Financial (1895) Department.

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G.O., No 1021.

Dated 17th Dec 1895.

INDEXED.

1819

[Despatch Abstract.]

GANJAM DISTRICT BOARDS.-

Directing a recovery of Rs.10,000 from the----in the current year and waving the remainder of the outstanding debt.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1021, 17th December 1895.

DECEMBER.

Outstanding Debt of the Ganjam District Board.

Directing the recovery of Rs. 10,000 from the Ganjám District Board in the current year and waiving the remainder of the outstanding debt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 182, Financial, dated 13th February 1892.

Abstract.—Directing that all local surpluses be credited to Provincial funds until the unadjusted balance of Rs. 62,727 due in connection with contributions made for relief works in Ganjam is paid off.

G.O., No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895.

Read—Telegram from the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated 10th Dec. 1895.

Order—No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895.

* * * * *

2. The district board will, however, be reminded of the outstanding debt of ·62 lakh due to Provincial revenues from 1892–93, out of which only Rs. 172 appears to have been adjusted up to date. The Accountant-General will arrange to recover the amount from future surpluses as they occur.

G.O., No. 2037 L., dated 24th October 1895.

Read—the following extracts from a letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., President, District Board, Ganjém, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 10th August 1895, No. 2338 :—

64. *Re-payment of Loans.*—Out of Rs. 30,819 due to Government on account of loan as stated by the Accountant-General in his letter to Government, dated 2nd March 1895, No. 681-L.F.D., embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895, Rs. 30,350 are to be repaid, being the available surplus at the close of the year.

68. *General Remarks.*—The report is largely a record of a struggle to provide for pressing wants of the district with insufficient means. I do not see any immediate prospects of improvement in our finances. We may, it is true, anticipate an increased revenue from land-cess, but to counterbalance this, a large and no doubt permanent decrease in our receipts from tolls owing to the advent of the railway has to be faced. On many of our roads large sums for special repairs, renewal of bridges and the like are urgently needed and we have been called upon to construct long feeder roads to the new railway stations in the district. This expenditure has had to be provided for as the necessity was urgent. Notwithstanding our necessities Government has insisted on the repayment to Provincial of sums advanced for local fund works during the late famine out of our unexpended balances. As every rupee of our assets was urgently needed for local fund wants there should have been no unexpended balances and it was merely owing to the unsatisfactory administration of the Local Fund Public Works Department that these balances existed.

Order—No. 2037 L., dated 24th October 1895.

* * * * *

5. . . . The remarks in paragraphs 64 and 68 of the President's letter upon the subject of the repayment of the loan from Provincial funds will be considered in the Financial Department. It is observed that the amount due to Government is Rs. 62,555, and not Rs. 30,819 as stated in paragraph 64, as the district board has taken credit for the contribution of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned for the Berhampur-Govindapur road in paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895, communicated with G.O., No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895.

* * * * *

Order—No. 1021, Financial, dated 17th December 1895.

It appears from the final accounts that the Accountant-General has adjusted Rs. 20,000 only to the credit of Provincial revenues during 1894–95 on account of the outstanding debt of the Ganjám District Board. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 will be recovered in the current year and the claim for the remainder of the debt will be waived.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Local and Municipal Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Baiffy.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., President, District Board, Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 10th August 1895, No. 2338.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of local funds in this district for the official year 1894–95 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. I-A. I-B.
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; statement showing the work done by inspecting schoolmasters; and statement showing the proportion of the general local fund receipts of each local board actually spent on the several services.
1. Statement 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 1894–95.
5. Statements submitted by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, 1st Division.

10

I.—General.

2. *Administration.*—As in the previous year the affairs of the local fund department were administered by a district and 4 taluk boards and 14 union panchayats. There were no changes in the territorial jurisdiction.

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 4 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 29 members against the sanctioned strength of 32. Of these, 4 were ex-officio, 11 nominated (3 officials and 8 non-officials) and 14 elected (2 officials and 12 non-officials). The deficiency among the nominated members was due to the District Surgeon having vacated his seat on 8th March 1895. The vacancy was filled up in May last. The remaining two vacancies were among the elected members of the Berhampur Taluk Board and they have since been filled up. The proportion of nominated official members, including those ex-officio, to the total strength of the board was 24·1 per cent. against 25·9 in 1893–94, while the number of elected members was 48·3 per cent. of the total strength against 44·4 in last year.

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

6. During the year under report 11 meetings were held and no meeting was postponed for want of a quorum. As there was no business of any importance to go before the board, one occasion I considered it right to avoid the expense of a meeting. The average attendance at each meeting was 11·2 (4 officials and 7·2 non-officials) against 12 (4·5 officials and 7·5 non-officials) in the previous year, and the percentage to actual strength was 38·6 against 44·4 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the attendance of both official and non-official members. Those members who were irregular in attendance were called on for explanation and all of them showed reasonable excuses. The attendance of members elected by the Chicacole Taluk Board and of one of the members elected by the Parlákimedi Taluk Board continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the distance of their residences from Chatrapur and Berhampur, where the meetings were usually held. Since the opening of the railway their attendance has much improved.

7. *Taluk Boards.*—The four taluk boards in the district had on the 31st March last 52 members (14 officials and 38 non-officials) against 51 (14 officials and 37 non-officials) in the previous year. All the taluk boards except Berhampur had the full complement of members sanctioned. The two vacancies in the Berhampur Taluk Board occurred just at the close of the year and they have since been filled up. All the taluk board members are appointed by Government. As in last year there were three Europeans and Eurasians occupying seats on the taluk boards on the 31st March 1895. The number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 55, but business was transacted at only 52 meetings, 1 meeting called for by Berhampur and 2 by Parlákimedi Taluk Board having been postponed for want of a quorum. All the taluk boards met not less than twelve times during the year as required by the Act. The largest number of meetings (15) was held by the Goomsur Taluk Board. There was an increase in the attendance of officials in all the taluk boards. The average attendance of non-official members of the Goomsur Taluk Board increased from 4·5 to 4·8, while their attendance at the meetings of the other boards declined. The working of the taluk boards was on the whole satisfactory.

8. The four taluk boards were represented on the district board by 14 members against 16, the sanctioned number. Of the 14 members, Berhampur and Chicacole were represented by 4 each, while Parlákimedi and Goomsur by 3 each. The number of elections held during the year under report was 6 against 9 in the last year.

9. *Union Panchayats.*—The number of union panchayats was 14 as in last year. Statement XVI-A shows their constitution and the number of meetings held by them. The strength of the Battili union was raised from 5 to 9 under G.O., Mis. No. 2000 L., dated 10th October 1894. There were on the 31st March last 89 panchayatdars against the sanctioned strength of 92. Of these, 26 were officials including ex-officio headmen of villages and 63 non-officials, against 85 (26 officials and 59 non-officials) on the corresponding date of the previous year. The two vacancies in the Aska and Russellkonda unions have since been filled up; but the vacancy in the Purushottapur union was kept open for the Medical officer during his absence on leave. The union panchayats held altogether 158 meetings against 176 in the previous year; in addition to these there were 15 meetings which had to be postponed for want of a quorum by the unions noted in the margin.

Purushottapur	.. 1	Battili ..	.. 1
Gopalpur	.. 2	Varanasi	.. 2
Ichchhápuram	.. 6		—
Báruva ..	.. 1	Total	.. 15
Russellkonda	.. 2		—

10. The working of the unions was fairly satisfactory. The President, Taluk Board, Goomsur, reports that the working of the two unions in his division was on the whole much better than in the previous year. The ward system of supervision has been introduced as an experiment into the Russellkonda union. It is as yet too early to say if it is a success or not.

As stated in last year's report the capacity of individual panchayatdars to look after the affairs of a ward is generally doubted. The experiment may, however, I think, be extended to one or two of the more advanced unions. Private scavenging service existed only in the Russellkonda union, and although there was an increase in the number of latrines brought under the system, the collection of fees was not satisfactory. The Taluk Board, Berhampur, contemplates the introduction of this system into one or two unions in that local fund area.

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

—	1893–94.				1894–95.			
	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance	— 24,819	421	2,658	— 21,740	— 11,683	7,579	3,896	— 208
Receipts	1,56,896	1,19,876	11,060	2,87,832	1,83,351	1,29,085	10,604	3,23,040
Allotments from District to Taluk funds	— 32,744	+ 32,744	..	..	— 24,291	+ 24,291	..	..
Allotments from Taluk to District funds	+ 96	— 96	..	..	+ 18,571	— 18,571	..	..
Allotments from Taluk to Union funds	..	— 2,109	+ 2,109	..	..	— 1,991	+ 1,991	..
Total ..	99,429	1,50,836	15,827	2,66,092	1,65,948	1,40,393	16,491	3,22,832
Expenditure ..	1,11,112	1,43,257	11,931	2,66,300	1,65,386	1,37,583	12,518	3,15,487
Balance ..	— 11,683	7,579	3,896	— 208	562	2,810	3,973	7,345

Excluding debt heads (Rs. 11,899) and contributions from one local board to another (Rs. 44,853), the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 3,11,141 against Rs. 2,70,874 in the previous year, and the charges also excluding debt heads (Rs. 10,224) to Rupees 3,05,263 against Rs. 2,57,900.

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,345 or 2·2 per cent. of actual receipts. If Rs. 1,017 appertaining to endowed institutions and Rs. 3,973 to union funds be left out, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,355. The principles upon which the receipts and charges were distributed among the district and taluk funds were the same as in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the incidence of local fund taxation per head of the population in the district according to census of 1891:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Income from taxation.				Total Local Fund receipts.	Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.		Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of total Local Fund receipts.	
		Land-cess.	Tolls.	House-tax.	Total.		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3,096	1,530,298	2,06,132	38,592	7,696	2,52,420	3,11,141	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 3

The increase in the incidence of taxation was due to the increase both under land-cess and tolls.

II.—RECEIPTS.

12. The year opened with a debit balance of Rs. 208 in place of the expected credit balance of Rs. 5,450. The reasons for this difference were explained in the remarks accompanying the revised estimate for 1894–95.

13. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 3,11,141 against Rs. 2,70,874 in the previous year. The increase was due to the contribution of Rs. 32,000 from Provincial funds on account of Berhampur-Digupúdi road and to increased collections under land-cess during the year. The following abstract compares the realizations under the several heads of revenue with those of 1893–94:—

Particulars.	Receipts in		Percentages of total receipts in	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Rates and taxes	2,42,370	2,52,420	89·48	81·13
Education	3,675	3,468	1·36	1·11
Medical	677	980	·25	·32
Interest	2,595	1,044	·96	·34
Miscellaneous	16,838	18,674	6·21	6·00
Public works	516	242	·19	·08
Contributions from Provincial Funds ..	4,203	34,300	1·55	11·02
Do. from Special Funds	..	13	..	..
Total ..	2,70,874	3,11,141	..	..

14. *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. 2,06,132 or 73·8 per cent. of all the receipts put together, excluding debt head receipts (Rs. 11,899) and provincial contributions for public works (Rs. 32,000), against Rs. 1,98,114 or 73·6 per cent. in 1893–94.

Of the total demand, 90·9 per cent. was collected, which is 104·6 per cent. of the estimate. This increase was due to the adjustment to local funds of a large sum of money wrongly credited to "Land Revenue" in the previous year.

15. *Tolls.*—The number of toll-gates was 12 as in the previous year. All of them were leased out, the rent being Rs. 35,116, of which Rs. 35,086 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 30 which was collected early in April last. On account of interest on overdue instalments Rs. 58 were collected and credited to "Tolls." The arrear balance was Rs. 2,564 remaining at the end of the previous year. Civil court decrees have been obtained for the recovery of this amount and execution having been taken out, Rs. 1,031 were collected in July last. Steps will be taken for the recovery of the balance. The net income from tolls covered 31·8 per cent. of the outlay on repairs of roads during the year.

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

17. Three toll-sheds were repaired at a cost of Rs. 31.

18. *House-tax.*—This tax was levied for the full year in the fourteen unions in the district, at half schedule rates in Varanasi and at full schedule rates in all the other unions. In the fourteen unions Rs. 7,696 were collected against a demand of Rupees 8,216. The percentage of collections to demand is 93·6 (33·5 of arrears and 97·8 of current). Collections were very good in nearly all the unions except Battili; in Russellkonda and Ichchhápuram unions where they were very bad in 1893–94 there was a great improvement in 1894–95. The Chairman, Russellkonda union, not only collected nearly all the current demand, but also collected nearly half the arrears which had been accumulating from 1888–89. The balance remaining is believed to be irrecoverable for the most part and will ultimately have to be written off. The Chairmen of these two unions deserve credit for their energy in this important matter.

With regard to Battili union, the balance refers only to current year, and the Taluk Board President reports that strict orders have been issued to the Chairman for collecting the same early. The total number of houses in all the unions according to census of 1891 was 13,743 and the number assessed was 16,667. The demand on houses was Rs. 7,679 and the average incidence per house was As. 7–4. Coercive processes were issued by nine unions in 566 cases, but property was sold in only 44 cases by two unions. The largest number of processes (382) was issued by the Ichchhápuram union.

19. *Educational.*—The receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 3,468 against Rs. 3,675 in the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly under "School-fees."

20. *Medical.*—The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 980 against Rs. 677 in the previous year. The increase was due to the contribution paid by the Zamindar of Parlákimedi for the dispensary at Garabanda for the first time during the year.

21. *Interest.*—Rs. 498 were drawn on account of interest on the endowment in favour of Haddunuru Sreenivasa Rao's chattram at Kanchili, and Rs. 536 on account of interest on the endowment of M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu for the maintenance of the chattram at Chatrapur, for the support of the Kallikóta College at Berhampur and for the scholarships founded in the name of Mr. J. G. Horsfall, C.I.E., for the year 1894–95.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts connected with "Bungalows," "Ferry rents," "Fishery rents," "Avenues," &c., aggregated Rs. 18,674 against Rs. 16,838 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. With regard to the remarks of Government on this subject on the last report, I would refer Government to my letter, No. 4087, dated 12th November 1894.

(*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. Rs. 3,247 were realized under this head against Rs. 3,579 in last year. In the unions of Ganjám, Sómpéta, Calingapatam and Varanasi no fees were levied in daily bazaars and weekly fairs. These fees were levied outside the unions at Bellugunta, Suradá and Patapatnam.

(*c*) *Bungalow Fees.*—Rs. 845 were realized under this head against Rs. 1,029 in last year. The decrease is attributable to the opening of the railway. The number of bungalows was twelve as in last year. The bungalow at Chatrapur is in ruins. The condition of the other bungalows except in the sub-division was in general good. All were furnished and supplied with crockery and glassware.

(*d*) *Ferry Rents.*—Rs. 3,073 were collected against Rs. 2,779 in last year.

(*e*) *Fishery Rents.*—The receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 10,864 against Rs. 8,635 in the previous year.

(*f*) *Avenues.*—Out of 732 miles of road in charge of the local boards, 636½ miles were provided with avenues. The number of trees in the avenues rose from 42,398 in 1893–94 to 43,377 in the year under report. There were, besides, 9,259 plants in the nurseries. Rs. 181 were realized on account of sale-proceeds of avenue clippings and rent of fruit trees. The amount is very small as the number of fruit-bearing trees is small and many are very young. With reference to paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., No. 2006, dated 11th October 1894, I have the honour to state that in this district much revenue cannot be expected from avenue produce for some time to come, as only a small proportion of the avenue trees are fruit-bearing and of this the large majority have only recently been planted and are too young to bear fruit.

23. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The receipts under this head are compared below:—

Particulars.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	2,203	2,300
2. Public works	2,000	32,000
Total ..	4,203	34,300

The increase under public works was due to the grant of Rs. 32,000 on account of the Berhampur-Govindapur road.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

24. *Grant I, Public Works.*—The expenditure incurred on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,63,966 against an estimate of Rs. 1,58,785 and Rs. 1,41,698, the actuals of the previous year. The increase over the estimate was due to a very large expenditure on Berhampur-Govindapur road for which no allotment was sanctioned from local funds, and the difference would have been much more had the allotment for Repairs—Communications been expended in full. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the same cause.

25. *New Works—Communications.*—The outlay on new works amounted to Rs. 26,549 against an estimate of Rs. 10,117 and Rs. 7,294, the actuals of the previous year. The increase was due to the outlay on the Berhampur-Govindapur road and on the following railway feeder roads in the district. These were all urgent works; estimates were not ready when the budget was framed:—

(1) Feeder road at Ichchhápuram.
(2) Southern approach road from trunk road to the railway station at Chatrapur.
(3) Feeder road from Palkonda road to the railway station at Amudalavalsa.
(4) Feeder road from Alikam road to the railway station at Amudalavalsa.
(5) Feeder road from Parlákimedi-Calingapatam road to the railway station at Tilaru.

26. *New Works—Civil Buildings.*—Rs. 400 were expended under this head against an estimate of Rs. 406 and Rs. 983, the actuals of the previous year. The whole outlay under this head was spent by miscellaneous agency.

27. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The expenditure under the head was Rs. 342 against an estimate of Rs. 356 and Rs. 1,242, the actuals of the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 56 were spent by miscellaneous agency and Rs. 286 by the Local Fund Engineering establishment as detailed below:—

	Rs.
For the upkeep of the casuarina plantation over the Madapam sand hills	280
For constructing drinking-water tank at Podabhadra	6
Total ..	286

28. *Repairs—Communications.*—Rs. 1,09,976 were expended under this head against Rs. 1,16,837 allotted during the year—Rs. 405 by Public Works Department in maintaining four miles of road from Aska to Suradá under the arrangement sanctioned in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th October 1884, No. 3462; Rupees 1,616 through miscellaneous agency; and the remainder, viz., Rs. 1,07,955, by the Local Fund Engineering establishment. The short expenditure, as compared with estimate, was chiefly due to the fact that there was a change in Local Fund Engineers during the working season and that the work on some roads was not started until after the new Engineer took charge, when it was too late to spend the entire grant. Rs. 31 expended for repairs to toll-sheds were included in this item.

29. *Civil Buildings.*—Rs. 1,673 were spent under this head during the year against an estimate of Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 1,591, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under the estimate was chiefly due to savings effected in the cost of repairs executed. Of the total outlay, Rs. 442 were spent by miscellaneous agency and the remainder by Local Fund Engineering establishment.

30. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Rs. 3,179 were expended under this head against Rs. 3,191 allotted. Of the total outlay, Rs. 15 were spent by miscellaneous agency and the remainder by the Local Fund Engineering establishment mainly on the maintenance of avenues.

31. *Roads.*—The mileage and cost of construction and repair of roads are given in statement No. IV-A. During the year under report 732 miles of road including $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles of village road were maintained as in last year. The district board maintained $223\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road at a cost of Rs. 57,584 and taluk boards 484 miles of taluk and $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles of village road at a cost of Rs. 47,978 and Rs. 1,336 respectively. The average cost of maintaining each mile of district, taluk and village road was Rs. 258, Rs. 99 and Rs. 55, respectively, against Rs. 215, Rs. 112 and Rs. 60 in the previous year. The increase under district board roads was due to large expenditure under special repairs of district board roads. The decrease under the taluk and village roads was due to the allotments for roads not having been fully expended. The expenditure on village roads was 1·2 of the total outlay on roads. A sum of Rupees 1,386 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." The financial condition of the local boards prevented further expenditure being undertaken for the extension of village roads.

32. In the northern part of the district there was a considerable improvement in the condition of the trunk road and the road from Berhampur to Russellkonda. His Excellency the Governor drove over these roads in October 1894, and great efforts were made by all the district officials to get them into fair order for the occasion. These roads cannot, however, be said to be in anything like good order yet. Indeed, it must be some years before this can be said of them. The other roads in this division are for the most part still very bad. On many of them large sums on special repairs must be expended before they can be brought into a satisfactory condition, and it is difficult to see how the money is to be provided. The new Local Fund Engineer joined about the beginning of 1895. He seems to be an energetic officer as regards out-door work. As I have been away from the district on three months' leave, I have not however had very much opportunity of seeing his work. The condition of the roads in the south of the district continued to be fair.

33. *Important projects*—(1) *Construction of road from Berhampur to Govindapur.*—During the year under report Rs. 17,744 were spent on this road; out of which Rs. 390–14–5 represent payment of outstanding claims, Rs. 85–8–0 on account of compensation, and the balance was paid for work done during the year.

(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. Rs. 8,960 were expended in previous years and Rs. 580 during the year under report against an allotment of Rs. 600.

(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. Rs. 8,741 were expended in previous years and Rs. 973 during the year under report against an allotment of Rs. 973. It is reported that the work was completed except the revetment.

(4) *Special repairs (with Nodular lime-stone) to Aska-Berhampur road.*—The estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 10,691 was sanctioned in 1891; Rs. 4,902 were expended in previous years and Rs. 776 during the year under report against an allotment of Rs. 881. The whole amount was spent in collecting material.

(5) *Special repairs to miles* 11 *to* 13 *and* 19 *of trunk road from Berhampur to Chicacole frontier.*—The estimate amounting to Rs. 5,511 was sanctioned in 1890. The expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,419, and the work is reported to have been completed, but only awaiting final approval and settlement 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, and Rs. 410 and Rs. 2,491 were expended during the year under report against an allotment of Rs. 435 and Rs. 2,510 respectively.

The system which has hitherto prevailed in this district of sanctioning large estimates for special repairs over several miles of road was open to many objections. Funds were never available for the completion of the work in one or even two years and the works were then carried on from year to year. No completion certificates could be obtained. The system gave rise to much confusion and afforded opportunity for frauds.

In future, such estimates will be prepared for amounts to which there is a probability of providing for in one year's allotment.

34. *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. 21,110, or 15·2 per cent. of the total outlay on works executed by that agency against 20·6 in the previous year.

35. *Tools and Plant.*—The outlay on tools and plant was Rs. 620 or ·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on works executed by Local Fund Engineering establishment, against Rs. 1,036 or ·9 per cent. in the previous year.

36. *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, the same number as in the previous year; of these three were Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools. There were no schools separately maintained for girls; but girls were admitted to all boys' schools. On the 31st March last there were 3,589 boys and 263 girls in all these schools as against 3,573 boys and 219 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-proceeds 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. 257) included under Grant I, amounted to Rs. 44,245 against Rs. 49,418, the estimate. The decrease occurred under all heads and will be explained later on.

37. *Inspection.* — There were ten inspecting schoolmasters as in the previous year. These were employed in supervising board schools and developing primary education. Three inspecting schoolmasters resigned their posts in the year and one was dismissed from service for neglect of duty and malpractices. The inspecting schoolmasters' sub-ranges were re-constituted in January last and all the sub-ranges are now officered by permanent incumbents, so that it is hoped that better work will be turned out this year. On account of pay, travelling allowance, &c., Rs. 3,709 were expended against Rs. 3,704 in the previous year and Rs. 4,430, the estimate. The decrease was due to savings in pay and travelling allowance. The inspecting schoolmasters visited 1,338 villages and prepared 1,476 schools for examination, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,524 villages and 1,465 schools.

38. *Training of teachers.*—Only Rs. 16 were expended on account of scholarship for two months of an inspecting schoolmaster who was undergoing training. He returned in May 1894. During the year no one was sent for training.

39. There were no technical schools in the district.

40. *Sessional schools.*—As in the last year two schools were opened at a cost of Rs. 501. It was with great difficulty that 20 students were secured for the two schools (Tekkali eleven and Purushottapur nine). They were all sent up for Primary examination and thirteen of them passed (eight from Tekkali and five from Purushottapur).

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 501 against Rs. 720, the estimate; the savings being due to the full number of pupils provided for not having been secured. The work of these schools was not as satisfactory as it was in the previous year, owing partly to the inexperience of masters and partly to the inattention paid to the studies by the students. The difficulty of securing proper men for appointments in the district is greatly felt.

41. *Secondary schools.*—There were only three lower secondary schools, viz., at Russellkonda, Aska, and Tekkali with 141 pupils at the end of the year as against same number of schools with 154 in the previous year. Their progress is briefly described below.

The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 3,953 against Rs. 4,424, the estimate. The decrease was due to savings under the provision for result stipends and the pay of masters.

(1) *Lower Secondary school at Russellkonda.*—On the 31st March last the number of pupils on the rolls was 63 against 65 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Seventeen pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom four passed in compulsory subjects and two in compulsory and an optional subject against four in compulsory subjects in the previous year. The Headmaster, First Assistant and the gymnastic instructor are trained men, the first two teachers being F.As. The second assistant sent for training during the year has recently returned. The school was worked on salary system. The receipts on account of school fees were Rs. 735 against Rs. 736 in the previous year, and the net cost to local funds on account

of the school was Rs. 1,008 against Rs. 817 in 1893–94. This is partly due to the extra charges incurred for the training of teachers and partly to the salary grant from provincial funds not having been drawn during the year.

(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 43 pupils against 62 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The headmaster of the school was sent for training and returned during the year with success. The gymnastic instructor was also sent for training during the year and he returned only lately. The school was recently recognized by the Educational Department. The school cost the board Rs. 1,384 against Rs. 1,066 in the previous year. The excess was due partly to the extra charges incurred in sending the teachers for training and partly to the entertainment of an Uriya pandit temporarily. A sum of Rs. 538 was collected from school fees against Rs. 630 in the previous year. The net cost of the school to the board was Rs. 846 in the year under report against Rs. 403 in last year, and the net cost per pupil was about Rs. 20. As the school was not recognized last year, the boys of the third form were not allowed to appear for the Lower Secondary examination, but they were examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, First Division, and three out of five were found fit for promotion to the higher class. Owing to the unavoidable changes in the teaching staff and non-recognition of the school, neither the numerical strength of the school nor its financial condition was satisfactory. Now that the school has trained teachers and it has been recognized, there is a probability of this institution being a success with less cost to the board. If not, it should be abolished.

(3) *Lower Secondary school at Tekkali.*—This school which was worked on salary result system had on its rolls on the 31st March last 35 pupils against 27 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Nine pupils were presented for the Lower Secondary examination of whom six passed. The school has no primary departments. It cost the board Rs. 827, of which Rs. 427 were covered by school fees. The net cost for each pupil was about Rs. 12. It is reported that this school did good work in the year.

42. *Primary schools.*—The board primary schools in the district were all worked on the salary result system. There were 122 schools as in last year. The number of pupils reading in these schools was 3,711 including 263 girls against 3,638 including 219 girls in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining these schools was Rs. 20,043 against Rs. 21,005 in last year. The decrease was due to the pay of schoolmasters not having been disbursed fully during the year. Rs. 3,918 were realized by school fees and provincial grants. The average cost per pupil in these schools was Rupees 4–12–3 against Rs. 5–7–11. The total number of pupils that appeared for the infant and the first three standard examinations was 5,284, of whom 2,857 or 54·06 per cent. passed. The average net cost per pupil in the upper primary department of Lower Secondary school, Russelkonda, was Rs. 14–14–9 and in the upper and lower primary departments of the salary-result system secondary and primary schools was Rs. 6–9–9 and Rs. 4–8–9, respectively. As in last year there were five special schools for Muhammadans at Russellkonda, Suradá, Ichchhápuram, Aska and Chatrapur and three schools for Pariahs and fishermen. It is reported that the general working of the Muhammadan schools is fair.

43. *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. Results grants to the extent of Rs. 15,251 against an estimate of Rs. 17,002 and Rs. 15,502, the actuals of the previous year, were paid to 615 schools attended by 16,800 pupils against 729 schools attended by 19,372 pupils. The decrease under the estimate 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 11,629 of whom 7,111 were found qualified for grant against 13,173 and 9,443, respectively, in the previous year. The average grant per pupil found qualified amounts to Rs. 2–1–2. Result grants were paid at maximum rates by the Berhampur,

Goomsur and Parlákimedi Taluk Boards and 60 per cent. by the Chicacole Taluk Board. The Assistant Inspector reports that aided schools suffered in the year for want of encouragement to the managers. The Berhampur and Parlákimedi Taluk Boards refused aid to all the schools supplementally recommended and the assignment system which had replaced the estimate system discouraged greatly well-worked schools.

The educational officers send in at first lists of schools recommended for aid and the Boards sanction the lists to the full extent of the provision in the budget. The Boards were therefore quite justified in refusing aid to schools subsequently recommended unless the extra expenditure could be provided for out of savings.

44. *Building Grants.*—Nothing was expended under the head, as no proposals were submitted by the educational officers till the latter part of March last.

45. *Contributions to Private Individuals.*—Rs. 394 were paid to the Kallikota College in terms of M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu's trust and Rs. 132 on account of Mr. Horsfall's scholarships.

46. The Assistant Inspector of Schools complains that unless more funds are set free for results grants education will not progress. It may be possible, by closing Local Fund schools, to increase the amounts given as grants-in-aid. This is recommended by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, in his report for 1893–94; and Presidents, Taluk Boards, will be asked to give effect, as far as possible, to the suggestion.

No more money can, under any circumstances, be given for the total educational grant; any change in this respect must be towards reduction. In my administration report last year I stated that I considered that the expenditure under Grant II was unduly large, and in G.O., No. 394, Local and Municipal, dated 5th March 1895, Government expressed the same opinion. There has been a small decrease in expenditure under the grant in the year under report, but it is still excessive in my opinion.

I adhere to my opinion that we do not get value for the money so expended and the superior officers of the Educational Department seem quite alive to the fact.

The report of the Inspector embodied in the Proceedings of Director of Public Instruction, dated 8th July 1895, is far from satisfactory reading. It appears therefrom that the educational statistics are undoubtedly false—*vide* paragraph 3 of Inspector's report. This I have always felt sure of—that the work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors has lacked enthusiasm and earnestness—I believe that it might in some cases have been described more tersely—that all three Sub-Assistants exercise no control over the Inspecting Schoolmasters and as a not unnatural consequence the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters continued to be unsatisfactory. I think the Educational Department should send more efficient men if possible.

47. *Grant III—Medical Services, Sanitation, &c.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Statement No. XII shows the working of these institutions. There were at the close of the year one hospital and eleven dispensaries under the charge of the Local Boards. All these institutions, with the exception of those at Garabanda, Ichchhápuram, Ganjám, Purushottapur and Russellkonda are provided with buildings erected for the purpose. The dispensary at Russellkonda is located in a room of the Police hospital and the rest in rented buildings. The hospital assistants in charge of these institutions are paid seven-eighths of their salaries and charge allowance from Local Funds and the balance from Provincial Funds. In all these institutions 110 in-patients and 93,715 out-patients were treated at an average cost of Rs. 3–6–8 per head for in-patients and As. 3–3 for out-patients. In the previous year, 139 in-patients and 80,172 out-patients were treated at an average cost of Rs. 2–14–5 and As. 3–3 per head, respectively. Besides these, 4,513 out-patients were treated at the Police hospital, Chatrapur, for which a grant of Rs. 150 for medicines has been sanctioned by the District Board. There was an increase in the total attendance of out-patients in almost all the institutions in the district except at Varanasi. In the hospital at Tekkali accommodation was provided for eight 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 has prevented us going further.

The average number of patients treated at each dispensary during the year was 7,819 against 6,692 in the previous year and 6,073 in 1892–93. This large and continuous increase is a matter for congratulation.

There was only one local committee formed during the latter part of 1893–94 for the supervision of the work of the Aska dispensary. It is reported that the committee worked in harmony with the Medical officer and took some interest in the institution. The committee did not, however, meet as often as it ought to have.

48. *Female Medical Aid.*—Miss D'Silva, the lady apothecary employed by the District Board, continued to work in the Jubilee hospital at Berhampur and is in charge of the women and children department and supervises the labour cases conducted by the local midwife. Her services are appreciated by all classes of people.

The suggestion of the committee of the Lady Dufferin's Fund to provide a separate dispensary for her to work in was under consideration. An initial difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable building. Neither Local Funds nor the Berhampur Municipality are in a position to spend money on erecting a new building. I had hoped some voluntary subscriptions might have been offered to assist in the matter, but I regret to say that the class who would be most benefited by the proposal have shown no inclination to assist.

49. The total charges under hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 19,422 against Rs. 16,908 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under "Medical subordinates" and "Medicines."

50. *Medical Pupils.*—The Uriya Hospital Assistant engaged by the District Board and who had been prosecuting his studies in the Madras Medical College returned after having passed his examination during the year and was posted to Suradá. Of the three pupils undergoing training for the Hospital Assistant grade under the District Surgeon, Berhampur, two were sent in October last to Madras Medical College; the third goes in October of this year. One more pupil was entertained by the District Board in January last and is undergoing training under the Assistant Surgeon, Chatrapur.

Rupees 476 were expended on account of the scholarships of these pupils.

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. No midwives 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. Provision has been made by the Berhampur Taluk Board in the budget for 1895–96 for the entertainment of a midwife at Chatrapur. The number of cases attended by the two midwives was 185 against 181 in the previous year. There was an increase of only four cases over last year. The midwife at Parlákimedi conducted 102 cases. It is reported that the work of the midwives was not satisfactory. On account of pay and house-rent of the two midwives Rs. 378 were expended against Rs. 406 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 Ottman, lady apothecary student engaged by the Board. It is gratifying to note that the candidate has passed her final examination in the first class after a very successful career in the Medical College. She has been directed to report herself to the District Surgeon, Berhampur. After her arrival she will be posted to the Jubilee hospital at Berhampur for the purpose of learning the work, &c., and Miss D'Silva, who has been about three years in Berhampur, will be posted to Chicacole.

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 two 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 Chicacole and a second-class man attached to the one at Berhampur. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 23,134, of which 17,854, or 77·17 per cent. were successful against 26,570 vaccinated and 25,149, or

94·6 per cent. successful cases in 1893–94. This shows a decrease of 3,436 cases compared with last year's work. The reasons for this unsatisfactory work have been explained by the District Surgeon in his report. The number of births registered during the year was 34,689 and the number of successful cases stands to it in the ratio of 51·4. One thousand two hundred and five cases were operated on by the medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries, of which 974, or 80·8 per cent. were successful against 1,028 cases operated on and 781 successful cases in the previous year, showing some improvement over last year. Vaccination was entirely carried on by animal lymph.

54. *Infantile Vaccination.*—The number of children under one year vaccinated by medical subordinates was 156, of which 135 were successful against 235 vaccinated and 223 successful in the previous year. The number of infants under one year successfully vaccinated during the year both by the vaccinators and medical subordinates was 1,916 against 2,859 in the previous year.

55. *Animal Vaccination.*—There were two calf vaccine depôts working during the year against one in the previous year. These were one at Berhampur and the other at Chicacole. The former is under the immediate supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary officer and the latter under the Medical officer at Chicacole. A second-class vaccinator is attached to the one at Berhampur and a first-class man to the one at Chicacole. Information regarding the working of these two depôts is given in the report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer.

The charges on account of the cost of purchasing calves and the total cost of the two vaccine depôts shown in the District Surgeon's report represent the gross expenditure, whereas in Statement XIII only the net charges were shown.

The total outlay on vaccination during the year was Rs. 7,200 including that expended on animal vaccination against Rs. 7,190 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case vaccinated was As. 6–5 against As. 4–7 in 1893–94. About Rs. 383–2–0 were realized as fines from the salaries of the vaccinators for short work, &c., against Rs. 340–2–4 in last year. The vaccination results are about as unsatisfactory as they could be and this in spite of the fact that the late District Medical and Sanitary officer Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett-Wilkins and myself devoted an inordinate amount of attention to the subject throughout the year. The *deterioration* in the figures may probably be due to more accurate reporting. I have myself a profound distrust of all statistics in this district, but whether the Vaccination department is worse than it was before or not there is no doubt it is at present very bad.

The vaccinators are incorrigibly negligent and lazy and in my experience are only to be watched by the Uriya Karnams of the district. As the District Medical and Sanitary officer points out, if one is dismissed another of the same stamp comes in. I think, however, dismissal of the worst might be more freely practised with advantage and the District Medical and Sanitary officer will be asked to recommend for dismissal all the worst men.

Owing to the prejudices of the Uriyas we experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining calves despite a great amount of official influence having been brought to bear.

The main depôt for the district has been removed to Chicacole in the Telugu country and higher prices are being given for calves at Berhampur and I learn that at present the supply of lymph is satisfactory.

56. *Sanitation.*—The details of expenditure under the head are shown in Statement No. XIV. Rs. 13,210 were spent on sanitation against Rs. 11,994 in the previous year and Rs. 14,177 the estimate. The following are the details :—

	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	
Do. of village-site	1,246
Scavengering establishment	1,691
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	9,624
Other sanitary outlay	219
	430
Total ..	13,210

(*a*) *Improvement of water-supply.*—At a cost of Rs. 664 two new tanks were dug, two new wells were sunk and two plankage pits were dug in the Loharakandi and Rushikulya rivers. Rs. 243 were spent for repairing seven tanks and eight wells. Eight watchers were employed (two by Goomsur and six by Chicacole Taluk Boards) to watch drinking-water sources at a cost of Rs. 339. No expenditure on sanitary works was debited to Grant I.

(*b*) *Improvement of village-site.*—The roads and drains of fourteen villages were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,386. Prickly-pear and other obnoxious vegetation was cleared in fourteen villages at a cost of Rs. 305.

(*c*) *Scavenging establishment.*—The number of villages conserved was 35 and the cost incurred was Rs. 9,624. In the previous year, 37 villages were conserved and the cost was Rs. 9,319.

As the port at Sonnapur has long been abolished and the village has sunk into insignificance, the establishments at Sonnapur and Aravasonnapur have been abolished. Hence the decrease in the number of villages conserved during the year. The establishments at these two places continued till after the receipt of the budget, and hence were shown in Statement XIV. Of the 35 conserved villages, fourteen only were unions. The establishments at these places were under the direct control of the Union Panchayets. In other villages the work of scavengers was supervised by Government officials except at Chikati, Mandasa, Kallikóta and Pattupur, where the zamindar's officials undertook the necessary supervision. The total number of scavengers employed was 280 against 263 in last year. The number of carts used by them was thirteen against eleven in 1893–94.

The scavenging of private latrines by the Local Fund sweepers was in force in the Russellkonda Union and the number of latrines served was 82 on the 31st March 1895 against 32 in the previous year, but on account of fees, only Rs. 32–10–0 were collected during the year against Rs. 93–10–0 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the non-issue of demand notices until March 1895 and the attention of the Chairman was drawn to the necessity for speedy collections of the latrine fees.

(*d*) *Fairs and Festivals.*—As usual, the villages of Srikurman and Liviri were specially conserved during the Dolotsavam festival and the village of Mokhalingam 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 at a cost of Rs. 430 during the year.

57. *Choultries.*—The choultry at Kanchili, an endowed institution, was managed by the Taluk Board, Berhampur. During the year under report, 8,360 Brahmin travellers were fed at the choultry against 8,770 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 Maharajah of Vizianagram feeds the travellers and bears all the incidental charges in the first instance. Rs. 474 were paid to the Agents of the Maharajah 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. One thousand five hundred and ninety-six travellers were fed at the choultry during the year. Besides these, there were fifteen choultries, the property of Local Boards. Rs. 293 were expended on repair and Rs. 245 on the construction of choultries and Rs. 20 on establishment charges.

58. *Bungalows.*—The number of bungalows was twelve as in last year. Rs. 540 were spent on establishment and Rs. 56 on contingencies. Bungalows were repaired at a cost of Rs. 222 which was debited to Grant I. The total expenditure on account of bungalows was Rs. 818.

59. *Contributions.*—The contributions to Provincial Services on account of Medical College, Vaccine Inspecting Agency, Reserve Medical Staff and Cutlers'

establishment amounted to Rs. 2,544 against Rs. 1,782 in the previous year. Towards the cost of the Municipal hospitals Rs. 2,500 were paid to the Parlákimedi, Berhampur and Chicacole municipalities.

60. *Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 347 were incurred on account of pay of servants employed to collect fees at markets and for water-pandal charges and cost of the site acquired for constructing a market at Calingapatam. Rs. 43 were spent by the Berhampur Taluk Board for the purchase of lamps and lamp-posts to provide lights for the unions at Gopalpur, Ganjám and Ichchhápuram. Rs. 18 were spent as rewards for killing dogs.

61. The total expenditure under Grant III amounted to Rs. 49,592 against Rs. 44,428 in the previous year.

62. *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. 6,711 against Rs. 6,740, the estimate. On contributions to provincial services, on account of controlling establishments at the Presidency, printing work done at Government Press, and Local Audit establishment, Rs. 3,018 were expended.

63. *Travelling allowance to non-official members.*—Rs. 1,755 were paid against Rs. 1,887 in the previous year and Rs. 2,090, the estimate. The district board members were paid at the rate of As. 4 per mile and taluk board members at As. 3 per mile, the maximum sanctioned by Government.

64. *Re-payment of loans.*—Out of Rs. 30,819 due to Government on account of loan as stated by the Accountant-General in his letter to Government, dated 2nd March 1895, No. 681-L.F.D., embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895, Rs. 30,350 are to be repaid, being the available surplus at the close of the year.

65. The expenditure under Grant IV—Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 47,460 against Rs. 25,794 in 1893–94.

66. The grand total expenditure, excluding debt heads, amounted to Rs. 3,05,263 against Rs. 2,57,900 in the previous year, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 7,345.

67. The delay in the submission of this report is partly due to the late receipt of the supplemental treasury account for March 1895 which was received in this office on the 8th July instead of 1st June and partly to some of the annual accounts from the Local Fund Engineer and the report of the Goomsur Taluk Board having been received very late.

68. *General Remarks.*—The report is largely a record of a struggle to provide for pressing wants of the district with insufficient means. I do not see any immediate prospects of improvement in our finances. We may, it is true, anticipate an increased revenue from land-cess, but to counterbalance this, a large and no doubt permanent decrease in our receipts from tolls owing to the advent of the railway has to be faced. On many of our roads large sums for special repairs, renewal of bridges and the like are urgently needed and we have been called upon to construct long feeder roads to the new railway stations in the district. This expenditure has had to be provided for as the necessity was urgent. Notwithstanding our necessities Government has insisted on the repayment to provincial of sums advanced for local fund works during the late famine out of our unexpended balances. As every rupee of our assets was urgently needed for local fund wants there should have been no unexpended balances and it was merely owing to the unsatisfactory administration of the Local Fund Public Works Department that these balances existed.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Captain F. C. PEREIRA, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjám, to the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated Berhampur, the 1st June 1895, No. 2106.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report on the local fund dispensaries and hospitals in the district for the official year 1894–95.

2. *Public Health.*—The total rainfall in the district for the year was 46·33, but the greater part of this rain fell in the northern portion of the district with the result that the water-supply from Berhampur southwards has been rather scanty. The outturn of corps was as good as in the previous year. The public health was, on the whole, fairly good. There was cholera prevailing in parts of the district in the first portion of the year under report, but this was a continuation of the outbreak in November 1893. The disease again broke out in November 1894. The first case reported to have occurred was in a village named Uppalaputty near Gopalpur in a woman who had returned from Puri a few days before. The next case was a neighbour of hers and after that there were thirty other cases in the same village, after which the disease subsided. Subsequent reports were received of its appearance in other parts of the district, but in nearly every first case the victims were Puri pilgrims.

On report of any case of cholera, medical subordinates were deputed to visit the villages if within a certain distance or near to their head-quarters. Besides this, the Revenue officials were requested to take the usual precautionary steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

Small-pox is reported to have prevailed in parts of the district, but no reliance could be placed on these reports as in many instances cases of chicken-pox, &c., were reported to be small-pox. On the receipt of reports, the vaccinators were ordered to visit the infected villages and carry out operations.

The most common diseases of the district were malarial fevers (intermittent, remittent and typho-malarial) skin diseases (itch, ring-worm and ulcers particularly) eye diseases and worms.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births during the year was 34,428 against 38,068 during the previous year. The following table shows the deaths compared with the previous year:—

	1893–94.	1894–95
Cholera	248	83
Small-pox	267	245
Fevers	16,901	18,030
Bowel complaints	633	791
Injuries	310	345
All other causes	4,009	3,853
Total ..	22,368	23,347

I regret to say that a tolerably extensive acquaintance with the district prevents my endorsing this statement. The ordinary village of the district is much more filthy than any other district I have served in. All the refuse of the place generally accumulates in the main street, and the manure is stored right in front of the houses.

(Intld.) C. J. W.

4. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation of the district is fairly attended to.

The night-soil in conserved villages and unions is removed out of the villages and buried in trenches, and in some cases it is removed to depôts situated outside the towns and sold as manure. The refuse matter in the unions and in some conserved villages is collected in dust-bins and the village-sites, but in some rural tracts and hamlets it is stored in some of the main streets and used as manure in the fields later on.

Almost all the suggestions made by the District Sanitary Officer were carried out by the respective boards as far as their financial condition allowed.

The improvements effected during the year were :—

(1) The construction of latrines.
(2) Do. of dust-bins.
(3) Do. of wells.
(4) Repairs to roads.
(5) Removal of rank vegetation, &c.

5. *Vaccination.*—There were two calf-vaccine depôts working during the year against one in the previous year. These were one at Berhampur and the other at Chicacole. The former is situated near the district jail and is under the immediate supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the other under the Medical Officer, Chicacole. A second-class vaccinator is attached to the one here and a first-class man to the one at Chicacole.

The lymph produced in these depôts was invariably good and was distributed to the vaccinators and medical officers and subordinates in the district. With all its good quality, the vaccinators constantly complained that the lymph was bad and showed large number of unsuccessful cases. Their statements cannot be believed as the lymph used at the jail and by other medical subordinates proved invariably good. Bad results are due to the carelessness of the vaccinators who constantly stay away at their own villages for a considerable time and do not at once take the lymph plates supplied to them at the Post offices, but at their leisure or convenience go over to the Post offices and receive the plates. By this delay, the lymph becomes deteriorated and consequently may prove useless in many cases. I would add that depôts had to be closed several times for want of calves, the contractors having failed to supply animals at the proper time. There was a regular worry with the contractors and after all it was found necessary to ask the Revenue authorities to undertake the business of supplying animals for inoculation. This system has lately been introduced, but it is also not working satisfactorily. If once lymph fails, it takes a fortnight or three weeks to start it again. On account of this irregular supply of calves there has been on many occasions an inadequate supply of lymph throughout the district. This has been the chief cause of the short work done by the vaccinators. In both depôts there were 189 calves vaccinated against 141 last year and they cost Rs. 892–10–0, but the amount realised from the sale of these calves was only Rs. 460. People object to buy these calves, as they are under the strong impression that these animals become quite useless after inoculation. The value of lymph sold to other than the local fund subordinates was Rs. 159–6–0 against Rs. 104–7–0 last year. The total cost of the two depôts including the pay of the establishments was Rs. 1,483–15–5 against Rs. 1,094. This increase is due to the opening of the second depôt.

The following is the work done by the vaccinators :—

Range.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
Chatrapur	13,648	9,039	4,461	148
Chicacole	9,486	8,815	650	21
Total ..	23,134	17,854	5,111	169

This statement shows a decrease of 3,436 operations when compared with that of last years. This is partly due to the failure of the lymph and partly due to the negligence of the vaccinators who did very bad work. About Rs. 383–2–0 were realised as fines from the salaries of the vaccinators for short work, &c., against Rs. 340–2–4 last year.

It is very difficult to replace these bad workers in case they are dismissed, but it was found necessary to dismiss one second-class vaccinator, and to reduce one second-class man to a probationer and one first-class vaccinator to the next lower grade for bad work and neglect of duties.

The vaccination performed by the medical subordinates is as given below :—

Institution to which attached.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1. Calingapatam	215	200	15	..
2. Varanasi	126	83	43	..
3. Garabanda	38	21	17	..
4. Tekkali	113	104	9	..
5. Ichchhápuram	117	116	1	..
6. Sómpéta	83	66	17	..
7. Gopalpur	42	31	8	3
8. Ganjám	35	35	..	..
9. Purushottapur	268	216	27	25
10. Aska	79	50	20	9
11. Suradá	81	46	33	2
12. Russellkonda	8	6	2	..
Total ..	1,205	974	192	39

The above shows that 1,205 cases were vaccinated during the year, of which 974 were successful and 192 unsuccessful against 1,028 cases with 781 cases successful and 221 unsuccessful cases, showing an improvement.

6. *Hospitals and Dispensaries* (*a*).—Most of the buildings are intended only for out-patients and so meet only the requirements of dispensaries.

The following dispensaries are located in rented buildings :—

1. Garabanda,
2. Ichchhápuram,
3. Ganjam, and
4. Purushottapur,

and the rest in local fund buildings with the exception of the one at Russellkonda, which is located in a room of the Police hospital.

(*b*) The state of repairs to the buildings is satisfactory.
(*c*) The furniture of the institutions is in fairly good condition.
(*d*) Number of patients treated in all the institutions is as given below :—

Year.	In.	Out.	Total.
1892–93	142	66,666	66,808
1893–94	139	80,172	80,311
1894–95	110	98,228	98,338

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions during the year under report is 98,338 against 80,311 last year, of which 110 were in and 98,228 out patients against 139 in and 80,172 out in the previous year.

In almost all the institutions the attendance was more than in the previous year, except in Varanasi, where the attendance was less by 1,793, for which the medical subordinate gives no explanation, but he will be called upon to do so.

(*e*) *Mortality.*—There were nine deaths amongst in-patients and 42 amongst out-patients reported during the year. The chief causes are malarial fevers, dysentery, bowel-complaints, debility, heart and venereal diseases and injuries.

(*f*) *Operations and Results.*—On the whole 1,792 operations were performed by the medical officers and subordinates, of which 41 were major and 1,751 minor operations during the year. All were successful.

(*g*) The establishment was efficient and sufficient.

(*h*) *Midwives.*—There were two trained midwives in the district and their work during the year was as follows :—

Station.	Cases conducted during 1893–94.	Cases conducted during 1894–95.
1. Parlákimedi	97	102
2. Tekkali	84	83
Total ..	181	185

The above shows an increase of only four cases over previous year; the work of the midwives was not satisfactory.

Local Fund Lady Apothecary Miss D'Silva continues to work still in the Jubilee hospital and is in charge of the women and children department, and supervises the labour cases conducted by the local midwife. Her services are appreciated by all classes of people.

Another candidate for the apothecary grade is now studying at the Medical College, Madras. She is expected to pass out in July next, and on arrival she will be posted to the Jubilee hospital at Berhampur for the purpose of learning the work and of acquiring a knowledge of the vernacular of the district and the customs of the people under the direct supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Miss D'Silva, who has now been about three years in Berhampur, will have to be posted to some other hospital in the out-lying taluks, where she will no doubt be useful to the poor and gosha females who have had no opportunity hitherto of availing themselves of her services.

(*i*) There were no dispensaries for caste and gosha women working in the district.

(*j*) *General Remarks—Agents.*—There were five apothecaries and eight hospital assistants working in the hospitals and dispensaries in the district during the official year 1894–95. They have, on the whole, performed their work satisfactorily. Owing to the malarial parts in which most of these hospitals are situated there have been several subordinates falling ill from malarial fever. Some had to go on either sick or privilege leave to recruit their health and others had to be transferred to healthier localities. In this malarial district, there should be always two or three D. D. hospital assistants or apothecaries to replace those falling ill, and I am glad to remark that this year the Surgeon-General was kind enough to send me reliefs whenever needed.

7. *Visits.*—The local authorities, namely, Presidents of Taluk and District Boards, the Principal and the Senior Assistant Collectors have paid their usual visits of inspection to almost all the medical institutions in the district, and the general tenor of their remarks has been favourable to the subordinates. Of the members of the district board, M.R.Ry. M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu visited most of the dispensaries and hospitals during the year, and this is the only member who has been from the very beginning taking much interest in regularly visiting the medical institutions in the district.

There was no dispensary opened at Rambha as at first proposed, but it was considered by the district board that the transfer of the one at Ganjám to Rambha was all that was necessary. The board have, however, sanctioned Rs. 150 for the purchase of medical stores for the use of the public at Chatrapur. The Collector's hospital assistant is looking after this out-patient department under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and it is located in the police hospital, Chatrapur. In case the board improves this institution, the removal of the Ganjám dispensary will not be felt as it is only four miles away.

Between Calingapatam and Sómpéta there is the large and rising town of Narasannapéta, having a Sub-Magistrate's Court, Police Station, a Sub-Registrar's office, and a Post office, with a population of 5,821. I strongly recommend that a dispensary be opened in this station.

Submitted to Government.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
President, District Board.

17*th August* 1895.

From the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated 4th September 1895, No. 2644.

Order—No. 2037 L., dated 24th October 1895.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Ganjám district for 1894–95 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1893–94 :—

—	Actuals, 1893–94.	Budget Estimate, 1894–95.	Revised Estimate, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1894–95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	—21,740	5,450	— 210	—11,683	7,579	3,896	— 208
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,98,114	1,97,000	1,97,000	1,03,066	1,03,066	..	2,06,132
Tolls	36,129	34,000	34,000	38,592	..	..	38,592
House-tax	8,127	7,800	7,800	..	..	7,696	7,696
Education—							
School Fees	3,468	3,920	3,920	..	3,318	..	3,318
Other Items	207	400	400	150	..	..	150
Medical—							
Other items	677	1,290	1,290	125	855	..	980
Interest—							
On Government Securities	443	440	440	..	498	..	498
On arrears of Revenue	8	200	200	10	..	..	10
On Municipal debentures	2,144	1,080	1,080	536	..	..	536
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	311	800	800	..	181	51	232
Ferry Rents	2,779	3,460	3,460	..	3,073	..	3,073
Other Items	13,748	17,310	17,310	325	12,559	2,485	15,369
Public Works	516	470	470	1	241	..	242
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	2,203	3,820	3,820	..	2,300	..	2,300
Public Works	2,000	..	45,990	32,000	..	..	32,000
Contributions from Special Funds	..	..	..	13	..	..	13
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	16,958	..	..	8,533	2,995	371	11,899
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	24,291	..	..
Do. from the Taluk Funds	..	..	..	18,571	..	1,991	..
Total	2,66,092	2,77,440	3,17,770	1,90,239	1,60,956	16,490	3,22,832
Charges.							
Grant I—							
New Works—							
Communications	7,294	10,117	25,600	24,651	1,898	..	26,549
Buildings	983	406	380	..	400	..	400
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,242	356	390	286	..	56	342
Repairs—							
Communications	1,03,233	1,16,837	1,17,630	57,865	51,294	817	1,09,976
Buildings	1,591	1,768	1,460	100	1,573	..	1,673
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,558	3,191	2,870	1,797	1,367	15	3,179
	18,542	19,260	19,460	10,858	7,075	..	17,933
Establishment	1,036	650	650	375	245	..	620
Tools and Plant	5,219	6,200	6,200	1,928	1,256	..	3,184
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	110	..	110
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,41,698	1,58,785	1,74,640	97,860	65,218	888	1,63,966
Grant II—							
Inspection	3,704	4,430	4,430	3,709	..	..	3,709
Training schools	827	720	900	517	..	..	517
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	1,753	1,923	1,810	..	1,742	..	1,742
Salary-result System	1,813	2,501	3,310	..	2,211	..	2,211
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System	21,005	21,072	20,180	..	20,043	..	20,043
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	15,502	17,002	17,000	..	15,251	..	15,251
Miscellaneous	..	500	500	..	..	..	..
Contributions	1,191	530	530	526	..	..	526
Miscellaneous	185	740	740	136	110	..	246
Total	45,980	49,418	49,400	4,888	39,357	..	44,245
Grant III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	19,040	22,920	22,460	2,057	19,817	..	21,874
Vaccination	7,190	7,791	8,480	7,200	..	..	7,200
Sanitation	11,994	14,177	13,940	..	4,867	8,343	13,210
Choultries	976	1,030	1,030	466	494	..	960
Bungalows	511	770	770	..	596	..	596
Contributions	4,582	5,425	4,470	2,844	2,500	..	5,344
Miscellaneous	135	444	450	..	93	318	408
Total	44,428	52,557	51,600	12,567	28,364	8,661	49,592

—	Actuals, 1893–94.	Budget Estimate, 1894–95.	Revised Estimate, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1894–95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	17,260	18,638	18,910	9,668	4,498	2,915	17,081
Refunds	8,534	100	210	18	..	11	29
Repayment of contribution to cover deficits	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
Loans	..	..	..	30,350	..	..	30,350
Total ..	25,794	18,738	19,210	40,036	4,498	2,926	47,460
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	8,400	..	..	10,035	147	42	10,224
Reserve	..	13,793	16,670	..	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	24,291	..	..	..
Do. to Union Funds	..	..	..	..	1,991	..	..
Do. to District Funds	..	..	..	..	18,571	..	..
Total Charges ..	2,66,300	2,93,291	3,11,520	1,89,677	1,58,146	12,517	3,15,487
Balance	— 208	— 15,851	6,250	562	2,810	3,973	7,345
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	3,896	5,200	4,800	..	..	3,973	3,973
Do. under Endowments ..	1,349	1,350	1,450	562	355	..	917
Net balance available for general purposes	— 5,453	— 22,401	..	..	2,455	..	2,455

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.—The District Board met eleven times as in 1893–94. The attendance of both the official and non-official members declined and was indifferent; it is hoped that the opening of the railway will cause an improvement. It is to be regretted that the Berhampur Taluk Board failed to comply with the requirements of section 28 of the Local Boards Act, one of its monthly meetings having to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The other Taluk Boards, however, met a sufficient number of times, and the attendance of members, excepting the non-officials on the Parlákimedi board, continued to be on the whole good. As in the previous year there were fourteen Union Panchayats at work, but they met on an average only eleven times each against thirteen. It is very unsatisfactory to observe that eight of these Panchayats, viz., those of Gopalpur, Purushottapur, Ganjám, Ichchhápuram, Sómpéta, Báruva, Russellkonda and Calingapatam (the first-named for the third year in succession and the last six for the second time during the last three years), failed to meet once a month as required by section 129 of the Act, and that as many as six meetings of the Ichchhápuram panchayat had again to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The recurrence of such irregularities is evidently due to want of supervision on the part of the Presidents of Taluk Boards, and they should take the steps necessary to secure better results in the current year. The working of the Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. The private scavenging service continued in operation in the Russellkonda union, but it is not stated whether it is yet self-supporting. The ward system of supervision was also introduced there; the degree of success with which this has met should be noted in the next administration report.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess increased, owing to the adjustment of a sum wrongly credited to Land Revenue, and were 89 per cent. of the demand against 84 in the previous year.

(2) There were twelve toll-gates as in 1893–94. They were leased out for Rs. 35,116 against Rs. 31,705, and nearly the whole of this sum was realized within the year.

(3) House-tax was levied at the maximum rates in thirteen unions and at half rates in the remaining one. The collections improved and were generally satisfactory, reaching 94 per cent. of the demand against 90 per cent., but in Battili, where more than 20 per cent. of the current demand was outstanding at the end of the year, they were bad. The energy displayed by the chairmen of the Russellkonda

and Ichchhápuram unions in this matter is creditable. Coercive measures were resorted to in 566 cases, of which 382 were in the Ichchhápuram union, but in only 44 cases was it found necessary to sell property, the amount involved being Rs. 22.

(4) Owing to want of funds no regular markets were established by the Taluk Boards during the year.

(5) The receipts from fishery rents amounted to Rs. 10,864 against Rs. 8,635 in the previous year.

(6) The expenditure on the maintenance of avenues rose from Rs. 2,456 to Rs. 3,108, but the receipts declined from Rs. 187 to Rs. 181.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—Excluding the outlay on the construction of the Berhampur-Govindapur road, for which there was no provision in the budget, the expenditure under public works was 94 per cent. of the allotment against 73 per cent. in the previous year. The outlay on communications also rose from Rs. 1,10,527 to Rs. 1,18,781, or 94 per cent. of the allotment. Owing to want of funds the expenditure on village roads amounted to only Rs. 1,336, or 1 per cent. of the total outlay on communications, against Rs. 1,476, or 1·4 per cent., in 1893–94. It is reported that the condition of the roads in the southern portion of the district continued to be fair, but that those in the north were generally in very bad order, although there was some improvement in a few cases. This matter demands the earnest attention of the Local Boards. The appointment of a new Engineer should enable a substantial improvement to be effected in the current year. The President is requested to report whether it is proposed to abandon the travellers' bungalow at Chatrapur which is stated to be in ruins, and, if not, why the necessary repairs to it have not been carried out. As a result of the larger expenditure incurred on public works the cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment fell from 21 to 15 per cent. of the outlay by that agency.

(2) *Education.*—The work of the Inspecting schoolmasters, of whom there were ten as in the previous year, is reported to have been unsatisfactory, but the necessary steps have been taken to effect an improvement in this respect in the current year. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to the remarks of the President in the last clause of paragraph 46 of his letter regarding the bad work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools. Two sessional schools were again kept up, but only thirteen out of the twenty students trained in them and sent up for the Primary examination passed, the corresponding figures for 1893–94 being 28 and 32. The Taluk Boards continued to maintain three lower secondary schools which were attended by 141 pupils against 154 in the previous year. The working of the school at Russellkonda was not satisfactory, only six out of the seventeen candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary examination having met with partial success. The results of the Assistant Inspector's examination of the school at Aska were, however, good, three out of the five students in the third form having been found fit for promotion; and the school at Tekkali is reported to have done well, six out of the nine students presented for the Lower Secondary examination having passed. All these schools are, however, worked at a considerable loss, and endeavours should be made to render them more nearly self-supporting. There were 122 board primary schools with 3,711 pupils against the same number of schools with 3,638 pupils in 1893–94, but the progress made by them was not at all satisfactory, only 55 per cent. of the candidates sent up for the several standard examinations having been successful against 75 per cent. in the previous year. Five of these schools were maintained exclusively for Muhammadans and three for Panchamas and fishermen. The working of the former is reported to have been fair, but no information has been furnished regarding the progress of the latter or the attendance of pupils, in either, as required in paragraph 4 (2) of last year's review. This omission should be supplied in future reports. There was again a large decline in the number of the schools aided by the Taluk Boards and in the attendance at them. This is in part attributed to the fact that want of funds prevented the Berhampur and Parlákimedi boards from

	Schools.	Pupils.
1893–94	729	18,954
1894–95	615	16,800

aiding schools recommended by the Educational officers after the submission of their original lists. These schools also fared badly at the grant examinations, only 61 per cent. of the pupils presented having been found qualified for grant against 72 per cent. in 1893–94. The amount of grants paid to them was Rs. 15,251, or 87 per cent. of the allotment, against Rs. 15,507, or 82 per cent., in the previous year, the short outlay, which has not been explained, being apparently due to the poor results above referred to. The total number of boys under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from Local Funds was 17·4 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 19·3 in 1893–94 and 13·4, the average for the Presidency in that year.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The Taluk Boards again kept up a hospital and eleven dispensaries, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady increase in the number of patients treated in these as shown in the margin. The work done by the two midwives employed by the Taluk Boards was not satisfactory, the total number of labour cases attended by them being 185, or only four more than in the previous year. Female apothecary Miss D'Silva, who was trained by the Countess of Dufferin Fund Committee on account of the District Board, continued to work in the Jubilee hospital at Berhampur, and her services are again reported to have been appreciated by all classes of the people. Another female student selected by the District Board, Miss Lena Ottman, was also being trained for the apothecary grade by the Committee. A scholarship of Rs. 300 was paid to her by the board.

1892–93	66,808
1893–94	80,311
1894–95	93,825

(4) *Vaccination.*—The work of this department again showed a considerable retrogression, the total numbers of successful operations and of those on children under one year of age being, respectively, 12·3 and 1·3 per mille of the population against 17·0 and 1·9 in the previous year. The quality of the work turned out was also bad, only 77 per cent. of the total number of operations having been successful against 94 in the previous year. These very unsatisfactory results are attributed partly to the inadequacy of the lymph supply and partly to the negligence of the vaccinators. The lymph supply has now been improved, and it is observed that the President proposes to dismiss the worst of the vaccinators. It is hoped that in the current year the work may advance.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 11,994, or 84 per cent. of the allotment, to Rs. 13,210, or 93 per cent. Two new tanks were dug, two wells were sunk, fifteen existing sources of water-supply were repaired or otherwise improved, and watchmen were employed to guard eight others. Twenty-eight village-sites were improved and 35 villages were provided with conservancy establishments against 30 and 37, respectively, in the previous year. The Government trusts that the scavenging establishments in non-union villages were adequately controlled. Without the strictest supervision their work is likely to be worthless, and the money expended upon them wasted. The number of villages visited by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer has not been reported—an omission which should be supplied in future reports.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,345, of which Rs. 3,973 appertained to unions and Rs. 917 to endowed institutions, leaving only Rs. 2,455, or 0·9 per cent. of the receipts, available for general purposes. The expenditure on markets and water-pandals incurred in the Tekkali and Calingapatam unions has not been met by a corresponding contribution from Taluk Funds as required by section 142 of the Local Boards Act.

The Accountant-General's attention is drawn to the delay in the receipt of the supplemental treasury account for March referred to in paragraph 67 of the President's report. The Local Fund Engineer and the President of the Goomsur Taluk Board should be called upon to explain the delay in the submission of the accounts and report due from them. The remarks in paragraphs 64 and 68 of the President's letter upon the subject of the repayment of the loan from provincial funds will be considered in the Financial Department. It is observed that the amount due to Government is Rs. 62,555 and not Rs. 30,819, as stated in paragraph 64, as the

7 GO N° 2037 Z.D 24-10-95
Para 5 xxxx

District Board has taken credit for the contribution of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned for the Berhampur-Govindapur road in paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895, communicated with G.O., No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895.

The administration of local affairs showed an advance on that of the previous year in several respects and was on the whole fairly satisfactory; but the improvement of the roads and the extension of vaccination demand increased attention.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

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

Exd. Shaik Kariem.

CURRENT No. 3024

Financial

760 : 2-10-95.
701 : 19-9-95.
527 : 17-7-95.
259 : 20-3-95.
R.1028 : 24-10-94
182 : 18-2-92
1119 : 17-12-94

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. 29/10/95 Encl.

G.O., No. 2037 L., 24th Oct. 1895.

P.R.C. 22/11 OCTOBER.

Administration Report.

Reviewing the — of the Ganjám District Board for 1894–95.

[G. 24.]
1,000—15-11-95.

Fin^l DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

— 13. February 1892, No. 182 (P)

Again G.O., dated 20th March 1895, No. 259 (C. No. 3325-Q of para 2 of O. = R

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 3024 of 189 , dated 24 Octr, from the Lab Dept (paras 64 & 68 of Proc^ds' Cover-A & para 5 of order portion [J)

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. No. 1021 dt^d 17 Dec 95

It appears from the final accounts that the Accountant General has adjusted Rs 20,000 only to the credit of the Provincial revenues during 1894-95 on account of the outstanding debt of the Ganjam Dt. Board. A further sum of Rs 10,000 will be recovered in the current year and the claim for the remainder of the debt will be waived.

(From Orders)

C.S. 17.12.95

17/12/95

To the Lab Dept (9) with A. his notes in original to be returned. dated 6/1/96

Accts General (9) dated 4/1/96.

Ent 7/1/96

FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

No. 1021, Financial, 17th December 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 182, Financial, dated 13th February 1892.

Abstract.—Directing that all local surpluses be credited to Provincial funds until the unadjusted balance of Rs. 62,727 is paid off.

G.O., No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895.

Read—Telegram from the President, District Board, Ganjám, dated 11th Dec. 1895.

Order—No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895.

* * * * *

2. The district board will, however, be reminded of the outstanding debt of 62 lakh due to Provincial revenues from 1892–93, out of which only Rs. 172 appears to have been adjusted up to date. The Accountant-General will arrange to recover the amount from future surpluses as they occur.

G.O., No. 2037 L., dated 24th October 1895.

Read—the following extracts from a letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., President, District Board, Ganjém, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 10th August 1895, No. 2338:—

64. *Re-payment of Loans.*—Out of Rs. 30,819 due to Government on account of loan as stated by the Accountant-General in his letter to Government, dated 2nd March 1895, No. 681-L.F.D., embodied in G.O., Mis. No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895, Rs. 30,350 are to be repaid, being the available surplus at the close of the year.

68. *General Remarks.*—The report is largely a record of a struggle to provide for pressing wants of the district with insufficient means. I do not see any immediate prospects of improvement in our finances. We may, it is true, anticipate an increased revenue from land-cess, but to counterbalance this, a large and no doubt permanent decrease in our receipts from tolls owing to the advent of the railway has to be faced. On many of our roads large sums for special repairs, renewal of bridges and the like are urgently needed and we have been called upon to construct long feeder roads to the new railway stations in the district. This expenditure has had to be provided for as the necessity was urgent. Notwithstanding our necessities Government has insisted on the repayment to Provincial of sums advanced for local fund works during the late famine out of our unexpended balances. As every rupee of our assets was urgently needed for local fund wants there should have been no unexpended balances and it was merely owing to the unsatisfactory administration of the Local Fund Public Works Department that these balances existed.

Order—No. 2037 L., dated 24th October 1895.

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5. . . . The remarks in paragraphs 64 and 68 of the President's letter upon the subject of the repayment of the loan from Provincial funds will be considered in the Financial Department. It is observed that the amount due to Government is Rs. 62,555, and not Rs. 30,819 as stated in paragraph 64, as the district board has taken credit for the contribution of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned for the Berhampur-Govindapur road in paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 259, Financial, dated 20th March 1895, communicated with G.O., No. 585 L., dated 27th March 1895.

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Order—No. 1021, Financial, dated 17th December 1895.

It appears from the final accounts that the Accountant-General has adjusted Rs. 20,000 only to the credit of Provincial revenues during 1894–95 on account of the outstanding debt of the Ganjám District Board. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 will be recovered in the current year and the claim for the remainder of the debt will be waived.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Local and Municipal Department.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1021, 17th December 1895.

DECEMBER.

Outstanding Debt of the Ganjam District Board.

Directing the recovery of Rs. 10,000 from the Ganjám District Board in the current year and waiving the remainder of the outstanding debt.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O. No. dated 189 .

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government ..

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.