GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. "	" ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. "		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. "		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. "		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. "		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	" V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	" K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. "		7
17	" K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	" K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	" K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. "		6
20	" P. Nanu Menon	Do. "		8
21	" K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. "		2
22	" K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. "		7
23	" P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. "		4
24	" C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. "		6
25	" K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. "		3
26	" P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. "		5
27	" K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. "		2
28	" T. Koyotti Haji	30th June "		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 0¼	RS. A. P. 0 2 0 1/3	RS. A. P. 0 1 6½	RS. A. P. 0 1 7⅔

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.						Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.		Total receipts.		Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.		Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2		2,22,376 13 2		55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5		75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4					,, II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2		12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		1,51,830 11 4		37·8	,, III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2		8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1					,, IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3		4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6		21,056 11 6		5·3				
III.—Medical	376 14 0		..		..				
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2		5,864 12 2		1·5				
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2		4,01,129 0 2		..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11		..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8		..		..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11		..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..		..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of 20½ feet each, and one of 30½ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 ,,	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 ,,	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 ,,	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from ,, 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment		...	3,101
		Total ...	45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions:—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla:—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement:—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 287 W dtd 19-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

IV circle
P.W. Accts.

S. 4
Exn. 3

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{16}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{7}{8}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.		Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4		Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1	
Tolls .. ..*	71,795 6 4				„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5	
Ferries	77,567 4 11	1,51,830 11 4	37·8		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0	
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1				„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4	
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3					
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..					
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5					
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..		Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..	
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..		Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..	
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..		Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
		Total ...	45,410

*+ 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	2·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara					
2	Manjeri	12	11	21	16	
3	Alatúr	22	17	18	15	
4	Kottayi	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
5	Koduvayur	15	12	25	13	
6	Cherpalcheri	15	13	12	9	
7	Angádipuram	10	7	12	8	
8	Betutnad	9	8	13	11	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
9	Chávakád	12	7	36	16	
10	Manantoddy	18	16	23	17	
	Private Middle Schools.	7	4	24	12	
11	Peruvemba					
12	Ottapálam	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
13	Ponáni	3	..	8	8	
	.. ..	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3$\frac{3}{4}$
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town)	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
„ Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil.*
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district.
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{17}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Items.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		
	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1		„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

Expenditure.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months, 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60			6,561
Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25			
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay :—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Táliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	7	4	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	..	..	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

*Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3¼
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee. 1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal andFerry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. C. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

1.

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

4.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	...		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.				Expenditure.		
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	37·8	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11			„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1			„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	RS.
Schools	
Hospitals	695
Choultries	1,185
Bungalows	925
	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. RS.	Travelling allowance. RS	Total cost for the year. RS.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.

			Expenditure. RS.
1. Original works, communications—bridges			88,423
2. Repairs,	do.	do.	4,708
3. Do.	do.	roads	1,50,646
4. Do.	do.	canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do.	do.	special roads	748
6. Do.	tolls and ferries	... ...	293
7. Do.	civil buildings	... ...	4,490
8. Tools and plant			3,206
Total, Works ...			2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies			47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...			3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W.	(1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.	
	(2) *For Tolls.*	
		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550
	(3) *For buildings.*	
G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	3·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

Enclosures.

Extract from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

Annual Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarca, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponâni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambûr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in [illegible]raphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consider[illegible]

(True Extra[illegible]

Sidambaram
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

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25/10/86

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Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

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OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. "	" ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. "		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. "		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. "		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. "		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	" V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	" K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. "		7
17	" K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	" K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	" K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. "		6
20	" P. Nanu Menon	Do. "		8
21	" K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. "		2
22	" K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. "		7
23	" P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. "		4
24	" C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. "		6
25	" K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. "		3
26	" P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. "		5
27	" K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. "		2
28	" T. Koyotti Haji	30th June "		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 0¼	RS. A. P. 0 2 0 1/3	RS. A. P. 0 1 6½	RS. A. P. 0 1 7⅔

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.						Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.		Total receipts.		Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.		Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2		2,22,376 13 2		55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5		75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4					,, II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2		12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		1,51,830 11 4		37·8	,, III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2		8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1					,, IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3		4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6		21,056 11 6		5·3				
III.—Medical	376 14 0		..		..				
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2		5,864 12 2		1·5				
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2		4,01,129 0 2		..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11		..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8		..		..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11		..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..		..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of 20½ feet each, and one of 30½ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 ,,	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 ,,	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 ,,	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from ,, 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment		...	3,101
		Total ...	45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions:—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla:—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement:—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 287 W dtd 19-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

IV circle
P.W. Accts.

S. 4
Exn. 3

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{16}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{7}{8}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.		Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4		Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1	
Tolls .. ..*	71,795 6 4				„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5	
Ferries	77,567 4 11	1,51,830 11 4	37·8		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0	
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1				„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4	
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3					
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..					
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5					
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..		Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..	
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..		Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..	
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..		Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
		Total ...	45,410

*+ 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	2·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara					
2	Manjeri	12	11	21	16	
3	Alatúr	22	17	18	15	
4	Kottayi	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
5	Koduvayur	15	12	25	13	
6	Cherpalcheri	15	13	12	9	
7	Angádipuram	10	7	12	8	
8	Betutnad	9	8	13	11	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
9	Chávakád	12	7	36	16	
10	Manantoddy	18	16	23	17	
	Private Middle Schools.	7	4	24	12	
11	Peruvemba					
12	Ottapálam	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
13	Ponáni	3	..	8	8	
	.. ..	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3$\frac{3}{4}$
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town)	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
„ Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil.*
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district.
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{17}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Items.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		
	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1		„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

Expenditure.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months, 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60			6,561
Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25			
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay :—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Táliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	7	4	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	..	..	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

*Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3¼
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee. 1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal andFerry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. C. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

1.

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

4.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	...		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.				Expenditure.		
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	37·8	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11			„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1			„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	RS.
Schools	
Hospitals	695
Choultries	1,185
Bungalows	925
	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. RS.	Travelling allowance. RS	Total cost for the year. RS.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.

			Expenditure. RS.
1. Original works, communications—bridges			88,423
2. Repairs,	do.	do.	4,708
3. Do.	do.	roads	1,50,646
4. Do.	do.	canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do.	do.	special roads	748
6. Do.	tolls and ferries	... ...	293
7. Do.	civil buildings	... ...	4,490
8. Tools and plant			3,206
Total, Works ...			2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies			47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...			3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W.	(1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.	
	(2) *For Tolls.*	
		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550
	(3) *For buildings.*	
G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	3·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

Enclosures.

Extract from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

Annual Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarca, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponâni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambûr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in [illegible]raphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consider[illegible]

(True Extra[illegible]

Sidambaram
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

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Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 23.10.86 Encl.

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

№ 2827 Wdf Oct. 27. 1886

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. "	" ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. "		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. "		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. "		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. "		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	" V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	" K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. "		7
17	" K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	" K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	" K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. "		6
20	" P. Nanu Menon	Do. "		8
21	" K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. "		2
22	" K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. "		7
23	" P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. "		4
24	" C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. "		6
25	" K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. "		3
26	" P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. "		5
27	" K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. "		2
28	" T. Koyotti Haji	30th June "		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 0¼	RS. A. P. 0 2 0 1/3	RS. A. P. 0 1 6½	RS. A. P. 0 1 7⅔

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.						Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.		Total receipts.		Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.		Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2		2,22,376 13 2		55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5		75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4					,, II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2		12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		1,51,830 11 4		37·8	,, III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2		8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1					,, IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3		4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6		21,056 11 6		5·3				
III.—Medical	376 14 0		..		..				
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2		5,864 12 2		1·5				
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2		4,01,129 0 2		..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11		..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8		..		..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11		..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..		..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10		..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of 20½ feet each, and one of 30½ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 ,,	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 ,,	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 ,,	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from ,, 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment		...	3,101
		Total ...	45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions:—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla:—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement:—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 287 W dtd 19-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

IV circle
P.W. Accts.

S. 4
Exn. 3

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{16}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{7}{8}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.		Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4		Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1	
Tolls .. ..*	71,795 6 4				„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5	
Ferries	77,567 4 11	1,51,830 11 4	37·8		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0	
Miscellaneous Public Works	2,468 0 1				„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4	
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3					
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..					
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5					
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..		Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..	
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..		Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..	
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..		Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,165 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
		Total ...	45,410

*+ 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. — (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	2·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara					
2	Manjeri	12	11	21	16	
3	Alatúr	22	17	18	15	
4	Kottayi	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
5	Koduvayur	15	12	25	13	
6	Cherpalcheri	15	13	12	9	
7	Angádipuram	10	7	12	8	
8	Betutnad	9	8	13	11	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
9	Chávakád	12	7	36	16	
10	Manantoddy	18	16	23	17	
	Private Middle Schools.	7	4	24	12	
11	Peruvemba					
12	Ottapálam	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
13	Ponáni	3	..	8	8	
	.. ..	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3$\frac{3}{4}$
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town)	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
„ Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

No. 2827 W. dt 27-10-86

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil.*
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district.
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ...	..		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ..	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	Rs. 2,94,172	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	Rs. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{17}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Items.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		
	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11		„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1		„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

Expenditure.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows :—

	Rs.
Schools	695
Hospitals	1,185
Choultries	925
Bungalows	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows :—

Office.	Salary. Rs.	Travelling allowance. Rs	Total cost for the year. Rs.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months, 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment— Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60			6,561
Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25			
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay :—

Abstract.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. Original works, communications—bridges	88,423
2. Repairs, do. do.	4,708
3. Do. do. roads	1,50,646
4. Do. do. canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do. do. special roads	748
6. Do. tolls and ferries	293
7. Do. civil buildings	4,490
8. Tools and plant	3,206
Total, Works ...	2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies	47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...	3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W. (1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.

(2) *For Tolls.*

		Rs.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550

(3) *For buildings.*

G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Táliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	9·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	7	4	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	..	..	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

*Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Rs. A. P. Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Rs. A. P. Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Rs. A. P. Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3¼
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

ANNUAL Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year:—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below:—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee. 1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year:—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarea, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponáni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambúr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal andFerry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in paragraphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consideration.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

884

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV circle for information.

(Sd) J. C. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F.

1.

No. 2827 Wat. 1886

4.

OCTOBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

S. E. IV circle

Exr. P. W. Accts.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th July 1886, No. 405.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of Local Funds in this district for the official year 1885-86, accompanied by the prescribed statements as per margin.

I-A. Comparative statement of receipts of the district board.
I-B. Comparative statement of expenditure of the district board.
II. Statement of receipts and expenditure of unions—*nil*.
III. Statement showing the progress of new works and repairs in the district
IV. Statement showing the mileage and cost of roads constructed and repaired out of Local Funds in the district.
V. Statement showing the receipts and charges of tolls and ferries in the district.
VI. Statement showing the receipts and charges of endowment in the district.
VII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land cess in the district.
VIII. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous items of revenue in the district.
IX. Statement showing the cost, &c., of Local Fund schools in the district.
X. Statement showing the educational operations in the district.
XI. Statement showing the receipts and charges, &c., of choultries and bungalows in the district.
XII. Statement showing the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the district.
XIII. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the district.
XIV. Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on sanitation in the district.
XV. List of buildings and other properties belonging to, or under the control of, the district board (to follow).
XVI. Nominal list of members of the district board.
XVII. Statement of road avenues in the district (prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886).

2. Act V of 1884 came into force on the first day of the year; but as the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of taluk boards and unions were not completed before its close, this report will deal with the administration of the district board alone.

3. *The District Board.*—The district board is to consist of 36 members; but hitherto only 28 have been appointed, eight seats being reserved for the representation of taluk boards under the provisions of section 11 (*b*), of the new Act, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885.

4. The following table gives the names of members, the dates of their appointment, and the number of meetings attended by each. Members of the old Local Funds Board whose term of office had not expired became members of the district board under section 4, clause 2, of the Act. Mr. Logan was the board's President throughout the year :—

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	President.			
	W. Logan, Esq., Collector, *ex-officio* ...	...	Ten ...	9
	Ex-officio Members.			
1	A. Thompson, Esq., Sub-Collector	...	Ten.	...
2	G. W. Dance, Esq., Head Assistant Collector.	...		3
3	J. Twigg, Esq., Special Assistant Collector ..	...		4
4	M.R.Ry. P. Karunákara Menon, Deputy Collector, Southern Division	...		6
5	W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad	...		3

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Total number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended by each member.
	Official Members.			
6	Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, District Medical and Sanitary officer	30th June 1885.	Ten ...	1
7	L. Garthwaite, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division	Do. „	„ ...	1
	Non-official Members.			
8	C. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	15th Jan. 1884.	Ten.	4
9	W. C. Dawson, Esq.	30th June 1885.		2
10	Percy Batty, Esq.	Do. „		3
11	H. B. Winterbotham, Esq.	Do. „		4
12	Ralph Tatham, Esq.	Do. „		1
13	J. B. Burnett, Esq.	Do. „		1
14	M.R.Ry. M. Kunhambu Kurup	27th May 1884.		6
15	„ V. Chandukutti Nayar	9th Oct. 1885.		9
16	„ K. Anandan Nambiar	30th Jan. „		7
17	„ K. Thatchan Menon	18th May 1883.		6
18	„ K. Peru Múppan	30th June 1885.		6
19	„ K. P. Ráman Menon	Do. „		6
20	„ P. Nanu Menon	Do. „		8
21	„ K. Ukkandan Unni Warrior ...	Do. „		2
22	„ K. Ráman Unni Nayar	Do. „		7
23	„ P. I. Chinnaswami Pillay ...	Do. „		4
24	„ C. Náráyana Mussad	Do. „		6
25	„ K. M. Suppi	9th Oct. „		3
26	„ P. Kunhu Moidin Kutti	Do. „		5
27	„ K. V. Kunholen Kutti	Do. „		2
28	„ T. Koyotti Haji	30th June „		5

The average number of members attending each meeting was 12·4, of whom 2·5 were ex-officio, ·2 official, and 9·7 non-official. The head-quarters of the Inspector of Schools being at Coonoor, he can rarely attend; and the Civil Surgeon is prevented by press of other work. Four of the European members belong to the Wynaad, and one to Tellicherry, and are doubtless prevented from more frequent attendance by the long and tedious journeys.

5. The district board held its first meeting at Pálghat on the 22nd July 1885. In November a meeting was called at Manantoddy, but was dissolved for want of a quorum. In December the board met at Vayitri. The other meetings were at head-quarters.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
5,765	2,203,117	RS. 2,94,172	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{4}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 2 $0\frac{13}{5}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	RS. A. P. 0 1 $7\frac{2}{5}$

7. *Financial position.*—The following table shows at one glance the revenue and expenditure of the board under the chief heads.

Receipts.				Expenditure.		
Items.	Receipts.	Total receipts.	Percentage to total income.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Percentage to total outlay.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
I.—Land-cess	2,22,376 13 2	2,22,376 13 2	55·4	Grant I.—Public Works.	3,42,967 0 5	75·1
Tolls	71,795 6 4	1,51,830 11 4	37·8	„ II.—Education ..	*56,060 1 2	12·5
Ferries	77,567 4 11			„ III.—Medical ..	36,453 15 2	8·0
Miscellaneous Public Works ..	2,468 0 1			„ IV.—Miscellaneous.	19,812 9 3	4·4
II.—Education	21,056 11 6	21,056 11 6	5·3			
III.—Medical	376 14 0	..	..			
Miscellaneous ..	5,487 14 2	5,864 12 2	1·5			
Total ..	4,01,129 0 2	4,01,129 0 2	..	Total ..	4,55,293 9 11	..
Opening Balance ..	2,24,147 3 8	..	..	Closing Balance ..	1,69,982 9 11	..
Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..	..	Grand Total ..	6,25,276 3 10	..

* The excess in each case being met from the land-cess and opening balance.

Roughly speaking, 55·4 per cent. of the board's revenue is derived from land-cess, 37·8 per cent. from tolls and ferries and miscellaneous public works, 5·3 per cent. from school-fees and other educational receipts, 1·5 per cent. from medical and miscellaneous sources.

On the expenditure side 75·1 per cent. was spent on communications and public works, 12·5 per cent. on education, 8·0 per cent. on hospitals, vaccination and sanitation, and 4·4 per cent. on office establishment, travelling allowance to members, and miscellaneous charges.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance of Rs. 2,24,147 has accumulated from the board's not having been able to carry out the new works (chiefly bridges) for which funds have been provided in former years.

9. *Land Cess.*—Out of a demand of Rs. 2,25,055, a sum of Rs. 2,21,522 (the total collection, less the collection in advance Rs. 854) was collected. The collections thus represent 98·4 per cent. of the demand and may be considered satisfactory.

10. *Tolls.*—The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 71,795 or Rs. 5,763 more than in 1884-85. The increase is due to the part-payment in 1885-86 by the Pálghat Municipality of the toll contribution due for 1884-85, and to the collection of outstanding arrears, especially in Wynaad. Under Government Order, No. 274 M., dated 20th March 1886, the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as toll contribution due by the Pálghat Municipality to the district board was held in abeyance to enable the municipality to pay their contribution on account of the Kalpathi bridge to the Railway Company. The whole demand for the year on account of tolls was collected. All the tolls were leased out by auction.

11. *Educational Receipts.*—The receipts under School-fees amounted to Rs. 8,282-7-6. The receipts in 1884-85 were Rs. 6,901. The increase is due (1) to the fact that the fee-collections of the Badagara and Chávakád schools for the whole year were credited to Local Funds, while in 1884-85 the schools were under the board for only six months, having been transferred from Government management from 1st October 1884, and (2) to a slight increase in the attendance at some of the middle schools.

12. *Income from Endowments.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 2,577 in the preceding year. The endowment consists of Moyan escheat lands, the janmam of which has been sold to the occupants, and the increase is due to the payment in instalments of the purchase-money.

13. *Contribution from Special Funds.*—The amount transferred from the canal and ferry fund was Rs. 77,567 against Rs. 79,116 in the previous year. I am unable to

assign a reason for the decrease in the aggregate amounts offered at the annual auction of the ferries.

Under the head of receipts, there is, I think, no other item requiring remark in the body of the report.

EXPENDITURE.

14. *Grant I, Public Works—Bridges.*—Enclosed are four statements, marked A to D, which give details as to the progress made during the year in the construction and repair of bridges. The whole of the masonry and two-thirds of the earth-work of the Iritti and Merumpoya bridges have been completed, in the face of extraordinary difficulties in the way of procuring labor and supervision in two such fever-stricken localities. Both bridges are to consist of iron superstructures resting on masonry abutments and piers. The Iritti bridge has seven spans of 72 feet each and the Merumpoya has three spans of 72 feet each. The rules of the Government of India did not admit of the board ordering the iron-work from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State, whose estimate of the cost was considered by the board exorbitant. After much inevitable delay the Government of India have recently allowed the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, and it is hoped that the material may be supplied in time to erect the superstructure during the next working season.

15. Of the remaining 25 bridges shown in the statement A, 23 are reconstructions of fallen timber or laterite bridges, and have been built with superstructures and platforms of iron-rolled beams, the roadway and hand rails being of timber. Twenty-two have been completed and opened for traffic.

Of the remaining two, one consists of two Whipple-Murphy pony trusses (34 feet effective span) with platform of rolled iron beams, carrying a 14-feet roadway of Irool planking: the other is constructed with wrought-iron screw-pile piers, and rolled iron beams for two spans of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and one of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, carrying a 9-feet roadway of Irool planking. Both these bridges have been opened to traffic.

16. Mr. Anderson, the board's Engineer, has the credit of introducing these rolled iron beam bridges into this district, and it is hoped that he has thereby solved the problem of how to provide, at a moderate cost, a durable superstructure calculated to withstand the Malabar climate.

17. Nothing can be more disheartening to any one interested in the upkeep of communications in Malabar than the apparent impossibility of permanently bridging the rivers and streams which intersect and block the chief lines of road. No sooner is one bridge built than another falls, or is condemned as unsafe. I have not had time to prepare a list; but I believe I am within the mark in saying that nearly one hundred bridges, built of timber or laterite within the last quarter of a century (many of them at an enormous cost), have either been entirely swept away leaving nothing but the abutments to testify to their former existence,—or, if still standing, are in a condition so precarious that it is doubtful whether they ought not at once to be closed to traffic.

As funds become available these tottering bridges are taken up one after another for reconstruction or repair; but the only result of this piece-meal system is that on one and the same line of road there shall be found one or two iron-girder bridges, new and in splendid condition,—three or four wooden bridges, worm-eaten, creaking and rotten,—and an equal number of streams, where nothing remains of the bridge but the abutments, and which must be crossed in the primitive ferry boat of the country.

Until some material more durable than timber and less costly than iron or masonry be discovered, it seems as if the board could never hope to maintain the host of existing, falling, and fallen, bridges, each one of which at one time on another it has been considered indispensably necessary to erect. Here in itself is a field for expenditure which would drain every anna of the board's revenue for many years to come; and I note the fact lest it be thought that the board has any superfluity of coin.

18. In addition to the above composite bridges of masonry, iron and wood, eight wooden bridges were reconstructed, and nineteen underwent more or less extensive

repairs; two masonry culverts were repaired; and six miscellaneous estimates connected with the construction and upkeep of various bridges were carried to completion.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 1,55,587 for bridges, Rs. 93,131 was expended, as follows:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New works	1,46,606	88,423
Repairs	8,981	4,708
Total ...	1,55,587	93,131

19. *Roads.*—No new roads were constructed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine miles and seven furlongs of road are maintained in the district, as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
District roads	774	2
Taluk do.	496	7
Village do.	188	6
Total ...	1,459	7

Of this mileage, 1,402 miles 7 furlongs of road were repaired within the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,646. Except perhaps in the Wynaad and on the ghâts, the roads throughout the district are in a satisfactory condition.

20. The following special repairs to roads and canals were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,325:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Emergent repairs to road No. 4, Vayitri to Sultan's battery.	450	0	0
2. Repairs to road from Pálghat to Polláchi *viâ* Palathully ...	76	0	0
3. Repairs to road leading to landing place at Elatur on road No. 1	72	8	0
4. Repairs to road from Malapuram barracks to bazaar ...	150	0	0
Total, Special Road repairs ...	748	8	0
1. Maintaining Cochin canal	248	9	1
2. Removing silt from the bed of Conolly's canal	833	2	10
3. Deepening Sultan's canal	494	14	10
Total, Canal repairs ...	1,576	10	9
Grand Total ...	2,325	2	9

21. In accordance with G.O., No. 180 L.F., dated 18th May 1885, a portion of the Calicut-Vayitri road No. 4—*i.e.*, the section between Calicut toll-bar and Chundale junction, about 39 miles in length, was on 31st August 1885 transferred to the Public Works Department, with all sheds, buildings and materials upon it.

22. Roads Nos. 31 and 38, the former from Vayitri to Terriote and Manantoddy (21 miles), and the latter from Chundale to Maypady (19 miles) were again repaired by the Wynaad Planters' Association. These roads have improved considerably under the management of that body.

23. For the maintenance of the canal from Ponáni to Cochin (60 miles) a sum of Rs. 6,600 is usually provided in the budget (at Rs. 110 per mile). Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for removing silt from the bed of the Conolly's canal. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 5,442-3-11 was in February and March 1886 placed in two instalments at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of Ponáni, that the canal repairs might be carried out under his supervision; but no accounts of the expenditure incurred having been submitted by that officer within the year, the amount was treated as cash balance in his hands at the end of March 1886, and was brought forward as a portion of cash balance in the District Engineer's accounts of April 1886. As a fact, nearly the whole of the money was duly expended, and the accounts have since been in part received and adjusted.

24. *Civil Buildings.*—No new building was constructed during the year. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 for constructing the Mapilla Normal school at Calicut was not utilized, as the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools to build one after the Coimbatore model (plan of which was forwarded) could not be adopted for want of funds. Five times the allotment would have barely sufficed to meet the cost.

25. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 4,490 was expended under this head, as follows:—

	RS.
Schools	
Hospitals	695
Choultries	1,185
Bungalows	925
	1,685
Total ...	4,490

26. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There was an outlay of Rs. 143-12-0 under this head—Rs. 100 for sinking wells, and Rs. 43-12-0 for improvement of cart-stands.

27. *Avenues.*—The statement prescribed by G.O., No. 154 L.F., dated 5th February 1886, is also submitted. There were at the close of the year 1,432 miles of road avenues in the district, the number of avenue trees at the beginning of the year being reported as 268,799. During the year 1,105 were planted, and 1,539 were blown down or otherwise perished. The number at the close of the year was thus 268,423.

28. In stating that there are 1,432 miles of avenue, I suppose all that is meant is that there is hardly a mile of road in Malabar which has not *some* avenue trees.

Supposing the number of trees to be approximately correct, it would give an average of less than 200 trees per mile, so that many of the avenues must obviously be very thin. The fact is that, wherever a road passes through paddy-fields, there is generally no room for planting.

Malabar undoubtedly possesses a splendid extent of magnificent avenues, many of them dating from the time of Tippu. All the avenues are in charge of the Revenue department, and this on the whole is, I think, a wiser plan than putting them under the comparatively weak staff of the District Board Engineer.

Hampered by a sense of the inadequacy of their funds to provide for all the bridges requiring reconstruction in the immediate future, the board, during the year, allotted no funds for the upkeep and extension of avenues, though an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would not suffice to carefully lop, prune, and keep clear of parasites the existing trees, and to fill up gaps as they occur. The expenditure would, I believe, be more than covered by an increased income. The income from avenues during the year, derived chiefly from trees blown down by the monsoon, was Rs. 2,811.

The necessity of providing an allotment for the upkeep of avenues has recently been brought before the district board, and will be impressed upon the taluk boards in the current year.

29. *Engineering Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering staff and its cost for the year was as follows:—

Office.	Salary. RS.	Travelling allowance. RS	Total cost for the year. RS.
(1) District Engineer ...	700*	5 a day*	11,166
(2) Assistant Engineer .	350 for 6 months / 400 do.	3 „	5,452
(3) Six Supervisors ...	100—150	2 „	19,130
Eight Overseers ...	40—60	1 „	
Seven Sub-overseers	20—30 with a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.		
(4) Office establishment—			
Eleven Clerks and Accountant on salaries from Rs. 10—60 / Six Supervisors' clerks on salaries from „ 20—25		...	6,561
(5) Petty establishment			3,101
Total ...			45,410

* + 50 per cent. when in Wynaad.

Thus a sum of Rs. 45,410, against the budget grant of Rs. 54,800, was spent on the Engineering establishment, leaving a saving of Rs. 9,390, which was due to—

(1) the Assistant Engineer's pay being below the maximum sanctioned;
(2) a 1st-grade supervisor's post not having been filled up and the existing staff being of the 2nd and 3rd grades only;
(3) three vacant overseerships not having been filled up for some months during the year;
(4) the Wynaad sub-divisions being placed in charge of 1st-class overseers instead of supervisors; and to
(5) the staff on road No. 4 (two sub-overseers) having been transferred with the road (*vide* paragraph 20 *supra*).

Government have animadverted upon the heavy cost of establishment; but the board find it exceedingly hard to obtain qualified men for the post of supervisor and overseer, when a vacancy occurs, and are unable to reduce the pay of any of their employés. The strength of the establishment, when the mileage of road and the number of bridges are considered, is in no way superfluous, and is often lamentably inadequate.

30. From the annexed abstract of expenditure under the several sub-heads during the year, it will be seen that the cost of the establishment was 18·7 per cent. of the total outlay:—

Abstract.

			Expenditure. RS.
1. Original works, communications—bridges			88,423
2. Repairs,	do.	do.	4,708
3. Do.	do.	roads	1,50,646
4. Do.	do.	canal maintenance	1,577
5. Do.	do.	special roads	748
6. Do.	tolls and ferries	... ...	293
7. Do.	civil buildings	... ...	4,490
8. Tools and plant			3,206
Total, Works ...			2,54,091
9. Establishment including travelling allowances and contingencies			47,584
Total expenditure under Grant I ...			3,01,675

31. *Tolls and Ferries.*—A sum of Rs. 293 was spent on the repairs to tolls and ferry sheds.

The number of sanctioned tolls was 36.* The toll at Mangara was closed under G.O., Mis. No. 2767, dated 29th November 1884. The number of ferries in the district was 269. All these are managed by the Collector under Act I of 1870.

* This does not include municipal tolls.

The total number of Local Fund tolls and ferries was thus 305, which gives one to each 4·8 miles of road. The number of tolls and ferries is unavoidably a very serious burden on the trade of the district.

32. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 3,206 were spent under this head against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 4,596 against the budget grant of Rs. 5,400. The charges under this head were kept down as much as possible.

33. A sum of Rs. 4,920 was credited to the Public Works Department as being the net sum available for transfer on account of the tolls on road No. 4 (Calicut-Vayitri). The actual amount collected was Rs. 13,060, from which a sum of Rs. 6,307 was deducted on account of expenditure incurred by the board on the road prior to its transfer (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 906 L.F.). Rs. 1,170 was deducted on account of contribution paid to Calicut Municipality for the Malapparamba toll which is situate at the spot where the road enters the municipality. It is presumed that the contribution payable to the Town Council in respect of this toll will hereafter be paid by Government.

34. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to the Madras Railway Company as first instalment of the promised contribution of Rs. 1,12,500 on account of the Ferokh and Kallai bridges.

Under other payments may be mentioned the following contributions :—

G.O., dated 3rd July 1858, No. 1498, P.W.	(1) Rs. 790 or half the collections of Mahé toll paid to the French Government.	
	(2) *For Tolls.*	
		RS.
G.Os., dated 1st July 1871, 12th November 1872, and 24th May 1873, Nos. 951, 1509 and 727.	(*a*) To the Tellicherry Municipality ...	1,905
G.Os., dated 24th May 1873, and 18th April 1876, Nos. 727 and 701, and Revenue Board Proceedings, dated 16th January 1877, No. 173.	(*b*) To the Calicut Municipality ...	2,120
G.O., dated 24th May 1873, No. 727.	(*c*) To the Pálghat Municipality ...	550
	(3) *For buildings.*	
G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1697.	To Pálghat Municipality for dispensary building	2,328
	Total ...	6,903

35. *Grant II, Education.*—The total expenditure on education, including the cost of repairs to school-houses during the year, was Rs. 56,755 against a budget grant of Rs. 58,650, and Rs. 53,256 the actuals of 1884-85.

The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due to the short expenditure on Mapilla schools. The board were anxious to utilize the allotment to the full extent, but the educational officers appear to have been unable to find a sufficient number of Mosque-schools having teachers willing and qualified to receive a stipend on the necessary conditions.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' Ranges.*—The ranges of the Deputy Inspectors remained the same as in the last year.

37. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—The cost of inspection amounted to Rs. 6,254. The slight increase over last year needs no special remarks.

The following statement gives particulars of the work done during the year by this agency. The Inspecting schoolmaster for the Quilandi sub-range was re-entertained and the place of one of the Hindu Inspecting schoolmasters, Ponáni, was filled up by a Mapilla :—

No.	Names.	Range.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
				Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
1	A. Govindan	Taliparamba ..	270	163	..	..	*	*	*	289	3·3
2	P. Bappu	Cannanore ..	224	297	..	..	*	13	*	428	4·9
3	V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Kóttayam ..	223	286	..	..	*	16	*	417	4·6
4	P. Kunhi Kutti Ali ..	Do. Mapilla.	291	156	..	..	*	..	*	286	3·
5	P. Ramar Kurupa ..	Badagara ..	176	26	5	..	80	..	80	368	4·
6	P. K. Bappu †	Quilandi ..	194	17	1	..	38	..	38	201	5·
7	K. Sankaran Nair ..	Calicut ..	151	..	..	..	34	..	34	219	6·
8	A. Sivarama Iyer ..	Pálghat ..	226	39	5	..	71	5	76	312	4·
9	L. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer ..	Walawanád ..	275	39	25	..	50	16	76	256	4·
10	M. Kelu Kutti Atiodi ..	Ernád ..	299	38	14	..	22	21	43	217	5·
11	P. S. Paraswama Iyer ..	Ponáni ..	265	53	10	..	38	13	51	215	4·2
12	C. Syed Ali Kutti ..	Mapilla schools, N. Ponáni.	193	26	12	..	37	5	42	189	4·5
13	K. Kutti Hassen ..	Mapilla schools, S. Ponáni.	235	17	2	..	41	4	45	238	5·3

* Figures not received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern range.
† Joined the sub-range on the 20th June 1885.

38. Statements Nos. IX and X give the details of education in the district.

Primary Schools.—As in last year the board had no primary school of their own, with the exception of the practising branches of the Hindu and Mapilla Normal schools at Calicut. The number of pupils on the rolls of these two practising institutions was 148, against 159 in the previous year. The falling off in the numbers is due to the establishment of a native High school at Calicut. The result grant earned by the Hindu Normal school from Municipal Funds was Rs. 119-10-0 against Rs. 213-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of result grants by the Calicut Town Council to 75 per cent. of the maximum rates.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 726 primary schools of all descriptions with 29,956 pupils on the rolls against 707 schools and 29,420 pupils in 1884-85. During the year under report 14,047 pupils were examined and 9,468 passed for grants.

39. *Night Schools.*—It was noticed in last year's report that night schools were for the first time opened in the district, and that there were in existence 45 schools with 1,524 adult pupils. The number increased in the year under report to 47 schools and 1,591 pupils. The schools are all in the Northern and Southern ranges.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

40. (*a*) *Combined System Schools.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven schools and 7,805 pupils were examined for grant, against 403 schools and 7,220 pupils in 1884-85. It will be noted that, while there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in that of pupils.

(*b*) *Pure Result Grants Schools.*—The number of schools examined for pure results grants during the year was 195, and the number of pupils presented for examination was 6,242. The figures for 1884-85 were 328 and 5,906 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the pupils show an increase, and it may therefore be hoped that the reduction in the rates of grants, which took place in 1883-84, while discouraging certain faint-hearted schoolmasters, has thereby increased the number of pupils and the income of schoolmasters of the better sort. The grants were for results grant schools, two-thirds ; and for combined system schools, one-half of the maximum rates, allowing an additional 25 per cent. for Mapilla schools. The chapters of the new Grant-in-aid Code relating to primary schools were not brought into force during the year under report.

41. *Middle Schools.*—The number of middle schools in the district has decreased by one. The Nadapuram school, which appeared for the first time in the return of 1884-85, was abolished, "as the place could not," according to the Deputy Inspector's report, "maintain a middle school of any kind, much less one on the result system."

The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund Middle schools are embodied in the statement No. IX. The total receipts were Rs. 10,028, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,599.

42. The results of the public examinations are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1885.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Middle School examination.		Lower Fourth Comparative.		Third Comparative.	
				Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Local Fund Middle Schools.								
1	Badagara	47	64	7	2	10	7	9	7
2	Manjeri	82	82	11	5	15	13	16	14
3	Alatúr	118	97	21	2	22	14	23	20
4	Kottayi	56	64	6	1	10	8	10	10
5	Koduvayur	70	69	13	5	11	8	10	8
6	Cherpalcheri	48	41	8	1	6	4	6	4
7	Angádipuram	31	31	..	..	..	..	6	6
8	Betutnad	51	58	..	..	11	9	4	4
9	Chávakád	56	68	7	4	9	9	12	10
10	Manantoddy	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Middle Schools.								
11	Peruvemba	111	79	16	7	12	7	15	7
12	Ottapálam	33	39	..	..	..	..	9	5
13	Ponáni	46	59	..	..	..	..	9	6
	Total ..	796	798	89	27	106	79	129	101

No.	Names of schools.	Upper Primary examination.		Lower Primary examination.		Remarks.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
		11	12	13	14	15
	Local Fund Middle Schools.					
1	Badagara	12	11	21	16	
2	Manjeri	22	17	18	15	
3	Alatúr	36	28	23	19	Decrease in attendance due to the opening of a Native High school at Pálghat.
4	Kottayi	15	12	25	13	
5	Koduvayur	15	13	12	9	
6	Cherpalcheri	10	7	12	8	There was no comparative examination of the 3rd class during the year, but the classes were examined either by the head master for promotion, or by the Deputy Inspector for grant.
7	Angádipuram	9	8	13	11	
8	Betutnad	12	7	36	16	
9	Chávakád	18	16	23	17	
10	Manantoddy	7	4	24	12	
	Private Middle Schools.					
11	Peruvemba	12	9	17	15	The Nadapuram school was abolished.
12	Ottapálam	3	..	8	8	
13	Ponáni	11	11	13	6	
	Total ..	182	143	245	165	

At the Middle School examination, at which the proportion of successful candidates throughout the Presidency was unusually low, Chávakád passed four out of seven, Manjeri five out of eleven, and Koduvayur five out of thirteen. The Alatúr school had the largest attendance, and the Badagara and Manantoddy schools showed no improvement.

43. The provision of Rs. 1,350 made by the board in the current year's budget to raise the salaries of the teachers of middle schools was diverted, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to the maintenance of the Tellicherry Normal school, which it is proposed to hand over to the board.

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central range, reports:—"All the three Normal schools have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The Hindu school is well provided in every respect, but the Mapilla and the Female school-houses are unsuited for school purposes." The board will endeavour to provide better accommodation as soon as they can find ways and means.

The following table gives the attendance at the three Normal schools under the board, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination during the year:—

Names of schools.	Strength of Normal school.		Strength of Practising branch.		Special Upper Primary examination.			
					Presented.	Passed.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		First-class.	Second-class.	Total.
1. Hindu Normal school..	23	18	83	100	13	8	3	11
2. Mapilla do. do.	24	25	33	48	11	3	7	10
3. Female do. do.	24	21	..	..	5	..	4	4

45. *The Hindu Normal School.*—Of the 17 * students under training during the year, three left school owing to ill-health before completing their course; the remaining 14 sent up their application for the Special Upper Primary examination, but only 13 appeared, of whom 11 passed with eight in the first-class. Five have opened new schools, and the others are employed in existing schools. The strength of the practising branch was 100 against 113 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the opening of a native High school at Calicut. The permanent third master joined

* Calicut	3
Kurumbranád	7
Pálghat	5
Kóttayam	1
Calicut Municipality	1
Total ...	17

the school after completing his course at the Madras Normal school in the latter part of the year.

46. *The Mapilla Normal School.*—Ten out of the eleven Mapilla students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed, with three in the first-class. Most of these had been through a two years' course, as they had attained but a very low standard of education before admission to the school. The difficulty of finding eligible Mapilla normal students must continue for some time to come. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 25, of whom 21 were newly admitted. The majority come from the Ponáni taluk. There has been a decrease of five pupils in the practising branch.

47. *The Female Normal School.*—The deputy inspector writes:—

"The Female Normal school had 21 students in the normal branch on 31st March 1886—3 Sudras, 6 Mahomedans, and 12 Native Christians. Five went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and four passed, of whom three were Mapillas." * * "This school had no practising branch till June 1885, when arrangements were made by the Inspector of Schools to have the non-caste portion, who formed the majority, removed to the town, so as to utilize the Municipal Girls' school as a practising branch. The caste students, three in number, were kept at Mánkávu under the third mistress, in the hope that such an arrangement would secure in time a practising branch there, consisting of Sudra girls, whose guardians, it was supposed, would be glad to send them to school if only caste students were to teach. But this did not improve matters as regards the caste pupils, and the question of the location of the school is engaging attention."

48. *Female Education.*—There were nine girls' schools in the district at the close of the year 1885-86, with an attendance of 279 pupils against eight schools and 230 pupils in 1884-85. These were distributed as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	2	51
Central do.	1	74
Southern do.	6	154
Total ...	9	279

The Peruvemba Girls' school was closed on the board's declining, on the advice of the educational officer, to continue the stipend to the male manager. Two new schools were, however, opened in the Ponáni taluk. The following statement compares the number of girls under instruction during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Northern range	1,678	1,684
Central do.	933	1,065
Southern do.	828	1,133
Total ...	3,439	3,882

There has been thus an increase of 443 in the number of girls under instruction during the year under report.

49. *Mapilla Education.*—The following statement shows the number of "Mosque-schools" in which "the three R's" were taught in Malayalam, under the inducement of a stipend and result grants from Local Funds:—

Range.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Northern range	41	1,325	45	1,715
Central do.	31	1,186	35	1,202
Southern do.	101	2,976	130	3,948
Total ..	173	5,487	210	6,865

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was an increase of 37 schools and 1,378 pupils, which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

50. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—The total charges under this head (including Public Works expenditure) amounted to Rs. 40,248-2-9 against an estimate of Rs. 41,343; the different heads are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospitals and dispensaries	10,917	6	4
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	774	7	10
Cholera charges	20	11	0
Contingencies, miscellaneous and travelling allowances ...	1,308	7	6
Vaccination	6,199	5	6
Sanitation	1,719	3	5
Markets	130	6	0
Choultries and bungalows	5,537	9	10
Contributions	11,113	13	1
Lunatics	2,526	12	3
Total ...	40,248	2	9

51. Details regarding the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the board are given in statement No. XII. The reports of the district medical and sanitary officer and of Dr. Hewston (in charge of the Manantoddy hospital) are herewith submitted.

52. The number of dispensaries was seven against five in the previous year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year throughout the district was 946 and 26,776 against 968 and 25,928 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 22 in-patients and an increase of 848 out-patients. The new dispensary at Nilambúr, opened under Government order, dated 26th March 1885, No. 674, has proved very useful to the Forest department by providing treatment for the plantation coolies when they fall sick. The dispensary is located in a small tiled building lent by the Tirumalpad, whose nephew paid a subscription of Rs. 300 to start the institution. This subscription he now expresses his intention of withdrawing, unless accommodation is provided for in-patients. So far as I can see, the board are not likely to have any funds to spare for the purpose. I think a contribution should be made by the Forest department towards the cost of this dispensary. The new dispensary at Cherpalcheri is in the hands of an intelligent dresser, who takes an interest in his work, and whose services appear to be highly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

53. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement gives details regarding the operations of the vaccine staff:—

Taluks.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost of successful cases.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Chirakal	3	16,890	16,102	292	496	Deputy Inspectors .. 1,310 0 0 Peons .. .. 166 0 0 Vaccinators .. 3,760 9 11	Travelling batta .. 646 14 0 Other contingencies .. 269 4 7 Batta to mothers .. 46 9 0	Total cost .. 6,199 5 6	Annas 2-3½
2. Kóttayam	3								
3. Kurumbranád ..	3								
4. North Wynaad ..	1								
5. South Wynaad ..	1	1,131	991	50	90				
6. Calicut	3	2,120	1,855	164	101				
7. Ernád	3	5,828	5,492	144	192				
8. Walawanád ..	3	3,946	3,850	38	58				
9. Ponáni	3	9,299	8,447	288	564				
10. Pálghat	3	6,594	6,121	173	300				
Total ..	26	45,808	42,858	1,149	1,801	..	..	..	..

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year under report was 45,808 against 35,403 in 1884-85. There was thus a considerable increase, namely, 10,405 in the number of operations, which is due to the introduction of the results grant system, under which one anna is payable to the vaccinator for each successful operation in excess of 100 in the month.

The sum earned, Rs. 189-6-0, was paid after the close of the year.

54. Vaccination continues to be regarded with apathy or aversion by the great bulk of the people. Any mistaken fear of its bringing on small-pox or being infectious is in great measure dying out; but in the case of small naked children especially, who play all day long on the ground, and sleep on the earthen floor, the pustules are apt to break, and becoming begrimed with dirt, turn into nasty sores which make the children fretful and troublesome, and increase the worries of over-burdened mothers. If any simple covering could be devised which would keep in its place, and protect the pustules during sleep and play, the number of parents who would allow their children to be operated on would vastly increase.

55. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred by the board on sanitation proper amounted to Rs. 1,862-15-5. A small scavenging establishment in the towns of Ponáni, Betulpudiangadi and Tánúr (all in the Ponáni taluk) cost Rs. 1,224-3-4. Rs. 150 were allotted to keep in order the Chaliam bazaar adjoining the Beypore railway terminus. These places are somewhat thickly inhabited by Mapillas and fishermen, and there is scope for useful scavenging.

In the case of most of the larger bazaars a double row of shops lines the high road, which is kept in repair from the maintenance grant, while the back-yards are sufficiently spacious to prevent any great accumulation of filth.

Inhabitants other than shop-keepers live in detached huts in separate compounds, rendering scavenging equally impossible and unnecessary.

Rs. 100 were paid by the board towards sinking wells in the Pálghat taluk. A cart-stand at Ferokh, in the Ernád taluk, was improved at a cost of Rs. 43-12-0, and the sanitary arrangements made at the Kizhoor, Koottiyur and Guruvayur festivals cost Rs. 220-15-1. Details are given in statement No. XIV.

56. *Epidemics.*—Cholera occurred in almost all parts of the district, especially in Walawanád, Ernád, Ponáni and Pálghat. The total number of deaths from this disease (including 76 in municipalities) was 1,407 against 1,613 in 1884-85.

Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the taluks, Pálghat as usual suffering the most. The number of deaths (including 473 in municipalities) was 3,764 against 4,610 in 1884-85.

An extra staff of four vaccinators was entertained to combat the disease.

The total number of deaths from fever was 21,411 (including 747 in municipalities).

57. *Markets.*—These are numerous and popular all over the district, but the market places are nearly all private property, and the board derive no revenue therefrom.

58. *Bungalows and Choultries.*—The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,537-9-10, full particulars being given in statement No. XI.

59. *Contributions for Lunatics.*—Under this head the board paid to Government Rs. 2,526-12-3, of which about Rs. 2,167 was due in respect of 1884-85. Twenty-nine male and four female lunatics were wholly supported by the board in the Government lunatic asylum.

60. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 19,812-9-3. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,392 was paid on account of repayment of Government loan with interest. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 2,347, and travelling allowance of non-official members to Rs. 1,886.

Enclosures.

Extract from the proceedings of the District Board, Malabar, at a meeting held at Calicut on Wednesday, the 21st July 1886.

* * * *

28. The President lays before the board the draft report for 1885-86.

Resolution.—The report is approved.

* * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
President.

Annual Concise Report of Local Fund Civil Dispensaries for 1885-86, by Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, dated Calicut, 3rd July 1886.

Climate.—The climate during the year under report was much the same as usual; sufficient rain in the south-west monsoon which begins in June and ends in September. The rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year. The total rainfall for the district was 1826·43 inches; most rain fell at Vayitri (203·56 inches) and the least at Pálghat (71·26 inches). The following statement will show the quantity of rainfall at each station in the district for the year as compared with the last year :—

Names of stations.	Inches for 1884-85.	Inches for 1885-86.
1. Vayitri	153·50	203·56
2. Tellicherry	120·28	155·30
3. Cannanore	105·50	152·40
4. Walawanád	93·55	142·98
5. Calicut	91·08	139·80
6. Cochin	103·77	138·11
7. Ernád	84·59	132·20
8. Tirurangádi	84·08	129·90
9. Chevayur	81·33	121·36
10. Kurumbranád	103·84	117·07
11. Nilambúr	76·00	113·82
12. Ponáni	96·16	112·71
13. Manantoddy	89·43	95·96
14. Pálghat	59·22	71·26
Total ...	1342·33	1826·43

The hot weather, which begins in March and ends in May, was not characterized by any unusual degree of heat.

2. *Necessaries of life.*—Rice is the staple food of the district, with the exception of ragi eaten by the hill (Wynaad) tribes. The food produce of the district was not sufficient for the wants of the people, the demand for rice being great, which was met by large quantities being imported.

The average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the last two years are compared below :—

Names of grains.	Indian seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice (second sort)	13·24	12·88
Paddy (do.)	30·41	29·92
Ragi	23·22	18·40
Wheat	10·38	10·84
Ulundoo	13·91	13·18
Horse-gram	23·23	19·77

3. *General state of public health.*—The health of the district was indifferent. Cholera prevailed largely in the taluks of Walawanád, Ernád, Pálghat and Ponáni, causing 568, 300, 283 and 161 deaths, respectively, during the year against 237, 18, 771 and 169 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera in the district (excluding municipal towns) amounted to 1,331, being 97 in excess of the previous year. This epidemic was, as is the case every year, imported by pilgrims passing to and from the Palnis, a special report being submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. I have afforded help to all villages and

towns where cholera prevailed. During they ear under report, four medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty with necessary medicines; medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries were also directed to attend cholera cases in their respective charge. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with necessary instructions. The local authorities spared no pains to check the progress of the epidemic. Small-pox also prevailed to a certain extent all over the district, the taluk of Pálghat suffering most (1,084 deaths). The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district amounted to 3,291 against 4,331 in the previous year, and this shows a decrease in the prevalence of the disease during the year. Satisfactory arrangements were made for arresting the progress of the disease by transferring vaccinators to the affected localities.

For the purpose of vaccination the district is divided into two circles, namely, North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar circle consists of four taluks, with a population of 734,763, and an area of 2,639 square miles. The establishment consists of one second-class deputy inspector, three first-class, four second-class and three probationary vaccinators and one peon.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 16,890 against 12,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,947 cases for the year under report.

South Malabar circle extends over an area of 3,095 square miles and has a population of 1,468,354. The establishment consists of one first-class deputy inspector, six first-class and nine second-class vaccinators, one probationer and one peon.

There were 28,918 cases vaccinated in the year against 22,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,458 for the year under report.

Fevers were rather less prevalent than in the preceding year, the taluk of Ernád having suffered the most (3,265 deaths).

The total number of deaths from fever in the district amounted to 20,686 against 22,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,151 deaths for the year under report.

The mortality from all other causes exceeded that of the preceding year.

The registered events in the district with a population of 2,192,316 amounted to 52,949 births and 45,731 deaths in the year, yielding ratios of 2·41 and 2·08 per cent. of population per annum respectively.

The following table will show the population, births and deaths in each taluk under cholera, small-pox, fever and other causes for the year :—

Taluks.	Population.	Total births.	Deaths resulting from				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total of deaths.
1. Chirakal	246,283	6,500	..	450	2,403	2,136	4,989
2. Kóttayam	139,365	4,106	..	51	1,465	999	2,515
3. Kurumbranád	261,024	6,250	1	121	2,838	1,244	4,204
4. Calicut	148,877	3,573	17	221	1,374	1,109	2,721
5. Ernád	296,143	7,912	300	361	3,265	2,494	6,420
6. Ponáni (including town) ..	392,654	10,135	161	695	2,121	4,976	7,953
7. Walawanád	308,102	6,597	568	239	2,707	4,433	7,947
8. Pálghat	306,115	6,272	283	1,084	3,042	2,882	7,291
9. Wynaad	88,091	1,483	1	64	1,449	70	1,584
10. Cochin	1,463	21	..	..	1	12	13
11. Anjengo	2,534	46	..	4	10	33	47
12. Tangachéri	1,665	54	..	1	11	35	47
Total ..	2,192,316	52,949	1,331	3,291	20,686	20,423	45,731

Water-supply.—The district is well off in regard to water-supply in quantity, but not in quality; the principal sources are wells, tanks and rivers, all more or less subject to pollution; the wells generally throughout the district have no parapets; the people resort to the banks of rivers and tanks for the purpose of nature and generally the river beds are used as burning and burial grounds. I have succeeded in preventing the banks of the river Kalpathi that passes through Pálghat town being used as a burial ground.

Drainage.—There is no regular system of drainage by pucka-built drains; side-cuttings are made in the streets to carry off water; drainage from houses flows into the backyards; cess-pools exist in most of the houses.

Conservancy.—In almost all the towns and villages the rubbish and street collections are removed by the ryots themselves to the fields and utilized as manure. Only three towns out of a total of 432 enjoy the benefit of a scavengering establishment, which consists of one inspector, one maistry, thirteen sweepers and one toty. For a large district like Malabar that has a population of 2,192,316 the allotment for conservancy (Rs. 1,230) is totally inadequate. For the last three years I have been budgetting for conservancy in some of the more important towns and villages, but regret that no action has been taken in the matter. Only very few towns have public latrines which, when supplied, are freely resorted to by the public.

4. *Civil dispensaries and general working of the institutions.*—The following are the dispensaries under the district board:—

(1) Manjeri.	(5) Cherpalcheri.
(2) Vayitri.	(6) Nilambúr.
(3) Ponáni.	(7) Manantoddy.
(4) Badagara.	

The Manantoddy dispensary is in charge of a European qualified medical officer and by the wish of the President is not under my inspection, and I am consequently not responsible for its working and general management. For the remaining dispensaries I append one statement in tabular form which gives full information on all points connected with them as regards attendance, &c. A few words about each dispensary will be useful:—

(1) *Manjeri.*—This hospital is one of the best in the district and is intended for both in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary C. Kannen, whose salary is Rs. 125, one-fourth of which is paid from the Provincial and three-fourths from the Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good repair.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, anæmia, dropsy, dysentery, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 4th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and fifty-two in and 6,232 out patients were treated against 268 in and 12,930 out patients in the previous; the large decrease among out-patients is mainly due to the opening of two dispensaries at Nilambúr and Cherpalcheri.
Of the 252 in-patients, 224 were discharged, 15 died and 13 remaining; and of the 6,232 out-patients, 6,207 discharged, 1 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—The total number of surgical operations performed by the medical subordinate during the year was 77, of which 4 were major and 73 minor; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 48 cases had been vaccinated, of which 29 proved successful, 3 unsuccessful and 16 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The want of a midwife is much felt; no midwife is yet appointed, although Government in their order, No. 547 L.F., dated 1st August 1885, drew attention to this important matter.

(2) *Vayitri.*—This is also a hospital for in and out patients in charge of Civil Apothecary V. Verghese, whose salary is Rs. 75, of which one-half is paid from Provincial and the other half from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—Good.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Malarial fevers, anæmia, anasarca, enlarged spleen, respiratory and rheumatic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on the 16th December 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two hundred and eighty-four in and 3,449 out patients were treated against 276 in and 3,812 out patients in the preceding year. The decrease of 363 out-patients is due to the fact that two apothecaries are kept up by coffee planters for attending the coolies which was not so before. Of the 284 in-patients, 243 discharged, 37 died and 4 remaining; and of 3,449 out-patients, 3,435 discharged, 2 died and 12 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Two major and five minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 24 cases were vaccinated, of which 20 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 2 unknown.

(3) *Ponáni.*—This is a nice little dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary A. V. Barboza, whose salary is Rs. 50, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ophthalmia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and malarious fevers.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 25th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Ninety-six in and 4,235 out patients were treated against 131 in and 3,603 out patients in the previous year. Of the 96 in-patients, 80 discharged, 11 died and 5 remaining; and of the 4,235 out-patients, 4,206 discharged, 1 died and 28 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—One major and fifty-six minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 107 cases were performed, of which 91 were successful, 6 unsuccessful and 10 unknown.

(4) *Badagara.*—This is also a dispensary for in and out patients; it is in charge of Civil Apothecary P. Bappu, whose salary is Rs. 75, one-fourth of which is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds. In the previous year it was in charge of Civil Apothecary S. Massilamony who was, at my request, transferred from this district—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—In good order.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ulcers, worms, fevers, skin diseases, injuries, anæmia, inflammation of the external ear, ophthalmia, rheumatic affection, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilitic affection.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 3rd October 1885.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Fifty-four in and 4,224 out patients were treated against 13 in and 3,502 out patients in the previous year. Of the 54 in-patients, 47 discharged, 4 died and 3 remaining; and of 4,224 out-patients, 4,164 discharged, 20 died and 40 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Eight major and 168 minor operations were performed, and all proved successful with the exception of one death.
(*f*) *Vaccination.*—During the year under report 70 cases were vaccinated, of which 51 proved successful, 7 unsuccessful and 12 unknown.
(*g*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder and one cook, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a sweeper and waterman is much felt.

(5) *Cherpalcheri.*—This dispensary is intended for out-patients; it was opened in April 1885 under G.O., Mis. No. 674, dated 26th March 1885; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. M. Thiagaroyen, No. 252, whose salary is Rs. 35, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The dispensary is held in a rented building which is in good order; the nature of accommodation for an out-patient dispensary is exactly what it should be, and I think most admirably suited for its purpose.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Fevers, dropsy, anæmia, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 29th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Three thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,634 discharged, 8 died and 43 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Fifteen minor operations were performed during the year and all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not complete. A servant more is required to do the work of a sweeper and waterman.

(6) *Nilambúr.*—This dispensary is also intended for out-patients; it was opened in May 1885 under the same Government order under which Cherpalcheri dispensary was sanctioned; it is in charge of 3rd-class Hospital Assistant K. Govinden Nair, No. 231, whose salary is Rs. 40, of which one-fourth is paid from Provincial and three-fourths from Local Funds—

(*a*) *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is in good order and is convenient for the public. It is lent free of rent by Rai Bahadur T. Manavikrama Tirumulpad of Nilambúr, who pays an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the dispensary.
(*b*) *Most common diseases.*—Ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, anæmia, worms and skin diseases.
(*c*) *Inspection.*—Inspected once by the district surgeon on 5th March 1886.
(*d*) *Attendance of patients.*—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,686 discharged, 5 died and 24 remaining.
(*e*) *Operative Surgery.*—Thirty-nine minor operations were performed during the year; all proved successful.
(*f*) *Remarks.*—The hospital establishment, consisting of one compounder, is not sufficient. The want of another servant to do the work of a waterman and sweeper is much felt.

5. In conclusion I have to report that the general working of the dispensaries has been quite satisfactory.

6. I have also to report that further extension of medical aid in the district is advisable and I would therefore suggest the establishment of three out-door dispensaries at Alatúr, Chowghaut and Taliparamba, each costing Rs. 780 per year, like the two dispensaries lately established at Cherpalcheri and Nilambúr.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Malabar district for the year 1885-86.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Whether held in Local Fund or rented building.	The number of in-patients for whom there is accommodation in the building.	Number of patients treated.			Expenditure.							Cost of each patient treated.	
				In.	Out.	Total.	Superintendence.	Medical subordinates.	Clerks and servants.	Medicines and apparatus.	Diet of patients.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	In.	Out.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil dispensary, Manjeri.	Second-class.	Local Fund.	38	252	6,232	6,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Vayitri.	Do.	Do.	20	284	3,449	3,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Ponâni.	Do.	Do.	12	96	4,235	4,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Badagara.	Do.	Government.	4	54	4,224	4,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Cherpalcheri.	Third-class.	Lent free of rent.	..	..	3,685	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil dispensary, Nilambûr.	Do.	Do.	..	..	2,715	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALICUT,
3rd July 1886.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.

RETURN of sick treated at the Civil Hospital, Manantoddy, during past official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated during 1884-85.	Number treated during 1885-86.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Civil hospital, Manantoddy ..	280	260	233	26	1	2,081	2,236	2,195	3	38

Remarks.—There is nothing special to remark in connection with the health of the district, except that just before the close of the official year there was an outbreak of small-pox, which extended over the whole of the taluk and still prevails. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild type, and the proportion of deaths was small compared with previous outbreaks, both as regards those who came under treatment and those who did not. It is worthy of notice that several were attacked who, to all appearance, had been successfully vaccinated and even a considerable proportion of deaths among them, which would rather lead one to suppose that either the lymph used was defective or that the operation was inefficiently performed. I am inclined to the opinion that the lymph used for some time past has not possessed the full prophylactic properties of healthy lymph, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the circumstance that of several subjects of vaccination whom I have examined, I have seldom observed a typical vaccine pustule.

It may be worthy of remark that the epidemic was apparently introduced from the low country of Malabar, and that about half of those who came under observation had recently arrived from thence. With my last year's return I remarked that the roof of the hospital and latrine was thoroughly repaired during May 1885, which absorbed Rs. 195-4-7 of the Rs. 986 sanctioned by the board for the repair of the hospital and out-buildings, and the remaining Rs. 790-11-5 were expended during February 1886 in rebuilding the end wall of the

hospital, repairing the floors, placing supports under the beams in the southward, replacing the wood-work over the latrine wells, and in repairing the bath-room window, and replacing some broken panes of glass. These included all that was specified in the original estimate, but as nearly two years have elapsed since that estimate was framed, some other repairs of a minor character have become necessary, and I believe an estimate has been submitted by the local supervisor for repair of the hospital steps, which are very much broken, and dangerous to patients passing up and down; and for some small repairs to doors and windows, and I request its favorable consideration by the board.

The roof of the cook-house has lately been leaking very badly, but all that appears to be required is the tiles turned, which has not been done since the building was erected; and as this will only cost about Rs. 1-8-0, I propose having this done and entering the cost in the monthly contingent bill.

MANANTODDY,
26th May 1886.

(Signed) A. HEWSTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

ORDER—dated 7th October 1886, No. 1274 L.F., Financial.

The receipts and charges of the District Board of Malabar for 1885-86 are compared below with the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,31,415	1,08,610	2,24,147
1. Rates and Taxes—			
Cess on Land	2,19,233	2,20,000	2,22,377
Tolls	66,032	66,500	71,795
2. Education—			
School Fees	6,902	7,400	8,292
Income from Endowments	2,561	3,020	5,305
Other Items	2,081	3,800	2,682
3. Medical—			
Income from Endowments	50	50	50
Other Items	67	350	327
4. Interest—			
On Government Securities	480	480	480
On Arrears of Revenue	600	...	...
5. Miscellaneous—			
Contributions	300	700	50
Choultry Rents	369	460	693
Other Items	7,162	6,400	4,745
6. Public Works	2,019	3,300	2,468
7. Contribution from Provincial Funds—			
Education	7,927	10,680	4,298
8. Contribution from Special Funds—			
Pound Fund	243	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	79,116	77,200	77,567
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	47	...	...
Grand Total ..	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1884-85.	Estimate, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—			
New Works—			
Communications	32,703	1,48,538	88,423
Buildings	860	1,200	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,700	144
Repairs—			
Communications	1,75,724	1,78,609	1,57,680
Buildings	4,234	4,190	4,489
Engineering Establishment	50,476	56,800	47,584
Tolls and Ferries	1,117	1,000	786
Tools and Plant	4,596	3,500	3,206
Contributions	20,745	36,700	40,616
Miscellaneous	280	...	39
GRANT II—			
Inspection	6,098	6,860	6,254
Training Schools	8,402	9,440	7,833
Local Fund Schools	9,081	11,190	10,599
Salary Grants	11,031	14,780	13,292
Results Grants	15,087	13,340	14,631
Contributions	...	...	627
Miscellaneous	2,740	3,040	2,824
GRANT III—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,209	14,020	11,837
Vaccination	5,755	6,800	6,199
Sanitation	2,996	2,000	1,719
Markets	...	...	130
Choultries	1,390	1,490	1,389
Travellers' Bungalows	1,570	1,800	1,539
Contributions	11,267	11,733	13,641
Miscellaneous	5	...	...
GRANT IV—			
Establishment including Contingencies, Refunds, &c.	11,308	11,940	8,420
Repayment of Capital and Interest on Loan	11,736	11,430	11,392
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	47	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,02,457	5,52,100	4,55,293
Balance ...	2,24,147	— 43,150	1,69,983
Grand Total ...	6,26,604	5,08,950	6,25,276

2. The sanction of Government should have been sought for the excess expenditure incurred on the repair of civil buildings, result grants, markets and medical contributions. According to statement I-B., the salary and result grants paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code amounted to Rs. 13,291-13-5 and Rs. 14,630-15-11 respectively, but in statement X these charges are represented as having been incurred chiefly in the form of stipends and results grants on account of Local Fund combined system schools. As a matter of fact the schools appear to be private schools, as the District Board are stated to have maintained no elementary schools of their own—*vide* paragraph 38 of the report and statement IX. Statement I-B is therefore correct, and statement X wrong. Contributions from municipalities on account of tolls, amounting to Rs. 9,240 as shown in statement I-A, are erroneously omitted in statement V.

3. It is observed (paragraph 30 of the report) that in calculating the percentage borne by the cost of Local Fund Engineering establishment to the outlay on works, the cost of tools and plant has been erroneously included in the latter. It is also observed that G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1697, quoted in paragraph 34, as authorising a

contribution of Rs. 2,328 to the Pálghat Municipality for the erection of a dispensary building, relates merely to the distribution of the current charges of the dispensary between Local and Municipal funds.

4. The questions raised by the President in [illegible]raphs 33, 52 and 54 should be separately submitted to Government for consider[illegible]

(True Extra[illegible]

Sidambaram
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils in the district, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

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FINANCIAL.

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Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Malabar district for 1885-86.

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