

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 38
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 9/90
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/90

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(40)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	2827	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	26 - 10 - 1891	1981

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

19. Sheet
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From F. D. O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., President, District Board, Cuddapah, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Treasury Deputy Collector, Cuddapah), dated Cuddapah, 15th August 1891, Disposal No. 1225.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Cuddapah District Board for the official year 1890-91, showing the working of the Local Boards Act V of 1884.

I.—GENERAL.

2. *Administration.*—The year under review was the 6th in which the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation, and the 5th during which the Taluk Boards and Unions have been working. To Mr. E. J. Sewell, as President throughout the year, except for a fortnight, is due whatever praise or blame the Government may be pleased to award for its results. This district has been divided into seven Local Fund taluks, and all these have been working since 1886-87. The sub-division of the district has been carried too far. The funds at the disposal of the many Taluk Boards are too small to be properly dealt with by a Board, and there are few suitable men to work as members—many are only raw redds. Further, when a Divisional officer is President of two Taluk Boards, he cannot be present at many of the meetings, and the Boards concerned are not yet to be trusted out of leading strings. Consequently in consonance with G.O., No. 3161 L., dated 8th December 1890, the District Board, at their meeting held on the 4th July 1891, resolved that the district be redistributed into four Local Fund taluks, viz., each Divisional officer's division to be one Taluk Board. These newly proposed Taluk Boards will then comprise the following revenue taluks:—

Names of the Revenue taluks.					Names of the Local Fund taluks.		
1. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1. Cuddapah.	2. Sidhout.	
2. Sidhout	..	..	..	..			
3. Badvel	..	..	..	..			
4. Pullampet	..	..	..	..			
5. Proddutur	..	..	..	..	3. Proddutur.	4. Madanapalle.	
6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..			
7. Pulivendla	..	..	..	..			
8. Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	4. Madanapalle.		
9. Vayalpadi	..	..	..	..			
10. Rayachoti	..	..	..	..			
11. Kadiri	..	..	..	..			

The above proposals were, with my letter Current No. 2228, dated 21st July 1891, submitted to Government for their sanction, and if these proposals are sanctioned by Government, the working of these new Taluk Boards will form an important matter in the administration report of the current year.

Sixteen Unions were constituted in 1886-87, and in the year 1887-88 one more Union was added to that number, making in all 17. All these 17 Unions have been working during the whole of the year under review. But, though in the budgets for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 funds were allotted in view of the proposal to

On the 31st March 1891 the constitution of the Boards was full, and these 84 members held seats on the Taluk Boards against 82 members in the previous year, when Cuddapah and Madanapalle Taluk Boards had each one vacancy. All these members were appointed by Government. Of these 84 members, 24 were officials and 60 non-officials against 25 officials and 57 non-officials, respectively, in the previous year. These seven Boards held during the year under review 97 meetings against 81 meetings in the previous year. The Taluk Boards of Proddutur and Kadiri held the largest number of meetings, viz., 16 and 17, respectively, and those of Madanapalle, Pulivendla and Sidhout the next largest numbers, viz., 14, 13 and 13, respectively. On the other hand the two Taluk Boards of Cuddapah and Pullampet met only once a month as required by section 28 of the Act. One meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum under Madanapalle Taluk Board and one under Cuddapah Taluk Board.

was Rs. 2,23,812, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,18,003 by the District Board and Rs. 1,57,418 by the Taluk Boards. There was thus a closing balance of Rs. 55,186, of which Rs. 9,665 belonged to the District Board and Rs. 45,521 to the Taluk Boards. Thus it will be seen that both the District and Taluk Boards expended all their receipts and also a part of their balance, and closed the year with a smaller balance than they began with.

The extent of the district of Cuddapah is 8,745 square miles and the population, according to the census of 1891, is 1,268,887. The income from land-cess is Rs. 1,57,124, from tolls Rs. 26,999, and the total Local Fund receipts Rs. 2,00,880. The incidence of taxation per head is therefore Annas 1-11 excluding tolls and Annas 2-3 including tolls against Annas 2-8 and Annas 3-1 in 1889-90, respectively. The incidence per head of the total Local Fund receipts is Annas 2-6 against Annas 3-3 of last year. In column 2 (*i.e.*, actuals of 1889-90) of the main statements the finally audited figures shown in Appendix IV and in Appendix V of G.O., Nos. 608, 609 L., dated 14th March 1891, reviewing the administration of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 for the year 1889-90, have been adopted.

RECEIPTS.

7. *Opening Balance.*—Statement I-A in the book of statements exhibits the total receipts of the District and Taluk Boards under the several heads as compared with the budget estimate for the year under review and the actuals of the previous year. The opening balance was Rs. 78,118 against an estimate of Rs. 50,430 and Rupees 74,156, the actuals of the previous year. This increase was due generally to short expenditure under all grants in 1889-90. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 2,00,880 against an estimate of Rs. 2,07,335 and Rs. 2,28,539, the actuals of the previous year, including debt heads. The great decrease in the receipts appears under the heads (1) Land-cess, (2) Sale-proceeds of books, (3) Sale of medicines, (4) Bungalow fees and (5) Contribution from Provincial funds for education, while there are increases in (1) Tolls, (2) School fees, (3) Contributions from private individuals, (4) Markets, (5) Avenues, and (6) Sundry receipts. The causes for the variations in the actuals and estimates are given in detail in the remark column of the main statements. A few of the more important items, however, are specially noticed in the report.

8. *Land-cess.*—The actual collections under this head were Rs. 1,57,124 against an estimate of Rs. 1,68,500 and Rs. 1,86,281, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under this item is mainly attributable to the unfavorable season, and partly to want of activity and energy in the matter of collections in the first three out of four kist months, the attention of the officers concerned having been devoted to the work connected with the census. From the statement No. VII showing the demand, collection and balance of land-cess, it will be seen that the actual balance outstanding at the end of 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 16,728. This figure was, after final settlement of the jamabandi, raised to Rs. 18,503. This sum added to Rs. 1,68,821, the demand for the year 1890-91, made the total demand for the year under review Rs. 1,87,329. Out of this sum only Rs. 1,57,124 were collected and Rs. 2,005 were written off as irrecoverable for the reasons noted in the above, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,236 for collection during the year 1891-92. This cess is the chief source of revenue in the district. It was as usual levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue. Further details regarding the collection of land-cess are given in the statement No. VII above referred to.

9. *Tolls.*—Statement No. V in the book of statements gives the statistics of the toll-gates in this district. There were during the year under review 25 gates as in the previous year. The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 26,999 against an estimate of Rs. 26,450 and Rs. 27,234, the actuals of the previous year. The sums bid for most of the gates were lower than in the previous year. The sums rates were levied in all the gates of this district. Half the maximum suitable. But it was reported to Government in the administration report of last year that the sites of Kodur, Porumamilla, and Pulivendla gates were open to objection, and that there were several complaints in the case of the two latter that the residents of those places were taxed for going to their fields on the outskirts of the

town. Necessary inquiries on the subject were made by the Local Fund Engineer and the Divisional officers concerned, and their reports on the subject were submitted to the District Board for consideration. The District Board in their meeting dated 4th July 1891 resolved that the Kódúr gate should continue at its present site and that the gates at Pórumámilla and Pulivendla should be removed and fixed at different sites. The Local Fund Engineer has been requested to prepare and submit a map showing the proposed new sites of these two gates. On the receipt of the map from that officer, the matter will be reported to Government during the current year in due course. All the gates in the district are leased out to contractors by public auction.

10. *Educational.*—(1) *School-fees.*—The receipts under this item amounted to Rs. 2,980 against an estimate of Rs. 2,940 and Rs. 2,477, the actuals of the previous year. The increase over the estimate and actuals of the previous year is due to the opening of a large number of salary result schools during the year under review. It is also due to the improved attendance and gradual progress in several schools.

(2) *Sale-proceeds of Books.*—Under this item Rs. 176 were collected during the year against an estimate of Rs. 320 and Rs. 174, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the demand for elementary books during the year was not as great as was anticipated when framing the budget estimate for that year.

11. *Medical.*—The receipts under this head comprising the sale-proceeds of medicines and miscellaneous items amount to Rs. 312 against an estimate of Rs. 275 and Rs. 220, the actuals of the previous year. The amounts realised under these two items are satisfactory, though the amount realised from sale of medicines has not come up to the estimate.

12. *Interest on Government Securities.*—Under the above item Rs. 640 were credited against an estimate of Rs. 690 and Rs. 507, the actuals of the previous year. The reason for the decrease below the estimate is that the interest which accrued on the Barnett Scholarship Fund was not credited into accounts within the year under review. This will be done in the course of the current year.

13. *Contributions from Private Individuals.*—Rs. 446 were collected under this item during the year against an estimate of Rs. 150 and Rs. 1,863, the actuals of the previous year. The circumstances under which the above sum of Rs. 446 was collected are as follows:—It was stated in the last year's administration report that the inhabitants of Proddutur town contributed a sum of Rs. 1,794 towards the cost of digging a supply channel from the Pennér river to the newly constructed koneru at Proddutur. During the year under review the same inhabitants paid Rs. 256, being the balance of subscription due from them towards the same work. Besides this, a subscription of Rs. 100 was paid voluntarily by the inhabitants of Ulavapally of Proddutur Taluk Board towards the construction of a well in their village. Certain inhabitants of Pullampet Taluk Board contributed Rs. 10 for repairing a well in Rájampet Union. The inhabitants of Sidhout town also contributed a sum of Rs. 30 for repairing a well in Sidhout Union. A sum of Rs. 50 was received from the District Forest-officer, Cuddapah, as a contribution towards the construction of a road to Idupalapoya village of Pulivendla taluk.

14. *Market rents.*—In the beginning of the year under review there were 34 markets, all fee-paying, and no new markets were established in the year. All these 34 markets are reported to have been working well and were resorted to by the public generally. According to the statement No. VI in the book of statements, it will be observed that the balance in favour of these institutions at the beginning of the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,890. The total current receipts, including miscellaneous items, amounted to Rs. 4,733, of which pure market rents are Rs. 4,664 against Rs. 5,009 of the previous year. The charges in connection with these institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,013 (of which Rs. 1,303 were incurred in respect to the improvement of the markets and Rs. 710 in connection with establishment charges) against Rs. 1,411 of the previous year. The closing balance in favour of these institutions at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,610 against Rs. 10,890

of the previous year. From the above particulars it will be seen that the receipts under this item during the year under report are less than in the previous year. The fall in receipts is chiefly due to the (1) unfavorable season and consequent decrease in trade, (2) fall in the lease of Kadiri market, (3) want of competition at the sale of the markets under Pulivendla Board as reported by the Taluk Board President. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that, as these institutions showed a good progress in the year, it was necessary to spend more money in the way of the improvement of the market sites and for the establishments thereof. The balance being large, measures will be taken during the current year to further improve the markets in every possible way.

15. *Bungalow-fees.*—Under this item Rs. 10 were collected against an estimate of Rs. 60 and Rs. 61, the actuals of the previous year. This decrease is due to the bungalow at Gurramkonda having been made over to the Public Works Department in the early part of the year under review for repair. Hence it was not available for travellers to halt. This bungalow (Gurramkonda) is the only one in the district; that it should be so is a sad reproach to our administration. The fact is due partly to the besotted folly of two gentlemen, who have now retired (one of them compulsorily) from the service, and partly to the action of Government itself some few years back. There were numerous bungalows formerly in the district, but in the present days, partly on account of railways and partly on account of the demand for employment and its easy supply, officials' lives are of no value, and in the heat of the Indian summer the furious gales and dust-storms of the monsoon now in terrible blast, and the drenching rains of the early cold weather they may rough it, as they best can, in tents, and take their chance; hence Mr. Jones' complaint as embodied in G.O., dated 12th March 1891, No. 564 L., Local and Municipal. The above-said gentlemen have handed over bungalows right and left wherever they could manage it, and others have gone to ruin, because it is said to be hard to make the poor ryot pay for their upkeep. The more comfortable the travelling officer is, the more he is likely to travel, and the better accommodation he gets, the longer distances can he march slowly or rapidly. He goes out presumably for the benefit of the ryot, who is therefore rightly chargeable for housing him. The policy of "no bungalows" is therefore a most uneconomical one for the public purse in the long run; good bungalows will save many a man from taking sick leaves and consequent extra pay for those not working will be saved. The administration of the Mysore bungalows is in marked contrast to our neglect of them. It is this very neglect which has gone for in making the name of Madras a by-word and a reproach among those who come amongst us from Northern India where things are managed on a very different footing, and I for one cannot but admit that the reproach is just. If we are the ruling race in the country, let us have bungalows suitable for that position.

16. *Fees and Fines.*—Rupees 167 were realized under this item during the year against an estimate of Rs. 300 and Rs. 352, the actuals of the previous year. This sum represents the amount of fines imposed by the magistracy in nuisance cases. The decrease under the item calls for no explanation as it is a fluctuating one.

17. *Other Fees.*—Rupees 292 were collected under this item during the year against Rs. 159, the actuals of the previous year, while there was no provision made in the budget. This sum represents the amount realized during the year as fees on account of erection of pandals, temporary pandals, and also on account of village sites used for markets, &c., during the festivals. The fees on the erection of temporary pandals were first introduced in the Unions under section 57, clause IV of the Act (V of 1884), in the year 1886, and the same continued during the year under report. The increase under this item over last year calls for no explanation as this is a fluctuating item.

18. *Avenues.*—The income derived from the lease of avenue trees and the sale-proceeds of withered trees and avenue clippings amounted to Rs. 3,113 against an estimate of Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 1,770, the actuals of the previous year. This increase is due to higher bids than were expected. The charges incurred for the plantation and maintenance of avenues come up to Rs. 1,407 against an estimate of Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 1,208, the actuals of the previous year. This increase in expenditure is chiefly

attributable to the want of rain, in consequence of which more money was spent for watering the plants than would otherwise have been necessary. From the Statement IV-B showing the statistics of the avenues, it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 50,047 trees. During the year 1,717 trees were planted newly against 2,093 in the previous year. The number of trees that perished during the year was 160 against 215 in the previous year. Thus at the end of the year there were 51,604 trees against 50,047 in the preceding year. From the above particulars it may be seen that there was some improvement in the way of avenue plantations in this district during the year under report, but a very great deal remains to be done.

19. *Contributions from Provincial Funds for Education.*—Under this item Rs. 1,123 were collected during the year under review against an estimate of Rs. 1,675. During the previous year nothing was realized under this head, as the bills for contribution were not ready in time; consequently they were paid in the year under report. However, the sum realized did not come up to the estimated amount, as nothing was received in favour of the Local Fund Normal school, Ráyachóti, under the control of the District Board, before the close of the year. This sum was, however, credited in favour of Local Funds in the current year. The other items under the head of Receipts call for no special remarks.

EXPENDITURE.

20. The total expenditure under all the grants, including debt head charges, amounts to Rs. 2,23,812 against an estimate of Rs. 2,44,273 and Rs. 2,24,577, the actuals of the previous year. The decreased expenditure, as compared with the estimate, is due to short expenditure under Grant I—Public Works, Grant II—Education, and Grant III—Medical, Vaccination, &c., which will be apparent from the figures in the Statement I-B. The causes of variation for every item are explained in the remarks column of the above-mentioned statement, only the more important items being noticed in this report.

21. *Grant I.*—The expenditure incurred on public works during the year under review, inclusive of Rs. 584, being the refunds of toll collections paid to the contractors on account of composition of tolls, amounted to Rs. 1,22,683 against an estimate of Rs. 1,37,716 and Rs. 1,36,007, the actuals of the previous year. From the above it will be seen that much less expenditure was incurred during the year under review under this grant than in the previous year. The reason for this is, that several works which were originally proposed were not taken up during the year with a view to have sufficient money to frame the budget for the current year with an adequate *plus* opening balance according to rules, and also that some works which were sanctioned were surrendered for a similar reason. The expenditure also fell short of the allotment of Rs. 1,37,716 by nearly Rs. 15,700. The short expenditure falls under two heads—

(1) Works for which allotments were made, but which, for various reasons, were not undertaken at all.

(2) Works which were commenced but not completed during the year.

Of the first class above mentioned, the following are the chief:—

	RS.
(1) Constructing one tunnel in the 5th furlong of 47th mile of road from Madanapalle to Bhakerapet in Váyalpádi taluk	153
This work was not started as the work was sanctioned very late in the year.	
(2) Constructing a road-dam in the 3rd furlong of 3rd mile of road from Kódúr to Chitvél	894
This work was not commenced. All the requisite materials were brought to the site; construction was delayed owing to a pool of stagnant water in the breach of the road.	
(3) Construction of a koneru at Kokiranipalle in Proddatur taluk	315
This work was not commenced during the year owing to there being water in the koneru.	
(4) Constructing mantapam in the market at Madanapalle in Madanapalle taluk	1,600
This work was not taken on hand, as the estimate was being revised under the instructions of the Sanitary Board during the year.	

(5) Planting aloe-fencing on the south and east side of the market at Rajampet in Pullampet taluk	Rs.
This work was not undertaken, as the order to commence the work was issued after the rainy season.	13
(6) Metalling the 72nd and 74th mile of road from Madanapalle to Mysore frontier, Madanapalle taluk	293
(7) Metalling the 16th and 25th mile of road from Rayachoti to Angallu in Madanapalle taluk	542
Total ..	3,810

The above-mentioned two works, Nos. 6 and 7, were not started during the year for want of a contractor. The railway works in progress in the neighbourhood are taking away all the available men. In the second class, viz., works commenced but not completed during the year under review, the following are the chief:—

(1) Constructing a road-dam with 2 under-vents over the vunkah near Vamula on road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla in Pulivendla taluk	Rs.
Out of an allotment of Rs. 400 for this work, only Rs. 347 was spent and the work was not completed in the year, as a supplemental estimate was to be prepared for completing the same; hence Rs. 53 left unspent	53
(2) Constructing a new tunnel of 3 vents in the 4th furlong of 4th mile of road from Vayalpad to Gurramkonda, Vayalpad taluk. Only Rs. 262 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 530 for this work. The amount unspent was therefore Rs. 268	268
(3) Forming a new line of road from 3rd mile, 1st furlong, of road from Cuddapah to Pennér via Patha Cuddapah to Chalampalle village in Cuddapah taluk. Only Rs. 936 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 1,450 sanctioned for this work, and the work was not completed, as constant complaints were received from the ryots in the course of the year for laying the road. The amount unspent was therefore Rs. 514	514
(4) Construction of road-dam and water-courses to the road from Chinnamachupalle to Pushpagiri in Cuddapah taluk. The allotment for this work was Rs. 200. It was not commenced owing to the late sanction of the same. Hence the whole allotment of Rs. 200 remained unspent during the year	200
(5) Constructing, outhouses, i.e., cook-room and latrine to the quarters of the Medical officer attached to the dispensary at Pulivendla in Pulivendla taluk. Only Rs. 72 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 350 sanctioned for the work. The foundation and basement were completed during the year, the superstructure being in progress. Hence Rs. 278 were unspent	278
(6) Reconstructing compound wall of the weekly market at Madanapalle. The allotment sanctioned for this work was Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 715 only was spent during the year. The work was partly completed and the amount of Rs. 285 remained unspent	285
(7) Repairing the 21st to 27th mile in Proddutur and 28th to 35th in Jammalamadugu taluk of road from Nandalampet to Timmanayanipet in Proddutur and Jammalamadugu taluks. Only Rs. 3,143 was spent out of the allotment of Rs. 4,422 sanctioned during the year. Collection of metal and gravel were completed, and the spreading and consolidation in Jammalamadugu taluk will be commenced as soon as rains begin. The amount unspent was Rs. 1,279	1,279
(8) Repairing road from Vontimitta to Sidhout in Sidhout taluk. Only Rs. 208 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 440. The work was partly completed during the year; the amount unspent was Rs. 232	232
(9) Repairing the road from Vayalpad to Mushtur in Vayalpad taluk. A sum of Rs. 306 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 600 sanctioned for the work during the year. Four miles have been completed and 2 miles remain to be done. The amount unspent was Rs. 294	294

(10) Repairing the road from Kalikri Railway station from Madanapalle to Bhakarapett road in Vayalpad taluk. Metal was collected during the year and the work not commenced. The amount unspent was Rs. 256, a sum of Rs. 44 having been spent out of an allotment of Rs. 300	Rs.
(11) Repairing the damaged portion of road from Chinnamachupalli to Pushpagiri in Cuddapah taluk. Only Rs. 398 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 1,100. The work having been sanctioned very late in the year, it was not completed; the amount unspent was Rs. 702	256
(12) Providing new doors and windows to the Local Fund dispensary at Pilér in Vayalpad taluk. A sum of Rs. 123 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 200. Doors and windows have been made and remain to be fixed. The amount unspent was Rs. 77	702
(13) Constructing a gate-way with door for the market at Vayalpad. Rs. 17 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 45. The work having been sanctioned late in the year, materials (i.e., burnt stone for gate pillars and wood for shutters) have been collected. The amount unspent was Rs. 28	77
(14) Repairing the damaged portion of road from Cuddapah to Cumbum in Sidhout taluk. Rs. 320 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 820. The work having been sanctioned in the latter part of the year, it was only partly completed. Hence the amount unspent was Rs. 500	28
(15) Carrying the road over Sorakayalapetta tank-bund in Vayalpad taluk. Rs. 823 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 1,180 sanctioned for the work in the year, and the work was not completed within the close of the year. The amount unspent was Rs. 159	500
Total ..	5,125

The total amount not utilized shown under the above headings comes to Rupees 3,935. Further, during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 3,388 was surrendered on certain items, in view to enable the Local Boards to prepare their budgets for the year 1891-92, with an adequate plus opening balance according to rules. These items are as follows:—

Name of Local Boards.	Particulars of item in the budget.	Budget allotment.	Amount surrendered.
1. Madanapalle Taluk Board.	New works—communications, construction of culverts on the roads in the Taluk Board	Rs. 400	Rs. 171
2. District Board ..	New works—communications, construction of culverts and bridges.	2,000	774
3. Kadiri Taluk Board ..	Repairs—communications, repairs to masonry works.	400	245
4. District Board ..	Repairs—communications, repairs to existing masonry works on portions requiring special attention on all roads in the district	1,600	1,300
5. Do. ..	Repairs—communications, special repairs to all the roads in the district	5,000	300
6. Do. ..	Repairs—communications, repairing the existing culverts on District Boards	1,000	598
Total ..			3,388

If this amount of Rs. 3,388 be added to the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 8,935, then the unspent amount comes to Rs. 12,323. Besides, some savings were effected (1) on establishment, tools and plant, contingencies, &c., and (2) on works which were completed. There were also some works, for which accounts were not closed in the year pending final inspection, though they were completed, and the amount thus

remaining unspent comes to nearly Rs. 3,377. Thus, it will be seen that the aggregate amount of short expenditure during the year under review comes to Rupees 12,323 + 3,377 or Rs. 15,700, as stated in the above. Of the whole amount of Rs. 1,17,076 allotted for expenditure on works, a portion, viz., Rs. 1,180, was allotted for expenditure by the Public Works Department, and another portion, Rs. 4,686, for expenditure by other agency. The remainder, Rs. 1,11,210, was the amount allotted for expenditure by the Local Fund Engineer, but, as noted above, there were certain sums, which, though allotted during the year, were not really available for expenditure and which amounted to Rs. 2,388 as detailed above. If this sum be deducted from the amount allotted, the amount actually available for expenditure by the Local Fund Engineer was Rs. 1,07,822. The actual expenditure was, however, Rs. 96,125, which, compared with the amount available for expenditure, gives a proportion of 89.2 per cent. against 94.7 per cent. in the previous year. During the year under review the expenditure on communications alone amounted to Rs. 92,311, or 88.37 per cent. of the allotment of Rs. 1,04,457, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,569 in 1889-90. The expenditure on the construction and repair of buildings amounted to Rs. 6,193, or 87.28 per cent. of the allotment of Rs. 7,095, against an expenditure of Rs. 5,169 in the previous year. The outlay on miscellaneous public improvements, such as avenues, markets, tanks and wells, &c., was Rs. 3,130, or 56.66 per cent. of the allotment of Rs. 5,524, against an expenditure of Rs. 4,032 in 1889-90.

22. *Important Projects.*—(1) Constructing a tunnel of five vents in the 6th furlong of 37th mile of road from Ráyachóti to Angaloo in Madanapalle taluk. This is a very useful work. It was taken on hand with an estimate of Rs. 1,100 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,085.

(2) Construction of a road over the Sorakayalpetta tank-bund. This work was undertaken by the Public Works Department, as they were repairing the tank-bund; but the work was not commenced till late in the year, and work was executed only to the value of Rs. 198 in that year against an estimate of Rs. 1,180. During the year under review the work was resumed and executed at a cost of Rs. 823 by the Public Works Department.

(3) A school-house for the Normal school at Ráyachóti, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed about the beginning of the year under report.

(4) Repairing the damaged portion of road from Chinnamachupalli to Pushpagiri in Cuddapah taluk. This work was sanctioned about the middle of February 1891 with an estimate of Rs. 1,100. In the year under review, work to the amount of Rs. 398 was executed owing to the late sanction.

(5) The Chittoor-Kurnool road between Guvalacheruvu and Cuddapah was also taken on hand for re-coating with gravel, with an estimate of Rs. 12,200. Work to the amount of Rs. 9,718 was executed by the end of the official year 1889-90. It was resumed during the year under review and was completed and accounts closed.

23. *Roads.*—The mileage and cost of construction and repair of roads are given in Statement No. IV-A. The cost of maintaining each mile of village road is Rs. 158. When compared with the cost of each mile of road repaired under Taluk and District Boards, which is only Rs. 60 and 74, respectively, the above said cost, viz., Rs. 158, is high. This high cost is due to the fact that the maintenance of these roads should rather be described as their gradual construction. They have never been properly made, and so the work necessary to make them passable includes much more than ordinary road repairs. The Local Fund Engineer reports on the condition of the roads in the district as follows:—

“The roads we have to deal with are of two kinds—(1) those in the sub-division, Badvel, Sidhout, Pullampett, and some parts of Pulivendla and Cuddapah, have materials near at hand. These are maintained by mile-cooly establishments; but, being mostly gravel roads, in the hot season they become dusty, and during rains slushy. The financial condition of the Board does not allow of their being properly worked, that is, by using rollers of a sufficient weight, which should, inch by inch of bearing surface, be equal to or greater than the weight of a loaded cart. When a road

is thus rolled, it will not get cut up as soon as a cart goes on it, but it is expensive to use a roller; so men are employed with rammers, but ram as they will, they cannot consolidate it, so that a passing cart cannot make an impression on the rammed road. The consequence is that carts, passing on a tamped road, cut it up, and ruts and holes show themselves the day after the repairs are executed. Such of the roads as have been metalled should have their surface re-coated once in five years, but this is not done for want of funds during the year under report. For want of timely rains, tamping and consolidation were not satisfactorily done, but materials are being collected to be put on, as soon as rain falls. During this year the gang system was introduced in the sub-division, and then all over the district, and this working of coolies in gangs is certainly an improvement on working them singly in miles.

(2) In the main division we have roads through black cotton soil, and for their repairs the materials have to be carted; such roads are chiefly in Proddutur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks; these become heavy and difficult for traffic during rains, but in hot weather, are in very good order. Almost all of these roads are now maintained on the A. System by road contractors, who are paid for keeping these roads in fair order. No rules are provided for exacting work from them, such as the number of coolies they are to employ, amount of materials they are to collect, and so on. A separate report will be made regarding this shortly, and if this system is to be continued, such rules will have to be established, or the system will not be a success.” Mr. Sewell considered this system to work very well. The Board maintained the usual separate establishment for the supervision and execution of its works. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 18,316 against an estimate of Rs. 18,500 and Rs. 17,706, the actuals of the previous year. The reason for the increase in expenditure as compared with that of last year is due to (1) some clerks and accountants of the Local Fund Engineer, who were granted leaves, having been paid allowances for those periods; (2) deputation allowances having been paid to the acting incumbents; (3) to the arrears of pay of the previous year of the Local Fund Engineering subordinate establishment having been paid in the beginning of the year under report.

Rupees 710 and Rs. 1,191 were incurred during the year under review under “Tools and Plant” and “Contingencies” against the allotments of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,250, and against Rs. 992 and Rs. 963, respectively, of the previous year. The reasons for the variations under these items are explained in the remarks column of the main statement. The amounts of Rs. 188 for establishment, and Rs. 14 for tools and plant, were paid during the year to the Public Works Department against Rs. 45 and Rs. 3, respectively, of the previous year, on account of the work executed by them in connection with the Sorakayalpetta tank-bund, over which the Local Fund road passes.

24. *Grant II, Education.*—The state of education during the year under report shows a great improvement over that of the previous year. Considerable improvement is visible in various directions, as will be seen in detail further on, and the close scrutiny exercised over the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, the most important agency for the spread of Primary education, is beginning to bear fruits. A great deal of work has yet to be done before this district can stand on a level with any of the southern districts, a result only to be attained slowly, and in course of time.

The amount allotted for appropriation under this head was Rs. 28,673, and the amount actually spent was Rs. 23,214 against Rs. 17,540, the actuals of the previous year. The variations between the sanctioned allotments and expenditure are explained in the remarks column of the Statement I-B, while the more important deviations are noted below. The particulars of schools, &c., are given in Statement No. IX.

(1) *Inspection.*—The educational operations of Local Boards were, as usual, supervised by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors, of whom there were two in this district, against the same number in the previous year, were borne on the provincial list, while the Inspecting Schoolmasters, of whom there were six against the same number in the previous year, were paid from Local Funds. The subjoined statement shows the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year under report:—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools visited.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent on		Number of miles travelled.	Remarks on the work of each officer.
				Examination work.	Other works.		
R. Achutha Rao	Cuddapah Sub-range	146	3,723	196	169	1,913	Good.
A. Chennakrishnaiah	Pullampett do.	111	3,623	180	185	1,987	Very fair.
T. C. S. Raghavachari	Proddatur do.	82	1,787	138	227	1,006	Fair.
S. Raghavachari	Acting do.	21	370	20	10	221	Do.
C. Venkatraghava Chariu	Pulivendla do.	51	1,736	82	85	666	Indifferent.
V. V. Raghaviah	Acting do.	57	2,889	131	67	824	Do.
A. Kristnaswami Iyer	Madanapalle do.	51	4,156	154	135	1,520	Good.
M. Narasinga Rao	Acting do.	37	1,152	42	84	440	Fair.
M. Raghavachariu	Rayachoti do.	52	753	25	37	371	Do.
C. Venkatraghava Chariu	Acting do.	116	2,494	83	115	854	Do.
Total		724	22,683	1,051	1,064	9,802	

The subjoined statement shows the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year under report as compared with the work done during the previous year:—

District.	Number of Ranges contained in the district.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of schools visited.
1889-90.			
Cuddapah and Madanapalle ranges as reorganized	..	1,417	603
1890-91.			
Cuddapah and Madanapalle ranges as reorganized	..	1,506	724

From the above statement it will be seen that the total number of schools visited by the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year under report is 724 against 603 of the previous year. The work turned out during the year has been a considerable advance on that of the former years in every respect. The work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters has been greatly systematized; minimum inspection work has been fixed and enforced by a system of fines and stoppages of pay and batta. They are further compelled to visit a minimum number of villages without schools, and endeavour to start schools by collecting the villagers, explaining their mission and the benefits thereof and persuading them to start schools. In this manner several schools have been started during the year under report. The utmost scrutiny is exercised in checking the diaries, report sheets and other returns of these officers, and their whole work is subjected to a careful monthly review in this office. The gradual and steady improvement in the work of these officers bears testimony to the efficiency of persistent and systematic compulsion in producing good work. The Assistant Inspector of Schools remarks that the work of two of the Inspecting Schoolmasters was good, and that of all the others very fair, or fair, except the work of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, Pulivendla, which is classed as indifferent. Not a little credit for these results is due to the interest taken in the matter by the Vice-President M.R.Ry. C. Jambulingam Mudaliar Avergal, B.A., M.L., Rao Bahadur, who, although himself a busy Wakil, devotes much of his time to the gratuitous performance of the Board's work. The amount spent under this item, during the year under report, was Rs. 2,415 against an estimate of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 2,614, the actuals of the previous year.

The reasons for the short expenditure under the item are as follows:—

- (1) The Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster, whose entertainment was sanctioned by Government, was not entertained during the year.
- (2) Some Inspecting Schoolmasters, who were granted leave, were paid acting allowances according to rules.
- (3) Persons who were appointed to act for the above were granted deputation allowances instead of full pay.
- (4) Savings to some extent were effected by reasons of deductions in pay and allowances of these officers on account of short work.

(2). *Training Schools.*—There is only one training school at Rayachoti maintained by the District Board. The average number of pupils in this institution was 20 against 15 in the previous year, and the number of pupils on the 31st March 1891 was 12 against 23 of the previous year; all these 12 pupils are stipendiary students. There is a decrease in the number of Normal pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1891, because most of the teachers of Pyal schools are, in accordance with the Director's Proceedings, dated 19th December 1890, No. 13168, sent for training in this institution only after the 1st April 1891. The number on the rolls on 30th April 1891 was 27. Twenty-two students appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination during the year under report against 13 of the previous year; of these, 21 passed. Six students appeared for the Primary School examination, of whom 3 passed. The Inspector of Schools of the Central Circle reports that the results of the school were highly satisfactory in the year under report. The school staff, viz., the Headmaster

and his assistant have worked very zealously to produce this result, and if this rate of progress could be kept up for some years to come, the time will not be far off when all the Primary schools in the district, both Board and aided, may have thoroughly qualified teachers, and one of the drawbacks in this district, viz., the difficulty of finding competent teachers will have been removed. The cost of maintaining the Normal department of this institution was Rs. 2,066 against an estimate of Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 1,525, the actuals of the previous year, and the cost of educating each successful student was Rs. 98-6-1 against Rs. 152-8-0 of the previous year. Financially this is a marked improvement over the work of the previous year. The school is held in a new building built for the purpose by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 2,300. As, in the beginning of the current year, the strength of the school exceeded the sanctioned maximum, viz., 25 by 2, and, as it was considered that the time had arrived to raise the sanctioned maximum, with a view to procure as many trained teachers as possible, it was proposed that the maximum should be raised to 35—20 for the main division and 15 for the sub-division, with the rates of stipends already existing for the two divisions. The Board sanctioned the above proposals during the current year, and henceforward the sanctioned maximum for the school will be 35 candidates. Provision for this increase will be made in the next budget, with a view to obtain the sanction of Government for the same.

The Normal school has a Practising department attached to it, containing an average number of 40 boys against 36 of the previous year, of whom 5 belong to the Upper Primary and 35 to the Lower Primary departments. The cost of this Practising department is Rs. 618. The particulars of the above Normal school are given in Statement No. IX.

(3). During the year under report no pupils were sent by the District Board for training in the Muhammadan Normal school, Madras, as no suitable candidates could be found available. Thus no expenditure was incurred under this item.

(4). Two Sessional schools were established at (1) Sidhout and (2) Madanapalle on 2nd March 1891 and 10th February 1891, respectively, during the year under report, against the same number in the previous year. They continued for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 months, i.e., till the 15th May and 10th April 1891, respectively. The particulars of these schools are given in the subjoined statement:—

Name of School.	Number of students.		Number of candidate-schoolmasters.	Rate of stipend.	Amount spent for each school.
	Teacher.	Rate of stipend.			
Sidhout	10	Rs. 5 each.	..	..	..
Madanapalle	6	.. 5 ..	..	..	..
Total ..	16	..	3	Rs. 3 each.	118
			3	..	118

The Assistant Inspector of Schools inspected the school at Sidhout on 30th and 31st March 1891, and that at Madanapalle on 25th March 1891. Ten students of the former and 9 of the latter school were presented for his examination. The results of his examination are shown below:—

Sidhout school.—Two passed the complete test in the 1st class, two passed the compulsory subject and one optional subject, and six failed.

Madanapalle school.—Three passed the complete test in the 1st class, two passed the complete test in the 2nd class, three passed in compulsory subjects and one optional subject, and one failed.

Both the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, and the Director of Public Instruction, in their reviews on the reports of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, on the working of the two schools at Sidhout and Madanapalle, remark that the results of the former school were not very satisfactory, and those of the latter were satisfactory. I trust that the Sub-Assistant Inspectors will exert themselves, during

the current year, to get more pupils for these schools, and make their working a complete success. I am of opinion that masters of Elementary Indigenous schools are much better fitted for this work with this training than otherwise. From the above it will be seen that of the total strength of 19 students, 12 passed the examinations noted above against 8 in the previous year, and the total cost incurred in the year was Rs. 118 against Rs. 106 of the previous year. The average cost of each successful student was Rs. 9-13-4 against Rs. 13-4-0 of the previous year; this is satisfactory.

(5). *Secondary schools.*—The two schools at Proddutur and Badvel, which were in existence in the previous year, continued during the year under report. Neither of them was in the grade of preparing pupils for any public examinations. Statistics about these institutions are given in Statement No. IX. These two schools made good improvement in strength, &c., as compared with the previous year. The following abstract shows the strength and cost of these institutions during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Name of School.	Average attendance on 31st March 1891.	Net expenditure after deducting school fees and contributions from Provincial Fund.	Average net cost per pupil.
1889-90.			RS. A. P.
Proddutur	36	579	16 1 4
Badvel	42	551	13 1 10
Total of 2 schools taken together ..	78	1,130	14 7 9
1890-91.			
Proddutur	36	356	9 14 3
Badvel	59-2	90	1 11 8
Total of schools taken together ..	95-2	446	4 11 1

During the previous year the average cost to the Board of educating each pupil seemed high because the Provincial grant was not paid for either of these schools in the course of the year, but during the year under report a sum of Rs. 742, being grants from Provincial funds, was credited to Local funds in favour of these institutions. Thus the average cost of educating each pupil, when both the schools are taken into account, comes to only Rs. 4-11-1, which is far below the cost of the previous year per pupil.

The results of the Badvel and Proddutur schools are noted below:—

Name of standard.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.
Badvel School—		
Seventh standard or IVth upper class	11	9
Sixth standard or IVth lower class	3	3
Fifth standard or 3rd class	6	6
Fourth standard or 2nd class	7	6
Third standard or 1st class	10	4
Second standard or preparatory B	6	6
First do. do. A	6	5
Proddutur School—		
Lower fourth class	6	6
Third class	7	6
Second class	9	3
First class	13	10
Preparatory B	8	4

From the above particulars it will be seen that the working of these institutions was more satisfactory in the year under report than in the previous year. The amount

spent under this head was Rs. 2,202, against an estimate of Rs. 2,254, and Rs. 1,987, the actuals of the previous year. The reasons for variations between these figures are given in Statement No. I-B.

(6) *Primary Schools.*—Excluding the primary departments attached to the Ráyachóti normal school and the two secondary schools at Badvel and Proddutur, there were, in the beginning of the year under report, 62 primary schools. Out of these 62 schools, the Muhammadan school at Chennoor under Cuddapah Taluk Board, and the Local Fund school at Pulivendla under Pulivendla Taluk Board, were under the salary system. Of the remaining 60 schools, 18 were classed as upper primary salary-result schools, and the remaining 42 as lower primary salary-result schools. In the last year's report and Statement No. IX accompanying the same, the actual number of primary schools at the close of the year 1889-90 was shown as 76 schools. I regret to note that this was a mistake, for, on carefully checking and reviewing the annual reports and their accompanying statements of the several Taluk Boards in the district for the year under report, and on comparing the figures therein with those of the previous year, it is found that 14 lower primary departments of the upper primary schools, which should not have been taken into account, were included in the number as separate schools. Deducting these 14 schools' departments from the number 76, the actual number of schools at the close of the previous year was only 62 schools, of which 2 schools, as already stated, were maintained on the salary system. To the above number, 62, 17 new schools were added, while one school was closed during the year under report. Thus, at the close of the year under review, there were 78 schools, of which 2 were salary system schools, and the remaining 76 salary-result system schools. The total strength of these schools was 2,681 boys and 232 girls against 1,829 boys and 155 girls of the previous year, and the average attendance was 2,376 against 1,646 of the previous year. A glance at the subjoined comparative statement will show the great improvement effected during the year under review:—

	Number of salary result schools.	Number of salary schools.	Strength of school boys.	Strength of school girls.	Average attendance.
1889-90	60	2	1,829	155	1,646
1890-91	76	2	2,681	232	2,376

This large increase in the number of both boys and girls during the year under report is highly gratifying. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 11,209, against an estimate of Rs. 13,766, and Rs. 8,205, the actuals of the previous year. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due to all the old schools having been working during the whole of the year, and to the starting of new schools. The decrease, as compared with the estimate, is due, principally, to the fact that the estimate was too sanguine, and in part to the fact that some of the new schools were started late in the year. The total amount of results grants earned by these schools was Rs. 1,822, against an estimate of Rs. 2,490, and Rs. 1,009, the actuals of the previous year. Though the actuals of the year under review were considerably above those of the previous year, the difference between the actuals and estimate shows either that the estimate was based on a too sanguine view of things, or that the instruction imparted is not yet of such a nature as to enable masters to earn much. I am inclined to think it is the latter, but the steady improvement of the normal school and the gradual supply of thoroughly-qualified teachers will soon remedy this defect. In this district, where primary education cannot safely be left to pure local enterprise with the inducement of results grants, schools on the salary-result system are the only institutions likely to thrive and work steadily. Pure private schools are more or less ephemeral and do no useful work. Every endeavour is made to add to the number of salary-results schools, year by year, with a view to supply every village of importance with a well-organized school. The number of pupils from Board schools who passed one or other of the standard primary examinations shows a very great improvement

over last year. The number that passed was 873 out of 1,285 presented for examination. Last year the number was 492 out of 707 presented for examination. So the number of passes this year was far more than that of last year. All the particulars concerning these institutions are given in Statement No. IX. Bearing in view the notoriously backward state of education in this district, and the quite recent efforts put forth to improve matters, the results achieved during the last two years, and especially during the year under report, must be considered very satisfactory. The following abstract shows the total strength and cost of the upper and lower primary departments of Board schools, excluding those of the lower secondary schools and the practising departments of the Local Fund normal school at Ráyachóti:—

	Number.	Attendance on 31st March 1891.	Net expenditure after deducting school-fees and other receipts.	Average net cost per pupil.
Upper and Lower Primary schools and departments— Salary system	2 Upper and 2 Lower.	73	477	Rs. A. P. 6 8 6
Upper Primary schools and departments— Salary-result system	29	103	671	6 8 2
Lower Primary schools and departments— Salary-result system	76	2,200	7,749	3 8 4

(7) *Grants-in-aid.*—Statement No. X shows the statistics of private schools aided from Local Funds during the year under review. Grants to private schools from Local Funds were confined to primary schools and to the primary departments of secondary schools. Salary grants amounting to Rs. 57 were paid to the American Mission boarding school at Madanapalle, against an estimate of Rs. 80, and Rs. 9, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease under this item is due to salary grant having been disbursed to only one teacher, instead of to two teachers provided for in the budget. Results grants to the extent of Rs. 4,408, against an estimate of Rs. 4,333, and Rs. 2,439, actuals of the previous year, were paid to 159 schools attended by 3,441 pupils, against 131 schools attended by 2,560 pupils of the previous year. Out of these, the number of pupils actually presented for examination was 2,797, of whom only 1,930 were found qualified for grant, against 1,556 and 967 passed, respectively, during the previous year. The average grant per pupil examined amounts to Rs. 1-9-3 against Rs. 1-9-1 of the previous year. Results grants are distributed all over the district at maximum rates. It is to be noticed that the marked improvement found in other branches of educational work is clearly perceptible in this the most important branch also. Whether we consider the number of schools examined, or the boys examined, or the attendance or the expenditure, the year under report leaves its predecessor far behind. The expenditure is 101.73 per cent. of the estimate, as against 46.6 per cent. of the previous year. During the year under report, the Assistant Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction made certain suggestions for the improvement of education in the district, which were referred by Government to the District Board for consideration and report. The District Board appointed a sub-committee to consider the questions, which, on careful consideration, found that almost all the suggestions had been already introduced, and were working in the district without their ever having been pressed on the attention of the Board by the Director of Public Instruction, and a report was accordingly sent to Government. The Government was pleased to find the suggestions had been already carried out. If the rate of progress noticed above is maintained for some years—and I have no doubt that it will keep up—education on a large scale will ere long, I hope, be an accomplished fact.

25. *Grant III, Medical Services, Sanitation—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—(1) Statement No. XII shows the working of these institutions. Including the one dispensary newly opened during the year under review in Sidhout town, there were 12 institutions maintained by Taluk Boards against 11 in the year 1889-90, the dispensary at Sidhout having been newly added. Of the above 12 institutions, the one at Madanapalle, which is provided with regular accommodation for in-patients,

has, as usual, been treated in the above said statement as a hospital, and the remaining 11 institutions, in which only out-door relief is ordinarily afforded, have been classed as dispensaries. However, in these 11 institutions in-patients are occasionally accommodated, but only in times of urgency. For instance, during the year under report, in-patients were admitted in emergent cases into 9 of the dispensaries, while such patients were admitted into 8 of the dispensaries during the previous year. Emergent cases of bad wounds and pauper patients are admitted and treated as in-patients, and a small provision is made in the budget for dieting such patients, but no regular accommodation for in-patients has as yet been provided by the Taluk Boards under whose management these institutions are, as their finances cannot afford to meet the extra charges on such matters. Further, these institutions have been classified as second and third class institutions. Those of the second class are—(1) Proddutur, (2) Jammalamadugu, (3) Pulivendla, (4) Badvel, (5) Rajampet, (6) Madanapalle, (7) Kadiri, (8) Rayachoti. Those of the third class are—(1) Sidhout, (2) Porumamilla, (3) Pilér, (4) Chitvel. All these institutions except those at Chitvel, Porumamilla and Rajampet and Sidhout are held in buildings belonging to the Board built for the purpose. The remaining four institutions are located in houses rented for the purpose. The charges connected with the Madanapalle hospital were, as usual, met partly from the endowment attached to it and partly from General Local Fund income, while the charges connected with the remaining institutions were met purely from General Funds. The following statement shows the total number of patients treated in all these institutions during the last two years:—

Institutions.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Local Fund Hospital, Madanapalle	280	276	8,421	8,689
Do. Dispensary, Pilér	..	3	5,997	5,839
Do. do. Kadiri	5	8	5,957	6,929
Do. do. Rayachoti	30	32	5,703	6,229
Do. do. Proddutur	39	62	7,450	7,881
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	18	30	6,410	6,511
Do. do. Pulivendla	75	110	4,640	3,625
Do. do. Rajampet	25	11	6,007	4,371
Do. do. Badvel	11	17	5,258	4,616
Do. do. Porumamilla	..	..	3,115	2,967
Do. do. Chitvel	13	18	3,034	3,239
Do. do. Sidhout	..	..	..	1,883
Total	496	557	60,992	62,779

From the figures in the above statement, it will be observed that the medical officers of Kadiri, Madanapalle, Rayachoti, Proddutur, Jammalamadugu and Chitvel institutions have shown an increased number of cases, which is noted with satisfaction, whereas the medical officers of Pilér, Pulivendla, Rajampet, Badvel and Porumamilla have shown a less number of cases, which is unsatisfactory. These latter officers will be directed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to show better results in the ensuing year. Sidhout dispensary was newly opened during the year under report. The steady though small increase, which is observable from the figures in the above statement in the number of out-patients of all the institutions taken together, testifies to the growing popularity of these institutions and is noted with satisfaction. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions was, however, still small, but, as 11 out of 12 dispensaries are not intended for in-patients, no blame could attach to anybody in the matter. There is no doubt a skilful man will always attract patients for treatment. When compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a slight improvement in the year under review. The amount spent on these institutions was Rs. 21,966, against an estimate of Rs. 22,360, and Rs. 22,400, the actuals of the previous year, including the cost of pupil midwives, pupil compounders, and the travelling hospital assistant and his establishment and medicines, &c. The variations for the short decrease in expenditure are explained in the remarks column of the main statement. The cost of treating each

in-patient amounted to Re. 1-1-2 against As. 15-10 of the previous year, and the cost of treating each out-patient amounted to As. 5-3 against As. 5-9 of the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the major and minor operations reported to have been performed by the medical officers at their dispensaries, compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of dispensary.	Major.		Minor.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1. Madanapalle	13	6	225	148
2. Pilér	1	1	140	141
3. Kadiri	1	7	35	69
4. Rayachoti	10	8	66	82
5. Proddutur	11	10	149	135
6. Jammalamadugu	5	3	123	128
7. Pulivendla	5	2	58	49
8. Pullampett transferred to Rajampet in 1890-91 ..	6	..	173	194
9. Badvel	1	4	49	79
10. Porumamilla	..	..	..	10
11. Chitvel	1	4	28	39
12. Sidhout	..	2	..	37
Total	54	47	1,046	1,111

The above statement shows that the number of major operations performed by the medical officers during the year under review is less than that of the previous year. The medical officer in charge of the Rajampet dispensary has not operated even one case; he has since been reduced and transferred. The number of minor operations performed by these officers during the year under report is greater than that of the previous year. Both in major and minor operations, Madanapalle dispensary has shown less cases than in the previous year. It is due probably to the absence of Mr. Ward on leave, &c., and to the change of officers in that institution. On the whole, it is to be remarked that the number of minor operations performed in the year under report is satisfactory, as compared with that of the previous year.

(2) *Midwives and Midwifery Pupils.*—In this district there is only one midwife so styled, who works in the Madanapalle hospital. All the other institutions, except Porumamilla, Chitvel and Sidhout, have trained nurses, who perform the duties of a midwife whenever needed, and attend to labour cases. The number of labour cases attended to by these subordinates is given below, and compared with that of the previous year:—

Name of dispensary.	Number of labour cases.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
(1) Proddutur	45	45
(2) Jammalamadugu	19	18
(3) Pulivendla	8	8
(4) Pullampett transferred to Rajampet during 1890-91 ..	10	22
(5) Badvel	25	21
(6) Kadiri	60	81
(7) Rayachoti	45	59
(8) Pilér	16	10
(9) Madanapalle	51	32
(10) Porumamilla	No nurse.	
(11) Chitvel		
(12) Sidhout		
Total	279	296

From the above statement, it will be observed that the number of labour cases attended during the year under report is slightly higher than in the previous year. On the whole, the work of the midwife and nurses could not be considered to be satisfactory.

In the current year it has been proposed to the Presidents, Taluk Boards, that they should urge upon the Boards under their control the desirability of paying the midwives and nurses partly by results, with a view to increase their efficiency, and also to increase the number of these midwives, as funds become available, as directed in G.O., dated 14th March 1891, Nos. 608 and 609 L., and steps will be taken to encourage these subordinates to do better work. This matter has attracted my attention in those hospitals which I have visited since I came to the district. Much depends here again on the persuasive powers of each individual nurse, and the apothecary under whom she serves. In one of our hospitals the latter officer insists on the nurse keeping a register of pregnant women in the villages. The nurses attached to the institutions at Rajampet, Kadiri and Rayachoti have done good work, when compared with their work of the previous year. The increase at Kadiri would seem to be good, but a recent communication from the President, Taluk Board, leads me to think that this increase is not *bona fide*, and that it is not impossibly a false return. The matter is now under enquiry. The cost of these subordinates has been included in the cost of the dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 240 was paid by Taluk Boards of—

Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
								25

in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund for promoting female medical education, in view to secure the services of a lady student for service in this district. It was reported to Government, in my administration report for the last year, that one more improvement was effected by the appointment of a travelling hospital assistant for the four taluks of the sub-division. This was an experiment made to ascertain whether, in this tract of country, where villages are sparse and often difficult of access, and where the distance of the people from medical aid is likely to prevent them from going to the existing institutions, it would be found that a medical officer travelling from village to village would find his services appreciated, and so lead people to feel confidence in treatment on the European system. It was also felt that it would be a great advantage to have a medical officer at hand for prompt work on the occasion of outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease. The man appointed began work on 29th January 1890, and did itinerating work up to November 1890, i.e. for a period of 9 months, when he was removed and placed in charge of the dispensary at Porumamilla. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that it is to be regretted that no useful work was done during the period he was in the sub-division, and that it can now be fairly presumed that the system is a failure.

(3) The health of the public during the year has been bad. Influenza in an epidemic form prevailed in the months of April and May and subsided towards the end of May. The disease first made its appearance in the town of Cuddapah, and then gradually spread into the several taluks of the district. Cholera prevailed to a certain extent in some of the taluks during the year. There were altogether 3,501 attacks with 2,093 deaths. On the appearance of the epidemic, all the necessary preventive measures were adopted to check its further spread. Small-pox also prevailed to a great extent in almost all the taluks, and is still prevalent in Madanapalle and Jammalamadugu taluks. Necessary steps were taken in time by deputing vaccinators to vaccinate all the unprotected children, and to pay greater attention towards the general sanitation of the places. Intermittent and malarial fevers prevailed to a limited extent during the year. The most prevailing diseases during the year were rheumatism, syphilis, chest affections, bowel complaints, skin diseases and ulcers.

(4) The following is the number of births and deaths during the year under report, according to the registers kept at the Collector's office, as compared with that of the previous year:—

Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1889-90.	1890-91.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,159	33,016
								23,775	27,051

The following statement shows the death-rate of sick treated during the year:—

Institutions.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Local Fund Hospital, Madanapalle	6.42	6.15	.04	0.1
Do. Dispensary, Pilér	..	3	29	12
Do. do. Kadiri	2	..	2	9
Do. do. Rayachoti	..	5	9	19
Do. do. Proddatur	6	3	10	57
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	3	5	9	8
Do. do. Pulivendla	2	5	7	4
Do. do. Rajampet	3	4	17	6
Do. do. Badvel	27.27	5.28	13	1.13
Do. do. Porumamilla	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Chitvel	2	16.66	5	55
Do. do. Sidhout	..	..	..	..

26. Vaccination.—Statement No. XIII shows the strength, cost, and operations of the Local Fund vaccination establishments. There were three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. There were also 35 vaccinators including the probationers as in the previous year. The work done by this agency, and the average cost of each successful operation since 1887-88, is shown below; it will give an idea of the work that has been done since that year and the great and steady improvement that has been effected in this direction:—

Years.	No. of operations.	No. of successful operations.	Percentage of successful operations to the number of operations.	Cost of each successful operation.
1887-88	13,810	12,769	92.4	A. P. 10 6
1888-89	22,723	21,636	95.2	6 11
1889-90	23,995	22,928	95.5	6 1
1890-91	33,414	31,326	93.7	5 7

The above-mentioned figure—viz., 31,326—includes 5,876 cases of successful operations on infants under one year of age, against 3,417 cases of the previous year, and 18,370 operations on children between one and six years of age, against 14,996 of the previous year. In consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, I have set down the maximum that is to be worked up to as 48,000 cases annually, but it may be some years before that summit is attained. The number of births during the year was 33,016, against 35,159 of the former year. The proportion of the total number of vaccinated cases to the number of births in the year is 101.2 per cent., as against 68 per cent. of the previous year. The cost incurred was Rs. 10,986, against an estimate of Rs. 10,475, and Rs. 8,788, the actuals of the previous year. The cost of each successful case is Rs. 0.5-7 against Rs. 0.6-1 of the previous year. The increase in cost is due to the full staff of vaccinators having worked for most of the year; to the 2nd-class Deputy Inspector of Sidhout range on Rs. 40 per mensem having been promoted to the grade of 1st class with salary of Rs. 60 per month; to the pay of two 1st-class vaccinators on Rs. 15 each of Sidhout range having been raised to Rs. 18 per mensem during the year; to the less deductions in pay and allowances of the vaccine staff, they having shown a greater number of successful cases than in the previous year; and to the vaccinators having been paid during the year more remuneration for good number of successful cases operated by them in excess over their prescribed minima. The various figures noted above show much improvement in the work over the results of the previous year, both in the total number of cases operated and the cost of each successful case of vaccination. Considering that the increased work was attained only 3 years ago, owing to the stringent working of special rules of deduction in pay and

batta, and the increase of maximum, and that the work prior to this was extremely bad, there having been only 14,000 operations during the whole year, the cost of each case running up to about 13 annas, and considering also that the staff of the department was incomplete for a few months in the year owing to the want of competent hands, the work of the year under report in producing about 9,000 cases more than in the previous year must be regarded as very good. Steady improvement is being made, and various rules have been framed to systematize the work of the vaccinators and to ensure their visiting all the villages in the district, systematically and periodically.

The Board is again much indebted to its Vice-President for his interest and skilful supervision of this portion of its work. I trust that, during the current year, with the organized assistance of the divisional officers and tahsildars, further improvement will be made. I found in Kistna district that this personal assistance in this matter had a great effect on the hesitation of the people to accept vaccination. In the above number of vaccinated cases and cost is included the statistics of vaccination with lymph taken from the calf. Animal vaccination was conducted in the three ranges of this district during the year under review. In the previous year it was conducted in the whole of the Sidhout range, and was continued there in the year under review also. In addition to the above, during the year under review, this was commenced in Cuddapah range from 30th August 1890, in the taluk of Cuddapah, as an experiment by the Deputy Inspector concerned. A sum of Rs. 150 was advanced to him for the purpose. He tried this system of vaccination in Cuddapah and Pulivendla taluks. Of the above amount, Rs. 150, he spent only Rs. 121-8-2 up to 31st March 1891, and duly refunded the remainder, Rs. 28-7-10, into the treasury. The mode in which the Deputy Inspector carried on animal vaccination is briefly stated below. He took all the vaccinators of Cuddapah taluk along with him, and went from village to village including hamlets, and made them work systematically in his presence with animal lymph direct from the calf. After he was satisfied that the vaccinators were able to conduct the work themselves during his absence, he gave a calf to the care of the 1st-class vaccinator of the taluk, and left for Pulivendla taluk for doing the same in that taluk. He accordingly succeeded in introducing this system in that taluk also in the same way. Animal vaccination was, during the year under review, carried on in Madanapalle range in the two taluks of Madanapalle and Váyalpád in the same manner as in Cuddapah range. Rs. 72-2-6 was spent for the purpose in the above range. This vaccination was conducted in the above range for nearly the whole of the year. The cost incurred for the Sidhout range was Rs. 300. Thus in 7 out of the 11 taluks of the district, animal vaccination has been in operation during nearly the whole of the year. The system pursued is to group the vaccinators of each taluk, viz., 1 first-class vaccinator, 1 or 2 second-class vaccinators, together, and make them proceed with the calf from village to village. The vaccinators' ranges are sub-divided in certain groups according to proximity of villages, there being 6 such sub-divisions for each vaccinator's range. The vaccinators are made to go to these sub-divisions in order, and vaccinate all available cases in all the villages before proceeding to the next sub-division. This plan has been adopted with a view to systematize the work and to ensure that all the villages are visited, instead of allowing them to pay fleeting and random visits only to favourite places. The people take kindly to animal vaccination owing to various reasons of their own which need not be detailed, and as the calf is taken from village to village, they have the most convincing proof that nothing but pure animal lymph direct from the calf is used, and they are further saved the annoyance of vaccinators trying to extract lymph from vaccinated subjects, to which the people have very decided objections. The villagers have, in most cases, as noted in the following statement, given calves free of charge, and where hire was demanded, a uniform rate of one rupee per calf has been accepted. After 8 days the calves, used by each group of vaccinators in a month. Six calves are number of calves inoculated, the cost, and also the results achieved during the year under review, of animal vaccination conducted in this district :—

Name of Range.	Number of months during which animal vaccination was conducted.	Number of calves inoculated for the purpose.	Total number of operations.	Number of successful operations.	Amount of cost incurred for each range.	Amount of cost per successful case for procuring animal lymph.	Remarks.
Cuddapah ..	Seven months.	(a) 83	5,782	5,045	Rs. A. P. 121 8 2	Rs. A. P. 0 0 5	(a) Procured for gratis from village heads and returned to them when no longer required.
Madanapalle ..	Nearly one year.	(b) 105	4,377	4,323	72 2 6	0 0 3	(b) Hired 36, and 69 received gratis.
Chitvel ..	Whole year..	(c) 214	10,835	10,001	300 0 0	0 0 6	(c) Of this number, 18 only were hired and the rest procured gratis from the village officials and returned to them when no longer required.
Total ..	..	..	20,994	19,369	493 10 8	0 0 4½	

From the above statement, it will be seen that the total number of operations with animal lymph direct from the calf is 20,994 against 3,268 of the previous year, and that of successful operations is 19,369 against 2,986 of the previous year, and that the cost per successful case for getting animal lymph is 4½ pies against 7 pies in the previous year. This sum of 4½ pies and 7 pies is included in the total cost, viz., As. 5-7 and As. 6-1 per successful case given in the first statement above. It should be noted that the results of animal vaccination conducted in this district during the year show a fair amount of success and make me feel hopeful of much good resulting to the district by steady and systematic work.

The subjoined statement would show the number of cases operated by the Deputy Inspectors of the three ranges with human lymph and animal lymph together :—

Names of ranges.	Number operated by human lymph.		Number operated by animal lymph.		Total.		Number successful.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cuddapah ..	6,946	5,350	..	5,782	6,946	11,132	6,594	10,106
Sidhout ..	5,460	222	3,268	10,835	8,728	11,057	8,232	10,201
Madanapalle ..	8,321	6,848	..	4,377	8,321	11,225	8,102	11,019
Total ..	20,727	12,420	3,268	20,994	23,995	33,414	22,928	31,326

From the above statement it will be seen that the Deputy Inspectors of Cuddapah and Madanapalle have worked with considerable zeal and have tried to bring up the work of their ranges almost to a level with that of the Sidhout range, which has been for a long time the best managed range in the district. In addition to these figures 874 cases, against 566 cases last year, are reported to have been vaccinated by the medical officers in charge of the dispensaries. The number of operations performed by these medical officers is given in detail hereunder :—

1890-91.											1889-90.
Institutions.	Under one year of age.				Above one year of age.				Total number vaccinated.		
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Un-successful.	Un-known.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Un-successful.	Un-known.			
Proddutur	65	51	11	3	7	6	1	..	62		
Jammalamadugu	25	25	..	..	46	28	12	6	68		
Pulivendla	16	12	4	..	36	22	6	9	36		
Sidhout	1	1	..	..	41	8	15	18	..		
Badvel	7	6	1	..	58	46	7	5	76		
Porumamilla	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	9		
Rajampet	1	1	..	..	10	..	4	6	25		
Chitvel	5	1	4	..	34	9	18	7	146		
Madanapalle	67	67	..	..	230	230	..	..	36		
Piler	7	6	1	..	40	37	3	..	42		
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	81	61	20	..	66		
Kadiri	19	16	3	..	74	41	18	15	..		
Total	213	186	24	3	661	488	107	66	566		

Of the above number of 874 cases vaccinated by these officers, 674 cases are successful. From the figures in the above statement, it will be seen that the medical officer at Badvel has shown a smaller number of cases than in the previous year, and those of Porumamilla and Rajampet have done very insignificant work. The work done by these officers is very unsatisfactory. The District Medical and Sanitary officer will be requested to direct them to produce better results in the current year. The following statement shows the number of successful vaccine operations conducted on children under one year of age by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination of the three ranges of this district during the year under review, as compared with the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cuddapah Range	882	2,112
Sidhout Range	1,425	2,027
Madanapalle Range	1,110	1,737
Total	3,417	5,876

From the above statement, it will be seen that the Deputy Inspector of Cuddapah Range has shown the highest number of cases, as contrasted with the number of cases shown by the remaining two Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. There is a considerable improvement over last year in this direction also. Considering the great success that has attended animal vaccination work during the year under report, I have resolved to work it in all the taluks during the current year after receiving the announcement that Dr. King's lanoline paste will not be supplied to this district—disastrous news that has thrown our arrangements temporarily out of gear.

27. *Sanitation.*—Statement No. XIV shows the particulars of the outlay under this head in the several Taluk Boards and Unions of this district. During the year under report, Rs. 20,011 were spent on sanitation against an estimate of Rs. 20,595 and Rs. 18,018, the actuals of the previous year as shown below:—

Item.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.
(1) Improvement of water-supply	Rs. 2,727	Rs. 3,863	Rs. 4,125
(2) Do. of village-sites	1,125	1,733	1,627
(3) Scavenging establishment	12,447	13,294	12,913
(4) Arrangements at fairs and festivals	237	325	230
(5) Other sanitary outlay	1,482	1,380	1,116
Total	18,018	20,595	20,011

(1) It is satisfactory to note the increased expenditure under item (1) above mentioned. Five wells were sunk newly, three wells were dug, and fifty-five wells were repaired, and improvements were made to the marginally-noted existing sources of water-supply during the year. Besides, drinking-water sources in twelve villages were guarded from pollution by the employment of twelve watchmen against the same number of men in the previous year.

(1) Repairing four approaches to the Gunjena river in Chitvel Union; (2) Repairing the parapet of the old konom in Vayalpád Union; (3) Digging springs in the bed of the river at Vayalpád, and five other miscellaneous works.

(2) *Item (2), Improvement of Village-site.*—From the above statement, it is observed that a larger amount was spent under this item during the year under report than in the previous year, although it is a little below the estimated amount. This may also be noted with satisfaction. During the year under review, 11 village-sites were improved, and rank vegetation and prickly-pear removed in 43 villages against 13 villages and 35 villages, respectively, of the previous year. The system of employing an itinerating establishment for the purpose of removing prickly-pear, &c., in villages was introduced by the Cuddapah Taluk Board during the year. A provision of Rs. 420 was made in the Taluk Board's budget for maintaining an establishment consisting of five workmen on Rs. 5 each, and a maistry on Rs. 6 per mensem. The gang commenced work in the early part of June, selecting, first, villages outside the Unions, where prickly-pear was thickly grown. Before the close of the year the gang succeeded in clearing out 23 villages. Their work was, from time to time, supervised by the Taluk Board President, and other members, and by the Tahsildar and other officials. The total cost of the gang, including contingencies on account of tools, &c., required, amounted to Rs. 298 during the year, out of the sum of Rs. 420 sanctioned for the purpose. The remaining amount was spent on other works of improvement of village-sites. This system of working proved very satisfactory. It is hoped that the remaining Taluk Boards of the district also will adopt the system.

(3) *Item (3), Scavenging Establishment.*—From the figures mentioned in the above statement, it is seen that the expenditure under this item is more than that of the previous year, though it is short of the estimated amount to a small extent. During the year under report, 17 Union villages, together with five hamlets and 47 other villages, were provided with regular conservancy establishments composed of 189 scavengers, 15 maistries and 29 carts. The work of scavenging the towns and villages comprising the Unions, and also other villages under the control of the Taluk Boards of Proddutur, Pulivendla, Madanapalle, Kadiri, and the work of scavenging the villages of Kamalapuram, Chennoor, Khajipett, under Cuddapah Taluk Board, were carried on departmentally by fixed establishments, under the direct supervision of the Union Chairman and Panchayatdars. This work was also supervised by the medical subordinates, Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. But the conservancy of the towns and villages comprising the Unions, and also of other villages under the control of the Taluk Boards of Sidhout and Pullampet, together with the conservancy at Patha Cuddapah and Davoni Cuddapah, is managed on the contract system. These contractors are allowed a lump sum for one or more given number of villages. They employ the required number of scavengers, and execute the work properly either under their own direct supervision or that of maistries employed for the purpose. The work is also supervised by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, village officers and Chairmen in their Unions. The Divisional officers, Deputy Collectors and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, and the medical officers also exercise supervision in the matter. The sweepings collected in towns and villages are generally deposited at some distance outside the towns, and sold for manure once a year by public auction. The conservancy establishments in Peddapasupula, Kondasunkasala and Thalawamhipatnam villages, which are situated far away from Jammalamadugu Union, are managed under the direct control of the Taluk Board, Proddutur, with the assistance of the Revenue officers. In regard to the sewage farming, the President, Taluk Boards of Proddutur and Pulivendla, reports that the system was not introduced in the taluk

under his control during the year under report, as the Tahsildars concerned, who were addressed on the subject, reported that the system would not prove a success in this district, for the people of these parts are too ignorant, callous and conservative to understand the beneficial results derivable therefrom. The Presidents of the remaining Taluk Boards in the district furnished no information on the subject. With regard to the employment of itinerant gangs of scavengers, the President, Taluk Boards, Proddutur and Pulivendla, reports that the question was placed before the Taluk Boards under his control for consideration, and that they resolved, after careful deliberation, that the system could not prove a success in these parts owing to the very great difficulty of securing scavengers for the purpose. The system was not, therefore, introduced in the Taluk Boards during the year. The Presidents of the remaining Taluk Boards furnished no information on this subject.

(4) *Item (4), Arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.*—From the figures in the above statement it is observed that the expenditure incurred under this item during the year under report, is short of the estimate for the year, and below the actuals of the previous year. The reasons for this decrease are fully explained in the remarks column of the main statement.

Special sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of temporary scavengers, and the construction of temporary latrines, and the erection of temporary pandals, keeping drinking-water wells, &c., free from contamination were, as usual, made during important fairs and festivals in 15 villages, against 14 of the previous year.

(5) *Item (5), Other Sanitary Outlay.*—Six new latrines were constructed, and 14 old latrines repaired, and 19 dust-bins were constructed, and 6 old dust-bins were repaired in 20 against 19 villages of the previous year. Besides these, the construction of one urinal, two cart-stands, and two slaughter-houses, and the repair of one slaughter-house, and also the work of clearing the Kumma street drains at Madanapalle, and 15 other miscellaneous works were also undertaken and completed during the year.

The monthly statements directed by Government were periodically reviewed and copies sent to the Sanitary Commissioner. There is almost unlimited scope for work of this kind, but the funds available for the purpose are unfortunately limited. It is to be noted that all the works proposed were not completed during the year, and thus the expenditure incurred during the year under review is a trifle short of the estimated amount. With regard to the suggestions contained in the letter of the Sanitary Commissioner printed in G.O., No. 966 L., dated 30th May 1887, I have to report that the first and third have been, in substance, adopted in all villages in which conservancy has been introduced. I say in substance, because the nature of the place where sweepings, &c., are deposited varies with local circumstances. There is hardly ever any "low boundary wall or hedge" round such places, nor is it needed. This only applies to the sweepings of streets and public places. Latrines have also been put up, but they are not always of the kind prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner. It has been nowhere found possible to secure the removal of all cattle from backyards, &c. In fact, no attempt has been made to do what would be regarded as a most irritating and oppressive interference with the habits of the people, who prefer to poison the atmosphere of their houses after the time-honored customs of their ancestors. No improvement is to be expected in this connection until a regular sanitary establishment comes to be formed in the same way as the Salt-Abkari system has been organized during the last decade. Some ruined dwellings have been removed and prickly-pear and jungle cut away, but this, however, not been done by the village officers but by the employment of gangs of coolies paid by the Boards. The village officers certainly would not do it without payments.

(6) *Markets.*—This has been dealt with in paragraph 14 of this report.

(7) *Bungalows.*—A sum of Rs. 5 was spent during the year under report on account of one bungalow at Gurramkonda in Vayalpad taluk against an estimate of Rs. 50 and Rs. 52 the actuals of the previous year. The short expenditure is due to the bungalow having been made over to the Public Works Department during the early part of the year for being repaired by them, and I understand from the Superintending Engineer that it is to remain Provincial.

(8) *Choultries.*—During the year under review, the Taluk Boards had under their control 12 choultries as in the previous year. An income of Rs. 6 was realized under this head. But the amount spent for servants and contingencies was Rs. 340, against an estimate of Rs. 410, and Rs. 342 of the previous year. These choultries are intended only as resting places. No food or money-dole is given in them, and no endowments are attached to them.

The variations in the remaining items are explained in the remarks column of the main statement.

28. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous—Supervision and Office Establishment.*—(1) The total cost of supervision including contingencies amounts to Rs. 17,962, against an estimate of Rs. 17,297 and Rs. 15,869, the actuals of the previous year. The increased expenditure, as compared with both the estimate for the year and the actuals of the previous year, is due to larger expenditure under the following items:—

- (1) Controlling establishment at the Presidency.
- (2) Printing work done at Government Press.
- (3) Audit establishment.
- (4) Printing charges.
- (5) Travelling allowance to members.
- (6) Miscellaneous.

The reasons for this increase in expenditure are explained separately under each item in the remarks column of the main statement. Annas 2-6 and 2 annas are paid as mileage per mile of the road journey performed by the non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards, respectively, provided the journey made is more than a distance of 5 miles. They are, in addition, allowed second-class fare if they travel by rail.

(2) *Refund of Cess.*—The total payments under this head were Rs. 1,001, against an estimate of Rs. 300, and Rs. 1,143 of the previous year. In my last report Rs. 1,583 was shown under this item. But the Government, in their review on the working of the Local funds for 1889-90, having transferred a sum of Rs. 440 (being the refunds of tolls), to Grant I, the same course was adopted in preparing the report under review, and Rs. 1,143 only was shown under this item, as the actuals of the previous year.

(3) *Endowments.*—The total number of endowed institutions in this district is as shown below:—

- 34 Markets.
- 1 Dispensary at Madanapalle.
- 1 Endowment on account of Barnett scholarship.

Particulars concerning the first two items are given in Statement No. VI. The following abstract shows the receipts and charges under the several heads compared with the corresponding figures in 1889-90:—

Description.	Receipts including balances.		Expenditure.		Balances.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Dispensary at Madanapalle	Rs. 640	Rs. 640	Rs. 640	Rs. 640	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
34 Markets all over the district	12,301	15,623	1,411	2,013	10,890	13,610
Miscellaneous, i.e., Barnett Scholarship Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..

The interest on Government promissory note of the Madanapalle dispensary is Rs. 640 as shown above. The difference required for the expenditure on the institution is met from the general fund, thus leaving a *nil* balance at the end of the year. In the similar statement in the report of the previous year printed at page 16 of G.O., dated 8th December 1890, No. 3161 L., the whole expenditure on the institution was shown in the statement, and the receipts were also entered at the same amount. I consider this mode of treatment is not correct, and is likely to give an erroneous idea

as to the receipts from endowments. Since the statement refers only to receipts and expenditure from endowments, the proper course seems to be only to enter the figures appertaining to pure endowments, which has been done now.

The income under markets is very large, and is gradually increasing. But the amount spent on the necessary requirements of the markets has been small. The attention of the Taluk Boards, under which these markets are, will be directed during the current year to submit proposals for expending part of this amount upon the improvements of markets, and also upon the sanitation of the villages, in which the markets are situated.

The Barnett scholarship was awarded during the year, but not paid till after the 31st March. There was, therefore, no expenditure during the year under report. Nor did the payment made appear in the accounts of that year. It will appear in the accounts of the current year.

29. To save delay, this report is submitted in anticipation of the sanction of the District Board, which will be obtained at the Board's next meeting, and a copy of their resolution passing the same will be submitted in due course.

30. I regret that the report has not been submitted on the date prescribed in the Local Fund rules for the supplemental Local Fund accounts and the Taluk Boards' reports, which were due in this office on 1st June, were received between the dates 16th June and 10th July 1891. Notwithstanding so much delay in the submission of the above returns, I have endeavoured to prepare and submit this report earlier than the time allowed (viz., 1½ months) in Local Fund rules. I beg also to submit that the submission of this report is to be taken as very early as compared with those of the previous years.

ADMINISTRATION Report of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, for the official year 1890-91.

The health of the public during the year has been bad. Influenza, in an epidemic form, prevailed in the months of April and May and subsided towards the end of May. The disease first made its appearance in the town of Cuddapah and then gradually spread into the several taluks of the district.

Cholera prevailed to a certain extent in some of the taluks during the year. There were altogether 3,501 attacks with 2,093 deaths. On the appearance of the epidemic all the necessary preventive measures were adopted to check its further spread.

2. Small-pox has also prevailed to a great extent in almost all the taluks and is still prevalent in Madanapalle and Jammalamadugu taluks. Necessary steps were taken in time by sending vaccinators to vaccinate all the unprotected children and to pay great attention towards the general sanitation of the places.

3. Intermittent and malarial fevers prevailed to a limited extent during the year. The most prevailing diseases during the year were (a) rheumatism, (b) syphilis, (c) chest affections, (d) bowel-complaints, (e) skin diseases and (f) ulcers.

4. Statement showing the number of births and deaths during the year, according to the registers kept at the Collector's office as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Births	35,159	33,016
Deaths	23,775	27,051

5. The conservancy is managed partly by contract and partly by amani system. In places where the contract system is in vogue, sweepers and scavengers are employed by contractors on monthly salaries and the sweepings are used as manure by the contractors. In places where the amani system is in force, the work is carried out under the immediate supervision of the Tahsil-dars and Chairmen of the Unions. The street and latrine sweepings are removed outside the villages and sold yearly by public auction.

6. The water-supply is good and abundant and is obtained from rivers, wells, tanks and river channels.

7. There are altogether twelve institutions in the district, including the one at Sidhout which was opened in September last. None of these institutions are endowed, except the one at Madanapalle, where in-patients are regularly admitted and treated. In the other institutions emergent cases of bad wounds and pauper patients are admitted and treated as in-patients, provision being made in the budget for dieting such patients.

(a) Statement showing the number of in and out-patients treated in the institutions during the year as compared with that of the previous year:—

Institutions.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Local Fund hospital, Madanapalle	280	276	8,421	8,689
Do. dispensary, Pilér	5	3	5,997	5,839
Do. do. Kadiri	30	32	5,957	6,929
Do. do. Ráyachóti	39	52	5,703	6,229
Do. do. Proddutur	18	30	7,450	7,881
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	75	110	6,410	6,511
Do. do. Pulivendla	25	11	4,640	3,625
Do. do. Rájampet	11	17	5,007	4,371
Do. do. Badvél	..	..	5,258	4,616
Do. do. Pórumámilla	13	18	3,115	2,967
Do. do. Chitvél	..	..	3,034	3,239
Do. do. Sidhout	..	..	..	1,883

(b) Statement showing the death-rate of sick treated during the year:—

Institutions.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Local Fund hospital, Madanapalle	6.42	6.15	.04	.01
Do. dispensary, Pilér	..	3	29	12
Do. do. Kadiri	2	5	2	9
Do. do. Ráyachóti	..	3	9	19
Do. do. Proddutur	6	5	10	57
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	3	5	9	8
Do. do. Pulivendla	2	5	7	4
Do. do. Rájampet	3	4	17	6
Do. do. Badvél	27.27	5.28	.13	1.13
Do. do. Pórumámilla	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Chitvél	2	16.66	5	55
Do. do. Sidhout	..	..	..	..

* Of which 45 deaths from cholera.

(c) Statement showing the number of labour cases attended by the nurse during the year:—

Institutions.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Local Fund hospital, Madanapalle	51	32
Do. dispensary, Pilér	16	10
Do. do. Kadiri	60	81
Do. do. Ráyachóti	45	59
Do. do. Proddutur	45	45
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	19	18
Do. do. Pulivendla	8	8
Do. do. Rájampet	10	22
Do. do. Badvél	25	21
Do. do. Pórumámilla	No nurse.	
Do. do. Chitvél		
Do. do. Sidhout		

(d) Statement showing the number of major and minor operations performed by the medical subordinates during the year:—

Institutions.	Major.		Minor.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Local Fund hospital, Madanapalle	13	6	225	148
Do. dispensary, Pilér	1	1	140	141
Do. do. Kadiri	1	7	35	69
Do. do. Ráyachóti	10	8	66	82
Do. do. Proddutur	11	10	149	135
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	5	3	123	128
Do. do. Pulivendla	5	2	58	49
Do. do. Rájampet	6	..	173	194
Do. do. Badvél	1	4	49	79
Do. do. Pórumámilla	..	..	..	10
Do. do. Chitvél	1	4	28	39
Do. do. Sidhout	..	2	..	37

(e) Statement showing the names of medical subordinates in charge of the institutions with their emoluments:—

Names of institutions.	Names of incumbents.	Rank.	Salary or allowance.
Madanapalle	Mr. Thomas Ward	Senior Apothecary	Rs. 300
Do.	S. Rajagopaul Mudali	House-rent	50
Pilér	P. Janikaram Pillai	Staff allowance	30
Kadiri	M. P. K. T. Simha Chary	Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
Ráyachóti	S. Michael	First-class do.	55
Proddutur	P. Parathasarathy Naidu	Charge allowance	15
Jammalamadugu	P. Venkata Subbiah	Civil Apothecary	75
Pulivendla	Goolam Nabi Saib	Charge allowance	50
Rájampet	C. Sekharam	Civil Apothecary	50
Badvél	A. Xavier	Charge allowance	25
Pórumámilla	R. Muniswamy Naidu	Civil Apothecary	50
Chitvél	T. Ponnambalem Mudali	Charge allowance	25
Sidhout	V. Narayanasawmy Naidu	Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
		Charge allowance	10
		Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
		Charge allowance	10
		Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
		Charge allowance	10

(f) Statement showing the establishment of the institutions in the district with salaries:—

	Madanapalle.		Pilér.		Kadiri.		Ráyachóti.		Proddutur.		Jammalamadugu.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Compounder	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Assistant compounder	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midwife	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward attendant	2	10	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Nurse	1	4	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
Cook	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant cook	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toty or sweeper	2	11	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6

	Pulivendla.		Rájampet.		Badvél.		Pórumámilla.		Chitvél.		Sidhout.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Compounder	1	10	1	15	1	15	1	9	1	9	..	..
Assistant compounder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midwife	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Ward attendant	1	6	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toty or sweeper	1	6	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

(g) Statement showing the number of vaccine operations performed by the medical subordinates:—

Institutions.	Under one year of age.				Above one year of age.			
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
	Number	Successful	Unsuccessful	Unknown	Number	Successful	Unsuccessful	Unknown
Local Fund hospital, Madanapalle	67	67	..	..	237	235	2	..
Do. dispensary, Pilér	7	6	1	..	40	37	3	..
Do. do. Kadiri	19	16	3	..	74	41	18	15
Do. do. Ráyachóti	..	..	..	..	80	60	20	..
Do. do. Proddutur	55	51	11	3	7	6	1	..
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	25	25	..	..	46	28	12	6
Do. do. Pulivendla	16	12	4	..	36	22	5	9
Do. do. Rájampet	1	1	..	..	10	..	4	6
Do. do. Badvél	7	6	1	..	58	46	7	5
Do. do. Pórumámilla	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Do. do. Chitvél	5	1	4	..	34	9	18	7
Do. do. Sidhout	1	1	..	..	41	8	15	18

The medical subordinates in charge of the institutions have been working satisfactorily and their services are appreciated by all classes of people.
The usefulness and advantages of the institutions are much appreciated by the people as evidenced by many from distant villages applying for treatment at their institutions.
A travelling hospital assistant was appointed for the sub-division by order of the Government. He joined his duty on the 29th January 1890, and did itinerating work up to November 1890, i.e., for a period of nine months, when he was removed and placed in charge of the Local Fund dispensary at Pórumámilla. It is to be regretted that no useful work was done during the period he was in the sub-division and it could now be fairly presumed that the system is a failure.

Cuddapah,
11th June 1891.

(Signed) C. P. GANAPTI,
for Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

ENCLOSURES.

ADMINISTRATION Report of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, for the official year 1890-91.

Vaccine Establishment consists of—

- 3 first-class Deputy Inspectors.
- 3 " vaccinators on Rs. 18 each.
- 8 " " " " " " "
- 20 second-class " " " " " " "
- 4 probationary " " " " " " "
- 3 peons on Rs. 7 each—one to each of the Deputy Inspectors.

Area.—8,745 square miles.

Population.—1,102,056 according to last census, 1881.

The health of the public during the year under reference has been bad. Influenza, in an epidemic form, prevailed in the district in the months of April and May and subsided towards the end of May. The disease first made its appearance in the town of Cuddapah and then gradually spread to other taluks.

Cholera prevailed to a certain extent during the year. There were altogether 3,501 attacks with 2,093 deaths. On the appearance of the disease all necessary steps were at once taken to check the spread of the disease.

Small-pox prevailed to a great extent in the villages of Thamballapalli, Tsadem, Peddattippasamudram, Kothakota and Kandacore in the sub-division and in some of the villages of the appearance of the disease the necessary precautionary measures were adopted by sending vaccinators of the respective divisions to vaccinate all the unprotected children and also to attend to the general sanitation of the places.

Animal vaccination was introduced in all the ranges during the year and worked satisfactorily under the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors of the different ranges.

The district comprises eleven taluks divided into three ranges, viz., Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Sidhout. The first two ranges consist of four and the third of three taluks:—

Cuddapah Range—

1 first-class Deputy Inspector on	RS.
4 " vaccinators on	70
8 Second-class " on	15 each.
1 Probationary vaccinator on	10 "
1 Peon on	5 "

Madanapalle Range—

1 first-class Deputy Inspector on	RS.
1 " vaccinator on	60
3 " vaccinators on	18
8 Second-class " on	15 each.
2 Probationary " on	10 "
1 Peon on	5 "

Sidhout Range—

1 first-class Deputy Inspector on	RS.
2 " vaccinators on	60
1 " vaccinator on	18 each.
5 Second-class vaccinators on	15
1 Probationary vaccinator on	10 each.
1 Peon on	5

The total number of vaccine operations performed by the vaccinators in their respective ranges during the year is as follows:—

In the Cuddapah Range, 11,132 operations were performed against 6,946 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,186, of which 10,106 proved successful.

In the Madanapalle Range, 11,225 operations were performed against 8,321 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,904, of which 11,019 proved successful.

In the Sidhout Range, 11,057 operations were performed against 8,728 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,329, of which 10,201 proved successful.

The Deputy Inspectors have done their work satisfactorily during the year. The work done by the vaccinators has been creditable.

During the year under reference in the Cuddapah Range, two second-class vaccinators and two probationary vaccinators resigned their posts, and two vaccinators of range were dismissed for negligence in their duties. In the Sidhout Range one second-class vaccinator was reduced to the post of a probationary vaccinator for indifferent work.

There has always been great difficulty in getting suitable men to work as vaccinators in this malarious district. Consequently I had to send for men from other districts who generally do not continue long in service; they are either dismissed for continued short work or they resign their posts on account of ill-health.

The popular prejudice against vaccination still prevails to some extent in this district and in consequence the vaccine staff has to exert a great deal to keep up the required number of operations they are expected to perform, but I am hopeful that, in course of time, this prejudice will wear away and the department will grow more popular among the people. Since the introduction of animal lymph I am glad to observe the prejudice has been wearing away gradually.

CUDDAPAH,
21st June 1891.

(Signed) C. P. GANAPATI,
for Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

ORDER—dated 28th September 1891, No. 2340 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Cuddapah district for 1890-91 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1889-90:—

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1890-91.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	74,156	50,430	78,118	20,556	57,262	..	78,118
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,86,281	1,68,500	1,70,916	78,562	78,562	..	1,57,124
Tolls	27,234	26,450	25,830	26,999	..	..	26,999
Education—							
School Fees	2,477	2,940	2,910	36	2,944	..	2,980
Other Items	194	370	686	430	1	..	431
Medical—							
Other Items	220	275	375	41	271	..	312
Interest—							
On Government Securities	507	690	690	..	640	..	640
On Arrears of Revenue	8	115	115	..	4	..	4
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	1,807	90	430	..	396	..	396
Choultry Rents	5	..	..	..	4,664	..	4,664
Market Rents	5,009	4,270	4,640	6	3,618	1,136	4,760
Other Items	3,592	1,830	3,107	228	62	..	290
Public Works	900	130	270	..	..	..	..
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	..	1,675	1,660	..	1,123	..	1,123
Refunds	58	..	..	510	641	..	1,151
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	247	..	..	..	51,609	..	..
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	..	18,517	..
" " Taluk Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,02,695	2,57,765	2,89,647	1,27,668	2,01,803	19,653	2,78,998
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	12,835	13,435	11,059	3,451	5,488	752	9,691
Buildings	3,309	4,146	3,978	1,011	2,647	..	3,658
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,411	..	1,411
Public Improvements	2,734	3,755	3,562	..	55,760	2,608	82,620
Repairs—							
Communications	93,734	91,022	90,027	24,252	2,535	..	2,535
Buildings	1,860	2,949	2,971	..	1,124	99	1,719
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	13,165	..	18,550
Public Improvements	1,298	1,769	1,664	496	5,395	..	724
Establishment	17,839	18,640	18,640	213	511	..	1,191
Tools and Plant	995	750	1,000	355	856	..	584
Contingencies	963	1,250	1,000	684	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	440	..	..	..	..	..	2,415
GRANT II—							
Inspection	2,614	3,600	3,320	2,415	..	..	2,684
Normal Schools	2,092	3,240	3,380	118	..	..	118
Sessional Schools	106	500	..	..	2,202	..	2,202
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	1,987	2,254	2,026	..	693	..	693
Elementary Schools—							
Salary System	711	755	765	..	10,516	..	10,516
Salary-result System	7,494	13,011	11,043	..	57	..	57
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Salary Grants	9	80	80	..	4,408	..	4,408
Result Grants	2,439	4,333	3,949	..	..	..	121
Miscellaneous	500	500	300	131	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	88	400	400	..	..	..	23,367
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	23,473	23,687	23,166	630	22,737	..	10,986
Vaccination	8,691	10,475	10,475	10,986	5,602	14,409	20,011
Sanitation	18,018	20,595	19,730	..	711	..	340
Markets	646	910	690	..	340	..	5
Choultryes	342	410	341	..	5	..	3,701
Bungalows	62	50	10	..	240	..	3
Contributions	3,826	4,355	4,355	3,461	3	..	..
Miscellaneous	28	105	65	..	..	..	..

Charges—cont.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1890-91.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c. ..	14,726	16,997	16,804	9,611	6,365	1,585	16,961
Refunds ..	1,143	300	600	1,001	..	..	1,001
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ..	85	..	..	230	399	300	829
Reserve ..	..	..	2,485	..	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	51,609	..	..	..
„ Union ..	..	..	..	..	18,617	..	..
Balance ..	2,24,577	2,44,273	2,37,875	1,18,003	1,66,282	19,653	2,23,813
Deduct—	78,118	13,492	61,772	2,665	45,521	..	55,186
Balance under Endowments ..	10,890	14,378	11,558	..	13,610	..	13,610
Net balance available for general purposes ..	67,228	— 886	40,214	9,665	31,911	..	41,576

The principal variations between the budget estimate, including subsequent allotments, and the actuals of 1890-91, are explained in the President's report.

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The District Board held 11 meetings during the year under review, against 10 in the preceding year, and the average attendance of the non-official members showed a satisfactory improvement. The minimum number (12) of meetings prescribed in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 15th March 1889, No. 620 L., has been relaxed in the case of this district, in view of the great expense of convening each meeting. The attendance of the official members was very discreditable, being only one-quarter of their strength at the close of the year; the Treasury Deputy Collector attended only four meetings, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer only three, the Executive Engineer two, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools one. The Government trusts that these officers will make a point of being present at as many meetings as possible during the current year. It is satisfactory to note that all the Taluk Boards complied with the provisions of section 28 of the Local Boards Act during the year under review, and that the average attendance of the members, except those of the Cuddapah Taluk Board, was fair, and in the case of the Pulivendla Taluk Board creditable. The exceedingly poor attendance in the case of the Cuddapah Taluk Board was commented upon in reviewing the report for 1889-90, and the President of the District Board is requested to call upon such of the non-official members as have failed to attend a reasonable number of meetings for an explanation, and to recommend their removal in those cases in which adequate excuse is not offered. The official members of all the Taluk Boards are specially directed to attend as many meetings during the current year as their duties will allow. The proposals of the President of the District Board for the reorganization of the Taluk Boards in the district have been approved by Government in G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1969 L., and the number has accordingly been reduced to four with effect from the 1st September 1891.

The number of Unions in the district continued to be 17, the proposal to constitute an additional one at Kasanur, which was referred to in the administration report for the preceding year, having been abandoned. The Váyalpád and Píler Union Panchayats held only 9 meetings each; the explanations offered for this neglect cannot be accepted. The Government regrets to have to again remark upon this point, which formed the subject of notice in the review of last year; the Presidents of the Taluk Boards must in future insist upon the Panchayats holding the requisite number of meetings, and the President of the District Board must take steps to ensure their doing this. Proposals for excluding some of the villages in the Sidhout and Pullampet Unions, with a view to securing a preponderance of the non-official element in the Panchayats concerned, should be submitted at an early date. The various Local Boards and Union Panchayats are reported to have worked fairly well, but it is not stated whether any of the members have been personally conspicuous in the work of promoting vaccination or inspecting schools, dispensaries, roads, &c.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The land-cess collections were poor, amounting to only 84 per cent. of the demand, against 91 per cent. in the preceding year. This is attributed partly to the unfavorable character of the season, and partly, it is observed, to the inefficiency of the collecting officers at the commencement of the year under review.

(2) It is to be regretted that the whole of the toll demand was not collected within the year under review—an omission which should not occur again, except for very special reasons, which must be fully explained.

(3) This is the only district in the Presidency in which the house-tax is not levied in any of the 17 Unions. The question of its introduction should be considered.

(4) The number of markets under the control of the Taluk Boards continued to be 34, but the receipts from them showed a slight falling off, which is explained in paragraph 14 of the President's report. The expenditure on these institutions was very inadequate, and early steps should, as promised by the President, be taken to extend and improve them as far as possible.

(5) The only bungalow in the district has been transferred to the Public Works Department under G.O., dated 4th February 1890, No. 205 L.

(6) Provincial grants on account of education should, if possible, be drawn within the year to which they appertain.

4. *Expenditure.*—(1) *Public Works.*—As in the preceding year, the total expenditure under this head amounted to only 87 per cent. of the allotment; the short outlay is explained in detail in paragraph 21 of the President's report. The total actual amount expended was less than in the preceding year. Of the allotment for the repair of communications, only 91 per cent. was expended, and the condition of the roads appears to have remained much about the same as in 1889-90. The remarks of the District Board Engineer should receive attention, and the purchase of suitable, heavy rollers arranged for when funds become available. The average cost of maintaining the village roads was, as remarked by the President, very high, and they appear to have received under the circumstances a fair share of attention, 5.5 per cent. of the outlay on roads having been devoted to their upkeep, against 4.6 per cent. in 1889-90. The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was somewhat greater than in the previous year, and, owing to the short expenditure, amounted to 20 per cent. of the outlay on works, against 17 per cent. in 1889-90. The length of the avenues was only 640 miles, or very little over half of the length of district and taluk roads together. In extending and improving them—a matter which should have continued attention—care should be taken to plant only such trees as are likely to be of some value to the Local Boards, in preference to mere shade-giving trees such as banyans.

(2) *Education.*—The work done by the 6 inspecting schoolmasters is, except in the Pulivendla range, reported to have been fair. It is to be regretted that the Muhammadan inspecting schoolmaster whose entertainment was sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st October 1890, No. 2707 L., was not employed during the year. The close supervision of the work of these officers by the Educational authorities, and the services rendered by the Vice-President of the District Board, are noted with pleasure. The results achieved by the Ráyachóti Normal school at the Special Upper Primary examination were most creditable, 21 out of 22 students presented being successful. The cost of educating each successful pupil was only Rs. 98-6-1 against Rs. 151-12-10 in 1889-90. It is to be regretted that no candidates could be found for training in the Muhammadan Normal School, Madras; the Educational authorities should make every effort to utilize the allotment in the current year. Two sessional schools were in operation during the year under review, but the number of students attending them was small, and the Sidhout school did very badly at the inspection examination. The Taluk Boards maintained two lower secondary schools, as in the previous year, and these worked well, showing an improvement in attendance and better examination results. The number of primary schools maintained by Local Boards advanced from 62 to 78, the figures reported in the preceding year having been erroneously calculated, as explained in paragraph 24 (6) of the President's report. Two of these schools were maintained on the salary system, and their transfer to the salary-results system has been recommended in G.O., dated 2nd June 1891, No. 1315 L., action on

which should be taken at an early date. All the primary schools are reported to have done good work, and the increase in the number of girls attending them has again to be noted. Their cost, however, continued to be high. The expenditure on grants-in-aid amounted to 90.9 per cent. of the allotment, against 46.6 per cent. in the preceding year, and the increase in the number of aided schools is very satisfactory. Provision has been made in the current year's budget for improving and increasing the number of school-houses, and the decision of the Local Boards in regard to the furtherance of physical education is awaited. The number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from Local Funds was 7.9 per cent. of the total male population of school-going age, against 5.7 per cent. in 1889-90 and 12.6 per cent., the average for the entire Presidency in that year. The Government is glad to observe a great improvement in this department and trusts that every effort will be made to sustain it. The suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction, alluded to in G.O., dated 2nd June 1891, No. 1315 L., will, it is hoped, be adopted.

(3) *Medical Relief*.—Another dispensary was opened at Sidhout in the year

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1889-90.
1. Madanapalle ..	8,965	+ 264
2. Proddutur ..	7,933	+ 444
3. Kadiri ..	6,937	+ 975
4. Jammalamadugu ..	6,541	+ 113
5. Ráyachóti ..	6,261	+ 528
6. Pilér ..	5,842	— 155
7. Badvél ..	4,633	— 636
8. Rajampet ..	4,382	— 650
9. Pulivendla ..	3,735	— 980
10. Chitvel ..	3,257	+ 210
11. Porumanilla ..	2,967	— 148
12. Sidhout ..	1,883	..
Total ..	63,336	

under review, bringing the total number of such institutions up to 11. There was also a regular hospital at Madanapalle. Accommodation for in-patients in some of the dispensaries should be provided at the earliest possible opportunity. The number of patients treated in these institutions showed a slight advance, as noted in the margin, and the increasing popularity of the Kadiri and Ráyachóti dispensaries is very satisfactory. It is a significant fact that the number of patients treated in the five institutions where the attendance was greatest in the preceding year showed a further advance, whilst in nearly all the others it declined—a fact which raises the presumption that the different results accomplished are to be attributed chiefly to the efficiency or inefficiency of the medical subordinates in charge. One midwife was attached to the Madanapalle hospital, and she attended only 32 cases, against 51 in the preceding year and 41 in 1888-89. This is most unsatisfactory, and unless she is paid by results or in some other way induced to perform a reasonable amount of work, her services should be dispensed with and a more efficient person appointed in her place. The eight nurses attached to Local Fund dispensaries attended 264 labour cases between them, against 228 in the preceding year—a fairly satisfactory performance if the returns made are correct. It is to be regretted that the system of employing an itinerating medical subordinate, referred to in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O., dated 8th December 1890, No. 3161 L., proved to be a failure.

(4) *Vaccination*.—There was a large increase in the number of operations performed by the Local Fund vaccinators, each of whom turned out on an average 946 cases. It cannot, however, be said that this is yet a creditable figure. Excepting in the case of the Kistna district, the condition of vaccination in Cuddapah has hitherto been the worst in the Presidency, and although the population is not so scattered as it is in Kurnool, the work done by each vaccinator in the latter district was almost exactly three times the number stated above. The staff at present employed ought, therefore, if efficiently supervised, to operate on about 90,000 cases annually. The exertions, however, which appear to have been made for the extension of operations are worthy of all commendation, and with the organized assistance of the Revenue subordinates referred to by the President, there will, it is hoped, be a much greater advance in the current year. The services rendered by the Vice-President of the District Board, M.R.Ry. C. Jambulingam Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., M.L., are again noted, in this connection, with pleasure; every effort should be made to enlist the sympathies of the

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Taluk and District Board members in the good work. The prevalence of small-pox in the district shows that increased activity in this department is much to be desired. Medical subordinates vaccinated 874 cases, against 695 in 1889-90, but the medical officer at Madanapalle alone performed a satisfactory number of operations; in several cases the work done was practically nil. Animal vaccination was largely extended and will be exclusively practised in future. The total number of successful operations performed was 29 per mille of the population, against 21.4 per mille in the previous year, and, on children under one year of age, 5.5 per mille, against 3.2 per mille in that year. These figures show how much remains to be done.

(5) *Sanitation*.—The expenditure under this head was, as in the previous year, 97 per cent. of the allotment, but it formed a very small fraction of the year's receipts. The working of the itinerating gang for the removal of prickly-pear and improving village sites, which was employed under the Cuddapah Taluk Board, during the year under review, is reported to have been very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the supervision exercised by the President and members of that Board. It is to be regretted that the schemes for sewage-farming and employing itinerating scavengers, which appear to have been considered by the Proddutur and Pulivendla Taluk Boards, were not given a trial. The President's report is full, and indicates that the subject of sanitation is receiving careful attention. In the construction of latrines, however, the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner should be adopted in future, and every effort made to induce the village officers to take an interest in the cleanliness of their villages.

5. *General Remarks*.—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 55,186, of which Rs. 41,576 were available for general purposes. This amount corresponds approximately with that taken credit for in the budget of the current year. The President's report is full and clear, but contains a great deal of unnecessary information and repetition. For instance, the detailed explanation of the short outlay on works might have been summarised in a few lines, only the more important lapses of Rs. 1,000 and upwards being noted in detail. The statement in paragraph 24 (1) of the report should be submitted in the form of an appendix; that in clause (4) was unnecessary; those in clause (5) should have been summarised in the body of the report; those in paragraph 25 (1) and (2) are mere copies of those in the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's report; the information in clauses (3) and (4) was not in requisition; the first statement regarding animal vaccination in paragraph 26 should form an appendix to the report; and the statement of work done in dispensaries has been given by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The latter officer's report should not have been burdened with statements 7 (b), (d), (e) and (f), and paragraphs 3 and 4 might have been omitted. The report has again been submitted one month after the due date; the cause of this has been explained in paragraph 30; the delays therein referred to should not be allowed to occur again. The administration of the year showed, on the whole, a satisfactory advance.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Cuddapah.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah,
" Accountant-General, through the Collector.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of {1891} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

No 2827 Wd/26 Oct
1891

Communicated to the
Suptg. Engineer in Charge
for information.

1 Sol/ C. V. B.

23-10-91

Issued

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Encl.

G.O., 28th Sept. 1891, No. 2340 L.

SEPTEMBER.

Report.

Reviewing the Cuddapah District Board — for
1890-91.

To S. E. III file

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