given to the Assistant Engineer, Palghat Sub-Division, who prepared the plans and estimates in accordance with G.O., dated 12th May 1893, Mis. No. 1031 L.

25. *Choultry-rents.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 701–3–4 against Rs. 530, the budget estimate, and Rs. 739, the actuals of 1892–93. The increase over the estimate was owing to the collection during the year under report of arrears of rent due on account of previous years. The lands forming the endowments of the eleven endowed choultries specified in statement VI are situated in the Ernad taluk of the district and the rents derived therefrom are distributed equally among the above institutions. The income from unendowed choultries amounted to Rs. 28–14–0, which includes the amount paid by the Police Department at Rs. 3 per mensem for a portion of the Vadakancherri musaferkhana in the Palghat taluk, which was as in previous years rented to that department for use as a Police station. A sum of Rs. 9, the rent for the last three months of the year which was left in arrears, has been collected since the close of the year.

26. *Market-rents.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,593–0–4 against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,100. The decrease under the estimate was mainly due to the bids at the auction sales for the right of collecting fees in all the markets excepting those specified in the margin having fallen short of the estimates. A sum of Rs. 107–5–10 was realized by the Malapuram taluk board by sale of the right of erecting temporary shops on public lands on the occasions of "Fairs and festivals." As in the previous year, the condition of the markets in the district was generally fair and people resorted to them freely.

Tirúr and Vayittiri.

27. *Bungalow Fees.*—The fees collected from Local Fund travellers' bungalows and halting-sheds amounted to Rs. 1,669–0–8 against Rs. 1,430, the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,120, the actuals of 1892–93. The management of all the bungalows in the district, excepting those in the Calicut taluk, continued as in the previous year to be under the management of the district board till 1st August 1893, when the bungalows in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad were transferred to the Malapuram taluk board (*vide* G.O., dated 3rd July 1893, Mis. No. 1455 L.). Subsequently, on a representation from the District Board District Engineer, the management of the bungalows in the other Local Fund taluks of Tellicherry, Palghat and Wynaad were also transferred with effect from 1st January 1894 to the respective taluk boards in accordance with the order of Government contained in G.O., Mis. No. 2741 L., dated 9th December 1893. The excess in collections over the estimate was as remarked in the last year's administration report due to—

(1) the rules framed by the district board for the proper up-keep and maintenance of bungalows, and

(2) the existence of Survey and Settlement Parties working in the various taluks of the district.

28. *Fees and Fines.*—The income under this head which mainly consists of—

(1) magisterial fines levied under the Towns Nuisance Act;

(2) fees levied for the erection of pandals on the occasions of "Fairs and festivals;" and

(3) the rents collected for the slaughter-house at Angadipuram by the Malapuram taluk board amounted to Rs. 523–1–9 against Rs. 350, the budget estimate for the year, and Rs. 496, the actuals of 1892–93. Since the introduction of the provisions of Act III of 1889, the number of prosecutions has risen resulting in a corresponding increase in the amount of magisterial fines collected, and this accounts for the increase in collections during the year under report.

29. *Ferry Receipts.*—The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 76,219–15–6 against the budget estimate of Rs. 70,000. The large increase over the estimate was due to the increase in the bids obtained for ferries at the auction sales. As in the year 1892–93 the ferries continued to be under the control of the district board which first assumed management in accordance with G.O., dated 22nd July 1891, No. 632, Financial.

30. *Avenues.*—The income derived by the sale of avenue produce and withered trees and clippings amounted during the year under report to Rs. 5,032–4–5 against Rs 6,690, the budget estimate, and Rs. 6,620, the actuals of 1892–93. The decrease below both the estimate and the actuals of the previous year was due to want of competition at auction sales. As in the year previous the road avenues in the district continued to be under the management of the Local Fund Engineering establishment.

31. *Sundry Receipts.*—The collections under this head, which consist of receipts from Bandy Pettahs under the management of taluk boards and other savings and refunds, amounted to Rs. 347–8–5 against Rs. 440, the budget estimate, and Rs. 370, the actuals of 1892–93. The decrease under the estimate is mainly due to the decrease in the amount earned by the Malapuram taluk board by the sale of the right of collecting fees in cart-stands under its management.

32. *Public Works.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,099 against Rs. 2,020, the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,387, the actuals of 1892-93. The large increase under "Sale of old materials" was due to the sale of materials of bridges which were dismantled for the purpose of being reconstructed. The increase under "Contribution from private individuals" was owing to the contribution due from the Cochin Sircar for the maintenance of the Ponnáni-Cohin canal for the years 1891–92 and 1892–93 having been collected during the year under report. The contribution due for last year from the Sircar for the above canal was realized since the close of the official year. The increase under "Tools and plant" was due to a large number of second-hand tools having been sold to the A system contractors at two-thirds of their value. The sum of Rs. 125 shown under "Sale of buildings" was realized by the

Palghat taluk board under the circumstances explained below. In April 1893 an estimate for Rs. 600 was submitted by the District Board District Engineer to the Palghat taluk board for executing repairs to the chattram at Chullamadai in the Palghat taluk. He said that the building was in a dangerous condition and unfit for repair. The taluk board not being able to afford the necessary funds for repairing the building ordered its materials to be sold and they fetched Rs. 125. The land on which the building stood was transferred to the Revenue Department.

33. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The amount received as contribution from Provincial funds for education during the year under report was Rs. 15,832–15–11 against Rs. 29,210, the budget estimate for the year, and Rs. 22,820, the actuals of 1892–93. The large decrease under the estimate was due to.—

(1) over-estimates by educational officers at the time of framing their budget;

(2) the income anticipated by some of the taluk boards not having been received during the year as already explained in paragraph 11 *supra*. In 1892–93, the contribution was less than the budget by over Rs. 8,000 and in 1893–94 by Rs. 13,377. The time is approaching when the board will be unable to comply with the demands of the Educational department.

34. The allotments made from district funds to the various taluk boards during the year amounted to Rs. 28,719–7–2 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Tellicherry	2,040	0	0
(2) Calicut	3,780	0	0
(3) Malapuram	10,015	0	0
(4) Palghat	3,184	7	2
(5) Wynaad	9,700	0	0
Total ..	28,719	7	2

III.—EXPENDITURE.

35. Excluding allotments from district to taluk funds the amount actually spent during the year was Rs. 4,88,725 against Rs. 4,64,036 in the previous year. The total expenditure, as compared with the budget estimates for the year and the actuals of 1892–93 is detailed in statement No. I-B, while the following abstract compares the expenditure under the several heads and the percentage of outlay under each grant with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Grants.	1892–93.	1893–94.	Percentage. 1892–93.	Percentage. 1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.		
GRANT I—				
Communications	1,80,178	2,02,853		
Buildings	16,785	16,332		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,377	4,601		
Establishment and Contingencies	45,992	42,801		
Tools and Plant	1,810	809		
Contribution to Provincial, Municipal, &c., Funds	22,056	25,244		
Miscellaneous	..	1,139		
Total ..	2,71,198	2,93,779	58·44	60·12
GRANT II—				
Education	91,830	86,260		
Contribution to Provincial and Municipal Funds	104	1,150		
Miscellaneous	1,322	1,614		
Total ..	93,256	89,024	20·10	18·22

Grants.	1892–93.	1893–94.	Percentage. 1892–93.	Percentage. 1892–93.
	Rs.	Rs.		
GRANT III—				
(1) Hospitals and Dispensaries including Midwives, Midwifery Pupils and District Medical and Sanitary officer's establishment	30,157	32,835		
(2) Vaccination	10,509	12,502		
(3) Sanitation	7,243	7,811		
(4) Market	..	1		
(5) Bungalows	1,692	1,240		
(6) Choultries	1,186	1,779		
(7) Contribution to Provincial and Municipal Funds ..	10,842	10,570		
Miscellaneous	14	9		
Total ..	61,643	66,747	13·28	13·65
GRANT IV—				
Supervision and Management	23,641	21,682		
Refunds, &c.	..	..		
Payment of Interest and Loan	8,977	8,632		
Total ..	32,618	30,314	7·03	6·20
Debt Head Charges	5,321	8,861	1·15	1·81
Grant Total, Expenditure ..	4,64,036	4,88,725	100·00	100·00

36. The total amount expended on public works during the year was Rupees 2,23,786 against Rs. 2,33,849, the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,01,340, the actuals of 1892–93. 95·69 per cent. of the total allotment was spent against 80·51 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 2,02,853 were spent on Communications alone, Rs. 16,332 on Civil Buildings and Rs. 4,601 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements against Rs. 1,80,178, Rs. 16,785 and Rs. 4,377 respectively in the previous year. The details of expenditure on public works are given in statement III. Of the total outlay on works Rs. 4,981 were spent by the Revenue Department on behalf of local boards and Rs. 2,18,805 by the Local Fund Engineering Department.

37. *Communications— New Works.*—Forty-three works were taken in hand under this head during the year against 41 in the previous year. The total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 60,092 against Rs. 32,074 in 1892–93. This amount includes the expenditure on petty works costing Rs. 300 and less which are lumped together as minor works in statement No. III. The Engineer reports that 59 original works (including minor works) were completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 54,029 as shown below :—

	Rs.
2 rolled steel girder bridges	7,566
4 rolled iron beams bridges	8,544
19 rail girder bridges	7,020
14 wooden and masonry bridges	21,751
10 renewals of platform bridges	6,729
10 miscellaneous, such as diversions, revetments, abutments, &c.	2,419
Total ..	54,029

The following are some of the important original works completed or in progress during the year.

Project.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay in the previous year.	Outlay during 1893–94.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1. Reconstructing the damaged pier of the Nuradi iron girder bridge on road No. 57.	7,700 0 0	2,614 13 10	3,890 9 5	Work completed since close of official year.
2. Renewing the Mahé bridge with wooden piles and planking.	10,330 0 0	110 0 2	10,218 2 9	Work completed.
3. Reconstructing Koduvalli bridge on road No. 1.	4,531 0 0	342 2 5	4,662 5 8	Do.
4. Reconstructing Thoopanad bridge on road No. 6 with rolled steel girders and timber platform.	4,920 0 0	..	3,841 13 8	Do.
5. Renewing the platform of Oodharakadavu bridge with steel girders and timber platform on road No. 55.	4,435 0 0	..	3,723 11 10	Do.
6. Reconstructing Kooticole bridge on road No. 1 with rolled iron beams and timber platform.	5,100 0 0	..	1,956 7 6	The sanctioned estimate not having been received in time the work could not be put in hand in time to admit of its completion before the close of the year.
7. Reconstructing bridge with rolled iron beams, &c., at 5¾ mile on road No. 6.	2,362 0 0 + 402 2 5	..	2,757 3 5	Completed.
8. Reconstructing the abutments of the Koodakadavu bridge at 1½ mile of road No. 1 with rolled iron plates.	2,480 0 0	..	1,779 10 5	Work stopped owing to non-receipt of iron work from Bombay before the close of the year.

38. *Communications—Repairs.*—The original budget grant under this head was Rs. 1,35,660, which added to the subsequent allotments sanctioned from time to time by the various local boards in the district amounted to Rs. 1,42,826. Of this sum, Rs. 1,42,761 or 99·95 per cent. of the total allotment was spent on repairs of roads during the year against 99·64 per cent. in the previous year.

39. *Roads.*—The mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired during the year under report are shown in statement IV-A. The number of miles of road in charge of local boards at the commencement of the year was the same as in 1892–93, viz., 1,474. 1,355 miles and 7½ furlongs of roads were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 93–9–4 per mile against Rs. 100–0–5 per mile of the previous year. 48 yards of new road connecting road No. 61 with Perpanangadi Railway Station in the Ernad taluk were constructed at a cost Rs. 78–1–7. The work of opening the feeder road to Kadalundi Railway Station, referred to in the last Administration Report, was not completed during the year under report, as the Railway authorities objected to the road being constructed as originally arranged. As in the previous year all the roads in the district were in charge of the local boards, with the exception of the Calicut-Vayittiri road which is maintained by the Public Works Department. The tolls on this road, five in number, were as usual managed by the district board and the net receipts derived therefrom deducting Rs. 1,170, the fixed contribution from G.O., No. 285 L., dated 8th February 1887, to the Calicut municipality on account of the Malaparamba toll transferred to the Public Works Department towards the close of the year. A portion of the Chundale-Mysore road from the 60th to 72nd mile was also transferred to the Public Works Department during the year under report in accordance with G.O., dated 25th August 1893, No. 2192 W., Public Works.

40. *General condition of Roads.*—The roads in the district continued to be under the A system which was extended throughout the district during the year 1892–93. With regard to the A system contract the Engineer reports that it has been an unqualified success in South Malabar, *i.e.*, in the taluks of Palghat, Ponnáni and Walavanad, the whole of which were under Mr. E. V. Dupen. It has also been fairly successful in the Wynaad, Ernad and Calicut taluks, but in North Malabar, where the roads were entrusted to Messrs. Tatham and Fletcher, they were not properly looked after and the contract was cancelled and new contractors have taken their place with effect from 1st April last. My belief is that this system, if properly worked, is a satisfactory one, but the native members of the board are apparently against it. I

have had the opportunity now of comparing the state of the roads in many parts of the district for two consecutive years and, except in North Malabar, I can see no reason to complain. The natives have no opportunity of comparing the allotments upon the different roads from year to year; but considering the manner in which the roads are being starved from year to year owing to increased expenditure upon education, sanitation, &c., I consider that the state of the roads upon the whole is satisfactory. As regards the Cochin-Ponnáni canal, the Engineer reports that the allotment sanctioned during the year for the said canal was only Rs. 3,300 against Rs. 6,600 allowed in former years when it was under the Revenue department. Still, with the reduced allotment, the canal was fairly well maintained. The Orumanayur bund was, during the year under report, removed nearly a mile closer to Chetwai which entailed the cutting and deepening of a new channel at Chetwai between the old and the new bund at nearly one mile in length and 40 feet maximum breadth. This cost nearly Rs. 1,000 which was met from the maintenance allotment of the canal, the remaining Rs. 2,300 only being spent on the other portion of the canal.

41. Statement IV-B exhibits the total length in miles of road avenues in the district during the year. 3,328 trees were planted during last year against 4,107 in the previous year, the number that perished being 1,314 against 2,949, the corresponding figure for 1892–93. As in the previous year, the avenues continued to be looked after by the Engineering department. Their general condition was, on the whole, satisfactory, though no improvement of a material nature was effected in them during the year.

42. *Civil Buildings.*—The expenditure under civil buildings (both repairs and original) amounted to Rs. 16,331–12–0 against Rs. 16,785 in the previous year as shown below :—

	1893–94. RS. A. P.
Schools	4,019 11 8
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,894 5 1
Choultries	1,526 5 4
Bungalows	8,891 5 11
Total ..	16,331 12 0

Some of the more important civil buildings completed, or in progress during the year under report, are enumerated below :—

Description of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay in the previous year.	Outlay during 1893–94.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1. Constructing bungalow and out-houses at Undathode.	534 12 6	194 6 6	340 6 0	Completed.
2. Constructing bungalow at Chavakkad ..	1,200 0 0	..	1,185 15 1	Do.
3. Do. an officer's shed at Edakkara	699 0 0	..	603 8 6	Do. Liabilities amounting to Rs. 95–7–8 remain to be paid.
4. Reconstructing an overseer's shed at Iritty.	600 0 0	..	599 12 10	Completed.
5. Constructing halting shed at Punjapadam.	1,000 0 0	..	977 15 6	Do.
6. Do. do. at Mangara ..	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	Do.

43. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 4,601–2–4 against Rs. 4,377 in 1892–93 as shown below :—

	RS. A. P.
Markets	1,762 10 6
Avenues..	1,499 4 9
Miscellaneous	1,339 3 1
Total ..	4,601 2 4

The site for the Ferôk market referred to in the last administration report was acquired for the Malapuram Taluk Board during the year at a cost of Rs. 747–7–10. A sum of Rs. 100–4–0 was also paid by that board for a fish market at Malapuram. With a view to utilize the endowment balance, estimates for Rs. 2,200 for constructing a market at Ferôk and for Rs. 4,500 for tiling the market stalls at Angadipuram have been submitted by the Malapuram Taluk Board since the close of the year for sanction of the district board.

44. *Establishment and Contingencies.*—There were no changes in the Engineering staff during the year under report. The total cost of engineering establishment including contingencies amounted to Rs. 41,567–5–9, or 18·9 per cent. of the total amount expended on public works by the Engineering department, against 22 per cent. in the previous year and 20 per cent., the prescribed maximum.

45. *Public Works Department Supervision.*—The amount shown under this head represents the contribution paid to the Public Works department for scrutiny of plans and estimates. Rs. 812 were adjusted under this head during the year under report to the credit of provincial funds for the scrutiny of estimates amounting to nearly Rs. 35,000 for constructing the bridges named in the margin.

1. Mate.
2. Oocharakadava.
3. Thuppanad.
4. Nuradi.
5. Kutticole.
6. Mambat.
7. Koduvalli.

46. *Tolls and Ferries.*—The establishment charges under this head amounted to Rs. 422–2–7 against Rs. 2,086, the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,979, the actuals of 1892–93. The large increase in the actuals of 1892–93 was, as remarked in the administration report for that year, due to five of the important tolls in Kottayam and two in the Ponnáni taluk having been conducted under amani throughout that year.

47. *Tools and Plant.*—The expenditure under "Tools and plant" amounted to Rs. 809–5–9 against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,809, the actuals of 1892–93. The decrease both under the estimate and the actuals of 1892–93 was due to no fresh tools having been purchased, as they were not required under the present A system contract. The percentage of expenditure on the total outlay on works was ·36 per cent. against ·9 per cent. in the previous year and 1 per cent., the limit prescribed by Government.

48. *Contribution to Provincial, Municipal and other Funds.*—The following are the contributions made during the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. To the Public Works department—			
The net receipts from tolls on the Calicut-Vayitri road which is in charge of the Public Works department	13,051	10	0
2. To municipalities and private individuals—			
(1) To the Calicut municipality on account of tolls on the Beypore-Calicut and Calicut-Vayitri roads.	1,873	12	6
(2) To the Calicut municipality for Pudiapalam bridge	15	0	0
(3) To the Calicut municipality for District Medical and Sanitary officer's building	1,100	0	0
(4) To the Tellicherry municipality on account of tolls on the Calicut-Tellicherry and Tellicherry-Wynaad road	3,461	10	7
(5) To the Tellicherry municipality for the construction of the Coast Cliff road	4,000	0	0
3. To the Cochin Government on account of frontier ferries	1,741	8	0
Total ..	25,243	9	1

The fixed contribution of Rs. 550 due to the Palghat municipality on account of tolls on roads passing through that municipality was not paid during the year, as a sum of Rs. 3,080 due to the district board by the town council was not paid till after the close of the year as already remarked in paragraph 13 *supra*.

A cheque for Rs. 2,675, being the contribution due to the French Government on account of Mahé toll, was sent to the administrateur before the close of the year; but it was not cashed till May 1894, when the cheque had to be revalidated, and the transaction consequently did not appear in the last year's accounts.

49. *Miscellaneous.*—The sum of Rs. 721 shown under this head represents the moiety of contribution from the Kavalpara estate paid to the Assistant Engineer, Palghat Sub-division, who prepared the plans and estimates for certain buildings proposed to be constructed in that estate as already remarked in paragraph 24 *supra*.

50. *Refunds.*—Of the sum of Rs. 418 shown under this head, Rs. 416 represents the compensation granted by the district board to toll and ferry contractors for various reasons during the year and Rs. 2, the fee for toll passes refunded, the passes not having been granted.

51. *Grant II.*—The total expenditure on education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,024–5–2 against Rs. 1,02,152, the budget estimate, and Rs. 93,256, the actuals of 1892–93. Statements IX and X show in detail the receipts, charges and other particulars connected with the board and aided schools.

52. The number of inspecting schoolmasters was the same as in the previous year, viz., 17, of whom 11 were for Hindu and 6 for Mappila schools. The work of the 6 Mappila inspecting schoolmasters was supervised by the Mappila sub-assistant inspector of schools, who was in charge of Mappila education throughout the district. The work of the remaining 11 inspecting schoolmasters was supervised by the sub-assistant inspectors of schools named in the margin. The sub-assistant inspector of girls' schools had no separate inspecting schoolmasters under him; but those in charge of Hindu schools inspected the girls' schools also. The work done by the inspecting agency during the year under report is shown in Statement A appended. The total charges on account of inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 9,086–7–5 against the budget estimate of Rs. 9,230. The decrease under the estimate was mainly due to—

1. Sub-assistant inspector of schools, Calicut range.
2. Sub-assistant inspector of schools, Palghat range.
3. Sub-assistant inspector of schools, Kasaragod range.

(1) Savings under "Travelling allowance" of inspecting schoolmasters; and

(2) the increase of Rs. 5 sanctioned to inspecting schoolmaster, Parayle, not having been granted at the instance of the educational officers.

53. *Preparatory Mappila Training Schools.*—The number of these schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 at Tellicherry, Malappuram and Tirúr which continued to be under the management of the district board. These 3 schools had on their rolls 35 students on the 31st March 1894 against 37 in the previous year. All the above 35 students were paid stipends from local funds. The total expenditure on account of these schools amounted to Rs. 3,042–6–6 against Rupees 3,170–14–9 in the previous year. The results of the 3 schools at the primary examination are as shown below:—

	Number presented.	Number passed.
Preparatory Mappila Training School, Tellicherry	10	9
Do. do. Malappuram ..	11	7
Do. do Tirúr	9	3

The result of the examination of the Tellicherry school was excellent, while that of the Malappuram school was good. At the Tirúr school, out of 9 presented, only 3 passed. The headmaster of the above school has since been transferred on this account to the Malappuram school as a punishment.

54. *Sessional Schools.*—During the year under report there were two permanent sessional schools in the district under full-time teachers, as against 5 schools held for 3 months each in the previous year. The master of each sessional school was paid Rs. 20 per mensem. These schools are held for only 4 months at a time in one place. The number of teachers for admission in each session of 4 months was restricted to 10

at Rs. 5 each per mensem. One of these schools in the Palghat range was held for 4 months in Walluvanad taluk and then removed to Ponnáni, where it worked for another 4 months. The number sent up for the primary school examination from this school was 9, of whom 8 passed which is very satisfactory. The total expenditure for the school during the year amounted to Rs. 441–5–3. The other school in the Calicut range was held for 4 months at Badagara with 10 teachers and then removed to Quilandi. All the 10 teachers that appeared for the primary school examination got through, which is very creditable to the headmaster. The outlay on this school was Rs. 562–6–11 during the year.

55. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of these schools was the same as in the previous year, viz., 9. The two schools at Erinjoli and Pitlantavidu which are salary result schools have been classed as primary schools, both in Statements I-B and IX, as they are not strictly speaking middle schools, having only purely vernacular classes attached to them. The receipts and charges of each department of each school are given in Statement No. IX. The total expenditure on account of these schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,735–9–3 aginst Rs. 15,288 in the previous year. The schools are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year. A statement showing the working of the middle schools in the prescribed form is subjoined:—

Name of Schools.	Grade of Schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1893.	Matriculation class.	Lower Secondary examination.		Primary examination.	
				Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Badagara	Lower Secondary Grade.	67	Nil.	8	5	13	11
Manjeri		90		6	6	16	7
Angadipuram		84		11	8	16	9
Cherpalcherri		68		8	5	10	7
Alathur		141		8	8	31	24
Koduvayur		90		8	8	20	11
Kottai		63		11	8	13	9
Betutnad		85		12	3	12	7
Chavakkad		98		10	5	25	21

56. *Elementary Schools.*—There were during the year under report 302 of these schools with an attendance of 13,474 boys and 3,567 girls, in which were included the 3 Mappila preparatory training schools of Tellicherry, Malappuram and Tirúr, and the salary results schools of Erinjoli and Pitlantavidu already referred to in paragraph 55 *supra*. The number of schools in the previous year was 384 with an attendance of 16,000 boys and 4,807girls. The decrease both in the number of schools and in attendance during the year under report was due to the fact that 12 of the Mappila schools were closed and that 74 inefficient schools transferred to the result system by the taluk boards on the recommendation of the Mappila sub-assistant inspector of schools. Rs. 30,451–3–8 were spent by the taluk boards in the shape of fixed salary and Rs. 12,255 as results grants against Rs. 28,030 and Rs. 16,901, respectively, the corresponding figures of the previous year. The contingent and other charges of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,439–8–3 against Rs. 4,925 in 1892–93. The sum of Rs. 30 shown against "Servants" in the I-B Statement represents the amount paid during the year to the Ferôk salary result school masalji at Rs. 3 per mensem. Particulars regarding the names of the elementary schools abolished and of those established during the year with reasons for their alterations are given in Statement B.

57. *Grant-in-Aid Schools.*—There were on the 31st March 1894, 322 of these schools with an attendance of 15,271 pupils as compared with 320 schools and 15,388 pupils in the previous year. Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-nine pupils were examined for result grant, of whom 7,080 were found qualified against 8,556 and 5,973, the corresponding figures for 1892–93. Rs. 12,586–2–9 were earned as grant, of which Rs. 9,848–11–0 were paid during the year.

58. In G.O., dated 20th October 1893, No. 2313, L. and M., reviewing last year's administration report, the Government has been pleased to observe that the

district board has failed to utilize for educational purposes the saving resulting from the transfer of the training school to provincial funds. The amount of the saving is Rs. 4,690. The amount contributed by the district board to taluk boards to balance their budgets including education was Rs. 23,960. Out of this amount Rs. 2,040 to the Tellicherry, Rs. 400 to the Calicut, Rs. 1,050 to the Malappuram, and Rs. 1,200 to the Palghat taluk boards represent the savings from the transfer of the training school. The figures appear in the budgets for 1892–93 and 1893–94.

59. *Pariah Schools.*—There were during the year under report two schools maintained by the Malappuram taluk board for educating the children of these backward classes against one in the previous year. Of these, one was located near Lackiti (Railway station) and the other at Malappuram. The schools are reported to have been working satisfactorily with an attendance of 80 pupils.

60. *Contribution to Provincial Services.*—Of the sum of Rs. 1,150–3–3 shown under this head, Rs. 1,147–0–11 represent the net receipts from Moyan endowment from 1st September 1892 to 30th September 1893, transferred to Government in accordance with G.O., dated 28th July 1892, No. 559, Educational. The receipts from 1st October 1893 are, as already remarked in paragraph 17 *supra*, credited to Provincial funds in accordance with the instructions of the Accountant-General. The remaining Rs. 3–2–4 shown under taluk boards is the salary grant overdrawn on account of a teacher of the board middle school, Manjéri, refunded to Provincial funds.

61. *Miscellaneous—Purchase of Books and Commission on Sale of Books.*—A sum of Rs. 1,282–2–6 was spent during the year on purchase of school books and Rs. 304–4–7 paid as commission on the sale-proceeds to the selling agents. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 856 and Rs. 343 respectively. These items are always fluctuating.

62. *Miscellaneous.*—The sum of Rs. 10 shown under this head is the pay of the Moyan gumastah in the Chirakkal taluk for March 1893 paid in April. The pay of this gumastah from 1st April 1893 is paid from Provincial funds in accordance with G.O., dated 26th January 1893, No. 46.

63. *Refunds.*—The amount of Rs. 17–4–0 charged under this head was the amount refunded by the Palghat taluk board to the manager of a pure result system school in Triprayar, who wrongly remitted to local funds in 1892–93 the fee collections of his school. The mistake, it appears, arose from an order of the inspecting schoolmaster of the range permitting the manager to conduct the school on the salary-result system in anticipation of sanction of the taluk board which was however subsequently refused.

64. *Grant III, Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of these institutions was increased by two during the year under report by the opening of the dispensaries at Triprayar in the Ponani and Nadapuram in the Kurumbranád taluk. The total number was thus 18, of which 9 were hospitals with accommodation for in-patients and 9 dispensaries. The increase in the number of hospitals was due to the dispensary at Vaniamkulam under the Malappuram taluk board having been converted into an hospital for in-patients during the year. Provision for a dispensary at Malappuram was sanctioned in the budget for last year, but pending decision of Government on the application made by the Malappuram taluk board for permission to amalgamate it with the present police hospital at that station, the dispensary was not opened. The required sanction has recently been obtained. One thousand three hundred and eighty in and 99,649 out patients were treated at the above hospitals and dispensaries during the year against 1,264 in and 80,201 out patients in 1892–93. The decrease in the number of patients at the Kollengode dispensary noticed in the last report continues. The suggestion made by Government in reviewing the last report that one of these dispensaries should be moved came before the district board in due course, but in accordance with the advice of the District Medical and Sanitary officer it was decided to make no change.

65. The total expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries, excluding Public Works charges, amounted to Rs. 30,967–2–9 against Rs. 28,350 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the new dispensaries and the conversion of the Vaniamkulam dispensary into a hospital as already stated above. The savings under the budget estimate are due to —

(1) The dispensary at Malappuram not having been opened, and
(2) the late opening of the dispensaries at Nadapuram and Triprayar.

The former was opened only in September and the latter in July 1893. The average cost of treating each in and out patient was Rs. 2–9–5 and Annas 4 pies 5, respectively, against Rs. 2–8–9 and Annas 5, the corresponding figures of the previous year.

66. *Midwives.*—Five midwives were employed during the year under report against four in the previous year. The new midwife was appointed by the Palghat taluk board as proposed in the budget for the dispensary at Alattur with effect from 15th July 1893 under G.O., dated 16th August 1893, Mis. No. 1793 L. These five midwives were attached to the hospitals named in the margin, and together attended on 251 cases of labour against 116 attended by four in the previous year. The midwives attached to the Manjéri and Chávakkát hospitals attended on 65 and 120 cases, respectively, against 66 and 33 in 1892–93. The newly-appointed midwife for Alattúr attended on 57 cases while the midwife at Vayittiri attended only on 9 cases. The midwife attached to Badagara hospital attended on no cases in or out of hospital, which is ascribed to the fact that there is a caste of native midwives at that place who attend native women. The present midwife, who joined only five months ago, is a native of Malabar, and it is expected that she will be able to gradually obtain practice among the women of the country. If not she may be transferred to some other locality. There has been considerable improvement in the work done by these women except at Vayittiri and Badagara which is due, as remarked in the last year's report, to the introduction of the system of paying them partly by results. The total charges on account of these midwives amounted during the year to Rupees 815–3–11 against the budget estimate of Rs. 960. The decrease under the estimate was due to—

1. Manjéri hospital.
2. Chávakkát hospital.
3. Vayittiri do.
4. Badagara do.
5. Alattúr do.

(1) The midwife for Alattúr not having been employed from the very beginning of the last official year, and

(2) the non-payment by the Tellicherry taluk board of full pay provided in the budget for the midwife at Badagara hospital and also to her pay being withheld on one occasion when she absented herself without leave.

67. *District Surgeon's Establishment.*—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 853–2–0 against the budget estimate of Rs. 900. The slight decrease under the estimate was due to savings under "travelling allowance" and "contingencies."

68. *Cholera Charges.*—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 170–1–9 against Rs. 200, the budget estimate, and Rs. 684, the actuals of 1892–93. The large increase in the expenditure of 1892–93 was due to the prevalence of cholera.

69. *Vaccination.*—The staff of the vaccine establishment was as follows :—

1 Deputy Inspector, 1st class.	2 Female vaccinators, 1st class.
2 Do. Inspectors, 2nd class.	22 Vaccinators, 2nd class.
9 Vaccinators, 1st class.	1 Female vaccinator, 2nd class.

11 Probationary vaccinators and 3 peons to the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

The increase in the staff, as compared with that of the previous year, was due to the appointment during the year under report of five second-class vaccinators and one second-class vaccinatrix. The work done by the three female vaccinators (two first class and one second class) is shown in the statement subjoined :—

Name and rank of female vaccinator.	Minimum number of cases prescribed by the district board.	Number of persons vaccinated.		Number of successful cases.	
		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
1. M. Ammalu Ammah, 1st class	60	643	1,049	501	868
2. Ayissa Ammah do.	60	803	989	734	957
3. K. Thala, 2nd-class	40	..	736	..	641

From the above statement it will be seen there has been considerable improvement in the work turned out by the female vaccinators during the year. Some of the members of the board have taken considerable interest in vaccination, M.R.Ry. Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal saw 200 persons vaccinated himself, and in the Wynaad the District Forest-officer has succeeded in getting some of the junglemen vaccinated. The following abstract compares the work done by the whole vaccine staff, and the average cost per successful case against the corresponding figures of 1892–93 :—

Year.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to number vaccinated.	Cost per successful case.
				RS. A. P.
1892-93	60,960	56,800	93·17	0 2 11
1893-94	65,869	62,062	94·22	0 3 3

The abstract shows there has been considerable improvement during the year both in the number of cases operated on and in the number of successful cases as compared with the corresponding figures of 1892–93.

The increase of 4 pies in the cost per successful case was due to the establishment during the year at 8 depôts for furthering animal vaccination in the district. Steps have been taken since the commencement of the current year to abolish the 8 taluk depôts and establish a central one in their place at Calicut for supplying lymph throughout the district. This will considerably reduce the cost of animal vaccination and the cost per case during the current year. The number of vaccination cases performed by the medical subordinates in charge of hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 232 against 980 in the previous year. The large decrease of 748 cases is attributed by the District Medical and Sanitary officer to vaccination by medical subordinates having been made discretionary under G.O., dated 9th May 1892, No. 1066 L. Of the 232 cases operated on by the medical subordinates, 215 were successful against 695 in the previous year. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 1,145 against 931 in the previous year. Of these, only seven cases were operated on by medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries against 32 in the previous year.

70. *Animal Vaccination.*—During the year under report the district board maintained 8 animal vaccine depôts against 3 in the previous year. Five hundred and sixty-eight calves were inocculated and 62,515 operations performed with the animal lymph against 232 calves and 26,425 operations the corresponding figures for 1892–93. Of the total number of operations performed, 58,930 were successful against 24,142 in the previous year. The cost of carrying on animal vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 10,976–1–5.

71. *Sanitation.*—The details of expenditure under this head are shown in statement No. XIV. The total outlay on sanitation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,810–9–1 as shown below against Rs. 4,243 in the previous year : —

	1892–93.	1893–94.
	RS.	RS.
1. Improvement of water-supply	590	866
2. Do. of village-sites	130	50
3. Conservancy establishment	5,986	6,170
4. Arrangements at fairs and festivals	310	261
5. Other sanitary outlay	227	463
Total ..	7,243	7,810

The sum of Rs. 7,810 shown above is exclusive of Rs. 579–3–8 debited to "Miscellaneous public improvements" under Grant I. towards sinking wells in the Chávakkát hospital compound and at Elappalli and Pattámbi. Thus the total amount spent on sanitation during the year was Rs. 8,389 or 93 per cent. of the total allotment against 88 per cent. in the previous year. Six new wells were sunk during the year at a cost of Rs. 601–7–4. Thirty-seven wells and one tank in the Ponani hospital compound were cleaned or otherwise improved and the platform of a well near the Chávakkát Sub-Magistrate's Court repaired at a cost of Rs. 525–14–9. A sum of Rs. 10–3–0 was spent by the Palghat taluk board for providing the new well sunk at Alattúr with pullies. Rs. 183–13–3 were also spent by that board for blasting rock by dynamite in a well at Elappalli in the Palghat taluk. One watchman on a salary of Rs. 4 per mensem was employed by the Tellicherry taluk board to guard drinking-water supply at the Jubilee tank at Badagara. Forty-one villages were conserved during the year against 38 in 1892–93. Ninety-six men and 22 carts were employed for the above villages against 90 and 20, the corresponding figures for 1892–93. The conservancy establishment was, as in previous years supervised generally by revenue and amsam officials, but in some cases the control was vested in the medical subordinates and Special Magistrates of the station, and these arrangements worked satisfactorily during the year. Sanitary arrangements were made at 9 places during "fairs and festivals" against the same number in the previous year, the total charges being Rs. 260–14–11. A sum of Rs. 50 was spent by the Malappuram taluk board for removing rank vegetation in 10 villages in Ernad taluk and six villages in Walayanad. Under "other sanitary outlay" Rs. 463–1–2 were spent during the year against Rs. 227 in 1892–93. The details of the above amount are given in statement No. XIV.

72. *Public health.*—The following extract is taken from the Collector's Revenue administration report for the year :—

Condition and Health of the People.—The total number of births registered during the year was 55,005 against 53,792 for the previous year showing an increase of 1,213. The birth-rate per mille of the population as per census of 1891 is 20·73 against 20·27 in 1892–93. The total number of deaths during the year was 46,821 against 61,108 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 14,287. The rate per mille was 17·61 against 23·03 in the previous year.

Cholera.—The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 719 against 7,460 in the previous year. There were no deaths from cholera in the Cannanore and Tellicherry municipalities and at Tangasséri during the year. The highest death-rate was in the Cochin municipality 205 against 61 in 1892–93.

Small-pox.—There was also a decrease of 4,458 in the total number of deaths recorded under this disease, 7,875 against 12,333. The largest number of deaths was in Ponnáni, viz., 3,081. In Palghat and Chirakkal also the death-rate was high.

Fever.—The total number of deaths registered under this head was 18,540 against 19,934 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 1,394.

Other Causes.—Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1,694 in the number of deaths from other causes, 19,687 against 21,381.

73. The vital statistics of the year are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

—	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Total number of births.
Local fund circle	349	7,753	17,643	15,773	41,518	48,750
Municipalities	370	122	897	3,914	5,303	6,255

74. *Markets.*—Annas 8 shown under this head represent the contingent charges on account of markets incurred by the Wynaad Taluk Board during the year. The expenditure on account of building and repairing market stalls have been debited to "Miscellaneous public improvements" under Grant I. as already shown above.

75. *Choultries and Bungalows.*—The expenditure under choultries and bungalows amounted to Rs. 1,252–7–0 and Rs. 1,766–14–7 respectively. The amounts represent only the establishment and contingent charges, the public work expenditure being shown against civil buildings under Grant I. The small decrease of Rs. 20 under the estimate in the case of choultries calls for no special remark. The decrease in the case of bungalows on the other hand was due to the bungalow establishment for the last few months of the year not having been fully paid till after the close of the year. The bungalows are reported to have been kept in a good condition during the year.

76. The contribution paid by the district board to provincial funds for medical, sanitary and other purposes amounted to Rs. 2,556 against Rs. 2,715 in 1892–93 as shown below :—

	1892–93.	1893–94.
	RS.	RS.
(1) For the Medical College	833	780
(2) Sanitary inspection	1,499	1,464
(3) Medical reserve staff	338	269
(4) Cutlers' establishment	45	43
Total .	2,715	2,556

No explanation can be given for the variations under these heads as the above figures were advised by the Accountant-General.

77. *Contribution to Municipalites.*—Rupees 7,814–2–8 were contributed to municipalities on account of hospitals during the year against Rs. 7,995 in 1892–93 as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) District Board contribution to Calicut Municipality ..	2,500	0	0
(2) Calicut Taluk Board's contribution to Calicut Municipality paid by the district board	1,400	0	0
(3) Tellicherry Taluk Board's contribution to Tellicherry Municipality	1,050	0	0
(4) Tellicherry Taluk Board's contribution to Cannanore Municipality (being one-third of the cost of the Cannanore hospital) including the arrears of 1892–93	1,625	11	2
(5) Palghat Taluk Board's contribution to Palghat Municipality	1,238	7	6
Total ..	7,814	2	8

The actual amount due by the Palghat Taluk Board (being one-half of the cost of the Palghat municipal hospital) was Rs. 2,283–4–9, of which only Rs. 1,000 was paid by the taluk board during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,238–7–6 shown in the above statement includes also Rs. 238–7–6, the arrears of 1892–93 paid during the year under report. The balance of Rs. 1,283–4–9 due by the taluk board for last year was deducted by the municipality from the toll contribution due to the district board as already remarked in paragraph 13 *supra* and steps have been taken since the close of the year to debit it to taluk board accounts and show it as a corresponding credit to district funds.

78. *Contribution to Private Individuals.*—The sum of Rs. 200 shown under this head is the annual contribution sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st October 1893, Mis. No. 2322 L., towards the maintenance of mission hospital at Kodakkal opened during last year by the Revd. E. Liebendoerfer, M.D., of the Basel Evangelical Medical Mission, Calicut.

79. *Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 6 shown under this head was the ground rent paid during the year by the Malappuram Taluk Board for the cart-stand at Manjeri.

80. *Grant IV.*—The total cost of supervision including contingencies amounted during the year to Rs. 21,034–9–11 against Rs. 20,385 in the previous year and formed 4·7 per cent. of the actual receipts and 4·3 per cent. of the charges for the year against 4·6 per cent. and 4·4 per cent., the corresponding figures for 1892–93. The figures shown against controlling establishment at the Presidency and printing work done at Government Press were those advised by the Accountant-General. The variations under establishment in the Collector's office and local board's office establishment were due to the revision of establishment sanctioned in G.O., dated 7th August 1893, Mis. No. 1727 L. The decrease under estimate in the case of audit establishment was due to savings under travelling allowance. The charges shown against the other items are fluctuating and the variations under them consequently call for no special remarks.

81. *Law charges.*—The sum of Rs. 13–15–10 shown under this head was the expenditure incurred by the district board in recovering by civil suits the stipends paid to certain normal students who left the Educational department in contravention of the terms of their agreements.

82. *Pensions.*—The only addition to the recipients of pension during the year was A. Kanaran Nair, second master of the late Manantoddy school, to whom a monthly pension of Rs. 7–14–8 was sanctioned by Government in its order No. 1043, Pension department, dated 26th September 1893. The total charges on account of pension during the year amounted to Rs. 633–1–8.

83. *Louns.*—Rs. 7,665–5–5 were paid by the district board as instalment on account of loans received from Imperial funds and Rs. 967–1–4 as interest thereon.

84. *IV. Endowments.*—The total number of endowed institutions during the year was 25. Their receipts and charges are as shown below:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Moyan Training School for Mistresses at Tellicherry.	1,099	1,130
(2) Ponnáni dispensary	53	2,370
(3) Choultries	672	943
(4) Markets	2,593	1,768
Total ..	4,417	6,211

85. *General Remarks.*—The accounts of the district for the year 1893–94 were inspected by M.R.Ry. K. Govindan, Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, last month. The result of the inspection is not known as the report has not been received. The last inspection report is embodied in G.O., dated 2nd October 1893, No. 2166 L. The concise report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer on the working of the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year is enclosed.

From the President, District Board, Malabar, dated 21st September 1894, No. 604-L.F.-Genl.

Abstract.—Pointing out certain discrepancy in statement A showing the work done by the inspecting agency and in the Statement showing the qualifications of teachers for 1893–94, and stating that the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools who furnished the incorrect figures have been called upon to submit revised statements.

Enclosure.

Annual Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the district of Malabar for the official year 1893–94.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.—At the end of the year 1892-93, there were 16 institutions in operation throughout the district; during the year under report dispensaries were opened at Triprayar and Nadapuram, making a total of 18 at work at the end of the year. Taken as a whole, the hospital provision throughout the district was in the ratio of ·8 per 100,000 of population which shows that there is still much room for the extension of medical aid. Of the total number of institutions that were in operation during the year, 9 were hospitals admitting both in and out patients whilst the remaining 9 were dispensaries intended for the relief of out-patients only.

2. *Sick treated.*—One thousand three hundred and eighty in and 99,649 out patients were treated against 1,264 in and 80,201 out patients in the previous year, showing an increase of 116 in and 19,448 out patients for the year under report.

3. *General results of treatment.*—Of the in-patients, 998 were cured, 110 relieved while 129 died.

4. The abstract return of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year under report is herewith submitted.

The statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the daily average attendance during the 5 years beginning from 1889–90 is also submitted.

5. *Surgical Operations.*—The number of operations performed by the medical subordinates during the year was 4,085 against 2,883 in the previous year. Of these 195 were major and 3,890 minor operations. Of the 195 persons on whom major operations were performed, 166 were cured, 12 relieved, 4 discharged otherwise and 11 died.

6. *Dispensary vaccination.*—The following table shows the number of vaccine operations performed by the medical subordinates attached to the hospitals and dispensaries in the district as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful under one year.
1892–93	695	147	138	980	32
1893–94	215	9	8	232	7

It will be seen from the above that there has been a decrease of 748 cases as compared with the previous year which is due to vaccination by medical subordinates having been made discretionary under G.O., dated 9th May 1892, No. 1066 L., Local and Municipal.

7. Five midwives (including the one appointed on 1st June 1893 for Alattúr dispensary) were employed during the year against four in the previous year. The following table shows the number of labour cases attended by midwives as compared with the previous year:—

Names of institutions to which midwives are attached.	Number of labour cases attended by the midwives.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.
Civil hospital, Manjéri	66	65
Do. Chávakkád	33	120
Do. Vayittiri	..	9
Do. Badagara	17	..
Civil dispensary, Alattúr	..	57
Total ..	116	251

It will be seen from the above that the midwives attended 251 cases during the year against 116 in the previous year, showing an increase of 135 cases of labour for the year under report. This outturn is still poor. The midwife attached to civil hospital, Badagara, attended no cases of labour. There have been frequent changes in the *personnel* during the year. It is more than four years since a midwife was added to the hospital establishment, and it is to be regretted that her work has been a failure which is mainly due to the impervious conservatism of the natives who have amidst them a class of midwives who monopolize the work among native women. The present midwife, who joined only four months ago, is a native of Malabar and will, it is hoped, be able to gradually ingratiate herself with the people of the country.

8. *Sanitation—Vaccination.*—The staff of the vaccine establishment during the year under report was as follows:—

1 Deputy Inspector, 1st class.	23 Vaccinators, 2nd class.
2 Deputy Inspectors, 2nd class.	1 Vaccinatrix, "
9 Vaccinators, 1st class.	11 Probationary vaccinators.
2 Female vaccinators, 1st class.	3 Peons.

During the year 5 second-class vaccinators and 1 second-classs vaccinatrix were appointed.

The work done by the 3 female vaccinators during the year is exhibited in the following table:—

Name and rank of vaccinatrix.	Monthly salary paid.	Minimum number of cases prescribed by the district board.	Cases vaccinated.			
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
	Rs.					
M. Ammalu Ammah, 1st-class vaccinatrix.	15	60	868	92	89	1,049
Ayissa Ammah do.	15	60	957	15	17	989
K. Thala, 2nd-class vaccinatrix	10	40	641	91	4	736

The total number of vaccine operations performed in the district during the year by vaccinators and vaccinatrices was 65,869 against 60,960, showing an increase of 4,909 operations for the year under report. The results of these operations are shown in the following table:—

Nature of lymph.	Number vaccinated.			
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
1. With fresh animal lymph (calf to arm)	2,413	57	36	2,506
2. With preserved animal lymph (calf to arm) excluding glycerine paste.	655	72	27	754
3. With glycerine paste	55,862	2,192	1,201	59,255
4. With humanized lymph	3,132	146	76	3,354
Total ..	62,062	2,467	1,340	65,869

The percentage of success to total number vaccinated was 94·22 against 93·17 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case was As. 3–3 against As. 2–11 in the previous year. Infantile vaccination was very backward; only 1,145 vaccinations under one year of age were successfully performed, while the births numbered 48,750.

Animal vaccination was conducted at 8 depôts during the year; 568 calves were inoculated; with the lymph taken direct from the calves 2,506 operations were performed; of these 2,413 were successful, 57 unsuccessful and 36 unknown. The cost of carrying on animal vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 10,976–1–5.

9. *Water-supply.*—Water-supply is the same as last reported; obtained chiefly from wells attached to each dwelling house. These wells yield sufficient water, but are in most cases without parapet walls, platforms or drains and are therefore subject to pollution. The supply is generally abundant although the majority of the wells are shallow. There are about 73 public wells and one public tank (the jubilee tank at Badagara) set apart for drinking purposes and a watchman is employed to prevent the tank being polluted.

10. *Drainage.*—No change since last report. No regular system; side channels are occasionally cut on both sides of the roads to carry off rain-water; drainage from houses flows into the back-yards where it soaks into the ground and finds its way to the wells or is received into cess-pools which exist in most of the houses.

11. *Conservancy.*—The sweepings and other refuse from the conserved villages are collected and taken to a distance where in some cases they are burnt and sold and in others used in filling up hollows and low-lying places. In the villages not conserved, the refuse, &c., is collected by the ryots in their compounds, whence it is eventually removed to the fields to be used as manure. The number of villages conserved during the year was 41. There are 21 public latrines. The conservancy is attended to by an establishment consisting of 1 inspector, 2 maistries, 84 sweepers, 9 toties with 22 public rubbish carts and 35 dust-bins. On the whole the arrangements for the conservancy of the district are wholly inadequate, considering the area (5,734 square miles) and the population of the district (2,992,316). The number of latrines, dust-bins, rubbish carts, maistries, sweepers and toties requires to be increased.

12. *General health of the district.*—Compared with the preceding year, the public health may be said to have been good. Cholera caused 349 deaths against 6,700 in the previous year. The total number of births and deaths in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted 48,750 against 48,526 and 41,518 against 55,573 in the previous year respectively showing an increase of 224 births and a decrease of 14,055 deaths for the year under report. The ratio of births to population was 22·23 per mille and that of deaths was 18·93 per mille. Of the total number of deaths 349 were from cholera, 7,753 from small-pox, 17,643 from fever and 15,773 from all other causes.

18. *Medical inspections.*—Out of 18 medical institutions those at Ponnáni, Chávakkád, Badagara, Quilandi, Talipparamba, Kúttaparamba, Sultan's Battery, Vayittiri, Tamracheri, Nilambúr, Manjeri, Angadipuram and Vaniemkulam were inspected twice and the remaining 5 institutions at Manantoddy, Alattúr, Kollangód, Nadapuram and Triprayar once, making a total of 31 inspections during the year under report.

Sanitary inspections.—Twenty-five towns and villages were inspected twice and 22 towns and villages once, making a total of 72 inspections during the year under report. This is the largest number of inspections ever made in the district.

Calicut,
19*th May* 1894.

(Signed) H. St. C. CARRUTHERS, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

Order—dated 11th October 1894, No. 2005 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Malabar district for 1893–94 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1892–93:—

—	Actuals, 1892–93.	Budget estimate, 1893–94.	Revised estimate, 1893–94.	Actuals, 1893–94.		
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	79,867	66,120	60,190	52,167	8,021	60,188
Rates and Taxes—						
Cess on Land	2,36,807	2,40,510	2,44,490	1,18,578	1,18,279	2,36,857
Tolls	78,475	86,300	76,300	67,997	..	67,997
Education—						
School Fees	16,974	20,150	20,010	..	18,275	18,275
Income from Endowments	68	4,000	3,000	859	..	859
Other Items	1,394	1,690	1,170	1,696	170	1,866
Medical—						
Hospital Receipts	1	..	30	..	25	25
Income from Endowments	99	50	50	..	50	50
Other Items	377	210	200	1	232	233
Interest—						
On Government Securities	479	480	480	239	..	239
Miscellaneous—						
Contributions	40	120	150	..	230	230
Choultry Rents	739	530	710	..	701	701
Market Rents	2,758	3,100	2,420	..	2,486	2,486
Ferry Rents	68,206	70,000	75,000	76,220	..	76,220
Other Items	9,606	8,910	8,830	4,285	3,394	7,679
Public Works	2,386	2,020	3,980	5,287	254	5,541
Contributions from Provincial Funds—						
Education	22,820	29,210	27,490	27	15,806	15,833
Contributions from Special Funds ..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	3,128	..	..	7,976	..	7,976
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	..	28,719	..
Total ..	5,24,224	5,33,400	5,24,500	3,35,340	1,96,642	5,03,263

—	Actuals, 1892-93.	Budget estimate, 1893-94.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1893-94.		
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Total.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT I—						
New Works—						
Communications	32,074	68,670	58,960	52,071	8,021	60,092
Buildings	10,360	9,410	7,210	5,026	3,911	8,937
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,882	2,880	4,350	483	2,476	2,959
Repairs—						
Communications	1,48,103	1,42,830	1,40,590	1,04,982	37,779	1,42,761
Buildings	6,426	8,480	8,180	1,964	5,430	7,394
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,495	1,580	1,450	402	1,240	1,642
Establishment	41,884	44,760	39,020	29,929	10,137	40,066
Tools and Plant	1,809	2,000	1,000	554	255	809
Contingencies	4,108	3,840	3,000	2,051	685	2,736
Contributions	21,682	24,790	28,700	25,244	..	25,244
Miscellaneous	375	..	500	1,139	..	1,139
Total ..	2,71,198	3,09,240	2,92,960	2,23,845	69,934	2,93,779
GRANT II—						
Inspection	8,967	9,230	9,000	9,086	..	9,086
Training Schools	6,109	5,120	4,680	4,189	..	4,189
Secondary Schools—						
Salary System	15,288	17,250	15,860	..	15,735	15,735
Elementary Schools—						
Salary-result System	49,886	33,320	55,790	..	47,176	47,176
Grant-in-aid Schools—						
Result Grants	11,530	5,760	6,110	44	9,805	9,849
Miscellaneous	50	25,090	..	..	225	225
Contributions	104	4,480	3,480	1,147	3	1,150
Miscellaneous	1,322	1,900	2,060	1,597	17	1,614
Total ..	93,256	1,02,150	96,980	16,063	72,961	89,024
GRANT III—						
Hospitals and Dispensaries	30,288	36,270	33,560	883	31,952	32,835
Vaccination	10,509	15,180	12,680	12,502	..	12,502
Sanitation	7,244	9,060	8,820	..	7,811	7,811
Markets	..	..	..	..	1	1
Choultries	1,186	1,270	1,220	5	1,247	1,252
Bungalows	1,692	2,190	1,980	1,231	536	1,767
Contributions	10,710	11,000	9,780	6,456	4,114	10,570
Miscellaneous	14	10	30	..	9	9
Total ..	61,643	74,980	68,070	21,077	45,670	66,747
GRANT IV—						
Establishments, &c.	23,641	21,790	21,850	13,770	7,912	21,682
Loans	8,977	8,700	8,700	8,632	..	8,632
Total ..	32,618	30,490	30,550	22,402	7,912	30,314
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	5,321	..	2,740	8,861	..	8,861
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	28,719	..	..
Grand Total ..	4,64,036	5,16,860	4,91,300	3,20,967	1,96,477	4,88,725
Balance	60,188	16,540	33,200	14,373	165	14,538
Deduct—						
Balance under Endowments	6,520	8,210	5,080	2,100	5,122	7,222
Net balance available for general purposes	53,668	8,330	28,120	12,273	— 4,957	7,316

2. *Local Boards.*—With the exception of the Tellicherry and Palghat Taluk Boards, which failed to meet once a month as required by section 28 of the Act, the local boards held a sufficient number of meetings. The average attendance of members at the meetings, except in the case of the officials on the district board and the Palghat and Wynaad Taluk Boards, was, on the whole, good. The same irregularity on the part of the official members on the first two boards was noticed in the previous year also and is on this account the more to be regretted. The Collector will be requested to inform them that Government expects them to be more regular in their attendance in future and to see that these instructions are complied with. The working of the taluk boards is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. No unions have been formed in this district.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess amounted to only 86 per cent. of the demand against 87 per cent. in 1892–93, the greater portion of the balance outstanding at the close of the year being again due from the Wynaad taluk. No explanation of this is offered.

(2) The total income from tolls again fell (from Rs. 78,475 to Rs. 67,997) in consequence, it is stated, of the substitution of ferries for tolls in three more places where bridges were being repaired and of the non-payment, until after the close of the year, of the major portion of the contribution due by the Palghat Municipal Council. The collections from local fund toll-gates amounted to only 95 per cent. of the demand against 99 per cent. in the previous year, but it is said that almost the whole of the balance is covered by deposits. The whole of the demand under this head should in future be adjusted before the close of the year.

(3) Fees were levied in two additional markets, but the receipts from this source fell from Rs. 2,828 to Rs. 2,486 owing to low bids at the sales of the leases. The condition of the markets is reported to have been, on the whole, fair. It is to be regretted, however, that notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 3 (3) of G.O., dated 20th October 1893, No. 2313 L., the balance to the credit of these institutions at the close of the year was not utilized in improving them but was allowed to rise from Rs. 4,389 to Rs. 5,122. No further time should be lost in carrying out the orders of Government in this matter.

(4) The receipts from avenues amounted to Rs. 5,032 against Rs. 6,620 in the previous year. Their general condition is reported to have been, on the whole, good.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—It is satisfactory that the outlay under this head amounted to 96 per cent. of the allotment against 78 per cent. in 1892–93. Village roads also received more attention, the expenditure on them having risen from 4·7 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the total outlay on roads. The general condition of the roads, which were again maintained on the A system, and of the canals, is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. It is hoped that the change of contractors in North Malabar will result in an improvement in the roads in that portion of the district. In consequence of the increased outlay above referred to the cost of the local fund engineering establishment fell from 22 to 19 per cent. of the expenditure on works.

(2) *Education.*—As in the previous year, there were 17 inspecting schoolmasters, and their work is reported to have been satisfactory. Of the three preparatory Mappila training schools maintained by the district board, which were attended by 35 pupils in all, those at Tellicherry and Malappuram did well at the examination, but the results obtained by that at Tirur were not satisfactory. The cost of educating each successful student in these schools ranged from Rs. 117–7–1 in Tellicherry to the very high figure of Rs. 327–10–8 in Tirur. Prompt steps should be taken to reduce this. There were two sessional schools in the district, which worked at four centres in all. From paragraph 54 of the President's report and Statement IX, it appears that 50 students underwent training at these institutions, but that only 19 of them were sent up for, and 18 passed, the Primary School examination. The circumstances under which so small a proportion of the students was presented for examination should be reported. The taluk boards continued to maintain nine secondary schools with 786 pupils, and the progress made by them was, with one exception, satisfactory. There were 299 boards' primary schools with an attendance of 17,006 pupils, against 381 schools with 20,770 pupils in 1892–93. The large decrease both in the number of schools and in the boys taught in them is explained in paragraph 56 of the report. These institutions appear to have worked well, as 69 per cent. of the pupils presented for the standard examinations were successful. The Malappuram Taluk Board maintained two schools exclusively for the benefit of Panchamas, and they are reported to have worked well. The number of schools aided with result grants, which were presumably disbursed at the maximum rates, fell from 316 with an attendance of 15,388 pupils to 311 schools with 15,271 pupils. The total number of boys under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was only 15·9 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 17·3 in the previous year.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—Two additional dispensaries were opened and one of the existing ones was converted into a hospital, so that there were nine hospitals and an equal number of dispensaries maintained by the taluk boards, and there was a considerable and satisfactory increase in the number of patients treated at them.

1892–93	..	..	..	81,465
1893–84	..	..	..	101,029

Five midwives were employed in the district against four in the previous year, but they attended, on an average, only four cases each per mensem; there is still very considerable room for further improvement. The work done by the midwife at Chavakkad, who attended on an average ten cases a month, was good, but that of the midwives at Vayittiri and Badagara, the first of whom attended nine cases and the second none at all during the year, was by no means so. It is hoped that the recent change of midwives at the latter place will lead to better results.

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a further advance in the work of this department, the total number of successful operations being 25·2 per mille of the population against 23·2 per mille in 1892–93. Infantile vaccination also made some progress, but it was still very backward, the total number of successful operations on children under one year being only 2 per cent. of the registered births of the year. There is clearly considerable scope for the extension of vaccination. The interest taken in the work of this department by the District Forest-officer and M.R.Ry. Kunhi Raman Nayanar is noted with approval. Animal lymph was employed in 95 per cent. of the total number of operations against 42 per cent. in 1892–93, and the Government trusts that arrangements will be made in the current year for the prohibition of vaccination with human lymph.

(5) *Sanitation.*—Including Rs. 579 spent by the local fund engineering establishment and debited to Grant I, the outlay on sanitation was 93 per cent. of the allotment against 89 per cent. in the previous year. Six new wells were sunk, and 41 existing sources of water-supply were repaired or otherwise improved, against one and 22 respectively, in 1892–93, while the number of villages in which rank vegetation was removed and of those provided with conservancy establishments rose from 14 and 38 to 16 and 41 respectively. The district medical and sanitary officer visited 47 towns and villages during the year.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 14,538, of which Rs. 7,222 appertain to endowed institutions, the remainder available for general purposes being only 1·7 per cent. of the receipts.

The President's report is full and clear; the table of names given in paragraph 3 should, however, be in future omitted and a brief paragraph might with advantage have taken the place of paragraphs 72 and 73. The statement in paragraph 77 too was unnecessary. The administration of local affairs continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Malabar District.
" Collector of Malabar.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., President, District Board, Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 10th August 1894, No. 3044.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of local funds in this district for the official year 1893–94 with the prescribed statements as noted in the margin, and the report of the district medical and sanitary officer on the working of dispensaries, &c.

1 Book containing statements II-B, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVI-A, XVI-B; statement showing the incidence of house-tax; statement showing the investments in favour of endowed institutions; statement showing the working of secondary schools; and the statement showing the work done by inspecting schoolmasters.
1 I-A and I-B.
1 III.
1 District Medical and Sanitary officer's report.
1 Statement showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during 5 years ending with 1893–94.
6 Statements submitted by the Assistant Inspector of schools, 1st division.

11 Total.

2. *Administration.*—As in the previous year, the affairs of the local fund department were administered by a district and four taluk boards and 14 union panchayats. There were no changes in the territorial jurisdictions.

3. *District Board.* — Statement No. XVI shows the constitution of the district and taluk boards at the close of the year and the average attendance of the members at the meetings held. The sanctioned strength of the district board is 32 and, under the election rules in force, half of this number should consist of nominated and ex-officio and the other half, of members elected by the four taluk boards in the district—6 by the Berhampur, 4 by the Chicacole and 3 each by the Goomsur and Parlákimedi Taluk Boards.

4. On the 31st March last the district board consisted of 27 members as in the previous year against the sanctioned strength of 32. Of these, 4 were ex-officio, 11 nominated (3 officials and 8 non-officials) and 12 elected (1 official and 11 non-officials). The deficiency among the nominated members was due to M.R.Ry. A. Gurumurty Naidu Garu having vacated his seat on the 2nd March 1894. The vacancy was filled up early in April 1894. Among elected members, 3 elected by the Chicacole Taluk Board and one by the Goomsur Taluk Board lost their seats on the expiry of their term of office in the latter part of the year, and their places had not been filled up before the close of the year. The proportion of nominated official members, including those ex-officio, to the total strength of the board was 25·9 against 29·6 per cent. in 1892–93, while the number of elected members was 44·4 per cent. of the total strength as in last year.

5. The number of Europeans and Eurasians occupying seats on the district board at the close of the year was 5 against 4 in last year.

6. During the year under report 12 meetings were held, one of which was postponed for want of a quorum. The average attendance at each meeting was 12 (4·5 officials and 7·5 non-officials) against 11·2 (4·2 officials and 7 non-officials) in the previous year, and the percentage to actual strength was 44·4 against 41·4 of the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the attendance of both official and non-official members. The attendance of members elected

by Chicacole and Parlákimedi Taluk Boards, except that of Sheik Ali Saheb elected by the latter, continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the distance of their residences from Chatrapur and Berhampur, where the meetings were usually held. Better attendance may be looked for on the opening of the railway.

7. The conduct of members at the meetings was satisfactory. M.R.Ry. M. L. Narasingarao Puntulu Garu continued to exhibit some interest in local fund work by visiting unions and dispensaries in the district .

8. *Taluk Boards.*—On the 31st March 1894 the 4 taluk boards in the district had 51 members (14 officials and 37 non-officials against 49 (14 officials and 35 non-officials) on the corresponding date in the previous year. The Goomsur and Parlákimedi Taluk Boards had the full complement of members sanctioned, while the Berhampur and Chicacole Taluk Boards were short of the maximum strength by 1 and 2 members, respectively. All these vacancies occurred just at the close of the year. All the taluk board members are appointed by Government. There were 3 Europeans and Eurasians occupying seats on the taluk boards on the 31st March 1894. The number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 54 ; but business was transacted at only 51 meetings, three meetings called for by Goomsur, Parlákimedi and Chicacole Taluk Boards having been postponed for want of a quorum. All the taluk boards except Chicacole met not less than 12 times during the year as required by the Act. The average attendance of both the official and non-official members of the Berhampur Taluk Board was satisfactory. The average attendance of the non-official members of the Goomsur Taluk Board fell from 5·5 to 4·5, while that of Chicacole increased from 4·4 to 5·8.

9. These boards have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily. It gives me much pleasure to bring to notice of Government that M.R.Ry. T. Kondalarao Puntulu Garu, proprietor of Kurla estate and a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board, has rendered good service by personally supervising the payments made by the overseers and taking interest in any work entrusted to him.

10. The four taluk boards were represented on the district board by 12 members as in the previous year against 16, the sanctioned number. Of the 12 members, six were representatives of Berhampur, two of Goomsur, one of Chicacole and three of Parlákimedi Taluk Board. During the year under report eight elections took place and the following gentlemen were appointed :—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. Lakshmayya Pantulu Garu.
(2) ,, N. V. Chelamayya Pantulu Garu.
(3) ,, T. V. Sivarao Pantulu Garu.
(4) ,, Ch. Hanumantarao Pantulu Garu.
(5) ,, Nilamoni Pericha Garu.
(6) ,, Sri Harihara Mardaraja Devu Garu, Zemindar of Kallikóta.
(7) ,, Sri Raghunadha Samantha Raya Devu Garu, Zemindar of Jarada.
(8) Sheik Ali Saheb.

11. *Union Panchayats.*—The number of union panchayats was 14 as in 1892–93. The strength of Varanasi union panchayat was raised from 5 to 9 under G.O., No. 900 L., dated 26th April 1893. There were on the 31st of March last 85 panchayatdars (26 officials including *ex-officio* headmen of villages and 59 non-officials) against 78 (26 officials and 52 non-officials). The three vacancies in the Narasannapeta union have since been filled up. The union panchayats held altogether 176 meetings against 152 in the previous year, and 21 meetings had, besides, to be postponed for want of a quorum by the unions noted in the margin. The union panchayats of Chatrapur, Gopalpur, Russellkonda, Aska and Calingapatam met less than 12 times during the year.

Ganjám	1
Ichchhápuram	9
Sompeta	2
Russellkonda	1
Aska	2
Tekkali	2
Narasannapeta	1
Battili	2
Varanasi	1
Total ..	21

12. The working of the unions was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The ward system of supervision has not been introduced into any of the unions, as it is considered that the unions are not extensive enough to make the system necessary. The capacity of the individual panchayatdars to look after a ward is also doubted. A private scavenging service was in force only in Russellkonda union and its receipts exceeded the charges. It should be extended to some of the other unions. In some parts of Ichchhápuram the streets are in a very filthy state, and there is great room for improvement in sanitary matters at Gopalpur.

13. *District, Taluk and Union Funds.*—The following abstract compares the general results of the year under report with those of the previous year :—

—	1892–93. District funds.	1892–93. Taluk funds.	1892–93. Union funds.	1892–93. Total.	1893–94. District funds.	1893–94. Taluk funds.	1893–94. Union funds.	1893–94. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	— 37,285	— 501	1,667	— 36,119	— 24,819	421	2,658	— 21,740
Receipts	1,80,597	1,18,356	9,975	3,08,928	1,56,903	1,19,903	11,060	2,87,866
Allotments from district to taluk funds	— 41,568	+ 41,568	..	..	— 32,744	+ 32,744	..	..
Allotments from taluk to district funds	+ 96	— 96	..	..	+ 96	— 96	..	..
Allotments from taluk to union funds	..	— 2,860	2,860	..	..	— 2,109	2,109	..
Total ..	1,01,840	1,56,467	14,502	2,72,809	99,436	1,50,863	15,827	2,66,126
Expenditure ..	1,26,659	1,56,045	11,845	2,94,549	1,10,404	1,43,262	11,931	2,65,597
Balance ..	— 24,819	422	2,657	— 21,740	— 10,968	7,601	3,896	529

Excluding debt heads (Rs. 16,967) and contributions from local board to another, Rs. 34,949, the actual receipts amount to Rs. 2,70,899 against Rs. 3,08,079 in the previous year, and charges also excluding debt heads (Rs. 8,400) to Rs. 2,57,197 against Rs. 2,94,500. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 529 or ·18 per cent. of actual receipts. If Rs. 1,349 appertaining to endowed institutions and Rs. 3,896 to union funds be left out, the balance at the close of the year was—Rs. 4,716. The principles upon which the receipts and charges were distributed among the district and taluk funds were the same as those in force in previous year. The subjoined statement shows the incidence of local fund taxation per head of the population in the district according to the census of 1891 :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Income from taxation. Land-cess.	Tolls.	House-tax.	Total.	Total local fund receipts.	Incidence of taxation excluding tolls. 1892–93.	1893–94.	Incidence of taxation including tolls. 1892–93.	1893–94.	Incidence of total local fund receipts. 1892–93.	1893–94.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
3,096	1,594,755	1,98,109	36,129	8,127	2,42,365	2,70,899	2 0	2 1	2 5	2 5	2 8	2 9

The slight increase in the incidence of taxation was due to the increase in collections under land-cess.

Receipts.

14. The year opened with a debit balance of Rs. 21,740 in place of the expected credit balance of Rs. 2,896. The difference is due to the fact that local funds were not credited with the amount of Rs. 25,993 from provincial for the construction of Berhampur-Govindapur road. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 2,70,899 against Rs. 3,08,079 in the previous year. In that year the receipts were raised by

unusual items, viz., by Rs. 36,118 on account of refunds and Rs. 3,862 to cover deficits from provincial funds. Hence the large difference. The following abstract compares the realizations under the several heads of revenue with those of 1892–93 :—

Particulars.	Receipts in		Percentages of total receipts in	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Rates and taxes	2,40,580	2,42,365	78·09	89·46
Education	3,558	3,674	1·16	1·36
Medical	1,824	677	·59	·25
Interest	526	2,596	·17	·96
Miscellaneous	18,963	16,864	6·16	6·23
Public Works	819	515	·26	·19
Contributions from Provincial funds	41,809	4,208	13·57	1·55
Total ..	3,08,079	2,70,899	..	..

15. *Land-cess.*—This cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna per rupee of the annual rent value, and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,98,109 or 73·6 per cent. of all the receipts during the year put together, excluding debt head receipts (Rs. 16,967) and provincial contributions for public works (Rs. 2,000) against Rs. 1,92,640 or 71·8 per cent. in 1892–93. Of the total demand, 86·6 per cent. was collected which is 100·05 per cent. of the estimate. In the year under report there was an increase in the percentage of collections to demand and to estimate over the previous year.

16. *Tolls.*—The number of toll-gates was 12 as in the previous year; but the gate at Thotada was transferred to Polaki during the current year under G.O., Mis. No. 1822 L., dated 19th August 1893. All of them were leased out, the rent being Rs. 31,705, the whole of which was collected during the year. On account of interest on overdue instalments Rs. 132 were collected and credited to "Tolls." Of the arrear balance remaining at the end of previous year, Rs. 330 were collected and Rs. 363 were written off the accounts as per G.O., Mis. No. 1856 L., dated 23rd August 1893. Civil suits have been filed for the recovery of the arrear balance still remaining to be collected. The net income from tolls covered 31·2 per cent. of the outlay on repairs of roads during the year.

17. The Chicacole and Parlákimedi municipalities contributed towards local fund tolls one-half and one-sixth, respectively of their net toll revenue.

18. Seven toll-sheds were repaired at a cost of Rs. 48 and five toll-boards were repaired and repainted at a cost of Rs. 12.

19. *House Tax.*—This tax was levied for the full year in the 14 unions in the district—at half schedule rates in Varanasi and Battili and at full schedule rates in all the other unions. In the 14 unions Rs. 8,127 were collected against a demand of Rs. 9,045. The percentage of collections to demand is 89·8 (59·7 of arrears and 96·7 of current). Collections were fair in all unions except in Ichchhápuram and Russellkonda. The total number of houses in all the unions according to census of 1881 was 15,764 and the number assessed was 16,781. The demand on houses was Rs. 7,365 and the average incidence per house was 7 annas. Coercive processes were issued by 11 unions in 554 cases; but property was sold in only 45 cases by 5 unions. The largest number of processes was issued by the Aska and Russellkonda unions.

20. *Educational.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,674 against Rs. 3,558 in the previous year.

21. *Medical.*—The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 677 against Rs. 1,824 in the previous year. The large decrease is due to no contributions having been received as in last year.

22. *Interest.*—Rs. 443 were drawn on account of interest on the endowment in favour of Haddunuru Srinivasarao's Chattram at Kanchilli and Rs. 2,145 on account of interest on the endowment of M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Puntulu Garu for the maintenance of the chattram at Chatrapur, for the support of the Kallikota College at Berhampur and for the scholarships founded in the name of Mr. J. G. Horsfall, C.I.E., for the years 1892–93 and 1893–94.

23. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts connected with "Bungalows," "Ferry rents," "Fishery rents," "Avenues," &c., aggregated to Rs. 16,864 against Rs. 18,963 in the previous year. The principal variations under the important heads are noticed below :—

(*a*) *Market Rents.*—There were no regular markets built or acquired by the local boards and consequently no rents were realized on market buildings. Only temporary sheds were constructed in some places.

(*b*) *Fees and Fines.*—Fees for the erection of pandals in public streets and for the use of cart-stands, fees levied on articles brought for sale to daily bazaars and weekly fairs, and fines levied for nuisances under the Police Act are credited to this head. Rupees 3,553 were realized under this head against Rs. 2,919 in last year. In the unions of Ganjám, Sómpéta, Calingapatam and Varanasi no fees were levied in daily bazaars and weekly fairs. Fees were continued to be levied outside the unions at Bellugunta and Suradá.

(*c*) *Bungalow Fees.*—Rupees 1,029 were realized under this head against Rs. 1,157 in last year. The number of bungalows was 12 as in last year. Their condition except in the sub-division was, in general, good. All were furnished and supplied with crockery and glassware.

(*d*) *Ferry Rents.*—Rupees 2,779 were collected against Rs. 2,776 in last year.

(*e*) *Fishery Rents.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 8,635 against Rs. 9,230 in the previous year.

(*f*) *Avenues.*—Out of 732 miles of road in charge of the local boards, 636½ were provided with avenues. The number of trees in the avenues rose from 41,871 in 1892–93 to 42,398 in the year under report. There were, besides, 19,180 plants in the nurseries. Rupees 188 were realized on account of sale-proceeds of avenue clippings and rent of fruit trees. The amount is very small; but, as explained in last year's report, few of the trees are fruit-bearing and many are very young. I think, nevertheless, this source of revenue might be developed and will look into the matter. The condition of the avenues was generally good.

24. *Contributions from Provincial Funds.*—The receipts under the head are compared below :—

Particulars.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	1,829	2,208
2. Public works	..	2,000
3. Refunds	36,118	..
4. To cover deficits	3,862	..
Total ..	41,809	4,208

The increase under "Education" is due to the large number of upper primary schools opened in 1892–93, for which grants from Provincial funds were paid during the year under report. The increase under public works is due to the grant sanctioned in G.O., No. 2630, dated 23rd November 1893, for payment of compensation for land taken up for Berhampur-Govindapur road. The circumstances under which the refund was sanctioned have been explained in paragraph 25 of the previous report. There was no necessity during the year under report for any contribution from Provincial funds to cover deficits as the year closed with a balance of Rs. 529.

EXPENDITURE.

25. *Grant I, Public Works.*—The expenditure incurred on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,41,698 against an estimate of Rs. 1,85,695 and Rs. 1,82,546, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under the estimate

is due to Government not having made the anticipated allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of Berhampur-Govindapur road. The decrease under the actuals as compared with those of 1892–93 is chiefly due to the same cause and to short expenditure on other works.

26. *New Works—Communications.*—The outlay on new works amounted to Rs. 7,294 against an estimate of Rs. 39,271 and Rs. 32,731, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease is due to very little work having been done on the Berhampur-Govindapur road during the year for want of funds, and to slow progress in the case of some other roads. The whole outlay under this head was incurred by the local fund engineering establishment.

27. *New Works—Civil Buildings.*—Rupees 983 were expended under this head against an estimate of Rs. 1,083 and Rs. 2,047, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease as compared with the estimate was small and calls for no remark. The short expenditure compared with the actuals of 1892–93 was due to the small number of works sanctioned. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 630 were spent by miscellaneous agency and Rs. 353 by the local fund engineering establishment.

28. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Rupees 1,242 were spent under this head during the year against an estimate of Rs. 1,522 and Rs. 2,205, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under the estimate is due to the non-completion of a drinking-water tank at Podabhadra and to the failure to utilize the provision for the construction of the market shed at Tekkali by the Chicacole taluk board. The whole of the outlay under this head was expended by the local fund engineering establishment.

29. *Repairs—Communications.*—Rupees 1,03,233 were expended under this head against Rs. 1,11,262 allotted during the year—Rs. 403 by Public Works Department in maintaining 4 miles of road from Aska to Suradá under the arrangement sanctioned in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th October 1884, No. 3462; Rs. 826 through miscellaneous agency; and the remainder, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,02,004, by the local fund engineering establishment. The decrease in the expenditure was due to short expenditure on certain roads; Rs. 60 expended for repairs to toll-sheds and boards were included in this item.

30. *Civil Buildings.*—Under this head a sum of Rs. 1,591 was spent during the year under report against an estimate of Rs. 3,313 and Rs. 934, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under the estimate is due to the non-utilization of the grants of certain works of the taluk boards and to the short expenditure on the repairs of the local fund engineer's office building at Chatrapur and other buildings. No reasons are given by the taluk boards for the decrease under the estimate. The repairs of the local fund engineer's office building at Chatrapur were stopped under my orders. Of the total outlay, Rs. 282 were spent by miscellaneous agency and the remainder by the local fund engineering establishment.

31. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Rupees 2,558 were expended under this head against Rs. 2,870 allotted. The decrease was due to the allotments sanctioned by the taluk boards not having been fully utilized and to the non-utilization of the grant provided for the market sheds by the Goomsur taluk board.

32. *Roads.*—The mileage and cost of construction and repair of roads are given in statement IV-A. During the year under report 732 miles of road including $24\frac{1}{2}$ $223\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road at a cost of Rs. 47,977, and taluk boards 484 miles of taluk and $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles of village road at a cost of Rs. 54,347 and Rs. 1,476, respectively. The average cost of maintaining each mile of district, taluk and village road was Rs. 215, Rs. 112 and Rs. 60, respectively, against Rs. 216, Rs. 128 and Rs. 77 in the previous year; the decrease was due to the allotments for roads not having been fully expended. The expenditure on village roads was 1·4 of the total outlay on roads. A sum of Rs. 1,240 was expended during the year on laying out and repairing roads in towns and villages. This expenditure was shown under "improvement of village sites," Grant III. Under the circumstances reported in last year's report, the further extension of village roads could not be undertaken without detriment to other urgent works. Their importance was not, however, overlooked.

33. The condition of roads in the north of the district was very bad indeed. The matter attracted my attention immediately after my arrival in the district, and though some explanation for the existing state of things might be found in the fact that there had been a series of years of exceptionally heavy rainfall, I soon became convinced that the main cause was the dishonesty and inefficiency of the subordinate staff and the want of efficient and systematic supervision of their work. Enquiries instituted by me resulted in the prosecution of Ramaprasad Mahanti, local fund overseer, Russellkonda. He was convicted in three cases brought against him under sections 420, 409 and 197 of the Indian Penal Code. On appeal to the Sessions Court the convictions were upheld. A separate report on these frauds was submitted to the Accountant-General for submission to Government. I may add here that the local fund engineer has since the close of the year submitted his resignation. The condition of the roads in the south of the district continued to be fair.

34. *Important Projects*—(1) *Construction of road from Berhampur to Govindapur.*—During the year under report Rs. 1,785 were spent in disbursing compensation for the land taken up, paying some small arrear claims chiefly on account of supervision.

(2) *Special repairs to miles* 25, 31, 36 *and* 43 *of the Aska-Russellkonda road.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 11,958 was sanctioned in 1888. Rupees 8,640 were expended in previous years and Rs. 320 during the year under report against an allotment of Rs. 593. The short expenditure on this work was, according to local fund engineer, due to the failure of piece-workers to fulfil their obligations.

(3) *Special repairs to trunk road from Ganjám river to Bengal frontier, miles* 18 *to* 22 *and* 26 *to end.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 10,294 was sanctioned in 1890. Work to the extent of Rs. 2,279 was done during the year, and with the expenditure already incurred completes the entire estimate excluding turfing, some work in miles 19, 21, 22 to 28 and 36, and earthwork in 20, 23, 26 and 28 miles.

(4) *Special repairs (with Modular limestone) to Aska-Berhampur road.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 10,691 was sanctioned in 1891; Rs. 4,310 were expended in previous years and Rs. 591 against an allotment of Rs. 1,500 were expended during the year under report. The short expenditure under the allotment is said by local fund engineer to be due to failure of piece-workers. I cannot regard this explanation as satisfactory.

(5) *Special repairs to miles* 11 *to* 13 *and* 19 *of trunk road from Berhampur to Chicacole frontier.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 5,511 was sanctioned in 1890. The expenditure during the year with that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 5,370 and the work is reported to have been completed, but not finally paid for, pending re-execution of certain work not approved of by the engineer.

(6) *Special repairs to miles* 2 *to* 4 *and* 6 *to* 16 *of trunk road from Berhampur to Chicacole frontier and miles* 17 *to* 24, 27, 28, 33 *and* 34 *of the same road.*—The estimates for these works amounting to Rs. 8,583 and Rs. 9,182, respectively, were sanctioned in 1893. The allotment for these works was expended in full. Excluding turfing, work in miles 34, 33, 19, 18, 16, 15 and 11 was completed, so also in 4 furlongs 9th mile; in 20th too 3 furlongs were completed and nearly all material for the other 3 furlongs to be done was collected at site; and in the case of miles 27, 28 and 23 nearly all the stone required for metalling in 2 latter miles was collected at site, and in former some seven-eighths, the required quantity.

(7) *Special repairs to miles* 1 *to* 8 *of road from Damodarapalli on Aska and Suradá road to Purushotapur on trunk road.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 10,365 was sanctioned in 1888. Up to the end of 1893–94, Rs. 10,120 were expended. The work is reported to be completed except 6th mile.

(8) *Special repairs to portion of road from Aska to Humma on trunk road.*—Rupees 4,590 were expended up to the end of 1893–94 against an estimate of Rs. 12,389; miles 12 and 17, portions of miles 11, 13 and 18 were reported to have been completed. It was in connection with the repairs to this road that one of the frauds, for which the overseer referred to in paragraph 33 was convicted, was committed.

(9) *Special repairs to miles* 11 *to* 13 *of road from Purushottapur to Jagannadhapur on trunk road.*—None.

(10) *Special repairs to miles* 1 *to* 3 *of road from Purushottapur to Jagannadhapur on trunk road.*—The estimates amounting to Rs. 5,251 and Rs. 5,026 respectively for the above two roads were sanctioned in the year under report; Rs. 28 against an allotment of Rs. 750 on the former and Rs. 64 on the latter work were expended during the year.

(11) *Special repairs to miles* 1 *to* 3 *of road from Aska to Humma on trunk road.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 6,608 was sanctioned in 1893. Rupees 350 against an allotment of Rs. 661 were spent during the year under report.

35. *Establishment.*—As in last year the district board maintained its own engineering establishments for the execution of public works, the cost being met in proportion to the outlay incurred from the district and taluk funds, respectively. An engineer assisted by five overseers was in charge of the roads in the northern portion of the district called the Chatrapur division, and a supervisor assisted by four overseers was in charge of the roads in the southern portion known as the Chicacole division. Both establishments worked independently of each other but directly under the control of the president, district board; and their cost including contingencies amounted to Rs. 23,683 or 20·6 per cent. of the total outlay on works executed by that agency against 16·5 per cent. in the previous year.

36. *Tools and Plants.*—The outlay on tools and plant was Rs. 1,036 or ·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on works executed by local fund engineering establishment against Rs. 1,592 or 1 per cent. in the previous year.

37. *Grant II, Education.*—The educational operations of the local boards in the district were chiefly confined to the supervision, maintenance and aid of elementary boys' schools. There were 125 local fund schools at the end of the year against 117 in the previous year. There were only three Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools as in last year. The three purely vernacular secondary schools were closed and converted into upper primary schools. There were no schools separately maintained for girls; but girls were admitted in all boys' schools. On the 31st March last there were 3,573 boys and 219 girls in all these schools against 3,435 boys and 274 girls in the previous year. The receipts, charges and other particulars connected with the board and aided schools are shown in statements IX and X; but they do not include receipts from the sale of books or charges connected with the purchase of books and other miscellaneous items. The total outlay under the head of "Education" exclusive of the expenditure on school buildings (Rs. 263) included under grant I, amounted to Rs. 45,386 against Rs. 43,213 in 1892–93, the increase on the whole being chiefly due to the increase in the number of board schools and to the opening of two sessional schools in the district.

38. *Inspection.*—The number of inspecting schoolmasters was raised from 8 to 10 in the year; but owing to the malarious character of the sub-ranges newly formed and to want of competent men knowing the two vernaculars and willing to take up the appointments, the additional officers could not be secured till almost the close of the year. These inspecting schoolmasters were employed in supervising board's schools and developing primary education. On account of pay, travelling allowance, &c., Rs. 3,704 were expended against Rs. 3,413 in the previous year and Rs. 4,320, the estimate. The decrease under the estimate was due to savings effected on the non-entertainment of the two inspecting schoolmasters newly sanctioned till the close of the year, and two inspecting schoolmasters having been sent for training, the substitutes drawing only pay attached to the last grade. The inspecting schoolmasters visited 1,524 villages and prepared 1,465 schools for examination, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,731 villages and 1,393 schools. The increase is satisfactory.

39. *Training of Teachers.*—Rupees 80 were expended on account of scholarships and travelling expenses of two inspecting schoolmasters sent for training.

40. There were no *technical schools* in the district.

41. *Sessional Schools.*—Two schools of this class were opened—one at Tekkali and the other at Purushottapur during the year under report—for training primary school teachers at a cost of Rs. 746 to the district board. It was with great difficulty that 19 and 13 students respectively for the two schools referred to above were secured. They were all sent up for the examination and 28 secured passes.

42. *Secondary Schools.*—There were only 3 lower secondary schools with 154 pupils at the end of the year against 6 schools and 314 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in the number is owing to the schools at Srikurmam, Sidhantam and Jalmur having been converted into upper primary schools. The three schools which were in existence on the 31st March were the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Russellkonda, Aska and Tekkali. The progress of these schools is briefly described below:—

(1) *Lower Secondary School at Russellkonda.*—On the 31st March last the number of pupils on the rolls was 65 against 56 on the corresponding date in 1892–93. Eight pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom 4 passed in compulsory subjects. The headmaster, the 1st assistant, both of whom are F.As., and the gymnastic instructor were trained. The school was worked on the salary system. The receipts on account of school-fees were Rs. 736 against Rs. 692 in the previous year; and the net cost to local funds on account of the school was Rs. 817. In the previous year the school was worked at a net profit of Rs. 281. This is partly due to the extra charges incurred for the training of the three teachers of the school, and partly to the salary grant from Provincial funds not having been drawn as the Director's sanction was not received during the year. The school was in a fair condition.

(2) *Lower Secondary School at Aska.*—This school which was worked on the salary-result system had on its rolls on the 31st March last 62 pupils against 52 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The school was in an unsatisfactory state at the commencement of the year; but it gained strength later on as the teaching staff were replaced by more efficient men and by the abolition of the managing committee. A third form was opened in the school during the year under report on the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, and an additional teacher on Rs. 7 per mensem was employed as per G.O., dated 24th April 1893, Mis. No. 883 L. The headmaster of the school was trained during the year; the gymnastic instructor is undergoing training. The school was not recognized as some of the conditions of the Educational rules were not fulfilled; but measures are being taken to have the school recognized in 1894–95. The school cost the board Rs. 1,066 against Rs. 899 in the previous year, of which a sum of Rs. 630 was recovered from school-fees against Rs. 298 in the previous year. The net cost of the school to the board was Rs. 403 against Rs. 601 in the last year, and the net cost per pupil was about Rs. 7. Four pupils were sent up for the Lower Secondary examination, but none came out successful. This was due to the opening of the class late in the year and the change of teachers. Now that the headmaster has returned from training successful results may be expected in future. The taluk board president is of opinion that the existence of a secondary school at such an important place as Aska is very necessary.

(3) *Lower Secondary School at Tekkali.*—This school which was hitherto worked on the salary system has been converted into a salary-result system school from the commencement of the year. It had on the 31st March last 27 pupils against 21 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Seven pupils were presented for the Lower Secondary examination, but none passed. The school has no primary departments. It cost the board Rs. 747, of which Rs. 420 were covered by school-fees. The net cost for each pupil was about Rs. 14.

43. *Primary Schools.*—The board primary schools in the district were all worked on the salary-result system. There were 122 schools against 111 in the previous year. The number of pupils reading in these schools was 3,638 including 219 girls against 3,395 including 239 girls in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining these schools was Rs. 21,005 against Rs. 14,665 in last year. The large increase is due to the following causes:—

	RS.
(1) Increase in the scale of salaries to schoolmasters sanctioned during the year	1,000
(2) Increase on account of transfer of vernacular middle schools at Srikurmam, Jalmur and Sidhantam	547
(3) Arrears of salaries and contingencies and charges on account of furniture, &c., ...	2,199
(4) Increase under results grants owing to the increase in the number of schools and to large payments from provincial funds for education	2,594
Total ..	6,340

Rupees 3,657 were realized by school fees and provincial grants. The average cost per pupil in these schools was Rs. 5–7–11 against Rs. 4–5–1. The total number of pupils that appeared for the infant and the first three standard examinations was 2,585, of whom 1,950 or 75·4 per cent. passed. The average net cost per pupil in the upper primary department of the lower secondary school, Russellkonda, was Rs. 47 and in the upper and lower primary departments of the salary-result system secondary and primary schools was Rs. 15–9–3 and Rs. 4–8–2 respectively. The school at Chikati was closed during the year. New schools were opened at Srikurmam, Jalmur, Malliaputti, Sidhantam, Vadada, Vanjangi, Palathalagam, Aska (Muhammadan), Chatrapur (Muhammadan), Jayantipur (Pariah), Pitala (Pariah) and Rambha (Pariah and fishermen). There was on the whole an increase of 11 schools. There were 5 special schools for Muhammadans at Russellkonda, Suradá, Ichchhápuram, Aska and Chatrapur. Three schools for Pariahs and fishermen were opened during the year.

44. *Grants-in-aid.*—Statement X furnishes the statistics of primary schools aided from local funds during the year under report. Grants to private schools from local funds were confined to primary schools and to the primary departments of secondary schools. Rs. 30 were provided in the budget estimate for salary grants to a teacher in charge of the primary department in the Raja's school at Mandasa. No expenditure was incurred as no bills were received for payment. Results grants to the extent of Rs. 15,507 against an estimate of Rs. 18,861 and Rs. 20,626, the actuals of the previous year, were paid to 729 schools attended by 19,372 pupils against 826 schools attended by 21,403 pupils. The large decrease under results grants has not been explained by the educational officers. It is not clear whether this is due to the late issue of certifying memoranda or to the poor results produced by aided schools. The number of pupils actually presented for the examination was 13,173, of whom 9,443 were found qualified for grant against 16,049 and 12,353 respectively in the previous year. The average grant per pupil found qualified amounts to Rs. 2–4–1. Results grants were paid at maximum rates in Goomsur and Parlákimedi taluks at 75 per cent. to old schools and 50 per cent. to new schools in Chicacole taluk and 87 per cent. of the maximum rates in Berhampur taluk.

45. *Contributions to Private Individuals.*—Rupees 389 have been paid to the Kallikóta College, Berhampur, in terms of M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu's trust and Rs. 204 on account of Mr. Horsfall's scholarships.

46. The expenditure under grant II amounted to Rs. 45,386. Looking at the total income of the local boards and the urgent claims on them for expenditure under grants I and III, I think this amount unduly large. I have asked all taluk boards under whose control the expenditure is placed to scrutinize it very closely. Its constant tendency to increase is a serious difficulty in the administration of impoverished local funds, and I have myself doubts whether the whole of the grants are fairly earned. The extraordinary educational statistics in this district have attracted the attention of both the Superintendent of Census of Madras and of the whole of India.

47. *Grant III, Medical Services, Sanitation, &c.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Statement No. XII shows the working of these institutions. In the previous year there were 1 hospital and 10 dispensaries. During the year under report one more

dispensary was opened at Garabanda on the 22nd July 1893. The establishment of a dispensary at Rambha was contemplated, but the proposal was abandoned for want of funds. Rambha is a place where the pilgrim traffic to and from Puri converges, and it is here cholera generally first makes its appearance; a dispensary would be very desirable. The District Surgeon suggests that the savings effected by replacing apothecaries by hospital assistants should be used for this purpose and for increasing the number of midwives; and I agree with him. In all these institutions 139 in-patients and 80,172 out-patients were treated at an average cost of Rs. 2–14–5 per head for in-patients and As. 3–3 for out-patients. In the previous year 142 in-patients and 66,666 out-patients were treated at an average cost of Rs. 3–4–11 and As. 3–6 per head respectively. There was an increase in the total attendance of patients in almost all the institutions in the district except at Aska. Accommodation was provided for 8 in-patients as in the previous year. In most of the dispensaries provision has been made for the admission of in-patients in emergent cases, but want of funds is an almost insuperable obstacle to the provision of regular accommodation for in-patients in the dispensaries in the district. The average number of patients treated at each dispensary during the year was 6,692 against 6,073 in the previous year. The large increase is very gratifying.

There were no local committees for the supervision of the dispensaries working throughout the year, but one consisting of 5 members was formed in the latter half of the year to supervise the working of the Aska dispensary. The taluk board president is of opinion that the system will prove useful. It is reported that since the introduction of the committee, the dispensary has been giving increased satisfaction to the general public.

48. *Female Medical Aid.*—Miss D'Silva, the lady apothecary employed by the district board, continued to work in the Jubilee Hospital at Berhampur. The work done by her has been noted by the District Surgeon in his report. The suggestion of the committee of the Lady Dufferin's fund to provide a separate dispensary for her to work in is under consideration; but it is feared that the local bodies will not be able to do much towards forwarding the suggestion. The private benevolence of the wealthy inhabitants of the district, however, should provide the necessary funds.

49. The total charges under hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 16,908 against Rs. 15,033. The increase is due to the opening of a dispensary at Garabanda.

50. *Medical Pupils.*—The Uriya hospital assistant engaged by the district board was prosecuting his studies in the Madras Medical College. Three more pupils are undergoing training for the hospital assistant's grade under the District Surgeon, Berhampur. The District Surgeon reports that they are working well and giving satisfaction. Rs. 233 were expended on account of the scholarships of these pupils. It is satisfactory to note that the Uriya student passed the final examination for the grade of hospital assistant in second class in June last.

51. *Midwives.*—As in the previous year there were two midwives—one at Parlákimedi and the other at Tekkali. They were attached to the hospitals at these places and worked under the supervision of medical officers. None were newly entertained during the year for want of money. It is, moreover, very difficult to get any one in this district for such appointments even if funds are available. The number of cases attended by the two midwives was 181 against 124 in the previous year. There was an increase of 57 cases over last year. The midwife at Parlákimedi conducted 97 cases. The system of paying midwives by results has been adopted by the Parlákimedi taluk board. On account of pay and house-rent of the two midwives Rs. 406 were expended against Rs. 364 in the previous year.

52. *Medical training of Women.*— Rs. 300 were paid during the year to Lady Dufferin's fund on account of scholarship of Miss Lena Ottmann, lady apothecary student engaged by the board.

53. *Vaccination.*—Statement XIII shows the strength, cost, &c., of the vaccination establishment employed during the year. The vaccine establishment in the district consists of 2 Deputy Inspectors and 28 vaccinators (9 first class and 19 second

class) and 3 probationers. In addition to these there was a first-class vaccinator in charge of the calf vaccine depôt at Berhampur. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 26,570, of which 25,149 or 94·6 per cent. were successful against 28,365 vaccinated and 27,556 or 97·1 per cent. successful cases in 1892–93. This shows a decrease of 1,795 cases compared with last year's work. The reasons for this unsatisfactory work have been explained by the District Surgeon in his report. The Deputy Inspector of the Chatrapur range, who was stated to have been working very unsatisfactorily, was transferred to South Canara. The number of births registered during the year was 51,403 and the number of successful cases stands in the ratio of 48·9 to every birth registered. 1,028 cases were operated on by the medical officers in charge of dispensaries, of which 781 or 75·9 per cent. proved successful.

54. *Injantile Vaccination.*—The number of children under one year vaccinated by medical subordinates was 285, of which 223 were successful against 329 vaccinated and 248 successful in the previous year. The best results were shown by the medical officer in charge of Purushottapur hospital (81 cases). The number of infants under one year successfully vaccinated during the year both by the vaccinators and medical subordinates was 2,859 against 3,339 in the preceding year.

55. *Animal Vaccination.*—The calf vaccine depôt at Berhampur was in charge of the first-class vaccinator trained in the Madras depôt, and it is under the supervision of the District Surgeon. During the year 141 calves were inoculated against 77 in the previous year. 141 calves were purchased at a cost of Rs. 622–4–0, but the amount realised from the sale of these calves was only Rs. 294. The value of lymph sold to others than the local fund subordinates was Rs. 104–7–0.

56. The total outlay on vaccination during the year was Rs. 7,190 including that expended on animal vaccination against Rs. 7,237 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case vaccinated was As. 4–4 against As. 4–2 in 1892–93. As the District Surgeon states, vaccination has given a great deal of worry. The subordinate staff are as bad as it is possible to conceive. Their principal aim seems to be to shirk work in every possible way. Some severe examples have been made of the worst offenders, but it is unsafe to expect any great or rapid improvement. What I have said of the vaccinators may be also said of the lower subordinates in all branches of the administration, and if one bad bargain is got rid of he has to be replaced by another little better. It has been found impossible to arrange for a satisfactory supply of calves at Berhampur owing to the reluctance of the Uriyas to sell calves for the purpose; and it has, therefore, been recently decided to locate the main depôt at Chicacole where the Telugus have no such prejudices.

57. *Sanitation.*—The details of expenditure under this head are shown in statement XIV. Rs. 11,994 were spent on sanitation against Rs. 17,560 in the previous year and Rs. 14,347 the estimate. The following are the details :—

	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	691
Do. of village site	1,389
Scavenging establishment	9,319
Fairs and festivals	195
Other sanitary outlay	400
Total ..	11,994

(*a*) *Improvement of Water-supply.*—No new tanks were dug and no wells were sunk during the year. Rs. 385 were spent for repairing 8 tanks and 13 wells and for constructing and repairing steps to three rivers. Nine watchers were employed (1 by Berhampur, 2 by Goomsur and 6 by Chicacole taluk board) to watch drinking water sources at a cost of Rs. 306. No expenditure on sanitary works was debited to grant I.

(*b*) *Improvement of Village Site.*—The roads and drains of 13 villages were repaired. Prickly-pear and other obnoxious vegetation was cleared in 17 villages.

(*c*) *Scavenging Establishment.*—The number of villages conserved was 37 and the cost incurred was Rs. 9,319. In the previous year 36 villages were conserved and the cost was Rs. 9,086. Digupudi was added to the list during the year. Of the conserved villages 14 only were unions. The establishments at these places were under the direct control of the union panchayats. In other villages the work of scavengers was supervised by Government officials except at Chikati, Mandasa, Kalikóta and Pattupur where the zemindar's officials undertook the necessary supervision. The total number of scavengers employed was 263 against 247 in last year. The number of carts used by them was 11 as in last year. In the budget for 1893–94 provision was made for itinerating conservancy establishment for the Chicacole taluk, but the attempt failed as no scavengers could be got to itinerate throughout the taluk for the pay offered. Part of the grant allotted for the itinerating staff was utilized in employing additional sweepers at Jalmur, Srikurmam, Kasibugga and Narasannapeta at a cost of Rs. 16–8–0 per mensem—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 575 L., dated 16th March 1893.

(*d*) *Fairs and Festivals.*—As usual the villages of Srikurmam and Liviri were specially conserved during the Dolotsavam festival, and the village of Mukhalingam during the Sivaratri festival. The arrangements made consisted of the construction of temporary latrines, sheds, &c., and the employment of temporary scavengers. Medical officers supervised these arrangements.

(*e*) *Other Sanitary outlay.*—A number of dust-bins, latrines, &c., were constructed and repaired. No lights were put up anywhere at the cost of local funds during the year under report. The president, taluk board, Berhampur, reports that provision has been made for lighting charges in three of the principal unions in his taluk for the year 1894–95. If it is found to be successful the system will also be introduced into the remaining unions in future.

58. *Choultries.*—The choultry at Kanchilli, an endowed institution, was managed by the taluk board, Berhampur. During the year under report, 8,770 Brahmin travellers were fed at the choultry against 7,757 in the preceding year. The income from the endowment was insufficient to feed all the travellers, to maintain the necessary establishment and to keep the building in repair. Under the existing arrangements the Maharaja of Vizianagram feeds the travellers and bears all incidental charges in the first instance. Rs. 440 were paid to the agents of the Maharaja towards the cost of feeding, &c. The chattram at Chatrapur endowed by M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu was under the management of the district board. It was opened during the year under report. Five hundred and eighty-three travellers were fed at the choultry during the year. Besides these, there were 13 choultries, the property of local boards. Two more—one at Saravakota and the other at Russellkonda—were added to the list during the year under report. These choultries accommodate all classes of native travellers except at Russellkonda where only caste people are admitted. Rs. 237 were expended on repair and Rs. 541 on the construction of choultries.

59. *Bungalows.*—The number of bungalows was the same as in last year. Rs. 425 were spent on establishment and Rs. 86 on contingencies. Bungalows were repaired at a cost of Rs. 108 which was debited to grant I. The total expenditure on account of bungalows was Rs. 619.

60. *Contributions.*—The contributions to provincial services on account of Medical College, vaccine inspecting agency, reserve medical staff and cutler's establishment amounted to Rs. 1,782 against Rs. 1,669 in the previous year. Towards the cost of the municipal hospitals Rs. 2,500 were paid to the Párlakimedi, Berhampur and Chicacole municipalities.

61. *Miscellaneous.*—Rupees 118 were incurred on account of pay of servants employed to collect fees at markets and for water-pandal charges. Rs. 9 were spent as rewards for killing dogs.

62. The total expenditure under grant III amounted to Rs. 44,429 against Rs. 47,188 in the previous year.

63. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous—Supervision and Office management.*—The charges on account of local boards and union office establishments and Collector's local fund establishments amounted to Rs. 6,580 against Rs. 6,485. The increase is due to the employment of an attender on Rs. 8 per mensem for the local fund account and audit office and for that of the special fund clerks. The entertainment of the attender was sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 2338 L., dated 23rd October 1893. On contributions to provincial services on account of controlling establishments at the Presidency, printing work done at Government Press, and local audit establishment Rs. 3,422 were expended.

64. *Travelling Allowance to Non-official Members.*—Rupees 1,887 were paid against Rs. 2,031 in the previous year and Rs. 2,070 the estimate. The district board members were paid at the rate of 4 annas per mile and taluk board members at 3 annas per mile, the maximum sanctioned by Government.

65. *Refunds.*—Rupees 8,520 were paid as refunds. Of this, Rs. 8,464 were paid to the zemindar of Kallikóta, to which he was found entitled after the land-cess demand was settled on his estate.

66. The expenditure under grant IV, Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 25,684 against Rs. 21,553 in 1892–93.

67. The grand total expenditure excluding debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,57,197 against Rs. 2,94,500 in the previous year, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 529.

68. The delay in the submission of this report is mostly due to the late receipt of the supplemental treasury account for March last. The account was due on 1st June, but it was received on 30th. The Engineer's statements for the report were also received very late.

69. *General Remarks.*—There is little satisfactory in the report; but the administration of local funds in this district is beset with difficulties. The income from receipts looking at the size of the district is small and inelastic, and the district board is indebted to Government, and all our balances unexpended at the end of the year are appropriated to make the debt good.

Our roads in the Chatrapur division have been, I am informed, deteriorating for years past, and are now for the most part in excessively bad order, and large sums for special repairs are needed to set them right. It is much to be regretted that there was short expenditure of the special allotments made for this purpose during the year under review. It is hoped that a new local fund engineer will improve matters; but it will take some years before the roads in the Chatrapur division can be got into good order.

The expenditure under grant III has to be starved, and this in a malarious district is much to be deplored.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. HACKETT-WILKINS, Acting District Surgeon, Ganjám, to the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated Berhampore, 15th May 1894, No. 1435.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report on the local fund dispensaries and hospitals, &c., for the official year ending 31st March 1894.

Public Health.—The public health of the district was fairly good. Cholera in a sporadic form appeared in the Berhampore, Ichchápuram, Tekkali, Narasannapéta, Parlákimedi and Goomsur taluks and in some of the zemindaries during the later part of the year. A few cases of the same nature occurred in July in most of the taluks above mentioned. Two hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered during the official year against 474 deaths in the previous year. The disease was, as usual, imported by the Puri pilgrims who returned from that shrine and it was, as reported before, confined chiefly to the Uriyas and lower classes of the people. It is not known whether there was a regular epidemic in the Puri district at the time of the festival as I received no reports from that district. I have noticed, during the past two years that I have been in the district, that cholera has nearly always been imported from Puri. I would again mention that I consider it would be well to have reports of the prevalence of an epidemic sent from Puri as is done in the Vizagapatam district and in other parts of the Presidency. Small-pox was also reported to be prevalent in Berhampore and Chicacole taluks. On receipt of reports, the divisional vaccinators were directed to proceed to the affected places to carry on vaccination so as to check the spread of the disease. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 267 against 498 in the previous year. The number of deaths from fevers was 16,901 against 22,376 in the previous year. The total number of deaths in the district during the year from all causes was 22,368 against 29,595 in the previous year.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the district has been attended to in a fairly satisfactory manner. In conserved villages, refuse from human dwellings and street sweepings were collected in dust-bins and carried outside the towns and in several cases burnt in cinerators and in some instances collected and sold to the ryots as manure for their fields. The night-soil was removed out of the towns in conserved villages and buried in trenches made for the purpose and in some cases sold as manure. In other villages that were not conserved, the refuse matter was as a rule deposited in the backyards and in streets and burnt after some days or thrown outside the village-site.

In all the more important villages there are latrines and these are fairly well looked after and the people resort to them in most places. In the smaller villages the inhabitants usually resort to the fields.

In consequence of the heavy and timely fall of rain the water-supply was abundant and the outturn of crops consequently very satisfactory. It was chiefly obtained from rivers, tanks and wells. Many of these were guarded from pollution by men paid specially for the purpose. Many of the suggestions made by me for the improvement of sanitation have been carried out by the local boards.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The official year opened with the working of ten dispensaries and one hospital and closed with eleven dispensaries and one hospital. This increase is due to the opening of the dispensary at Garabanda on the 22nd July 1893, under the supervision of the Parlákimedi Taluk Board.

Some of the dispensaries were closed for short periods when the medical subordinates in charge had to leave their head-quarters to give their evidence in the different Courts.

Although the dispensaries are really intended for out-patients only, some have a room attached for the treatment of emergent cases as in-patients.

Buildings.—The dispensary buildings were, as a rule, kept in a fair state of repair during the year. Nearly all belong to taluk boards except those at Ganjám, Purushottapur and Garabanda, which are rented buildings and are not conveniently built. The dispensary building at Ichchápuram belongs to the Public Works Department. The Russellkonda dispensary is still located in a small room belonging to the police hospital and no rent is paid for it. This arrangement had to be made to suit the convenience of the medical officer who has to attend the jail and police hospitals in addition.

Agents in charge of hospitals and dispensaries have been civil apothecaries except at Varanasi, Purushottapur, Suradá and Garabanda, which are in charge of the hospital assistants. I hope shortly to be able to replace some of the civil apothecaries by hospital assistants at Sómpéta, Ichchápuram and Ganjám.

There was one death among the medical subordinates from blood-poisoning.

The conduct of the medical officers in charge was very satisfactory. In all the dispensaries in-patients were treated to a certain extent and there were mostly cases of an emergent nature. As a rule, most of these were paupers sent by the magistracy or police.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 80,311 (139 in and 80,172 out patients) with a daily average of 532·14, against 66,808 with a daily average of 477·83 in the previous year. This increase is partly due to the opening of the dispensary at Garabanda. There was a slight increase in the total attendance of the patients in almost all the institutions in the district, but the work done by the Tekkali apothecary is very satisfactory this year and is specially commended. There should have been a considerable increase in the attendance of patients had it not been for the short supply of the medical stores during the year, which not only caused much inconvenience, but, as people found that the medicines were being purchased locally, they had an idea that they were not being treated properly.

The most common diseases were, as usual, malarial fevers, bowel-complaints, skin diseases, ulcers, rheumatic affections, eye diseases, wounds, worms, &c.

The Collector, Senior and Principal Assistant Collectors and Presidents of taluk boards paid their usual visits to almost all the institutions under their management and their remarks on the whole were favourable to the subordinates. Among the members I am glad to note that Mr. M. L. Narasingarow Pantulu Garu has been interesting himself by visiting all the dispensaries and hospitals in the district.

Fifty-nine inspections were made by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer during the year, of which 21 were of hospitals and dispensaries and the rest of villages and unions and nearly all were inspected twice in the year.

Female Medical Aid.—Local Fund Apothecary Miss F. D'Silva still continues to work in the Berhampore municipal hospital and she has been supervising the midwifery cases conducted by the female hospital assistant. Her services are appreciated by all classes.

There are two trained midwives in the district and their work during the year was as follows:—

	No. of cases conducted during 1892–93.	No. of cases conducted during 1893–94.
(1) Parlákimedi	84	97
(2) Tekkali	40	84
Total ..	124	181

This shows an increase of 57 for the year under report. The work done by the midwives is satisfactory, but there is still much room for improvement. The system of payments by results has been adopted in the district.

Cost of Maintenance.—The average cost of treating a patient was 3 annas and 3 pies against 3 annas and 7 pies last year and the total cost of maintaining all the institutions was Rs. 16,934–9–1 against Rs. 15,033–5–4 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4 pies in the average cost and an increase of Rs. 1,901–3–9 in the total cost of maintenance. This increase is due to the opening of the Garabanda dispensary.

Vaccination.—This has caused me the greatest anxiety and worry. The vaccinators are, with a very few exceptions, the worst I have ever had to deal with. They are constantly absent from the head-quarters and the lymph sent out to them is frequently returned to me through the post office. The depôt is situated near the jail and is under my personal supervision and I have the assistance of the jail hospital assistant who has spare time to look after it. The lymph is excellent and I test each supply sent out by taking a chance plate from the lot and vaccinating the prisoners' or warders' children. The results are most satisfactory and yet the vaccinators will declare at times that they had operated on 100 cases and that nearly all were unsuccessful. The lymph, I regret to state, did fail three times and that was due to the calves not arriving in time although the contractor had been frequently asked for them.

Since the new man has been entertained, the supply has been better and I have always five calves on hand now. The failure of lymph from this cause is a serious matter, as it takes three weeks before I can get a fresh supply from Madras and all that time vaccination is at a standstill. There were 141 calves vaccinated and they cost Rs. 622–4–0, but the amount realised from the sales of these calves was only Rs. 294. I hope, however, that this will be better this year, as since I have taken to selling them from the jail I get much better prices. The people, however, do object to buy these calves as they think they deteriorate after vaccination. The value of lymph sold to others than the local fund subordinates was Rs. 104–7–0. The total cost of the depôt including the pay of the establishment was Rs. 1,094.

The following is the work done by the vaccinators:—

	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Chatrapur range	14,707	13,803	802
Chicacole „	11,863	11,346	487
Total ..	26,570	25,149	1,289

This shows a decrease of 2,433 compared with last year's work, and this is partly due to the failure of the lymph supply and in a greater measure due to the conduct of the vaccinators who worked badly notwithstanding the fact that Rs. 340–2–4 were collected in the shape of fines from them. This department is unfortunately not much sought after and one cannot replace these men by others as the candidates are so very few. In the southern districts one generally had a list of twenty or thirty men ready to join, but I have now only three and these will only accept appointments in villages near their own.

The number of cases vaccinated by the medical officers and subordinates during the year under report was 1,028 with 781 successful cases against 1,417 with 941 successful operations in the previous year.

In conclusion, I would earnestly urge the opening of a dispensary at Rambha and the entertaining of more midwives in the district. Funds ought to be available when the civil apothecaries are replaced by hospital assistants.

The district board entertained three students who will ultimately become hospital assistants for employment in this district. I am glad to report that they have worked well and have given me satisfaction.

From the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated Chatrapur, 30th August 1894, No. 3267.

Abstract.—Submitting extract from the proceedings of the district board at a meeting held on 27th August 1894, passing the Ganjám Local Fund Administration report for 1893–94.

Order—dated 11th October 1894, No. 2006 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Ganjám district for 1893–94 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1892–93.

—	Actuals, 1892-93.	Budget estimate, 1893-94.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1893-94.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	A ..	2,896	B ..	— 24,819	422	2,657	— 21,740
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,92,640	1,98,000	1,98,000	99,054	99,055	..	1,98,109
Tolls	40,683	39,000	37,000	36,129	..	..	36,129
House-tax	7,257	7,710	7,710	..	..	8,127	8,127
Education—							
School Fees	2,734	3,410	3,410	..	3,467	..	3,467
Other Items	824	400	400	190	17	..	207
Medical—							
Other Items	1,824	1,180	1,430	113	564	..	677
Interest—							
On Government Securities	443	440	440	..	443	..	443
,, Arrears of Revenue	83	200	200	8	..	..	8
,, Municipal Debentures	..	1,080	2,000	2,145	..	..	2,145
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	410	900	900	..	311	..	311
Ferry Rents	2,776	4,000	4,000	..	2,779	..	2,779
Other Items	15,777	15,060	15,320	310	10,715	2,749	13,774
Public Works	819	1,070	1,120	166	349	..	515
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	1,829	3,740	3,730	..	2,208	..	2,208
To cover Deficits	3,862	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refunds	36,118	..	25,990	..	..	..	..
Public Works	..	30,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	2,000
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	849	..	7,960	16,788	109	70	16,967
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	..	32,744	..	..
,, ,, Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	96	..	2,224	..
Total ..	3,08,928	3,09,086	3,11,610	1,32,180	1,53,183	15,827	2,66,126
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	32,731	39,271	11,270	3,912	3,382	..	7,294
Buildings	2,047	1,083	330	..	983	..	983
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,205	1,522	1,470	1,242	..	..	1,242
Repairs—							
Communications	1,13,048	1,11,262	1,10,670	48,362	54,094	777	1,03,233
Buildings	934	3,313	2,550	325	1,266	..	1,591
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,757	2,870	2,870	1,347	1,211	..	2,558
Establishment	18,980	19,130	19,130	8,871	9,671	..	18,542
Tools and Plant	1,591	1,050	1,050	497	539	..	1,036
Contingencies	6,228	6,194	5,190	2,508	2,711	..	5,219
Contributions	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,82,546	1,85,695	1,55,530	67,064	73,857	777	1,41,698
GRANT II—							
Inspection	3,413	4,320	4,320	3,704	..	..	3,704
Training Schools	74	1,001	1,000	826	..	..	826
Secondary Schools—							
Salary system	2,520	1,931	1,920	..	1,753	..	1,753
Salary-result System	1,421	2,287	3,140	..	1,813	..	1,813
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System	14,665	20,197	20,030	..	21,005	..	21,005
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Salary Grants	..	30	30	..	..	..	..
Result Grants	20,626	18,861	17,300	..	15,507	..	15,507
Contributions	..	530	530	593	..	..	593
Miscellaneous	494	807	810	66	119	..	185
Total ..	43,213	49,964	49,080	5,189	40,197	..	45,386
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	16,963	20,191	20,240	1,715	17,326	..	19,041
Vaccination	7,237	7,950	7,750	7,190	..	..	7,190
Sanitation	17,561	14,347	13,770	..	4,114	7,880	11,994
Choultries	367	992	990	534	442	..	976
Bungalows	578	659	740	..	511	..	511
Contributions	4,358	4,110	4,110	2,082	2,500	..	4,582
Miscellaneous	124	217	210	..	20	115	135
Total ..	47,188	48,466	47,810	11,521	24,913	7,995	44,429

—	Actuals, 1892-93.	Budget estimate, 1893-94.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1893-94.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	17,760	17,366	17,290	10,009	4,290	2,850	17,149
Refunds	3,793	106	110	8,520	..	15	8,535
Repayment of contribution to cover deficits	..	..	8,750	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	36,168	..	21,750	8,101	5	294	8,400
Reserve	..	1,739	5,840	..	..	..	..
Allotment to District Funds ..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..
,, Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	32,744	..	..	..
,, Union Funds ..	..	..	..	..	2,224	..	..
Total Charges ..	3,30,668	3,03,336	3,06,160	1,43,148	1,45,582	11,931	2,65,597
Balance	— 21,740	5,750	5,450	— 10,968	7,601	3,896	529
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds	2,657	4,140	4,102	..	..	3,896	3,896
,, ,, Endowments	328	380	1,348	1,018	331	..	1,349
Net balance available for general purposes	— 24,725	1,230	..	— 11,986	7,270	..	— 4,716

A. In Statement I-A, the opening balance for 1892-93 is entered as —Rs. 36,119, but as this sum represents the value of cheques issued by the Local Fund Engineer but not cashed before the end of the previous year, it has been transferred to the expenditure side under miscellaneous debt accounts.

B. The closing balance for 1892-93 entered as —Rs. 21,740 should have been carried forward as the opening balance of the revised estimate for 1893-94, but as this sum also represents the value of cheques issued by the Local Fund Engineer but not cashed before the end of the previous year, it has been transferred to the expenditure side under Miscellaneous debt accounts.

2. *Local Boards and Union Panchayats.*—The District Board held 11 meetings against nine in the previous year. The average attendance of the official members improved and was good, but that of the non-officials declined and was indifferent. It is to be regretted that the Chicacole Taluk Board failed to meet once a month as required by section 28 of the Act. The attendance of the Taluk Boards' members excepting that of the non-officials on the Parlákimedi board was on the whole good and the boards are reported to have worked generally in a satisfactory manner. There were 14 union panchayats at work as in 1892-93 and they met on an average 13 times against 11 in that year, but five of them, viz., those of Gopalpur, Chatrapur, Russellkonda, Aska and Calingapatam (the first named for the second year in succession) failed to comply with the provisions of section 129 of the Act and nine meetings of the Ichchápuram panchayat had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Presidents of the Taluk Boards concerned should be required to pay greater attention to this matter in future and to adopt the suggestion made by Government in paragraph 6 of the General Local Fund review for 1890-91. The working of the union panchayats is stated to have been on the whole fairly satisfactory. The ward system of supervision was not introduced into any of the unions, as they are not considered to be extensive enough to require it, and as it is also thought doubtful whether many of the panchayatdars are capable of looking after a ward single-handed. The private scavenging system was in force in the Russellkonda union, but the receipts from it are stated to have exceeded the charges.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land cess amounted to 84 per cent. of the demand against 79 in 1892-93, but no reason has been assigned for the failure to realize a larger proportion.

(2) There were twelve toll-gates as in the previous year, and they were leased out for Rs. 31,705 against Rs. 37,300, the whole of which sum was realized within the year.

(3) House-tax was again levied at the maximum rates in twelve unions and at half rates in the remaining two. The collections under this head, though better than in the previous year, were not satisfactory, only 90 per cent. of the demand having been realized. The current collections were fair in all the unions except Ichchápuram

and Russellkonda, both of which were backward in last year also. It is hoped that the Presidents of the Taluk Boards will succeed in showing better results in the current year. Coercive processes were issued in 554 cases in eleven unions and property was sold in five unions in 45 cases, the largest number of which occurred in Aska.

(4) No regular markets were established by the Taluk Boards notwithstanding the repeated instructions of Government on the subject and no reason for neglecting to do so is given in the President's report. He is requested to explain what efforts have been made to open markets and what are the obstacles in the way of doing so. Many boards make a large and increasing income from them.

(5) The receipts from avenues were again very small. The President is requested to note in his next administration report the degree of success that has attended the efforts to develop it which he now promises to make.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to only 73 per cent. of the allotment against 99 in the previous year, the short outlay being partly due to the anticipated grant of Rs. 30,000 from Provincial funds for the construction of the Berhampur-Govindapur road not having been made. The cause of the failure to spend the rest of the allotments is in most cases left unexplained, but it is apparently the result of an unsatisfactory Engineer and of bad and dishonest subordinates. For want of funds village roads did not receive sufficient attention, the expenditure thereon being only 1·4 per cent. of the total outlay on communications against 1·3 in 1892–93. It is stated that the condition of the roads in the south of the district continued to be fair, while in the north it was very bad. The Government trusts that the appointment of a more energetic Local Fund Engineer in the place of Mr. Macmillan, who has since resigned, will result in an improvement of the very unsatisfactory state of things which existed during the year under report. The matter of the roads should receive careful attention during the current year, and the next administration report should deal fully with their condition. The cost of the local fund engineering establishment amounted to 21 per cent. of the outlay on works against 16 in 1892–93. The condition of the avenues is reported to have been generally good.

(2) *Education.*—There were ten inspecting schoolmasters at the close of the year against eight in the previous year and their work is reported to have been generally satisfactory. Two sessional schools were for the first time established during the year and 32 students were trained in them. All of them appeared for the examination and 28 passed—a satisfactory result. The Taluk Boards maintained three lower secondary schools against six in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction of three schools of this class to the upper primary grade. From the school at Russellkonda eight pupils appeared for the lower secondary examination, of whom four passed in compulsory subjects, but none of the eleven who were presented for the same examination from the remaining two schools at Aska and Tekkali were successful. The number of boards' primary schools rose from 111 with 3,395 pupils to 122 with 3,638 pupils and the progress made by them continued to be satisfactory, 2,224 pupils passing out of 2,965 presented for the standard examinations against 2,098 out of 2,885 in the previous year. Five of these schools were maintained exclusively for Mussulmans and three for Pariahs and fishermen. The next administration report should contain fuller information as to the progress of these. It is matter for regret that there was a large decline in the numbers of private schools aided from local funds and of the pupils attending them as shown in the margin, and that the results of their examination were not satisfactory, only 9,443 pupils having passed out of 13,173 presented against 12,353 out of 16,049 in 1892–93. The actual expenditure under grants of all kinds was only 82·2 per cent. of the allotment and the decrease under this head has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was only 19·6 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 21·3 in the previous year.

	Schools.	Pupils.
1892–93	826	21,046
1893–94	729	18,954

(3) *Medical Relief.*—One hospital and eleven dispensaries were maintained by the Taluk Boards against one and ten, respectively, in the previous year, the increase being due to the establishment of a dispensary at Garabanda. It is noticed that both the President and the District Surgeon consider that the savings derived from the substitution of hospital assistants for civil apothecaries should be spent on opening a new dispensary at Rambha and in providing more midwives for the district. When funds permit these proposals should be considered. There was a large increase in the number of patients treated at the dispensaries and hospitals, and the two midwives attended 181 cases of labour against 124 in the previous year—a fair advance. The female apothecary employed by the District Board continued to work in the Jubilee hospital at Berhampur and her services are reported to have been appreciated by all classes.

1892–93	66,808
1893–94	80,311

(4) *Vaccination.*—The work of this department showed a retrogression, the total number of successful operations having been only 25,930 or 17·0 per mille of the population against 28,497 or 18·6 per mille in 1892–93. Infantile vaccination also declined, the number of children under one year protected from small-pox being only 1·9 per mille against 2·2. The District Surgeon states that these unsatisfactory results are partly due to failure of the lymph supply owing to the difficulty of getting calves and partly to the extremely bad work turned out by the vaccinators. The President agrees with him. The proposed transfer of the depôt to Chicacole will probably meet the first difficulty. A tight hand should be kept on the vaccinators in the current year. The number of cases in which animal lymph was used has not been reported—an omission which should be supplied in future reports.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure under this head was, as in the previous year, only 84 per cent. of the allotment, but the short outlay is ascribed chiefly to the fact that timely rains obviated any necessity for improvements to water-supply. The sanitation of the district is stated by the District Medical officer to have been fairly attended to. This officer inspected 59 towns and villages against 44 in the previous year and it is satisfactory to observe that many of the suggestions made by him have been carried out by the local boards. His proposal that arrangements should be made for his being warned when cholera appears at Puri has already been adopted by Government—*vide* G.O., dated 11th May 1894, No. 857 L.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 529. Excluding, however, the balances, amounting to Rs. 3,896 and Rs. 1,349, respectively, in favour of the unions and endowed institutions, the general funds closed the year with a deficit of Rs. 4,716.

The President's report is full and clear, but the list of the gentlemen elected, which is given in paragraph 10, was unnecessary. The Treasury Deputy Collector and the Local Fund Engineer should be required to submit their accounts punctually in future.

Except in regard to public works and vaccination, which call for very careful attention from all concerned, the administration of local affairs continued to be fairly satisfactory and the Government is glad to note the testimony borne by the President to the good services rendered by the members of the local boards mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the report.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Ganjám,
with copy of G.O., dated 11th May 1894, No. 857 L.
" Collector of Ganjám.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Ganjám district.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.
Editors' Table. 6

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Oct. 1894, No. 2006 L.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Ganjám District Board report for 1893–94.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 7th November 1894, Nos. 852, 853, Educational.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th September 1894, No. 9225, forwarding report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1893–94.

Order—dated 7th November 1894, No. 852, Educational.

The Government is unable to concur in the late Acting Director's opinion regarding the operations of the Educational department during 1893–94. There are reasons which satisfactorily account for features of the report which at first sight appear particularly discouraging, but the description of the year as one of sustained progress (paragraph 153) by no means represents the impression left by a perusal of the report. With this remark the Government passes to a consideration of the details of the administration of the department during 1893–94.

2. *General.*—The condition of public instruction on the 31st March last can be gathered from the following table, wherein the figures for six years are compared:—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1888–89	18,931	9·1	482,279	69,873	552,152	9·6	6·6	9·2
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8
1893–94	24,949	2·6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2·2	1·7	2·1

The addition of but 15,573 boys and girls to the school-going population is by no means a satisfactory record of work for the year under review, the rate of advance in the number of pupils (2·1 per cent.) being not very much larger than the ordinary rate of increase of the population generally. It is not very difficult however to explain the gradual retardation in the growth of educational operations which has made itself noticeable since 1888–89.

Three causes suggest themselves; namely, enhanced accuracy of statistics, the enforcement of the conditions of recognition and want of funds. Unquestionably a portion of the apparent progress made in the earlier years of the period 1888–1894 was due to the inclusion in the statistics of private schools which had theretofore escaped registration, but, equally certainly, there was considerable actual progress. The Educational Rules have been in force since 1891–92, but the conditions of recognition and aid did not become fully applicable to Upper Primary schools until the 1st January 1893 and they are still inapplicable in part to Lower Primary schools. The effect of the stringent enforcement of the Educational Rules would naturally be that certain schools would be closed, while others would sink into the position of private institutions. The want of funds would mainly make itself apparent in a

declining rate of growth among aided schools. The object of the following statement is to ascertain the relative rates of progress of public institutions generally, aided schools and private institutions :—

—	Number of institutions in 1893–94	Number of pupils in 1893–94.	Growth in number of institutions as compared with		Growth in number of pupils as compared with	
			1888–89.	1892–93.	1888–89.	1892–93.
Public institutions	20,919	672,915	36·0	0·3	36·6	0·7
Aided ,, ...	10,496	357,877	20·9	— ·05	18·4	1·2
Private ,, ...	4,030	77,062	13·5	16·6	29·2	16·9

In the report for 1890–91, in consequence of a change in classification, a number of institutions were transferred from the head "Private" to the head "Public"; and this fact, no doubt, accounts, to some extent, for the rapidity of the growth during the last quinqennium of the latter class of institutions, as compared with the former. The comparison between 1892–93 and 1893–94 reveals very different results; for, while public institutions remained almost stationary in number, private schools advanced by 16·6 per cent. To a certain extent this increase in the case of private institutions may be due to an improvement in the registration of statistics, but it should probably be ascribed, almost entirely, to the operation of the rules relating to recognition. The fall in the number of aided institutions which the statistics for 1893–94 show, when compared with those for 1892–93, is probably the result of two causes. In the first place, the more extended application of the rules relating to recognition and aid must have excluded many schools from the benefits of the Grant-in-aid Code and, secondly, the knowledge that financial exigencies had restricted the budget allotments for grants-in-aid must have discouraged managers from attempting to qualify for grants by complying with the requirements of the Educational Rules. It is not unlikely that one of the results of the substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of grants under the new Grant-in-aid Code will be a further reduction in the number of aided schools. The statistics relating to the various stages of instruction will be dealt with in detail hereafter, but the following statement gives a general view of these statistics, so far as regards public institutions, for a period of six years :—

Year.	Rate of increase on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1888–89	3·8	1·1	4·4	6·2	2·5	6·0
1889–90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890–91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893–94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·3	1·5	0·7

These figures will be dealt with in their proper place. The total number of pupils in all classes of institutions in the year under review was, as stated above, 749,977, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 15,573. This increase is the result of an advance in eighteen districts and a decline in four. The decrease in the number of pupils occurred in Ganjám, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Malabar and was particularly large in the first and third. No explanation has been given of the fall in Cuddapah and Tanjore. The circumstances under which the noticeable decline in the case of Ganjám occurred are stated in paragraph 3 of the report; they will be considered in the Local and Municipal department. The educational condition of the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts remains particularly unsatisfactory and such instruction as is given there is almost confined to the primary standard. It

is noticed with regret that the number of pupils in the Lower Secondary stage was less in the year under review than in its predecessor in the case of all three of these districts. The promotion of lower secondary education is a matter which demands the earnest attention of the Municipal Councils of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. On the whole, 80·1 per cent. of the boys of school-going age living in municipalities were attending school in 1893–94 against 77·8 in 1892–93, but the following municipalities show a falling off as compared with the preceding year:—Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakápalle, Masulipatam, Conjeeveram, Adoni, Chidambaram, Erode, Ootacamund, Negapatam, Srírangam, Cochin and Mangalore. The proportion of boys at school exceeded 100 per cent. in seven municipalities and fell below 40 per cent. in two cases (Anakápalle and Bezwada) only.

In 1891 revised curricula of studies were prescribed and one of the changes then made was to permit English to be brought up as an optional language from the first, instead of from the third, standard. The effect of this alteration of the rules has been very marked, for the number of pupils learning English, which had, prior to 1891–92, been advancing very slowly, rose in that year to 100,350 from 85,877 in 1890–91, advanced further to 109,462 in 1892–93 and reached 119,047 in the year under review. The number of students learning Sanskrit also increased during 1893–94 to a considerable extent. The fall in the number of Uriya students is presumably a result of the closure of schools in Ganjám which is referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of unvaccinated pupils in the various classes of institutions; the Government has under consideration a proposal from the Sanitary Commissioner to restore to the Grant-in-aid Code the provisions of the old Code relative to protection from small-pox.

3. *Finance.*—There was a further increase in the expenditure on education in 1893–94 as the following table shows :—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1888–89	47,61,664	23,873	19·2
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3
1893–94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16·8

NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

The increase affected all the principal heads of expenditure except "special schools" and "scholarships" where a small decrease occurred. The increase was relatively large in the case of "Professional Colleges" and "Miscellaneous"; it has not been explained in the former case. In the following two statements the expenditure is distributed according to stages of education :—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1889–90	15·2	40·0	35·2	9·6	100
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100
1893–94	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100

There is nothing noticeable in this table except the slight recovery in the proportion expended upon secondary education and the corresponding decline in the proportion devoted to primary instruction.

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	RS.						
Provincial	13,13,296	25·7	30·5	28·7	18·4	22·4	100·0
Local	7,07,936	13·9	..	7·0	87·2	5·8	100·0
Municipal	1,88,337	3·7	1·3	22·7	71·0	5·0	100·0
Fees	16,00,732	31·3	14·9	45·7	37·6	1·8	100·0
Other sources	12,99,903	25·4	13·4	47·9	30·2	8·5	100·0
Total ..	51,10,204	100·0	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100·0

The figures relating to fees constitute the most noticeable feature of this statement. In 1891–92 the total collections under the head of fees amounted to Rupees 15,76,891 and covered 33·7 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. In 1892–93 the receipts rose to Rs. 16,26,261, but the percentage fell to 32·6. In the year under review the collections were less by Rs. 25,529 than in 1892–93 and they stood in the proportion of only 31·3 per cent. to the total direct expenditure. A more detailed comparison between the year under review and its two immediate predecessors is given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Fee-receipts in public institutions.			Increase or decrease of fee-receipts in 1893–94 as compared with	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges	1,90,527	1,99,073	1,85,956	— 4,771	— 13,117
Professional Colleges	45,255	44,351	52,865	7,610	8,514
Secondary Schools	7,24,497	6,99,215	7,31,839	7,342	32,624
Primary Schools	6,01,365	6,58,538	6,00,840	— 525	— 57,698
Special Schools	15,247	25,084	29,232	13,985	4,148
Total ..	15,76,891	16,26,261	16,00,732	23,841	— 25,529

The decline in fee-receipts, though small, is significant. The new School-fee Notification which leaves the levy of fees to the option of the managers in the case of schools under private management came into force on the 1st January 1892 and it was anticipated that it would have the immediate effect of largely increasing the number of pupils and of reducing the fee-income. This anticipation was not realized, for in 1892–93 there was an increase in the income derived from fees and, though an advance in the number of pupils did take place, it was by no means a remarkably large one. In 1893–94 the expected fall in fee-receipts has occurred, but it has not been accompained by any increase worth mentioning in the number of pupils. According to the above table the fall in fee-receipts affected Arts Colleges and Primary schools only, but a reference to the statement in paragraph 23 of the report leads to a somewhat different conclusion. This statement shows that fee-receipts declined as compared with 1892–93 in the following classes of institutions, viz., *Government*; Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools; *Board*; Arts Colleges; *Aided*; Arts Colleges, Lower Secondary boys' schools, Lower Secondary girls' schools, Primary boys' schools and Primary girls' schools. The decline in the fee-receipts in Government Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools is apparently due to a decrease in their strength and the same reason perhaps accounts for the fall in the fee-income of Board Arts Colleges. The decline in fee-receipts in the various classes of aided institutions specified above is, no doubt, directly attributable to the School-fee Notification, and it is somewhat remarkable that this notification has not produced a greater effect upon the fee-income of Board schools, seeing that the scale of fees payable in those institutions was reduced thereby. The Director has not attempted any explanation of the

advance in fee-receipts which occurred during 1893–94 in the case of Professional Colleges and Secondary and Special schools. It appears, however, that the increase under Professional Colleges is almost entirely due to the popularity of the Law College and that the noticeable advance shown by Secondary schools is mainly attributable to a growth in the strength of the upper secondary departments. The increase under Special schools affected Government, Board and Aided institutions alike; in part it may be due to an increase in strength, but it seems too large to be entirely accounted for in this way.

It is impossible to predict the exact effects of the new School-fee Notification, but it is by no means improbable that fee-receipts will show a further decline in 1894–95. The decline which has already occurred is moderate in amount and the fee-receipts in Secondary schools have been affected less, perhaps, than might have been anticipated. It is remarkable that so little effect should have been produced by the School-fee Notification in 1892–93 in the way of reducing the fee-collections and that it should, so far, have proved entirely inoperative towards encouraging the spread of education. In paragraph 22 of the report it is suggested that the intention of the notification was not immediately appreciated and this seems a probable explanation of the absence of appreciable effects on the fee-revenue during 1892–93. The late Acting Director has not expressed any opinion as to the failure of the notification to produce a great increase in the number of pupils. It is possible that this increase will make itself apparent hereafter, but the conclusion deducible from the statistics for 1893–94 appears to be that the School-fee Notification has been counteracted by the Educational Rules; in other words, the difficulty of obtaining recognition under the present system has prevented the establishment of adventure schools. If this view is correct, the failure of the School-fee Notification to produce an immediate effect upon the number of pupils is not altogether regrettable.

It is, however, incumbent upon the Director to watch the statistics with great care during the next two or three years. If the fee-income continues to decline and if the rate of growth of the school population continues to diminish, it may become necessary to consider the expediency of restoring the old School-fee Notification and of reducing the stringency of the existing conditions of recognition.

The cost of education in various classes of institutions is worked out in paragraph 21 of the report. The table therein given shows that, in Arts Colleges, the cost of educating each pupil is highest in Government institutions and lowest in those managed by Boards; that, in Secondary boys' schools, the cost is lowest in Government schools and highest in aided institutions and that, in Primary boys' schools, the cost is highest in Government schools and lowest in aided schools. These variations are rather curious but no doubt they are susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid amounted in 1893–94 to Rs. 9,54,947, a figure higher than those returned for the two years immediately preceding. During each of the last four years the expenditure on grants-in-aid has exceeded 9½ lakhs, whereas in the four years ending with 1889–90 it never reached 8 lakhs. As is natural under these circumstances a considerable growth in the number and strength of aided institutions has been apparent during the last four years, the number of aided institutions having averaged 10,171 in the four years ending 1893–94 against 8,886 in the four years ending 1889–90 and their strength having averaged 344,654 against 301,843. The increase apparent during the last four years in the assignments for grants-in-aid has been shared by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds.

From Provincial funds grants amounting to Rs. 6,17,663 were paid during 1893–94; this sum slightly exceeded the revised estimate and it is satisfactory to find that the results grants unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,060 only. The revised budget allotment for building grants appears as Rs. 30,000 in the statement on page 22 of the report and it seems that this allotment was intended to cover grants to Board schools as well as grants to schools under private management; if this is so, the whole allotment should not have been shown under the head "grants to schools under private management" in the statement alluded to above. It is desirable that building and furniture grants should be made as freely

as possible for a few years to come in order to enable managers to comply with the requirements of the Educational Rules, but the actual expenditure on these two forms of grants was less in 1893–94 than in 1892–93; if reductions have to be made anywhere it should not be in building and furniture grants.

The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the remark on page 23 of the report regarding the erroneous debit of two sums of Rs. 11,937 and Rs. 16½. The budget estimate for grants from Local funds was on the whole well worked-up to. In the case of results grants the budget estimate was, indeed, exceeded to a considerable extent and the only districts wherein noticeable lapses occurred are Ganjám, Kistna, Tinnevelly and South Canara. The report does not contain any information as to the outstandings at the end of 1893–94 of results grants payable from Local funds; particulars on this subject should be furnished in future. As observed by the late Acting Director, the expenditure by Local Boards on building and miscellaneous grants was not satisfactory.

In the case of results grants payable from Municipal funds also, the report contains no information as to the amount remaining undisbursed at the end of the year. The total actual expenditure on grants by municipalities very nearly equalled the amount estimated, but the outlay on results and other grants is stated in one place to have been Rs. 81,113 and Rs. 1,148, respectively, and in another to have been Rs. 78,462 and Rs. 3,799.

The substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of results grants had effect from the 1st April last and it will be necessary to watch its effects with great care and to supply full information on the subject in the reports for the next few years. The change is expected to remove the existing temptation to over-state probable earnings in the form of results grants; but, on the other hand, it will undoubtedly supply managers of schools with a motive for over-estimating their charges and under-estimating their receipts and very close scrutiny of the statistics will be necessary to determine whether the advantages or disadvantages of the new system preponderate.

4. *University Education.*—Particulars are given in the following table of the number of candidates who have passed the higher University examinations during the last five years :—

Examination.	Number that passed.				
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
M.A.	3	6	6	10	7
B.A.	482	616	546	* 1,391	* 1,457
F.A.	359	668	740	779	714
M.L.	..	1	..	2	2
B.L.	35	39	48	72	45
M.B. and C.M.	2	2	3	7	1
Preliminary Scientific	1	2	1	4	4
L.M.S.	18	18	28	53	28
B.C.E.	4	1	6	5	6
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	2
L.T. Written	..	..	12	30	42
L.T. Practical	5	7	11	13	20
Total	909	1,360	1,401	2,366	2,328

* Includes all three branches.

Except in regard to the L.T. examination and, possibly, the B.A. examination, these figures are not encouraging. The effect of restricting to F.As. the privilege of appearing for the Criminal Test and entering the L.M. and S. section of the Medical College and of other similar changes has been less marked than was anticipated. There was, indeed, a large increase in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the F.A. examination, but more than two-thirds were unable to pass and the successful candidates were considerably fewer than in 1892–93. Mr. Monro, it is observed, is inclined to attribute the ill-success of candidates for the F.A. examination to the fact that the

men who Matriculated in 1891 under the old rules possessed inferior qualifications. No doubt the standard of the Matriculation examination has been raised since then, but there is no apparent reason for regarding the Matriculates of 1891 as inferior to those of 1890 and yet the percentage of success in the F.A. examination held in December 1892 was 41·3, whereas in 1893 it was only 31·5. It is far more probable that the want of teachers competent to teach Physiology and Physiography which is referred to in paragraph 42 is a cause of the ill-success of candidates at the F.A. examination, though it is observed that 72 per cent. of the examinees passed in these subjects in 1892–93. The statistics in the margin of page 30 relating to the percentages of passes from Government and Aided colleges are not understood; in several instances they show a larger number of passes than examinees.

In paragraph 41 of the report Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the standard of the Second Language division of the B.A. Degree examination is not sufficiently high. The large proportion of passes in this division has attracted attention on previous occasions; for example, in paragraph 5 of the review of the report for 1889–90. It is, however, natural that the proportion of success should be higher in the second language than in any other subject and it is observed that it shows a tendency to decline, a fact which probably indicates increasing severity on the part of the examiners. Mr. Monro's remarks on this subject and on the comparative unpopularity of the first three branches of the Science Division will, however, be brought to the notice of the University. Particulars of the attendance at Arts Colleges during the last five years appear below :—

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1889–90	11	20	31	2,185	858	3,043	23·4
1890–91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891–92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1892–93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7
1893–94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45·0

These statistics are by no means so unsatisfactory in reality as they are in appearance. The M.A. classes contained twice as many students as in 1892–93 and the senior B.A. classes were also considerably larger. The strength of the junior B.A. classes has been affected by the ill-success of candidates for the last F.A. examination and the numbers in the F.A. classes have fallen off in consequence of the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination. If the Art Colleges are weaker numerically than they were in 1891–92 and 1892–93, it is probable that the quality of the students therein is superior. Professional colleges come under review separately and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. The number of these institutions was raised from six to seven by the opening of a training college at Rajahmundry and the total strength advanced from 759 to 798 in spite of a great fall in the attendance at the Medical College.

5. *Upper Secondary Education.*—The number of candidates for the Upper Secondary examination held in 1893–94 was considerably higher than in the preceding year but not a single individual passed the full test. The examination to be held in December next will be in accordance with a revised scheme wherein the privilege of passing the examination piecemeal has been withdrawn in consideration of the simplification of the test. Particulars regarding the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination during the last five years appear in the margin. The effect produced by raising the standard of the Matriculation examination will naturally make itself noticeable for some years, until the instruction imparted in Upper Secondary schools has

	Appeared.	Passed.
1889–90	7,104	1,611
1890–91	7,002	1,648
1891–92	7,907	2,381
1892–93	3,369	520
1893–94	3,396	776

been elevated to a corresponding degree. The reduction in the number of candidates for the examination in 1892–93 was, however, unexpectedly large and the recovery in 1893–94 very slight. But, in paragraph 56 of the report, Mr. Monro shows reasons for believing that a large number of pupils were kept back from the examination as unfit. The increase in the number and proportion of passes may, therefore, be accepted as denoting a higher standard of qualifications among the candidates. It is to be hoped that the standard of the revised examination will be maintained. For a time the maintenance of the standard will involve loss of revenue to the University and loss of strength to collegiate institutions, but severity on the part of the examiners for the Matriculation examination will have a great effect upon Upper Secondary education and the Government has little doubt that in the course of a few years the Matriculation examination will attract as many candidates as it did in the years preceding the revision.

Partly with the object of raising the standard of education among public servants and partly with the intent to stimulate the growth of higher education generally, the Government decided a few years ago to close all except the very lowest branches of the public service to men possessing only lower secondary qualifications. In other words, the minimum qualifications required of candidates for employment in the public service were raised from the Lower to the Upper Secondary standard. This change came into full effect only on the 1st July 1894, and it is too early yet to calculate its consequences to their full extent. But the rule restricting entry into the public service to upper secondary men has been in partial operation for several years and it ought by now to have shown its influence in a great increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary stage. As a fact the strength of the Upper Secondary forms in public schools during the last six years has been as shown in the margin. There has been a decided advance, but less progress has been made than might have been anticipated; and, unless there is a rapid improvement in the course of the next few years, it is likely that considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits for the public service. The statistics would be more encouraging if growth were more apparent in the lower forms, but the Fourth Form was actually weaker in 1893–94 than in 1892–93 and the increase in aggregate strength shown by the figures given in the margin above is mainly the result of the return to school of a number of boys who failed to Matriculate in December last. It should be noted, too, that some portion at least of the recent increase in the strength of Upper Secondary departments is due to the addition of another form thereto in 1891 and, on the whole, it is impossible to contemplate the statistics relating to this stage of instruction with complete satisfaction.

1888–89	7,466
1889–90	6,925
1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071
1893–94	10,800

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—As was anticipated, the abolition of the system of conducting the Lower Secondary examination by means of local committees was followed by a considerable decline in the percentage of success, but it was not expected that it would be followed by a great fall in the number of candidates also. It is not clear whether this decline in popularity is the result of the change in the scheme of the examination or whether it is due to growing recognition of the fact that for most practical purposes the test is unnecessary. Mr. Monro seems to assume the latter, but it seems highly probable that changes introduced by the new notification (such as the increase in the number of compulsory subjects and the prohibition against bringing up two vernacular languages) are the principal reason for the decline in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the test. It is not quite clear how many of the pupil candidates for the Lower Secondary examination appeared with the object of earning Seventh Standard grants; appendix H might with advantage be modified so as to supply this information. The most noticeable point in the statistics relating to Lower Secondary education is the great fall in the year under review in the number of public Lower Secondary schools for boys. The decline is ascribed to the operation

of the recognition rules and this explanation is probably correct, but it is rather remarkable that a similar effect should not have been produced by the rules in either of the two years immediately preceding that under review. The total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage in public schools for boys has been during the last five years as shown in the margin. The marked access of strength to the First Form during the year under review is a hopeful sign, and it is satisfactory to find that the Lower Secondary department has recovered from the effects of the abolition of the Middle School examination. Progress is somewhat slow however.

1889–90	24,086
1890–91	21,878
1891–92	22,328
1892–93	23,506
1893–94	25,404

The number of boys presented for the Fifth and Sixth standards showed a fair advance upon 1892–93, but there was a great fall in the number appearing for the Seventh standard. The cause of this decline has not been clearly brought out in the report and it is possible, if the figures in paragraph 64 of the report exclude pupils who earned grants on the result of the Lower Secondary examination, that it was to some extent merely nominal. Mr. Monro's explanation in the same paragraph of the difference between the numbers shown to have passed according to the Seventh standard in 1892–93 and 1893–94 is not quite understood.

7. *Primary Education.*—The stimulus imparted to Upper Primary education by the institution of the Primary examination continues to make itself apparent, though with diminishing force. Rather more than 29,000 candidates appeared for this examination in the year under review and this figure represents an increase of 7·4 per cent. upon that for the preceding year. The rate of advance is steadily declining as is, perhaps, natural. It appears from appendix H that, out of 24,208 pupil-candidates for the Primary examination, 18,787 appeared with the object of earning grants. The proportionate increase upon 1892–93 in the number of candidates who passed the Primary examination was only 5·9 per cent. and it is suggested that there is a growing tendency on the part of managers to present insufficiently educated pupils for the examination. But it is much more probable that the decline in the proportion of passes is due to increased strictness on the part of examiners. The further fall in the number of "teacher" candidates for the Primary examination is, as Mr. Monro observes, a matter for regret; a pass at this examination is necessary to enable teachers to obtain second-class Primary teachers' certificates and the number of uncertificated schoolmasters in primary schools is still very large.

The attendance at public primary schools for boys during the last five years has been as shown in the margin. The increase in attendance in the year under review was insignificant and was even less than the increase in the number of schools. The only satisfactory feature of the statistics is the continuance during 1893–94 of the rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage. This proportion amounted to 5·9 per cent. in the year under review, against 5·7, 5·4, 4·8 and 4·7 per cent. in the four years ending with 1892–93. The advance in the percentage may be confidently ascribed to the new rules regarding appointment to posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 in the public service. The table in paragraph 67 of the report shows that, in 1893–94, there were only two districts where less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were receiving primary instruction in public schools; in 1892–93 there were four such districts. The figures relating to the number of boys presented for the Primary Standard examinations during the last five years appear below :—

1889–90	414,943
1890–91	477,999
1891–92	517,638
1892–93	550,446
1893–94	553,281

Year.	Standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1889–90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890–91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891–92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892–93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
1893–94	60,939	84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142

The strength of public primary schools (excluding unaided institutions) increased in 1893–94 by only 0·7 per cent., yet the number of pupils presented for the grant examinations increased by 5·8, 1·6, 3·9, 13·2 and 6·9 per cent. in the case of the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, respectively, and in all five standards there was a considerable advance upon the previous year in the number of boys who passed. It seems to follow that there was a great improvement in the quality of the pupils in primary schools during 1893–94 and such an improvement would compensate to a great extent for the insignificance of the increase in numbers.

8. *Special Education.*—No reference is made in the statement in paragraph 75 of the report to second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificates. It is convenient to give information on the subject in this part of the report although, strictly speaking, it may be somewhat out of place in a section relating to schools. The statistics relating to Secondary and Primary Teachers' certificates show an improvement, the number of candidates (trained and untrained) for the written test having risen by 27 per cent. and the number of passes thereat by 50 per cent. It is also stated that 812 persons qualified for Secondary and Primary certificates by passing the practical test, whereas, apparently, only 265 persons were successful in the preceding year. Five candidates, as against two, qualified for Technical Teachers' certificates; the Government desires to be informed as to the nature of the practical test which these persons underwent. On the whole the information available seems to justify the conclusion that the working of the training schools was far more satisfactory in the year under review than in 1892–93, but the report is defective in that it fails to discriminate between first and second class certificates. The Government Technical examinations have already been dealt with in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Their results were not altogether satisfactory, and Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the statistics indicate a deterioration in the general condition of higher technical education. A decline in the number of subjects taken up by candidates is not necessarily, however, a symptom of deterioration and the number of individual candidates increased in 1893–94 in the case of both the Intermediate and the Elementary examinations. The fall in the percentage of success at the Intermediate examinations since 1891–92 may also be accounted for as the result of the adoption of a higher standard by the Examiners. At the same time it must be admitted that the figures are not encouraging. Particulars of the attendance in special and technical schools (excluding the Reformatory school) are given for a period of five years in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Strength.				
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Training schools for Masters	1,215	1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419
„ „ for Mistresses	289	253	243	342	292
School of Art	364	424	426	489	543
„ of Medicine	209	261	347	367	366
„ of Engineering	113	156	185	224	229
„ of Agriculture	40	34	..	..	..
„ of Commerce	162	117	150	27	..
„ of Industry	739	992	997	1,046	1,048
„ of Music	74	68	64	295	261
Ordnance Artificers' school	94	..	..	..	..
Albert Victor Technical Institute	..	..	..	..	110
Total ..	3,299	3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268

In training schools proper for masters there were 1,194 men under instruction against 1,236 in the preceding year. The Government desires to know whether the Director can form any estimate of the time which will be required at the present rate of supply to equip the various classes of institutions with a staff possessing the qualifications required by the Educational Rules; it is presumed that he is in possession of some information on this subject. The proportion of passes secured by students under training at the Written Examination for Trained Teachers' Certificates was not large, but the late Acting Director is inclined to attribute this to the maintenance of a high standard of examination rather than to inferiority of tuition. It is reported that 177 trained men remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The number is large but is considerably less than that returned at the end of the preceding official year. The case of each applicant for admission to a training institution should be carefully scrutinized before he is allowed to enter, in order to keep out men who are merely tempted by the stipend and have no definite intention to become schoolmasters.

The noticeable decline in the strength of the training schools for mistresses is to be regretted; it may be due, as suggested, to the reduction in the number of stipends available. It is remarkable that the introduction of the Educational Rules should have had so little effect upon the strength of training schools both for masters and for mistresses. The Director will report whether articles 2 and 3 of section II of the rules are being rigorously applied. Training schools for mistresses are satisfactorily equipped and the proportion of successful candidates at the Written Examination for teachers' certificates was much larger than in the case of male teachers; so much so as to render it highly probable that the principal reason for the inferiority of the results obtained by candidates from training schools for masters is the defectiveness of the tuition imparted to them. It is reported that 84 trained female teachers were unemployed at the end of the year. The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the cause of this apparent excess of supply over effective demand.

But few remarks are necessary in regard to the other special schools, for the administration of the more important of them comes under review separately. The "Albert Victor Technical Institute" seems to have been recognized for the first time during the year; it is said to be a flourishing institution and a brief account of its foundation in 1890 and of the method on which it is worked would not have been out of place. It is not clear why this institution does not appear in appendix L.

Excluding the Reformatory school, the various special and technical institutions at work during 1893–94 had a strength of 4,268. This figure does not include "special classes," that is, technical classes attached to schools for general instruction. According to paragraph 99 of the report and appendix L, the strength of these classes in the year under review was (the Reformatory school included) 753 against 648 in 1892–93. There seems however some uncertainty as to the calculation of the strength of special classes. If 753 was the strength in 1893–94, then, according to column 2 of appendix K to the report for 1892–93, the strength in 1891–92 was 813; but, according to column 3 of appendix H to the report for 1891–92, the strength in that year was 694 and, according to paragraph 89 of the report itself, the figure was only 608. These discrepancies can doubtless be explained, but the reason for them is not at once apparent. Most of the special classes are drawing and carpentry classes. The Director will be requested to explain why no reference to the Lawrence Asylum appears in appendix L.

9. *Female Education.*—In spite of the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools during the year, the increase upon 1892–93 was at the rate of only 1·7 per cent. In 1892–93 the rate of increase was over 6 per cent. and in each of the three years ending with 1891–92 it was at least double that figure. The retardation in the growth of female education is attributed, and correctly so no doubt, to the operation of the recognition rules. Of the 106,775 girls under instruction on the 31st March last only about half were in girls' schools.

The number of girls in the upper secondary stage received a fair accession of strength, but the Fourth Form in public girls' schools was weaker than in the previous year and the strength of the Lower Secondary department remained stationary. The

principal increase occurred, of course, in the primary stage, but it was confined to the girls reading in boys' schools. The number of primary schools for girls declined by one, but it is noteworthy that among them there were 22 more upper primary schools than in 1892–93. This increase occurred in the case of Government and Aided schools and it has not been explained. Had the increase occurred among unaided schools, it might have been attributed to the large reduction which took place in the number of unaided Lower Secondary girls' schools. But, as the increase did not occur among unaided institutions, it must apparently be ascribed to the development of Lower Primary schools and not to the reduction in grade of Lower Secondary schools. It is said in the report that such of the Lower Secondary schools as failed to meet the requirements of the Educational Rules reduced their standard, but the figures in paragraph 108 go to show that they disappeared from the recognized list altogether.

The results of the various public examinations as applied to female education were as shown below :—

Examination.	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
B.A.	1	2	..	100
F.A.	4	7	50	42·9
Upper Secondary	14	..	..	..
Matriculation	55	69	21·8	23·2
Higher Examination for Women	352	155	40·9	59·4
Lower Secondary	571	389	51·3	36·5
Primary	1,461	1,617	42·4	50·3

There is nothing particularly noticeable about these figures.

The following table indicates a deterioration in the instruction imparted in 1893–94 in certain stages of education :—

Year.	Number of girls who passed the standard examinations.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1889–90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892–93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173
1893–94	10,130	9,567	6,436	3,541	1,158	431	246	80

The figures cannot be regarded as satisfactory, for the number of successful candidates declined in the infant, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh standards.

10. *Education of backward classes.*—The statistics relating to the education of Muhammadans are not encouraging. The number of public schools wholly or chiefly intended for this class of the community fell from 1,178 to 1,115 and their strength from 50,041 to 46,949. This decline seems to have been the result of the action of certain Taluk Boards in Malabar, where 94 Moplah schools are said to have been closed. Of these institutions some were salary results schools and were closed for want of funds to maintain them; others were aided schools and collapsed in consequence of a reduction in provincial grants. It is most unfortunate that this wholesale closing of Moplah schools should have occurred and it will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department whether their re-habilitation is not possible. The Government looks upon the education of the Moplah community as a matter of pressing necessity and has recently called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his views as to the best means of putting it on a satisfactory footing. The reduction in the number of Moplah schools at the present juncture is, therefore, a matter for particular regret. The total

number of Muhammadan boys and girls at school at the end of 1893–94 was 86,911 against 87,857 on the 31st March 1893 and, as Moplah pupils decreased by 3,058, there was an increase of more than 2,000 in the number of pupils drawn from other classes of Mussalmans. This is so far satisfactory and there seems to have been a not inconsiderable advance in the number of Muhammadans in the secondary stage of education and in the attendance at special schools. It appears from paragraph 133 that the Moplah Sub-Assistant Inspector is unable to exercise proper supervision over the schools in his charge and the Director proposes to place some of the Moplah schools under Hindu supervision. It is doubtful if this arrangement will prove satisfactory, but the Director will no doubt deal with the inspection of Moplah schools when reporting on the general question. Very much remains to be done for Muhammadan education on the West Coast and in Nellore, Kurnool and the Ceded districts. The various concessions granted in G.O., dated 1st February 1893, No. 68, Educational, probably contributed to produce the gratifying progress made during 1893–94 in the education of Paraiyas and kindred classes of the community. The total number of Panchama pupils (girls and boys) at the end of 1893–94 amounted to 31,002, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 5,372, and the percentage of male pupils to the Panchama population of school-going age advanced from 5·1 to 6·3; in 1891–92 the proportion was 4·5 per cent. The number of schools wholly or chiefly designed for Paraiyas rose very largely and the Government observes with much satisfaction the ready response made by Local Boards and Municipal Councils to the demand for additional facilities for the education of backward classes. Anantapur continues to return the lowest percentage of Panchama pupils, but four schools were opened in the course of the year and the proportion of pupils quadrupled.

The figures relating to the education of aboriginal and hill tribes are, on the other hand, decidedly unsatisfactory, but the principal satistics under this head have already come under the consideration of Government in connection with the Agency administration reports and they need not be further alluded to.

11. Almost the whole stock of Government books in Madras has at last been sold off; the loss on sale has been considerable, but that could hardly be avoided. A large number of the scholarships offered by Government on the results of the Matriculation examination were not taken up. The question of entirely revising the system of Government scholarships is now under consideration.

Mr. Monro notes that in Anantapur, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Vizagapatam one-half of the villages containing a population of 200 and upwards were unprovided with schools; in the previous year there were six such districts. The local extension of education is least complete in South Canara and Vizagapatam and the Director will doubtless take steps to impress upon the Local Boards of these and other districts the advisability of adopting the policy referred to in paragraph 154 of the report with the final object of providing a primary school for each village which contains at least 200 inhabitants. The fall in the number of trained teachers working in primary schools is attributed to greater accuracy in the statistics and it is satisfactory to observe the further and marked decline in the proportion of primary school teachers who possess no certificates whatever. This is due, of course, to the operation of the Educational Rules.

Eighty-one sessional schools attended by 1,135 teachers are said to have been at work in 1893–94 against 54 schools with an attendance of 700 in 1892–93. These figures are no doubt correct, but Appendix J refers to 14 only of these institutions and to three Board Training schools which are apparently institutions of the same character. The difference should be explained. The great growth in sessional schools is a very hopeful sign and is, doubtless, attributable to the conditions as to the qualifications of teachers which appear in the Educational Rules. It would be convenient if exact information as to the number and strength of sessional schools in each district and municipality were given in future reports.

The rapidity with which night schools are growing in popularity indicates that they play an important part in the educational system. In 1893–94 the number and strength of these institutions advanced from 934 and 16,649, respectively, to 1,063

and 19,032. In 1892–93 there were Board night schools in six districts only; in 1893–94 the number had risen to nine. The night-school system seems to be most popular in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly; least so in Kurnool, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Malabar. Night schools have been entirely abandoned in South Canara for some reason which has not been explained. The system is obviously susceptible of great extension in some of the districts; for example, there were more than 45 times as many night-school pupils in Gódávari as in Kurnool.

From paragraph 162 of the report it appears that, in 1893–94, the qualifications of the staff in public secondary schools for boys (excluding teachers educated in Europe) were as follows:—possessing trained teachers' certificates, 855; possessing untrained teachers' certificates, 628; possessing general education certificates, 1,322; possessing no certificates, 315. In 1892–93, the corresponding figures were 841, 557, 1,374 and 399. There was thus a general improvement in the year under review.

The Government does not share Mr. Monro's apprehensions regarding the over-production of graduates at present. On the contrary, it considers that the administrative needs of the country demand a constantly increasing supply of well educated men and regrets that the recent changes in the rules for admission to the public service have produced so little effect upon the statistics relating to Upper Secondary and Collegiate education.

Mr. Monro's proposal in paragraph 164 to teach elementary science through the medium of the vernaculars seems to deserve consideration and Dr. Duncan will be requested to furnish Government with his views on the subject. There is, however, one obvious difficulty in the way of carrying out his suggestion and that is the impossibility of translating certain necessary abstract and technical terms into the languages of Southern India. The information on the subject of results grants given in paragraph 166 is out of place; it should have appeared in the first section as it did in the report for 1892–93.

From the figures in paragraph 168, it appears that a considerable number of secondary schools have even yet failed to obtain recognition. From the 1st January next the recognition rules will become fully applicable even to lower primary schools. It behoves the Director of Public Instruction to consider carefully whether the application of the rules from this date can be effected without serious damage to lower primary instruction. If, on consideration, he inclines to doubt whether the time is ripe for this downward extension of the rules, he should address Government. The application of the rules will doubtless cause a reduction in the number and strength of lower primary schools, and the question to be decided is whether the reduction is likely to be so large and lasting as to outweigh the value of the improvements which the rules will effect. Mr. Monro's remarks in paragraph 169 will be referred to Dr. Duncan for an expression of opinion.

The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the necessity of retaining appendices R and T in their present detailed form.

12. As remarked in the first paragraph of this review, the Government finds it impossible to endorse Mr. Monro's description of the year under consideration as one of "sustained activity and progress," but His Excellency in Council hesitates to stigmatize the report as generally unsatisfactory. Public instruction in this presidency is passing through a period of regeneration. The Educational Rules promulgated in 1891 were devised with the object of raising the status of educational institutions and of improving their organization and the methods of tuition adopted therein. These rules are gradually coming into complete operation and a large number of inferior institutions are bound to disappear as a consequence. Schools and pupils are likely, therefore, to decline in numbers for a few years or, perhaps more probably, to remain almost stationary. But, if the temporary check upon the growth of the department is accompanied by an increase in vigour and vitality, the result will be a great gain to the cause of education. There is no reason to doubt that this gain will accrue provided that the new rules are applied strictly but without undue severity or haste. The advantage that has been taken, as Mr. Monro puts it, of the popular

sympathy aroused by the death of the late P. Ranganada Mudaliar to get students' hostels established and direct attention to the want of suitable accommodation for students who come to educational centres will have a great effect in improving the educational system of Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council takes, in conclusion, this opportunity to express his sense of the loss occasioned to the department and to education generally by the untimely death of Dr. J. Bradshaw.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraphs 2 and 10).
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University (with special reference to paragraph 4).
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—dated 7th November 1894, No. 853, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

ORDER—dated 20th December 1894, No. 2646 L., Local and Municipal.

Communicated to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils and to the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

2. The heavy decline in the numbers of schools and pupils in Ganjám is ascribed by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his report to the refusal of the Berhampur and Goomsur taluk boards, on the plea of want of funds, to aid about 300 schools; but this fact has not been mentioned in paragraph 44 of the district board's report for 1893–94 reviewed in G.O., dated 11th October 1894, No. 2006 L. The omission should be explained, and the circumstances under which the refusal was necessary reported.

3. The closure of a large number of Mappila schools in Malabar, referred to in paragraph 10 of the Government Order read above, appears to have been due chiefly to the transfer on the recommendation of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappila Schools, of seventy-four boards' schools to the aided list.—*Vide* paragraph 56 of the District Board's President's report for 1893–94 reviewed in G.O., dated 11th October 1894, No. 2005 L.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To all Presidents of District Boards.
" all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" all Collectors.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Educational Department, with copies of G.Os., Nos. 2005 L. and 2006 L., dated 11th October 1894.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. 15/1/95 Encl.

G.O., 20th Dec. 1894, No. 2646 L.

DECEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Communicating, with remarks, to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils and the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, Government Order, Educational Department, reviewing the report on — in the Presidency for 1893-94.

C.P.

Order d. 2 Feb. 95, No. 86A

Recorded with the remarks that Statement B referred to in para. 56 of the Inst. Bd Report received vide G.O. dy 11 Oct. 1894 No. 2006 L shows that 96 Mappila Board Schools were closed during the year, & that para 54 of the same report states that the number of aided schools fell from 322 also rose from 320 to 322 during the same period. The decrease in the number of Mappila school was thus actual & cannot be accounted for merely by a change in Classification

To DESPATCHED 31/1 2/2/95
The L & M dept. —
Copy to the D.P.I. 8 FEB 95
K. Pillai M.S

Examine para 3 of the L & M. G.O. I don't think it accounts for the fall, which was an actual one & not merely a change of classification

17 Jan

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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