(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 34

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/9

(3) ஆதார்ஷ் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கெழுத்தம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W துறை

அரசாணை எண். 2472 (W) அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். பலஷுகை

நாள் : 26-9-1893 199

மடிக்கவோ சுண்டப்படி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. I—18,006—6-9-90.

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7th September 1893, No. 1976 L., Local and Municipal.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., President, District Board, Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 18th July 1893, No. 953-D.B.

I have the honour to submit the administration report showing the working of the Local Boards Act V of 1884 in the district of Kistna during the year 1892–93, together with the prescribed statements prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by Government from time to time. This is the eighth report on the working of the Act.

2. A copy of the District Board's Resolution passing the report is enclosed.

I.—General.

3. *Administration.*—The Local Fund administration of the district was as usual conducted by the President, District Board, with the assistance of the Vice-President, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Sooria Rao Naidu Garu. Under the control of the district board there were five taluk boards as in the preceding year, and subordinate to these taluk boards there were 21 unions. There was no change in the territorial jurisdiction of either the taluk boards or the unions. At the commencement of the year there were only 19 unions at work out of the 20 unions budgeted in the last year (1891–92). The number of unions budgeted for in the year under review was 22, but the number at work during the year under report was only 21. This is due to the fact that sanction of Government for the formation of the Pamarru union was received after the close of the year—*vide* G.O., dated 21st April 1893, No. 879 L.

4. *The District Board.*—As in the previous year there were 36 members exclusive of the President, the Collector of the district; 4 of these were ex-officio members, being divisional officers, 4 officials and 10 non-officials were nominated by Government, and the remaining 18 were non-officials elected by the taluk boards. On the 31st March 1892 there were 35 members on the roll against 36, the sanctioned strength. The vacancy happened among the nominated officials owing to the transfer of M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, the Treasury Deputy Collector, to the Kurnool district, and his seat was filled up on the 17th May 1892 by M.R.Ry. Ch. Venkatachellam Pantulu Garu, the present Deputy Collector. During the year under report the terms of 14 of the elected non-officials in the taluk boards expired and they consequently lost their seats on the district board; of these, 8 members were re-elected and the rest were succeeded by other members. Four of these were gazetted after the close of the year and there were thus 32 members on the roll on the 31st March 1893. All the elections were conducted in accordance with the rules sanctioned in G.O., dated 28th January 1887, No. 196 L.

The elective seats were distributed among the several taluk boards as follows:—

Masulipatam Taluk Board	.. ..	3
Guntúr	"	3
Bezwada	"	4
Répalle	"	4
Vinukonda	"	4
	Total ..	18

Among the nominated officials, Mr. J. Hannan, Superintending Engineer, II Circle, was relieved by Mr. J. W. Martin, who was accordingly appointed a member of the district board on the 4th October 1892; Surgeon-Major Levinge, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, having died on the 7th May 1892, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Thomas succeeded him and was appointed a member of the district board on the 23rd August 1892; the term of M.R.Ry. V. Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, having expired on the 16th July 1892, he was re-appointed on 23rd August 1892. Mr. A. T. Arundel was President from the beginning of the official year up to 22nd August 1892; he was relieved on the 23rd idem by Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, who was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Wynne on the 8th September 1892. I took charge of the office on the 22nd October 1892 and continued as President till the close of the year. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Sooria Rao Naidu Garu, was Vice-President throughout the year. The number of meetings held during the year was 12 as in the preceding year, and no meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the official and non-official members was 2·75 and 12·58, respectively, against 1·98 and 15·7 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the following causes:—

(1) The Sub-Collector and the Head Assistant Collector attended only four and five meetings respectively; their attendance was interfered with by changes in their offices.

(2) The General Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. P. Pundarikakshudu Pantulu Garu, who was an ex-officio member throughout the year, attended only four meetings. He explains that he could not attend the meetings regularly as he was engaged in the abkári sales, in the inspection of famine roads and in trying forest offences.

(3) Mr. J. Hannan, the Superintending Engineer, attended only one meeting, and his successor, Mr. Martin, did not attend a single meeting. This gentleman has since resigned his membership, which will be duly filled up.

(4) Mr. J. B. Thomas, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, attended only one meeting on account of his absence from head-quarters on inspection duty.

(5) Two of the nominated non-officials attended only three meetings each owing to their illness during the greater part of the year; and another, M.R.Ry. A. Pundarikakshudu Pantulu Garu, First Grade Pleader, attended four meetings. This gentleman could not attend the meetings held out of Masulipatam as he was too busy with his civil suits.

Out of the elected non-official members, M.R.Ry. M. K. Lakshminarasimham Garu attended only two meetings and M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubbayya Garu attended three meetings, and M.R.Ry. K. Kristnamachari Garu, B.A., Headmaster of the Hindu High School, Masulipatam, and M.R.Ry. M. Ethirazulu Pillai Garu four meetings each. The explanations of these gentlemen having been found satisfactory, their cases were not reported to Government. M.R.Ry. D. Narayanam Garu was elected in place of Rev. M. P. Murphy—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2072 L., of 13th September 1892; M.R.Ry. D. Narayanam Garu having lost his seat on the Taluk Board on 17th September 1892, on the expiry of his term, he was re-elected and gazetted on 25th April 1893. The delay lies in the Taluk Board's office. The vacant seats of the Guntúr Taluk Board were not promptly filled up and the elected seats for the District Board were consequently delayed; strict instructions have been issued to the Presidents of Taluk Boards not to allow such delays to recur in future. With the exception of the five undermentioned gentlemen, the attendance of the non-official members was far from satisfactory.

Nominated non-officials.	Number of meetings attended.
M.R.Ry. K. Brahmanandam Pantulu Garu	12
" T. Anjaneyulu Naidu Garu	11
" Suttur Hussain Khan Sahib	10
" Nazimuddin Khan Sahib	9
" S. Nagannah Naidu Garu	9

5. *Taluk Boards.*—The number and constitution of taluk boards remained unchanged, that is, five Taluk Boards and 60 members exclusive of the Presidents, who were the Divisional officers. Each board consisted of 12 members, 4 officials and 8 non-officials; all the members were appointed by Government. There were three vacancies at the commencement of the year and they were duly filled up. Sixty-five meetings in all were held by the five taluk boards against 61 in the preceding year. The number of meetings shown above, viz., 65, does not include three meetings adjourned for want of quorum in the Guntúr, Bezwada and Répalle Taluk Boards. The Bezwada Taluk Board held 14 meetings, the Masulipatam, Guntúr and Répalle Taluk Board held 13 meetings each and the Vinukonda Taluk Board held 12 meetings. The Répalle Taluk Board did not hold a meeting in the month of April 1892; the failure has not been explained by the President. The average attendance of both official and non-official members was 6 as in the previous year. The percentage of attendance of the official and non-official elements was 39·25 and 54·62, respectively, against 43·03 and 62·5, respectively, being the corresponding figures of the last year. The falling off in the percentage is due to the delay in filling up the appointment of the outgoing members under section 22 (3) of the Act, and to the irregular attendance of some of the members. Information regarding the vacancies that occurred and the appointments made, and as regards the average attendance of each member, has been fully given in the Statement No. XVI.

The irregular attendance of the official members was mainly due to the frequent transfers of Tahsildars. The reasons for the low attendance of the non-official members are—

(1) *Masulipatam Taluk Board.*—M.R.Ry. P. Ullakki Garu of Masulipatam Taluk Board attended only four meetings owing to his illness during the greater part of the year.

(2) *Guntur Taluk Board.*—The terms of M.R.Ry. A. Venkatappiah Garu, M.R.Ry. M. Venkatakristnamma Naidu Garu, M.R.Ry. P. Singarayya Garu and M.R.Ry. L. V. Rangayya Garu expired on the 4th June 1892, and their places were filled up on the 7th February 1893. The first three gentlemen were succeeded respectively by M.R.Ry. Ch. Butchi Raghavayya Naidu Garu, M.R.Ry. P. Venkatakristnayya Naidu Garu, B.A., and Khasim Sahib Garu, and the fourth gentleman was re-appointed. The seats were thus left vacant for more than 8 months. The Head clerk of the Taluk Board, who was responsible for the delay, was therefore reduced and transferred to the Répalle Taluk Board as second clerk.

(3) *Bezwada Taluk Board.*—Meer Shumsuddin Sahib Garu and M.R.Ry. S. Venkatappayya Garu attended only four meetings each, and M.R.Ry. M. Ethirazulu Pillai Garu and M.R.Ry. M. Venkatasubbayya Garu attended five meetings each; but the Taluk Board President has not offered any explanation.

(4) *Repalle Taluk Board.*—M.R.Ry. P. Seshachellam Naidu Garu attended three meetings; he explains that he was unwell during the greater part of the year. M.R.Ry. M. Jagannadham Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. K. Ramayya Pantulu Garu attended each four meetings. The former, a Vakil in the District Munsif's Court at Bápatla, explains that, as most of the meetings were held at Guntúr, he was prevented from attendance owing to the pressure of his work in the Civil Courts. He further states that he could not go to Guntúr in a bandy on the Guntúr-Bápatla road, as the road was impassible during November 1892, having been breached in many places in consequence of the heavy floods; the latter offered no explanation. M.R.Ry. J. T. Sondari Naidu Garu and M.R.Ry. P. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu attended five meetings each, but the President gives no explanation.

(5) Rev. W. M. Powell of the Vinukonda Taluk Board did not attend even a single meeting and he has not offered any explanation; he has since ceased to be a member of the board.

6. *Unions.*—The number of unions budgeted for the year under report was 22, but the number working at the commencement of the year was only 19. Two of the remaining three unions, viz., those at Mylavaram and Sattenapalle, commenced work during the year, so that there were 21 unions at work on the 31st March 1893.

The total number of Panchayatdars sanctioned for these 21 unions was 134, but the actual number on the rolls on the 31st March 1893 was 132. Of this number, 28 were ex-officio, 22 were officials and 82 non-officials. Except the unions of Jaggiapet and Mangalagiri, all the Union Panchayats had their full sanctioned strength on the 31st March 1892. The number of Panchayatdars of the Répalle union was raised from 6 to 9—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 1255 L., dated 27th May 1892, and that of the Vetapalem union raised from 7 to 9—*vide* G.O., No. 3004 L., dated 21st December 1892. Particulars regarding the constitution, attendance and the number of meetings held by the several Union Panchayats are detailed in Statement No. XVI-A.

It will be observed from this statement that 315 meetings were held by the several Panchayats against 271 in the preceding year. This number excludes 22 meetings adjourned for want of quorum—one by each of the five unions, Pedana Jaggiapet, Sattenapalle, Répalle, and Vetapalem; two by each of the three unions of Avamigadda, Mangalagiri and Dáchépálle; three by each of the two unions of Krósúru and Narsaraopet; and five by the Chilakalurpet union. The Union Panchayats at Tenali, Bápatla, Répalle and Chirala held 26, 24, 20 and 20 meetings, respectively. The number of meetings held by the Jaggiapet Union Panchayat was only 8. The Chairman of this union being the Deputy Tahsildar, states that he could not hold meetings in several months as he was absent from his headquarters on Government business; this explanation is not at all satisfactory. I have issued orders to the Presidents of Taluk Boards to submit in future monthly returns showing the date and the number of meetings held by the taluk boards as well as Union Panchayats, and also the names of members present at each meeting. I regret to bring to the notice of Government that the appointment of members of the Jaggiapet union, sanctioned so far back as in the year 1886, was never renewed. The attention of the Bezwada Taluk Board President has been drawn to this carelessness on the part of the Chairman, so that necessary and speedy steps may be taken. With this exception the working of the Union Panchayats was on the whole satisfactory; the total average attendance of members being 89·51 against 76·13 in the previous year. The Panchayatdars take an intelligent interest in the affairs of their several unions.

The ward system was introduced in almost all the unions, but the results were satisfactory only in the Gudivada union.

7. *Financial Position.*—Statements I-A. and I-B. herewith submitted exhibit in detail the receipts and charges of the District and the several Taluk Boards.

The following abstract compares the financial status with that of the previous year:—

	Actuals for 1891-92.				Actuals for 1892-93.			
	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	58,276	1,26,752	14,232	1,99,299	48,882	69,611	8,349	1,26,842
Receipts	3,00,168	2,52,940	13,154	5,78,862	2,96,582	2,52,042	14,078	5,62,702
Allotments from Taluk to District funds	+ 500	— 500	..	..	+ 114	— 114	..	..
Allotments from District to Taluk funds	— 11,650	+ 11,650	..	..	— 10,170	+ 10,170	..	..
Allotments from Taluk to Union funds	..	— 6,140	+ 6,140	..	..	— 10,592	+ 10,592	..
Total, Assets ..	3,58,293	3,85,342	33,526	7,72,161	3,35,408	3,21,117	33,019	6,89,544
Expenditure ..	3,04,296	3,15,844	25,177	6,45,317	3,24,815	2,95,980	30,279	6,51,074
Closing Balance ..	48,977	69,498	8,349	1,26,844	10,593	25,137	2,740	38,470

The closing balances of the previous year under district and taluk boards differ from the opening balances of the year under report. This difference is due to the wrong classification by the Accountant-General of certain Public Works Department charges under district board instead of under taluk boards. A sum of Rs. 114 was

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therefore allotted from taluk to district funds in the supplemental account in accordance with his instructions to the Treasury Deputy Collector. Excluding the debt heads of Rs. 19,190 and allotments from Taluk to District funds, from District to Taluk funds and from Taluk funds to Union funds, the actual receipts together with the opening balance of Rs. 1,26,842 amounted to Rs. 6,70,354 against Rs. 7,60,609 in the previous year. The increase of receipts in that year was mainly due to the transfer of the canal and ferry fund balance from Provincial funds. The closing balance was Rs. 38,470 against Rs. 1,26,844 in the previous year; of this amount, Rs. 17,396-13-5 appertains to the endowed institutions and Rs. 2,740-10-0 to the unions. The District Board closed with a balance of Rs. 10,593.

Taluk Funds.—All the taluk boards received as usual half the land-cess collected in the respective taluks, together with the whole of the income derived from the institutions under their supervision. The taluk boards opened with a balance of Rs. 69,611. The receipts during the year were Rs. 2,52,042. A contribution of Rs. 10,170 was made out of the District Board funds to meet the deficit balance under the Vinukonda Taluk Board. The taluk boards closed with a balance of Rs. 25,137; this amount includes the balances of endowed institutions and of unions.

Union Funds.—The balance in favour of unions on the 1st April 1892 was Rs. 8,349. A sum of Rs. 14,078 was realized from house-tax, pandal fees, cart-stand fees and from other miscellaneous sources, and a sum of Rs. 10,592 was contributed from the general funds of taluk boards. The amount of contribution provided for in the budget was Rs. 9,940. This amount was increased to Rs. 10,592 in order to get rid of *minus* balances against some of the unions owing to large expenditure incurred on repair of roads and improvement of water-supply and village sites.

8. *Taxation.*—The chief sources of income under this head were land-cess, tolls and house-tax. The income from land-cess was Rs. 4,24,014, from tolls Rs. 31,419 and from house-tax Rs. 11,132. The population of the Local Fund district as per census of 1891 was 1,858,106. The incidence of tax per head was therefore Annas 3-10 excluding, and As. 4-0 including, the tolls, against As. 3-11 and As. 4-3, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the rate per head of the tax is due to the decrease in receipts of land-cess and tolls, which is explained later on.

II.—RECEIPTS.

9. *Opening Balance.*—The year opened with an actual balance of Rs. 1,26,842 against the budget estimate of Rs. 94,700 and the actuals of Rs. 1,93,299 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 32,142 as compared with the budget estimate is the result of the transfer to Local funds of canal and ferry fund balance from Provincial funds.

10. *Land-cess.*—The cess on land, which is the chief source of revenue of Local funds, is as usual levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land assessment. The actual collections under this head during the year were Rs. 4,24,014 against the estimate of Rs. 4,27,520 and the actuals of Rs. 4,46,976 of 1891-92. The demand including the arrears on the 1st April 1892, as detailed in Statement No. VII, amounted to Rs. 4,66,589 against the total demand of Rs. 4,79,802 in the previous year. The outstanding balance at the end of the year 1891-92 was Rs. 32,733; this was increased to Rs. 52,563 by the jamabandi settlements. The decrease in the demand during the year was due to the non-settlement of certain accounts of zamindary land-cess of previous faslis. The percentage of collections to the total demand was 90·87 against 93·15 in the previous year; the fall in collection is due entirely to non-collection of the cess in inams and zamindaries. A sum of Rs. 247 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable and Rs. 42,328 remained uncollected at the close of the year.

11. *Tolls.*—Statement No. V herewith submitted gives the statistics of the toll-gates in the district. There were six toll-gates as in the previous year. The maximum rates prescribed in schedule B of the Act were levied at all the gates. All the gates were as usual leased out. The actual bid of the year was Rs. 13,326 against the estimate of Rs. 16,560 and Rs. 19,441, the actuals of the previous year. There was a decrease in the lease amounts in all the gates owing to the loss sustained by the

contractors in the previous year. These losses are attributable partly to increasing utilisation of the various railways, partly to the unfavorable season. The total demand of the year, including the arrear balance of the previous year, viz., Rupees 3,232-11-5, amounted to Rs. 16,558-11-5. A sum of Rs. 676-4-0 was collected in the previous year on account of the year under report. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 15,998-14-11. Thus the total collection of the year was Rs. 16,675-2-11. There was therefore an excess collection of Rs. 116-7-6. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 2 appertains to the previous year 1891-92 and Rs. 114-7-6 being the excess amount realized by the sale of a bond deposited by the contractor of Pammeru toll-gate appertains to the year under review. There was no balance left uncollected at the close of the year. The excess collection of Rs. 116-7-6 will be refunded to the parties concerned in the current year. The three municipalities in the district agreed to contribute towards Local Funds as usual at the rate of one-third of their net income from tolls. The amount actually bid for the municipal toll-gates during the year was Rs. 46,855-7-10. This amount includes Rs. 35-7-10, being the interest realized by the Masulipatam Municipality. The amount due by them on account of contribution was therefore Rs 15,618-7-11. The Masulipatam Municipality deducted Rs. 47-1-3 on account of repairs done to their toll-sheds during the year. The net amount due to Local Funds was Rs. 15,571-6-8. Of this Rs. 14,952-5-8 were paid during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 619-1-0. The balance of the previous year's contribution, viz., Rs. 447, together with interest of Rs. 20-14-0, were paid during the year by the Masulipatam Municipality. The total collection in the year was therefore Rs. 15,420-3-8. Of the balance of Rs. 619-1-0 Rs. 613-9-5 were credited in the accounts after the close of the year. The remaining sum of Rs. 5-7-7 will be recovered in the current year. The total revenue from this source came to Rs. 31,419-2-7 which formed 5·78 per cent. of the entire Local Fund receipts against 6·26 per cent. in the previous year.

12. *House-tax.*—This tax, which forms the principal source of income of the unions, was in force at the beginning of the year in 18 unions. During the year three more unions as detailed below collected house-tax for the first time :—

Mylavaram.	Krosur.	Sattenapalle.

There were thus at the close of the year 21 unions, in which house-tax was collected. This tax was levied in 11 and 10 unions at the rate of half and one-fourth respectively. The main object of the imposition of this tax was to meet the expenditure on local sanitation such as improvement of water-supply, improvement of village-site, &c. Statement No. VIII, herewith submitted, furnishes full particulars of demand, collection and balance. The demand for the year including the arrears amounted to Rs. 11,772-12-6. In column 12 of the statement accompanying the previous year's report a sum of Rs. 441-0-6 was shown as balance outstanding at the close of that year, but the actual balance was Rs. 532-12-6, the difference of Rs. 91-12-0 being the other collections in the unions was included in the collection of house-tax of the previous year. The collection during the year including the arrears amounted to Rs. 11,131-10-6. A sum of Rs. 54-9-0 was written off the account as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 111-14-0 represents the remission granted. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 474-11-0 against the actual balance of Rupees 532-12-6 of the previous year. The percentage of the collection to the total demand was 91·7 against 95·2 in the previous year. The percentage of the balance at the close of the year to the total demand after deducting remissions was 4·02 against 4·51 in the previous year. The collection of the tax was fair. Demand, collection and balance statements are received monthly from the Chairmen of the unions where house-tax is levied and reviews are prepared in my office and circulated to the Chairmen concerned. The entire demand of house-tax in the unions of the Tenali, Bápatla, Ponnoor, Dáchépalle and Narasaraopet was collected within the close of the year. The Chairmen of the unions concerned took much interest in their Local Fund affairs. The Chairmen of the Gudiváda and Avanigadda unions left only two annas each uncollected at the close of the year. The balance that remained uncollected on the 31st March 1893 in the unions of Challapalli, Pedana, Krosur and Vinukonda was only Rs. 2, Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively. The largest balance

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outstanding on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 192-12-0 in the Nuzvid union. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 159-2-0 was collected in the month of April 1893. The business of collection is therefore on the whole satisfactory. Appendix I, herewith submitted, exhibits the incidence of house-tax and the details of its collection. The total number of houses assessed was 34,948 excluding the number of godowns taxed, viz., 93 in the Tenali union. Of this number 18,419 houses were assessed at half and 16,529 houses at one-fourth of the maximum rates. The total amount of house-tax was Rs. 11,240. This amount includes Rs. 76-1-0 imposed on the godowns of the Tenali union. The average incidence of the tax on each house was As. 4-11 as in the previous year. The percentage of the number of houses assessed to the total number of houses in the unions as per census of 1881 was 149 against 133 in the previous year. I regret that the figures of 1891 census have not yet been communicated to this office by the Census Superintendent, and I am therefore obliged to adopt the last census figures, the result being that more houses are shown as taxed than are actually in existence. Two hundred and twelve distress warrants were issued for the collection of Rs. 49-6-0 and in 5 cases property valued at Rs. 4-6-0 was distrained, but no property was sold.

13. *Education.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 26,210 including, and Rs. 14,931 excluding Rs. 11,279 which was the sale-proceeds of Government promissory notes pertaining to the Jubilee fund. The previous year's income was Rs. 12,665. The increase was mainly due to the establishment of certain new schools and to the sale-proceeds of furniture made by the carpentry students. The collection under school fees was Rs. 13,555 against Rs. 15,210 the revised figure, and Rs. 11,182, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease as compared with the revised figure was mainly due to the fact that new schools were started in the middle of the year instead of on the 1st April 1892 as was anticipated in the budget.

There was an additional income of Rs. 602 contributed by the municipalities. This amount includes Rs. 400, being the balance of the previous year's contribution paid by the Guntur Municipality. The zemindar of Srungavarapukota paid a donation of Rs. 132 for starting a primary school in the village of Nadigudem. Income derived from the sale of books by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was only Rs. 71-6-0 against Rs. 500 the revised figure, and Rs. 383 the actuals of the previous year, the expenditure incurred under purchase of books was Rs. 116-11-0. A sum of Rs. 37-15-8 was derived from the inam lands attached to the Ponnur school under the management of the Répalle Taluk Board. The particulars of Rs. 534-5-6 entered under miscellaneous in the comparative statement No. I-A are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Sale-proceeds of articles prepared by the students of the Industrial schools	402	5	3
(2) Recoveries of overpayments made in the previous year ..	124	4	6
(3) Fine imposed on a schoolmaster recovered in cash ..	5	0	0
(4) Sale-proceeds of fruits of trees in school compounds ..	2	11	9

14. *Medical.*—The sale-proceeds of medicines, contributions from municipalities, recoveries of amounts drawn in excess for sanitary works in previous years and other miscellaneous receipts of hospitals and dispensaries fall under this head. The receipts from these sources amounted to Rs. 2,337-10-4 against Rs. 128-12-7, the actuals of the previous year. The increase was due to the following facts :—

(1) Recoveries of overpayments made for sanitary works and to the vaccinators used to be credited to sundry receipts in previous year's accounts, but during the year under report such receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,084-6-5, were credited to this head in accordance with the instructions of the Accountant-General.

(2) The three municipalities in the district paid Rs. 64-8-0 as contribution towards the pay of the second clerk under the District Medical and Sanitary officer.

15. *Interest—(a) On Government Securities.*—Rs. 551-14-1 were derived from investments in Government securities in favour of (1) the Jubilee museum building at Bezwada and (2) the Pedapatnam choultry. Particulars relating to the investments are shown in the statement of investments.

(*b*) *On arrears of revenue.*—The amount collected under this head was Rupees 3-9-6 against Rs. 82-2-6 in the previous year. In the previous year's account interest realized on fishery rents and on tolls was credited under this head, but during the year under report such interest was credited to their appropriate heads in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, in his No. 325-L.F.I.A., dated 5th November 1892. The sum of Rs. 3-9-6 was the interest realized on arrear of land-cess. Hence decrease.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts connected with the choultries, bungalows, avenues, fishery rents and ferry rents, &c., come under this head. They are detailed below :—

(*a*) *Contributions from private individuals.*—Amounts paid voluntarily by private individuals for the improvements of sanitation are credited to this head. The amount received during the year was Rs. 2,507-7-1 against Rs. 932-2-9, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 2,750 the revised figure. The decrease on the figure in the revised estimate was due to the non-fulfilment of promises made by certain villagers. The Vinukonda Taluk Board President reports that the villagers in his Taluk Board refused to pay the amount originally promised by them. This is always a fluctuating item. The purposes for which the amount of Rs. 2,507-7-1 was collected are detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Digging tanks	672	12	0
Sinking wells	557	2	9
Repairing tanks	684	8	0
Do. wells	96	8	0
Do. village roads	496	8	4
Total ..	2,507	7	1

(*b*) *Choultry rents.*—The amount collected under this head was only Rupees 3-14-6, being the sale-proceeds of soapnuts and palmyra leaves in the compounds of choultries. Income derived from the inam lands attached to the endowed choultries were credited to endowed tanks, topes, &c. Information regarding that income is fully given in the remark column of Statement XI under choultries.

(*c*) *Endowed tanks, topes, &c.*—The sum of Rs. 1,095-5-4 credited to this head was realized from the inam lands attached to the choultries, tanks, topes, &c. The amount budgeted was Rs. 1,060. The endowed choultry at Sitanagaram was sold to the railway authorities, but the income derived from the inam lands attached to it was credited to this head. There was therefore a large balance of Rs. 5,078-10-7 in favour of the choultry. The total receipts under this head together with Rupees 37-15-8 relating to the Ponnoor school as stated in paragraph 13 *supra*, agree with the amount entered in column 6 of Statement No. VI.

(*d*) *Bungalow fees.*—The amount of fees with other receipts was Rs. 515-6-3 against Rs. 540 the revised figure, and Rs. 541-2-10, the actuals of the previous year. The difference is very small. The collection under this head being fluctuating requires no explanation. A sum of Rs. 2,538 was spent for the repairs of certain bungalows and Rs. 774 were spent towards the establishment charges and for furniture. The total receipts covered 15·54 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(*e*) *Fees and fines.*—The amount realized under this head was Rs. 2,801-1-11. The details of this amount are—(1) Rs. 1,617-1-3, fines under Police Act, (2) Rupees 243-4-11, fees levied for the temporary erection of pandals within the union limits, (3) Rs. 97-6-0, slughter-house fees realized in the Jaggayyapéta Union and (4) Rs. 843-5-9, fees from cart-stands and weekly fairs. These are all fluctuating items and call for no remarks.

(*f*) *Ferry rents.*—The management of the ferries was under the District Board. The total demand including the arrear balance of Rs. 79-13-4 amounted to Rs. 4,333-11-4. The total collection during the year under this head was Rupees 4,142-4-4. This amount includes Rs. 3-5-4, being the interest realized from defaulting contractors and Rs. 4-3-0 being excess collection. The net collection during the

year against the demand was therefore Rs. 4,134-12-0. A sum of Rs. 109-4-0 was collected in the year 1891-92 for the year under report. The total amount collected against the demand was therefore Rs. 4,244, leaving a balance of Rupees 89-11-4. The percentage of the total collection to the demand was 97·92. As stated in paragraph 15 under ferry rents of last year's report (G.O., dated 28th September 1892, No. 2228 L.), a sum of Rs. 1,674-4-1 relating to the Kistna ferry at Bezwada was refunded to the Bezwada Municipality. The amount entered in that year's report as to be refunded was only Rs. 1,670, but the actual amount was Rs. 1,674-4-1.

(*h*) *Fishery Rents.*—The Kollair fishery being the only one in the district was in the year 1891 abolished by the Board of Revenue on account of the damage done by the fishing dams. The sale-proceeds of fish in the village and union tanks were credited to this head. The amount realized from this source was only Rs. 191.

(*i*) *Rents and produce of land.*—The income derived from the sale-proceeds of trees in the village-sites and of those on tank-beds and bunds and also income from lands belonging to Local Boards fall under this head. The amount realized from these sources was Rs. 915-15-10 against the revised figure Rs. 740.

(*j*) *Avenues.*—The revenue under this head was derived from the sale-proceeds of dry and withered trees and loppings and from the lease or sale of the produce of the fruit-bearing trees; it amounted to Rs. 1,145-0-6 against Rs. 880 the revised figure. The management of the avenues in the district was in the hands of the Engineer. They were leased out in small lots by the Engineer's executive staff. Arrangements will be made for leasing out the avenues by the Revenue Department. By this arrangement increase of revenue will most probably ensue in future. Steps have also been taken to put the maintenance and extension of avenues on a better regulated system.

Sundry receipts.—The revenue realized from the different sources under this head was Rs. 13,833-8-7 against Rs. 2,360-0-7, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 16,950 the revised figure. The details of the amount are—Rs. 13,305-0-7, the sale of lands, Rs. 248-14-6, the sale of street sweepings and rubbish, Rs. 22-13-0, the sale of empty kerosine oil tins bought for lighting in the previous year, Rs. 5-10-0, the sale-proceeds of service books, Rs. 131-6-0, the sale of grass on road sides, Rupees 119-12-6, the sum recovered from non-official members, &c., on account of over-payments made in the previous year. All these items are fluctuating and no explanation is therefore necessary. The only point to be brought to the notice of Government is the construction of a new peta or suburb in Gudiváda, in which a large area of land was sold for new buildings. This was the main cause for the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

17. *Public Works*—(*b*) *Sale of Tools and Plant.*—The rent realized from the contractors of tools lent to them and also the value of such tools, if any lost by them, were credited to this head. The amount of receipts during the year was Rs. 827-15-9 against Rs. 990, the actuals of the previous year.

(*c*) *Sale of old materials.*—The amount of receipts under this head during the year was Rs. 171-7-0 against Rs. 292-3-9, the actuals of the previous year. The sale-proceeds of useless old materials of buildings, &c., that were repaired were credited to this head.

(*d*) *Contribution from Municipalities.*—The amount received from the Bezwada Municipality for the construction of Arundel chattram at Bezwada goes to the credit of this head. The construction of the chattram was entrusted to the Local Fund Engineering Department, and on its completion it will be handed over to the municipality. The amount of receipts during the year was Rs. 1,250. The District Board paid a contribution of Rs. 3,000 towards its construction—*vide* G.O., No. 652 L.M., dated 27th March 1893. The Bezwada and Masulipatam Taluk Boards paid Rs. 1,000 each. The expenditure incurred during the year for the chattram was Rs. 6,434-7-11 as shown in statement III under Civil buildings—New works, District Board. The whole of the superstructure of the main building was nearly completed. The cook-houses were completed.

18. *Contributions from Provincial Funds for Education.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 6,009 against Rs. 5,511, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 10,970, the revised figure. The decrease as compared with the revised figure was partly due to the non-adjustment of the certifying memoranda for Provincial grants within the close of the official year and partly to an over-estimate when the budget was framed. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1,890 was allotted in the budget for 1892–93 as contribution towards the buildings of Kollair and Dáchépalle schools—one in the Répalle Taluk Board and the other in the Vinukonda Taluk Board. The buildings not being completed the grants were not received.

19. *Allotments from District to Taluk Funds and "vice versâ."*—A sum of Rupees 10,170–3–2 was allotted from the District funds to the Vinukonda Taluk Board to eliminate the *minus* balance under that Board—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 17 L., dated 11th June 1892, Mis. No. 2597 L., dated 10th November 1892, and Mis. No. 286 L., dated 10th February 1893.

A sum of Rs. 114–2–7 was allotted from Taluk to District funds as per instructions of the Accountant-General owing to the wrong classification by him of certain Public Works Department charges under District Board instead of under Taluk Boards in the previous year.

20. *Provident Fund.*—The receipts under this head were Rs. 1,553–9–11. The Provident fund institution was introduced in this district on the 1st July 1892—*vide* G.O., No. 454 L., dated 20th February 1892. This being the first year of its working the Presidents of Taluk Boards in some cases erroneously deducted subscription towards the fund from the salaries of Local Fund employés who are not entitled to the benefits of the institution under the Provident fund rules, and in other cases they failed to deduct subscriptions from the salaries of those who were entitled to contribute. The erroneous credits will therefore have to be refunded and uncollected subscriptions to be recovered from the persons concerned. There were 96 subscribers to the fund. A rate of 1 anna in the rupee is deducted from the pay of the permanent employés whose pay exceeds Rs. 10 per mensem—*vide* No. 3 of the Provident fund rules.

21. *Debt heads.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 18,107–1–2. Of this Rs. 17,493–2–9 appertain to the Local Fund Engineering Department. The remittances made by the Engineering Department are first credited to this head and after receipt of full details from the Engineer they are adjusted to the credit of their appropriate heads—*vide* Accountant-General's circular No. 15 of 10th January 1890. The recoveries of advances made during the year for urgent purposes are also credited to this head.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

22. Excluding debt heads and allotments from District to Taluk funds and from Taluk to District and Union funds, the actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,32,937 against Rs. 6,33,711, the actuals of the previous year. Statement I-B compares the aggregate expenditure with the budget estimate for the year together with subsequent allotments and the actuals of 1891–92.

23. *Grant I, Public Works.*—The total expenditure of all descriptions under this head was Rs. 4,16,696 against the estimate of Rs. 4,36,270 including the subsequent allotments and Rs. 4,26,671, the actuals of the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to the estimate was 95·53. The decrease was mainly due to the non-execution of the works entrusted to miscellaneous agency, *i.e.*, the Revenue Department and Union Chairmen. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 48,164 was spent by the Local Fund Engineer on account of his establishment charges, Rs. 1,760 was spent by him on "tools and plant," Rs. 23,533 was spent by the Public Works Department, in scrutinizing estimates, &c., Rs. 9,686 was spent on account of contributions and refunds to municipalities and the remaining sum of Rs. 3,33,553 was spent on works by the Local Fund Engineer's Department, Other agency and Public Works Department. Of the last item Rs. 2,87,540 was spent on "communications,"

Rs. 27,675 on "Civil buildings" and Rs. 18,338 on "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." The amount spent by the Union chairmen in constructing and repairing roads and streets of their villages was Rs. 5,362.

24. *Communications—New Works.*—The number of works undertaken during the year under this head was 81, and the amount spent on them was Rs. 1,45,045. This number includes incomplete and specially sanctioned works. The number of works provided for in the budget was only 25 and their estimated expenditure was Rs. 49,410. Some of the more important projects completed or in progress during the year are enumerated below with reference to the expenditure incurred on them:—

District Board.

(1) Hyderabad road, section II.—Metalling the road from Pamarru to Poranki.

(2) Metalling Guntúr-Bápatla road from Chebrole bridge to Bápatla *via* Ponnur.

(3) Road from Perala to Necarical, section I.—Forming road from Perala to Chilakalurpet.

(4) Road from Masulipatam to Nuzvid, section I.—From Masulipatam to Gudiváda.

(5) Constructing and metalling road from Settenapalle to Narasaraopet.

(6) Extending Perala-Necarical road to Gurazala *via* Karempudi, section I.—Necarical to Karampudi.

(7) Extending Perala-Necarical road to Gurazala *via* Karempudi, section II.—Karempudi to Gurazala.

(8) Constructing a road dam in the 12th mile 4th furlong of Perala-Necarical road.

(9) Metalling road from Anderson's bridge to the fort in Masulipatam.

Masulipatam Taluk Board.

(10) Metalling road from Masulipatam to Kottapallem.

(11) Road from Vinjaram lock to Kykalur.

(12) Metalling the road from Gudiváda to Madanapalle bridge.

(13) Metalling three cross roads and one longitudinal road in Arundelpet at Pamarru.

Bezwada Taluk Board.

(14) Improving road from Bezwada to Perikeed, section I.—Bezwada to Kesarapalle.

(15) Road from Jaggayyapéta to Muktyala.

(16) Improving track between Mylavam and Tiruvur.

(17) Cutting side ditches and metalling lanes at Ibrampatam.

(18) Constructing causeway across Budamern in the swamp on the village road to Kottur.

(19) Metalling road from Kankipad to Gannavaram.

(20) Constructing road from Bandar canal to Bezwada-Perikeed road.

Guntur Taluk Board.

(21) Road from Sattenapalle to Krosur.

Repalle Taluk Board.

(22) Constructing road from Narakodur to Tenali *via* Jagarlamudi.

(23) Road from Cherala to Jandrapeta.

(24) Constructing road from Perala to Cherala.

(25) Constructing road in continuation of Guntúr-Bápatla road to Post office through Bápatla main street.

(26) Metalling the portion of Tenali-Narakodur road in Tenali village.

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Vinukonda Taluk Board.

(27) Constructing road from Gurazala to Timmaracode.

(28) Constructing a branch road from Piduguralla to Necarical-Gurazala road.

The first item is a portion of the road from Masulipatam fort to the Hyderabad frontier. There were four Local fund toll-gates on this road to recoup its maintenance. Metal was spread and consolidated on a portion of the road and metal was collected in the 24th mile. An excess expenditure of Rs. 1,168 was incurred owing to the transfer of Rs. 1,930 from its allotment to the famine works in the Vinukonda range.

Item No. 2.—One mile of this road was constructed and materials collected for another 4 furlongs. The whole allotment was spent with an excess of Rs. 7. A toll-gate was established on this road during the year—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 313 L., dated 13th February 1893.

Item No. 3.—This road leads from Perala in the Bápatla taluk to Necarical in the Narasaraopet taluk. The whole allotment, with an excess of Rs. 35, was spent. Rolling was completed for 3 miles and 6 furlongs and two road-dams also were built on this road. There was a toll-gate on this road at Necarical.

Item No. 4.—This road extends from Masulipatam to Nuzvid *via* Perikeed. Spreading and consolidation was completed on the first 4 furlongs in the 2nd mile and metal was carted to the roadside. The District Board in its resolution No. 5, dated 10th June 1893, resolved to open a toll-gate on this road at Perikeed, which is one of the most costly to maintain in good order in the district. Application for the sanction of Government will be made.

Items Nos. 5, 6 *and* 7—were famine works. The allotments on these roads were fully utilized. Most part of the work proposed to be executed during the year was carried out. Sanction of Government for allotments to these roads was accorded in G.Os., Mis. No. 1782 L., dated 5th August 1892, and No. 2065 L., dated 12th September 1892. These roads gave ample work to the laboring classes.

Item No. 9.—The estimate for this road was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 14th October 1891, Mis. No. 2519 L. Rs. 9,319 were spent during the year in collecting materials at the roadside.

Item No. 10.—This road passes through Tsallapalli, the residence of the Tsallapalli zemindar. A sum of Rs. 2,903 was allotted during the year. The amount spent in carting, spreading and consolidating metal was Rs. 4,276. The excess of Rs. 1,373 over the sanctioned allotment was incurred by the engineer in order to prevent large savings under other works from lapsing.

Item No. 11.—On this road an excess of Rs. 844 was incurred over the sanctioned allotment owing to the transfer of a portion thereof to the famine roads Nos. 5, 6 and 7 above. About 400 feet of road between Kykalur village and the irrigation channel was raised and formed.

Item No. 12.—Sand collected in the previous year was spread in 3 miles. The allotment on this road was fully utilized.

Item No. 13.—Of the allotment of Rs. 876, only Rs. 334 were expended during the year. Spreading and consolidation were completed.

Item No. 14.—The allotment of Rs. 3,750 on this road was reduced by the Taluk Board to Rs. 1,795 in the revised budget owing to want of funds. The engineer, seeing that this reduced figure was not sufficient to meet the charges on this road, applied for a further allotment of Rs. 884, which was sanctioned by the Taluk Board in March 1893. There was even so an excess expenditure of Rs. 187 at the close of the year. Most part of the work was completed. This road passes along the East Coast Railway line.

Item No. 15.—Metalling for 2 miles was done during the year at a cost of Rs. 773.

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Item No. 16.—Sand was carted to the first 3 miles and earthwork for the same completed. This road extends from Jaggayyapeta, the head-quarter station of a Deputy Tahsildar, to Muktyala, a zemindari village in the Nandigama taluk.

Item No. 17.—Earthwork costing Rs. 447 was done.

Item No. 18.—More than three-fourths of the work was completed with an expenditure of Rs. 3,541. The Bezwada Taluk Board reduced the allotment of Rupees 4,860 by Rs. 3,000 in the month of November 1892, but a subsequent allotment of Rs. 1,628 was made in March 1893. Hence an excess of Rs. 53 was incurred.

Item No. 19—is the road leading from Kankipad to Gannavaram, the head-quarter station of the Nuzvid Tahsildar. Rs. 3,561 were expended during the year on this road against the allotment of Rs. 3,550.

Item No. 20.—This road extends from the Bander canal to the Bezwada-Perikeed road. A sum of Rs. 916 against the allotment of Rs. 1,305 was spent on this road in carting and in spreading the quarry rubbish and in clearing brushwood.

Item No. 21.—Consolidation was completed for 3 miles, earthwork was done for 3 miles and materials were supplied for 5 furlongs. A sum of Rs. 2,881 was expended against the allotment of Rs. 2,880.

Item No. 22.—This road leads from Tenali, the head-quarter station of a Deputy Tahsildar, to Narakodur, where it meets the Guntúr-Bápatla road. There is heavy traffic along this road to the railway station at Guntúr. Consolidation was completed for 3 miles 5 furlongs and materials were collected for two furlongs. The amount expended on this road during the year was Rs. 2,030 against the allotment of Rs. 2,000.

Item No. 23.—This road extends from Cherala to Jandrapet. A sum of Rs. 1,560 was allotted for this work. Of this, Rs. 1,338 were spent during the year on raising a sand bank and spreading it with black earth.

Item No. 24—is the road from Perala to Cherala. Nearly the whole allotment was utilized for turfing the margins and for sectioning the road. Spreading and consolidation of black earth was completed.

Item No. 25.—This road extends in continuation of the Guntúr-Bápatla road from the 31st mile stone to the Post office through Bápatla street. Swamp, kunkur and black earth were collected for the main street to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

Item No. 26—is for metalling the portion of Tenali-Narakodur road in Tenali village; 400 cubic yards of second coat was collected at the canal side and a portion of it was carted to the work spot. A sum of Rs. 943 was spent against the allotment of Rs. 800.

Item No. 27.—Gurazala-Timmaracode road. The whole allotment was utilized.

Item No. 28—was undertaken as a famine relief work. The estimate for the work is under preparation. An allotment of Rs. 8,772 was made by the Vinukonda Taluk Board. Earthwork for 4 miles was completed and a large quantity of material was collected. For this Rs. 8,688 were spent.

The total outlay on this head was Rs. 1,45,045 against Rs. 1,52,580, the revised figure. The percentage of expenditure to the revised figure was 95·06, which is satisfactory. The Local Fund District Engineer attributes this trifling deficiency to the incompetency of some of his overseers and to the adverse season.

25. *Public Works Department—Communications.*—In the previous year's report (see G.O., No. 2228 L., dated 28th Sepember 1892) two works—construction of the road over the anicut at Bezwada and the construction of the bridge over the Ryves canal in charge of the Public Works Department—were treated as New Works—Communications. But the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, in his No. A.C.X.—L. 25, dated 26th September 1892, transferred the road over the anicut together with its expenditure to the head Repairs—Communications. Therefore the only work in charge of the Public Works Department was the construction of a bridge of three arches over the Ryves canal. The three arches were completed during the dry season of 1892. The wings and face walls were raised to full height and

finished, the blocking course fixed and parapet nearly finished. The expenditure on this bridge during the year was Rs. 7,289–5–2, but only Rs. 6,204–2–5 are entered in statement I-B against this head. The decrease is due to the transfer from this head to Repairs of Rs. 1,085–2–9 spent in the previous year on account of the road over the anicut.

26. *Repairs—Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 1,38,950 was provided in the budget under this head, which was raised to Rs. 1,53,020 by the subsequent additions sanctioned from time to time by the various Local Boards. Out of this amount Rs. 1,42,495 or 93·04 was spent during the year against the actuals of Rs. 1,75,714 or 96·58 per cent. in the preceding year.

The falling off in the percentage is regrettable. The Local Fund District Engineer attributes it to the difficulty of procuring labour, to the extraordinarily heavy rains of September and October last and to the incompetency of some of his overseers. As to the first cause, it is an undoubted fact that the labour market of the district is not fully supplied. Every department of Government service, no less than private employés, make the same complaint. The industrial and economical development of the district is being seriously retarded by this cause. The redundant population of the congested districts of the south would find a splendid field for bettering their condition in this district. It is also true, as stated by the engineer, that the rains of the north-east monsoon impeded his work, especially by preventing timely collection of materials. But I cannot admit that this mischance might not have been repaired by increased exertions in the dry weather.

The principal reason for short expenditure is the third mentioned by the Local Fund District Engineer: only to incompetency of some overseers I would add the indifference of others. The delinquents have been suitably dealt with. In justice to the engineering staff generally, however, I must add that many have done very good work, and best of all, perhaps Mr. Small, the present Supervisor of the Bezwada range.

27. *Public Works Department.*—The following three works, including the road over the anicut transferred from new works, were under the execution and supervision of the department:—

Names of works.	Amount spent during the year. Rs.	A.	P.
Maintenance of Nizampatam canal left bank between Nandevelugu and Kuchipudi	347	8	8
Maintenance of Kistna right bank between Ipur and Mortota .	966	9	9
Reconstruction of the road over the anicut	1,498	4	1
Total ..	2,812	6	6

Of this amount a sum of Rs. 344–8–0, being the expenditure incurred in the previous year on repairing the good water channel at Nizampatam, was transferred by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts to the head "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" as desired in paragraph 21 of the previous year's report. The length of the first two roads maintained during the year was 7 and 19½ miles respectively.

28. *Village roads.*—The total outlay incurred during the year for the construction and maintenance of village roads was Rs. 13,572, being 4·72 per cent. of the total outlay on road communications. Of the total expenditure shown above, Rs. 10,534 were spent on the formation and extension of village roads and Rs. 3,038 on the repair of the existing roads. The total number of miles of road at the beginning of the year, inclusive of the length in miles of the village roads in the district, was 906 against 899 at the commencement of the previous year. The increase of 7 miles was due to the formation and extension of village roads. Of this length 842 miles of road were repaired during the year against 838 miles repaired in 1891–92. The amount spent for these repairs was Rs. 1,42,495 against Rs. 1,75,714 in the previous year. The average cost per mile repaired was Rs. 169 against Rs. 210 in the previous year. Of the expenditure 22·05 per cent. was recouped from the toll income. The total number of miles of road constructed during the year was 77 against 39 in the

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previous year. The amount expended was Rs. 1,45,045 against Rs. 1,14,900. The average cost of constructing each mile was Rs. 1,883 against Rs. 2,946. The decrease in the average cost of both repairs and construction was due to the fact that materials collected in the previous year were spread and consolidated during the year. The figures therefore do not give a true measure of the actual cost of construction of a mile of road.

29. *Condition of roads.*—The district roads, as a whole, are in moderate order. The first section of the Hyderabad road from Masulipatam to Wuyyur is in bad order. A great deal of the second coat metal has been entirely worn off. A distance of about 3 miles has never been metalled at all. It was intended to remetal a part of this section during the year, but the funds were transferred to the famine relief works in the Vinukonda range and so nothing could be done on this road. Bander-Nuzvid road, section II, was much damaged by the unusually heavy rains during the year. A special repairs estimate, amounting to Rs. 13,630, has been sanctioned for this work. This road is, however, an extremely costly one. It is always liable to inundation and not seldom is breached. To make a first-class road of it, much heavier expenditure is necessary than the Board can at present afford. The road leading from Guntur to Bápatla was very seriously damaged by the floods of October. The water stood so high that boats were able to cross the road in four places. The breaches have since been filled in.

The above remarks are typical of all the roads in the delta. Speaking generally, these roads are not good, and considering that they stand on mere alluvium, that they are liable to constant inundation and that the Bezwada stone hitherto used in their construction is extremely soft, their unsatisfactory condition is hardly to be wondered at. To make them and to keep them thoroughly satisfactory a very much larger annual expenditure than the District Board can at present afford is indispensable. The Accountant-General has recently urged upon me the expediency of systematising expenditure on maintenance under the three heads of maintenance proper, important renewals and special repairs. If the forces of nature were content to work on any system we could regulate our own operations accordingly. But it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules for ourselves, how many miles of road we shall renew and how many we shall specially repair in each year, when 48 hours' rain will upset our whole forecast. The Local Fund District Engineer has gone very carefully into the matter and he calculates that to give effect to the Accountant-General's suggestions he would require a sum of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum over and above his present ordinary grants for maintenance.

As matters stand it seems clear that the District and Taluk Boards are burdened with more miles of road than they can efficiently maintain and the cause is not merely that the length of mileage is excessive, but that the cost of maintenance of each mile is extraordinarily high. I may illustrate this by quoting the case of the repairs to the road from Anderson's bridge to the fort in Masulipatam. The work to be done is merely remetalling four miles of road, but the estimate amounts to Rs. 28,460 at the rate of Rs. 7,115 per mile, so the special repairs to the second section of the Bandur-Nuzvid road amount to Rs. 4,543 per mile.

To remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs I have three courses in contemplation:—

(1) The substitution of better road materials for those at present in use, regarding which I may say that we have discovered and hope to be able to supply ourselves with a stone so hard that it will last at least three times as long as the present metal.

(2) The substitution of sand roads, such as are used in Tanjore district, for some of the present roads in the delta, which profess to be metalled roads, cost large sums of money and are almost useless.

(3) The total abandonment of a few roads which either owing to the construction of the railway or for other reasons are now not worth keeping up.

These proposals when worked out in detail will be placed before the District Board for adoption.

The roads in the upland taluks are in general in good order and call for no special remarks.

The village roads are mostly in charge of Union Chairmen. Most of them are in fair order. In the Vinukonda range the gravelled roads are particularly good.

30. *Civil buildings.*—The expenditure under "Civil buildings," both new works and repairs, amounted to Rs. 31,523 against Rs. 39,892, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 37,500, the total allotment for the year. This amount includes the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in constructing the Jubilee Museum building at Bezwada. The particulars, of expenditure under this head are given below :—

—	New works.		Repairs.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools	2,291	3,947	58	202
Dispensaries	3,442	5,427	..	186
Choultries	7,963	10,309	1,462	135
Bungalows	6,609	831	121	1,897
Museum building	6,994	3,849	..	..
Miscellaneous	3,676	3,859	2,275	881
Total ..	35,975	28,222	3,916	3,301

31. *New works.*—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rupees 28,222 against the allotment of Rs. 31,530 or 89·5 per cent. Only portions of the allotments sanctioned for the Avanigadda and Mylavaram dispensaries and for the Mylavaram, Tiruvur and Nuzvid rest-houses were utilized before the close of the year. This was due partly to the incompetency of the Nuzvid overseer, who has since been dispensed with, and partly to heavy rains. The expenditure was not, on the whole, satisfactory. Some of the more important works under this head during the year are enumerated below :—

(1) *Constructing Jubilee Museum building at Bezwada.*—Iron work was fitted to the roof over gallery and central hall, and all the roof work was completed. Brick work of ornamental parapet together with angle ornaments and minarets was completed. All interior plastering was finished. To avoid leaking, a layer of brick jelly was placed over the whole roof and the jelly was covered with a course of flat tiles and plastered with cement. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year was Rs. 3,849. This building was placed under execution and supervision of the Public Works Department.

(2) *Constructing Arundel Chattram at Bezwada.* The superstructure of the main building was almost completed. The cook-houses were completed. The wood work of the roof was in progress. The southern wall and a portion of the eastern wall were completed. A large well was sunk in the compound which is used by all the neighbours. The building is near to the Railway station and will be useful to the travellers who come and go by rail. The amount spent during the year on this building was Rs. 6,992-12-11. This building, after its completion, will be made over to the Municipality. The amount of contribution paid from Local Funds towards its construction during the year was, as stated in paragraph 17 (*d*) *supra*, Rs. 5,000.

(3) *Dispensary at Avanigadda.*—The estimate for this building was sanctioned in G.O., dated 24th March 1892, No. 967 W. The walls were raised up to the basement. A sum of Rs. 1,015 was spent on this building during the year against the allotment of Rs. 2,076.

(4) *Construction of the Dispensary at Mylavaram with out-houses.*—The main building and latrine were completed. Materials were collected for cook and bath-rooms.

(5) *Constructing rest-house at Mylavaram with out-houses.*—The main building and stables with superstructure were completed. Wood work to roof was nearly finished. Materials were collected for the cook-house.

(6) *School-house at Kollur.*—The masonry work was completed. Rs. 2,752 out of the allotment of Rs. 3,400 was spent during the year.

The buildings are, on the whole, in good order. The *Bezwada Taluk Board* President reports that the travellers' bungalows at Kondapalle and Kankipad require repairs. The Guntúr Taluk Board President states that the endowed choultry at Kaza in the Guntúr taluk is in need of repair. The President, Répalle Board, remarks that the travellers' bungalows in his Board are in a dirty condition. The duty of looking after these buildings has been handed over, in many cases, to village officers, who systematically neglect them. District and Taluk Board members and officials have been addressed to give the buildings their attention.

32. *Repairs—Civil buildings.*—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 3,300. The only important works undertaken during the year under report were the travellers' bungalows at Munagala, Komarabanda and Gannavaram, the rest-house at Perikeed and the Apothecary's quarters at Gudiváda. The first two buildings were nearly completed and the rest completed.

33. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The plantation and maintenance of avenues and construction and repair of tanks, wells and other sanitary works fall under this head. The total expenditure under this head during the year, both for "new works and repairs," was Rs. 18,884 against the allotment of Rs. 18,350 and Rs. 13,331, the actuals of the previous year. This expenditure includes Rs. 546 spent by the Public Works Department for the works entrusted to their supervision. The increase over the allotment was mainly due to the transfer, by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, of a portion of the previous year's expenditure from "Communications" to this head. The particulars of the expenditure are detailed below :—

	Rs.
Plantation of avenues	902
Maintenance of avenues	8,861
Compensation paid for lands	634
Construction and repairs of tanks and wells	7,766
Other miscellaneous sanitary works	175
Works in charge of Public Works Department	546
Total ..	18,884

The more important works which were undertaken during the year are given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Improving and repairing well in the Muhammadan quarter at Jaggayyapéta	794
(2) Repairing tank at Edulamaddali	1,155
(3) Do. at Narasayapallem	1,171
(4) Do. at Tallurivaripallem	600

The allotment under this head was fully utilized during the year, which is satisfactory. The avenues are all growing well except some young plants along the low-lying roads of the Masulipatam Taluk Board, which were destroyed by long continued submersion under water. There were, at the commencement of the year, 677 miles of road avenues in the district. During the year under report, trees were planted in 4 miles of road, so that there were at the close of the year 681 miles of road avenues. The number of trees planted during the year was 8,008 and the cost incurred was Rs. 902 or 1 anna 9 pies for each plant. These together with 124,094 trees which were in existence at the commencement of the year raised the number of trees to 132,102. Out of the number, 5,310 perished during the year. The actual number of trees at the close of the year was, therefore, 126,792. There are several nurseries in the district for rearing young avenue plants. It is a pity that the large majority of the existing avenue trees are such as cannot yield any revenue to the Board. The rule now is that none but remunerative trees shall be planted. Rules have also been issued for systematising planting and maintenance and for securing the largest possible revenue from the trees.

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34. *Establishment.*—The Local Fund Engineering establishment of the district consisted, as in the previous year, of an Engineer and an Assistant Engineer with an office establishment and a staff of supervisors, overseers and clerks. Besides the usual establishment, the Government were pleased to sanction two temporary surveyors and 12 lascars for preparing surveys and levels for famine relief works—*vide* G.O., dated 10th October 1891, Mis. No. 2473 L. The two surveyors prepared surveys and levels for 211⅝ miles and prepared estimates for 135⅝ miles. The services of one of them were dispensed with on the 23rd April 1893. During the year under report the Old Masulipatam range was split up into two, viz., Masulipatam and Bezwada ranges as per G.O., dated 22nd August 1892, Mis. No. 1932 L. Mr. Thorpe, who was in charge of the Old Masulipatam range, was placed in charge of the New Masulipatam range, and Mr. Small, the Vinukonda Range officer, was transferred to Bezwada range. M.R.Ry. C. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, who was lately a temporary overseer in the Public Works Department and who subsequently resigned the post, was appointed a supervisor under the District Board and placed in charge of the Vinukonda range. An increment of Rs. 4 per mensem for five years to the Head Accountant was sanctioned in G.O., dated 4th February 1892, No. 280 L. (budget for 1892–93). Mr. W. A. Mathews and M.R.Ry. S. Subramania Iyer continued to be District and Assistant Engineers, respectively, throughout the year The cost of the Engineering establishment including contingencies amounted to Rs. 48,164 or 14·44 per cent. of the total outlay on works of all descriptions against Rs. 46,369 or 14 per cent. in the preceding year. The salaries amounting to Rs. 1,773 of the two temporary surveyors and their establishment entertained for preparing estimates of famine relief works were also included in the establishment charges. If this amount is deducted, the percentage falls to 13·9 against 14 in the previous year. This is satisfactory. The Engineering establishment worked fairly well on the whole, but a little more vigour all through is a desideratum. Some of the overseers were found to be incompetent and their services were dispensed with. The incapables having thus been eliminated, I trust that, in the current year, expenditure will amount to cent per cent. of the allotment. The Engineer did not inspect the sub-divisional offices during the year contrary to provisions of rule 19 of the Local Fund Public Works Rules. He explains that no systematic inspections of the offices were held for want of a set of rules on the subject, and further states that such inspections were never made before.

35. The cost of supervision and establishment charges by the Public Works Department, as advised by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts from time to time, was Rs. 3,006 and Rs. 7,305, respectively.

36. *Tools and plant.*—The expenditure under this head during the year by the Engineering department was Rs. 1,760 and that by the Public Works Department was Rs. 155.

37. *Refunds of receipts.*—A sum of Rs. 1,674–4–1, being the Kistna Ferry collections of the Bezwada Municipality wrongly credited to Local Funds in the previous year was refunded to the Municipality during the year.

38. *Contributions to Municipalities.*—The details of Rs. 8,011–15–10 debited to this head are:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the repairs of the Hyderabad road within the limits of the Bezwada Municipality—*vide* G.O., dated 27th March 1893, Mis. No. 652 L.	3,000	0	0
For the construction of Arundel chattram at Bezwada by the Bezwada Taluk Board—*vide* G.O., dated 17th May 1892, Mis. No. 1150 L.	1,000	0	0
For the construction of Arundel chattram at Bezwada by the Masulipatam Taluk Board	1,000	0	0
For the construction of Arundel chattram at Bezwada by the District Board	3,000	0	0
For the repairs of toll-sheds in the Masulipatam Municipality during the year 1891–92	11	15	10
Total ..	8,011	15	10

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39. *Grant II—Education.*—As in the previous years, the educational operations of the district were supervised by the Assistant Inspector and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools assisted by the subordinate agency of the Inspecting schoolmasters. For the purposes of inspection, the district was divided into four ranges of Masulipatam, Bezwada, Bápatla and Vinukonda against three in the preceding year. Each of the first three ranges was in charge of a Sub-Assistaut Inspector. The fourth, comprising the revenue taluks of Vinukonda and Palnad, was in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Markapur range. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors were paid from Provincial funds and the Inspecting schoolmasters from Local Funds. Including the industrial and sessional schools, there were 473 schools at the close of the year under report against 404 in the preceding year. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 82,471 against Rs. 79,654, the actuals of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the additional number of schools.

40. *Inspection.*—At the close of the previous official year there were only 13 Inspecting schoolmasters. The entertainment of two more Inspecting schoolmasters on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 per mensem was proposed in the budget for the year under report. There were thus 15 Inspecting schoolmasters during the year against 13 in the previous year. The diaries of these officers received monthly were carefully scrutinized. The number of schools examined by these officers was 2,182 against 1,877 in the previous year; the number of days spent in examining the schools was 2,621 against 2,953 and the number of miles travelled was 19,932 against 20,118. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 6,863 against Rs. 6,891 in the previous year. The work turned out by these officers was, on the whole, satisfactory.

41. *Industrial school.*—Carpentry and rattan-work are taught in this school. General education also is given to the students. The teaching staff consisted of two carpentry masters on Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, respectively, per mensem and a Rattan instructor on Rs. 25. There were 29 students. In carpentry 9 students were examined in the Third Standard, 11 in the Second Standard and 5 in the First Standard. All of them passed their examination. In rattan-work, 20 students appeared for the examination and passed. In general education only two passed out of the three students who appeared for the examination. The results of the examination were very satisfactory. The school was placed under the supervision of the Headmaster of the Normal school, who was paid from Local Funds a monthly remuneration of Rs. 5 in addition to his pay from the Provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 831, including supervision charges, were spent towards the salaries of teachers, Rs. 1,393 towards stipendiary scholarships, and Rs. 799 towards wood and school contingencies. The amount of grant received from Provincial funds on behalf of the students was Rs. 91–6–0 and the amount realized from the sale of the articles prepared by them was Rs. 402–5–3. The net cost incurred from Local Funds on account of the school was Rs. 2,529, or Rs. 87–3–4 for each student against Rs. 38–15–2 last year. The difference is due partly to the fact that the teaching staff consisted, in the year under report, of three instructors throughout, whereas there were only two last year, of whom one was entertained only on the 4th January 1892, and partly to the fact that more wood was purchased in the year.

42. *Sessional schools.*—There was, at the close of the previous year, only one school at Kondapalle, which was subsequently closed. During the year under report, four schools at Nuzvid, Dáchépalle, Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet were opened. Of these, the last two schools were closed on the 1st December 1892. There were thus only two schools on the 31st March 1893. These schools were opened with a view to help result schoolmasters to pass the Primary School examination as a preliminary to their qualifying eventually for trained or untrained teachers' certificates. The number of students admitted in all the four schools was 75, of whom 67 appeared for the Primary School examination in both the compulsory and optional subjects. Of these, 43 students passed in the compulsory subjects and 38 passed in the optional subjects. The amount spent for these schools was Rs. 811–1–7, or Rs. 10–13–0 for each student.

43. *Lower Secondary schools.*—At the commencement of the year there were nine schools. During the year under report the Salary-result system Primary school

at Sattenapalle was converted into a Lower Secondary school—*vide* G.O., dated 4th February 1892, No. 280 L. There were thus ten schools on the 31st March 1893. There were 433 students against 315 in the previous year. A fact worth noticing is that 11 girls also were taught in Lower Secondary schools at Vinukonda and Dáchépalle. The average attendance and the cost of institutions are shown in statement IX. The receipts of the schools amounted to Rs. 6,786, while the expenditure was Rs. 11,423. The net cost per pupil was, therefore, Rs. 13-8-11 against Rs. 15-6-1 in the previous year.

44. *Primary schools.*—There were 460 schools at the close of the official year against 393 in the previous year. Of this number, 211 were of the Upper Primary and 249 of the Lower Primary grade. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of 85 new schools counterbalanced by the closure of 18 schools. All the schools were on the salary-results system. There were 9,609 pupils, both boys and girls, on the 31st March 1893, against 7,676 in the preceding year. The average attendance of both boys and girls rose from 6,462 in the previous year to 8,125 in the year under report. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 45,464 against Rs. 37,838 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the increased number of schools. The total receipts including Provincial grants and school-fees was Rs. 11,212. The net cost was, therefore, Rs. 34,207 or Rs. 4-3-5 for each pupil.

45. *Grant-in-aid schools*—(Results grant).—Of this class of schools there were 714 attended by 13,927 students against 712 schools with 14,421 students in the previous year. Of the total number of students, 9,176 were examined and 7,405 passed for grant against 9,346 and 7,209, respectively, in the previous year. Results grants, amounting to Rs. 14,458, were disbursed during the year against Rs. 17,040 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that several schools were examined late in the year and hence the certifying memoranda could not be cashed before the close of the year. Of the sum of Rs. 14,458 expended under this head, Rs. 3,293 represent the arrears of the past year.

46. *General progress of education.*—During the year under report, education in general and primary education in particular made a further advance. Eighty-five Primary schools were newly opened. The total number of Primary schools on the 31st March 1893 increased to 460. The improvement was principally in the Upper Primary grade, the number of schools of that grade having risen from 172 in the previous year to 211 in the year under report, while the number of those of the Lower Primary grade rose from 221 to 249. With the increase in the number of Primary schools, the attendance of the schools rose from 7,462 to 8,125. There were, on the 31st March 1893, 1,823 girl-pupils against 1,210 in the previous year. The above statistics do not include any appertaining to Muhammadan schools. As to these, I have been unable to get any information either from the Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan schools. I am unwilling, however, to delay this report further for want of this information.

47. *Grant III—Medical and sanitation, &c.—Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The number of institutions maintained by the Taluk Boards during the year was 17 against 16 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the opening of the dispensary at Kykalur newly provided in the budget. This new dispensary was opened on the 16th December 1892. It could not be opened earlier for want of a medical officer. Out of the 17 institutions, 5 were hospitals and 12 dispensaries, as noted in the margin—*vide* budget for 1892-93 sanctioned in G.O., dated 4th February 1892, No. 280 L. The dispensaries at Karempudi and Kykalur were held in rented buildings. The dispensary at Tsallapalli in the Police station and the remaining 9 dispensaries and 5 hospitals were located in Local Fund buildings—*vide*

Hospitals.

1. Gudiváda.
2. Jaggayyapéta.
3. Sattenapalle.
4. Vinukonda.
5. Dáchépalle.

Dispensaries.

1. Tsallapalli.
2. Kykalur.
3. Nandigáma.
4. Tiruvur.
5. Nuzvid.
6. Répalle.
7. Tenali.
8. Bápatla.
9. Chirala.
10. Narasaraopet.
11. Karempudi.
12. Tummeroode.

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statement No. XV list of buildings and properties belonging to Local Boards. Besides these a building was constructed at Mylavaram for a dispensary, but for want of a medical officer it was not opened. The building was completed in March 1893, but the Surgeon-General has informed me that he will not be able to supply any medical officer till August next. I venture respectfully to draw the attention of Government to the fact that four requests which I have made for medical assistance in one year have been met by refusal, twice in the case of dispensaries newly opened, and twice when I asked for aid during the cholera epidemic. Relief was afforded to in and out patients in the hospitals and in the dispensary at Tiruvur; while in the remaining dispensaries out-patients alone were treated. All these hospitals and dispensaries are maintained exclusively from Local funds. There was accommodation for 38 in-patients in the hospitals and for 24 in the dispensaries. But six dispensaries had beds to receive only cases of emergency. The total number of beds ordinarily available was 56; of these 38 were for males and 18 for females. The number of in and out patients treated during the year was 713 and 88,645 respectively against 723 and 74,789 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients attended during the year was 245 against 207 in the previous year. This progress, due only very slightly to the opening of the new dispensary at Kykalur, is very satisfactory. The number of cases treated at Cherala, Gudiváda, Timmaracode and Narasaraopet was 10,669, 8,253, 7,024 and 6,884 respectively, while those treated at Tenali, Tiruvur, Nandigáma and Kykalur was 3,269, 3,648, 3,825 and 985. The apothecary at Cherala has a great reputation as a yogi, in addition to his more strictly professional qualifications. His dispensary is attended by patients from great distances. The medical officers at Gudiváda, Timmaracode and Narasaraopet have all done well. There are excuses for Tiruvur and Nandigáma situated in a sparsely populated tract ill-supplied with communications. The Kykalur dispensary was only opened in the latter half of December last. But for the Tenali apothecary stationed in the very centre of the richest and most populous taluk in the district in a town of over 6,000 inhabitants united by road and canal with all parts of the surrounding country, I can find no excuse. Due notice will be taken of his bad work. All these institutions are managed by the respective Taluk Boards, but no local committees have been appointed in this district for their supervision. Of these 17 institutions, 15 were second class and two third class. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the hospitals and dispensaries in the district including the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates in charge, and excluding the charges on account of medicines and midwifery pupils amounted to Rs. 31,207 against the actuals of Rs. 30,198 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,009 is only nominal and is due to the opening of the dispensary at Kykalur. The average cost of treating each patient was As. 5-7 against As. 6-4. The decrease in the average was due to the large increase in the number of patients treated, to the economy observed in the contingent and other charges in spite of the dearness of provisions and to the careful scrutiny of the bills by the Presidents of the Local Boards concerned. The average cost of in and out patients during the year was Rs. 3-2-10 and As. 5-2 against Rs. 2-12-10 and As. 6-0 in the preceding year. Dealing with the institutions separately the average cost, viz., Rs. 6-6-9 of in-patients in the Dáchépalle hospital was very high. The cost in the case of the Sattenapalle hospital being Rs. 4-1-7 was also high. The charge was moderate in the case of other hospitals and dispensaries, while the lowest average cost, viz., Rs. 1-8-7, appears in the case of Gudivada hospital. Inquiries will be instituted to ascertain the cause of these great diversities in cost. The working of the hospital assistants and apothecaries was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was one lady apothecary, Miss Claridge, attached to the municipal hospital at Masulipatam, but paid entirely by the District Board. Her services were highly appreciated by Muhammadan and Hindu women. She attended during the year 15 labour cases, of which 14 were successful.

48. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that the general health of the people was not good and that cholera, small-pox and fevers prevailed throughout the year. The mortality from each of these diseases was above the average.

49. *Midwives and Midwifery pupils.*—There were only 9 midwives at the beginning of the year. During the year under report, two more were entertained in

the dispensaries at Tenali and Nuzvid. There were thus at the close of the year 11 midwives. The dispensaries and hospitals could not all be provided with midwives for want of trained women. Four women were sent to Madras for undergoing training in the Government Lying-in hospital and the amount spent on their account was Rs. 125. They will be employed on return from training. The expenditure incurred during the year for midwives was Rs. 934 against Rs. 893 in the preceding year, the average cost of each midwife being Rs. 85 against Rs. 62 in 1891–92. The increase was due to the fact that most of the midwives worked throughout the year. These midwives attended during the year 520 cases of labour against 560 in the previous year. The amount of fees paid to them in the year for attending labour cases was Rs. 256 against Rs. 276 in the preceding year. In the previous year the rate of fee paid for each successful case was only 8 annas and this rate was raised during the year to 1 rupee. The services of these women have been also utilized in treating female patients where necessary under direct control of the medical subordinates. It is to be regretted that in spite of the increased rate of remuneration the midwives turned out less work. My personal experience leads me to believe that these women require closer and more unremitting supervision than any other class of Local Fund servants. The attention of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will be prominently drawn to the present very unsatisfactory results. If, as I believe, the midwives are often employed in attending syphilitic and other venereal cases, it is no matter for wonder that private persons will not call them in for labour cases.

50. *Medical Pupils.*—There were two probationary compounders under training in the main dispensary at Masulipatam and they were appointed to act as compounders at Nandigama and Cherala at the close of the year. The amount spent on their account during the year was Rs. 99 against Rs. 118 in the previous year.

51. *Medical Practitioners.*—A number of medicine distributors were employed during the year in connection with the cholera so widely prevalent. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 492 against Rs. 285 in the previous year.

52. *Cholera charges.*—This disease was prevalent throughout the whole district during the year and was most severe in the Palnad, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Gudivada, Bapatla and Bander taluks. In addition to the medical practitioners specially employed for this purpose, all the vaccinators and the sanitary inspectors in the district were ordered to distribute medicines among those who contracted the disease. The Presidents of Taluk Boards took such measures as the circumstances of the cases indicated to check the epidemic and much also was done by Tahsildars. I believe that if Tahsildars would take immediate and thorough steps on the very first moment the disease appears in their taluks, in 19 cases out of 20 the further spread of the disease would be arrested.

No Local Fund or sanitary or medical officer has half the means of combating the disease at his disposal that the Tahsildar has, and for this most weighty reason I regret that by deprivation of half his magisterial powers the Tahsildar has been shorn of more than half his strength. After ravaging the district for some two score months cholera was driven out in April last. The number of deaths rose from 4,911 in the previous year to 6,474. The amount spent during the year for remedial and preventive measures was Rs. 1,099 and Rs. 519 against Rs. 785 and Rs. 738 in the previous year. The excess was due to the constant prevalence of the disease in the district.

53. *Vaccination.*—The strength of the vaccination staff was the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, two first class and one second class Deputy Inspectors, 13 first class and 23 second class vaccinators with 12 probationers and 3 peons. The entertainment of 2 additional vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem for the Narasaraopet and Palnad taluks was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 5th March 1892, Mis. No. 553 L., and provision was accordingly made for them in the budget. But they were not appointed during the year under report. The district was divided into three ranges for the purpose of vaccination, viz., Masulipatam, Guntur and Vinukonda. The first two ranges were in charge of the First-class Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 70 each, and the third was in charge of the Second-class Deputy Inspector on Rs. 40. The three peons on Rs. 7 each per mensem were attached to the three

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Deputy Inspectors. The staff of the vaccinators and probationers was distributed among the three ranges. Of the thirteen first-class vaccinators four were on Rs. 18 each per mensem and the remaining 9 on Rs. 15 each. The second-class vaccinators were paid Rs. 10 each and the probationers Rs. 7 each. During the year under report the pay of one first-class vaccinator was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18. The actual expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 12,014 against Rs. 11,555, the actuals of the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 459 appears under the head "Contingencies" in statement No. XIII. In the following abstract is compared the work turned out by the vaccine staff as well as medical subordinates and the average cost of each case successfully vaccinated during the last four years :—

Years.	Number of persons vaccinated		Total number vaccinated.	Number of successful cases			Percentage of successful cases to numbers vaccinated.	Rate per successful case.
	Under one year of age.	Above one year of age.		Under one year of age.	Above one year.	Total.		
								Rs. A. P.
1889-90	1,327	17,669	18,996	1,272	16,504	17,776	93·57	0 8 11
1890-91	3,877	44,457	48,334	3,529	41,163	44,692	92·46	0 4 0
1891-92	5,619	46,226	51,845	3,811	40,785	44,596	86·02	0 4 2
1892-93	6,872	44,957	51,829	6,342	* 42,015	48,357	93·3	0 4 0

It will be seen from the statement that the number of successful cases has shown considerable progress during the last three years. During the year under report the total number of cases vaccinated was 51,829 against 51,845 in the preceding year. Of these, 48,357 or 93·3 per cent. proved successful against 44,596 and 86·02 per cent. in the preceding year. The average cost during the year was As. 4–0 against As. 4–2 in the preceding year. The increase in the percentage of successful cases and the decrease in the average cost as compared with the previous year are very satisfactory. The number of operations performed during the year by the medical subordinates in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries was 856 against 957 in the previous year, and the number of cases that proved successful was 754 against 670. This is satisfactory. The prevalence of cholera and fever interfered to a considerable extent with vaccination. The number of infants under one year of age vaccinated during the year by Local Fund vaccinators and medical subordinates in charge of hospitals and dispensaries was 6,665 and 207 respectively against 5,500 and 119 in the preceding year, and the number of successful cases was 6,159 and 183 against 3,726 and 85. These figures also afford matter for congratulation. The following table shows the percentage of the number of successful cases to the number vaccinated by the vaccinators and the medical subordinates with animal and human lymphs :—

—	Animal lymph.			Human lymph.			Total.		
	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage.
Masulipatam range ..	4,647	4,516	97·18	17,579	16,667	94·81	22,226	21,183	95·3
Guntur range	13,928	13,055	93·73	3,116	2,939	94·32	17,044	15,994	93·84
Vinukonda range ..	11,634	10,361	89·05	69	65	94·2	11,703	10,426	89·09
Medical subordinates ..	599	532	88·82	257	222	86·39	856	754	88·08
Total ..	30,808	28,464	92·39	21,021	19,893	94·63	51,829	48,357	93·3

From the above it appears that most work was done in the Masulipatam range. Lanoline paste was not used in the year. The number of cases vaccinated during the year with animal and human lymph was 30,808 and 21,021 against 9,162 and 18,925 excluding the number of 23,758 cases vaccinated by Lanoline paste, and the number of successful cases was 28,464 and 19,893 against 8,942 and 17,086 respectively excluding 18,568 operated with the aid of Lanoline paste in the preceding year. This

shows an increase of 3,761 successful cases over last year. The progress over the previous year is very gratifying. When I took charge of the district on 22nd October 1892, I found that vaccination was very backward. Only 20,000 cases had been operated on up to that time. I commenced a very strict system of supervision. Results were naturally however slow in showing themselves. Up to the end of February, the total number of cases vaccinated fell short of 40,000. The number operated on in March came up to 12,319, thus ensuring results in some respects equal to and in some superior to those of last year. In securing these results, I was much assisted by the co-operation of the Vice-President both in his Local Fund and his revenue capacity and by many of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

Animal lymph was supplied by the three municipalities in the district from the depôts maintained by them. A sum of Rs. 557-10-5 was paid to the municipalities at Bezwada and Masulipatam as contribution and the sum of Rs. 340-7-5 due to the Guntur municipality was not paid as no bill was received from the Chairman. The sum of Rs. 204-4-2 due to the Guntur municipality for supplying lymph to vaccination in the previous year was paid during the year under report. These amounts were debited to "vaccine contingencies." It is necessary here to state that I did not receive from the municipal depôts such cordial co-operation as might have been expected. Complaints of short supply of vaccine lymph to the vaccinators were very frequent, more expecially in the case of the Guntur depôt and I satisfied myself that many of these complaints were well-founded. In consequence of this, the District Board has in the current year severed all connection with the municipal depôts and now maintains its own depôt in each taluk.

Re-vaccination.—Nine hundred and seventy-nine cases were re-vaccinated during the year, of which 751 were successful.

54. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure on all the minor heads of sanitation, including lighting, water-pandal and cholera preventive charges debited to Grant III, amounted to Rs. 44,420 against the allotment of Rs. 49,380 and the actuals of Rs. 45,795 in the preceding year. There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,960 and Rs. 1,375 respectively under the estimate and the actuals of the previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that the allotment under improvement of water-supply has not been fully utilized by Taluk Boards. There were heavy rains during the year and most of the tanks and wells were full of water for several months, and hence water-works could not be carried out. The details of the expenditure under this head are furnished in statement No. XIV.

55. *Improvement of Water-supply.*—The total amount expended under this head was Rs. 15,501 against the allotment of Rs. 19,510. Sixty-three new wells were sunk in various villages where scarcity of water was much felt, and the amount expended on them was Rs. 3,623. Of these, the following three works executed by the Bezwada Taluk Board were important :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Sinking well at Gollapudi	250	0	0
(2)	Do. at Takkellapadu	215	1	0
(3)	Do. at Anumalapalli	326	6	8
	Total ..	791	7	8

No new tanks were dug during the year. In addition to these 63 new wells, 137 existing sources of water-supply were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,372. Three watchmen were employed at a cost of Rs. 117 to guard the sources of drinking water-supply from pollution. Rs. 2,388 were spent towards the salaries and contingent charges of sanitary inspectors and their peons. The sanitary inspectors were employed to superintend and execute the works connected with water-supply and village sanitation. Two temporary sanitary inspectors were employed during the year for water-works in each of the taluks of Narasaraopet and Vinukonda for three and five months respectively—*vide* G.O., dated 9th September 1892, Mis. No. 2053 L.

56. *Improvement of village-site.*—A sum of Rs. 5,813 was spent during the year under this head. Of this, Rs. 4,285 were spent in laying out streets and drains in 41 villages and Rs. 1,528 in removing prickly-pear and rank vegetation in 23 villages.

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The two itinerating scavengers sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th January 1891, Mis. No. 9 L., for the Narasaraopet taluk were entertained by the Vinukonda Taluk Board President for three months from December 1892 to February 1893, but their services were dispensed with for want of provision for them in the budget. Their salaries were debited to the scavenging establishment by the Treasury Deputy Collector.

57. *Conservancy.*—The number of unions and other villages budgeted under conservancy was 22 and 26 against 21 and 24 in the previous year. The number of villages in which conservancy establishments were actually employed was only 46 out of 48. Scavengers were not entertained in the villages of Penuganchaproli and Kapileswarapuram of Bezwada Taluk Board. The Chairmen of the several Unions supervised the establishments in the unions, and the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars in other villages. The total outlay under this head was Rs. 19,033. This amount includes the salaries of the two itinerating scavengers temporarily entertained in the Narasaraopet taluk. These two scavengers, though employed for only three months, cleaned 90 villages in all at one per day. The street sweepings and rubbish of the unions and large villages are sold by public auction, while in other villages they are used by the villagers concerned as manure in their fields—*vide* G.O., dated 17th September 1890, No. 2369. The state of streets and open spaces in conserved villages is satisfactory, but in other villages there is room for much improvement; but the great stumbling block in the way of sanitation everywhere in towns, villages and hamlets, whether conserved or not, is the deplorable condition of the private back-yards. No great improvement can be effected in sanitation so long as the people adhere to their custom of stalling their cattle and keeping manure heaps in their back-yards. Where the practice amounts to a public nuisance, criminal prosecutions can be instituted, but with Stationary Magistrates and Tahsildars deprived of the power of taking cognizance of offences, it is hopeless to expect nuisances to be properly dealt with.

58. *Arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.*—A sum of Rs. 1,168 was spent for making special sanitary arrangements, such as the erection of temporary latrines, entertainment of temporary scavengers and for providing medical relief, &c. Statement No. XIV furnishes the names of the villages in which such arrangements were made and the amount spent in each village on that account.

59. *Other Sanitary outlay.*—A sum of Rs. 180 was spent on the purchase of dust-bins for the use of the Gudivâda, Núzvid and Vinukonda Unions and on the erection of a latrine in Vetapalem Union. A sum of Rs. 520 was spent for purchasing tar, sulphur, &c., for fumigation in the villages where cholera broke out.

60. *Markets.*—There was one established market in the district at Tsallapalli. The right of collecting fees was leased out for Rs. 46. Sheds have been erected at Gudivâda with a view to establish a market, but during the year under report there were no market enclosures anywhere.

61. *Choultries.*—There were 22 choultries under the control of the several Taluk Boards. Six of these, viz., the choultries at Pedapatnam, Kaza, Mangalagiri, Vellattore, Pondugal and Appicatlo had endowments attached to them. Besides these, there was an endowed choultry at Sectanagaram which was sold to the railway authorities. The income from its inam lands in Kristnayapalem is shown in statement No. XI, and no choultry has as yet been built in its stead. The matter will be attended to this year. The charges of the choultry at Pedapatnam were met from the interest derived from Government securities and money endowments. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,394 was spent on the repair of some of the choultries. All the choultries were provided with servants. The servants employed in the Vellattore and Pondugal choultries were in the enjoyment of the endowed inams attached to them, but they received no salaries from Local funds. All the choultries are in good order. There were no choultries under the control of Union Panchayats. The choultries are largely used by travellers. The total establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 1,806. This amount includes Rs. 202, being the cost of brass vessels supplied during the year to the choultries at Pamarru, Gudivâda, Perikud, Vinukonda and Narasaraopet. The President, Taluk Board, Masulipatam got the rest-house at Sriparru repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 100 for the purpose of converting it into a choultry which is therefore shown in Statement No. XI.

62. *Bungalows.*—There were twenty-three travellers' bungalows during the year against twenty-one in the preceding year. The increase was due to the bungalows at Vinukonda and Narasaraopet being newly added to the list. A sweeper on Re. 1 per mensem was entertained at each of these two institutions instead of a servant on Rs. 3 as budgeted for. The establishment in the remaining bungalows remained the same as in the previous year. Provision for establishment in the Pondugal and Naccarical bungalows was not made in the budget and no servants were entertained. All these bungalows were second-class institutions. A fee of As. 8 and 12 is charged to an individual and married couple respectively for every 24 hours' halt or fraction thereof. Five hundred and forty-seven travellers halted in all the bungalows and Rs. 503 were collected against 357 travellers and Rs. 521 in the previous year. The total cost of maintaining all the bungalows amounted to Rs. 3,306 against Rs. 818 in the previous year. Rs. 2,533 of this amount were spent on repairs and other improvements and the balance of Rs. 773 represents the cost of establishment and contingencies. A sum of Rs. 160 was spent for purchasing furniture required for use in the bungalows. The condition of the bungalows is, on the whole, satisfactory, though some of them require slight repairs.

63. *Contributions.*—The total amount contributed to Provincial services for the Medical College, sanitary inspection and cutlers' establishment was Rs. 3,013 against Rs. 2,305. The amount contributed to the three municipalities in the district towards the maintenance of the hospitals was Rs. 9,624-7-0 as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Masulipatam Municipality for the year 1891-92	2,096	10	2
Do. do. for 1892-93	2,797	5	10
Bezwada Municipality by the Bezwada Taluk Board ..	2,250	0	0
Guntúr Municipality by the Guntúr Taluk Board ..	2,480	7	0
Total ..	9,624	7	0

64. *Miscellaneous.*—Lighting and water-pandal charges fall under this head.

(1) *Lighting Charges.*—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,953-14-8. This amount includes Rs. 604-1-4, being the salaries of lighters employed in the several unions. The remaining sum of Rs. 1,349-13-4 was spent in purchasing new lamp-posts and lanterns and oil, &c. At the commencement of the year there were 247 lights in 14 unions. During the year under report, 30 lights were added to the existing number of lights in 7 unions, 12 lights were newly fixed in the Mylavaram union and eight lights out of 16 were closed in the Mangalagiri union. There were thus at the close of the year 281 lights. The following table furnishes full particulars as to the number of lights existing at the beginning of the year, the number added or opened and closed during the year and the number remaining at the close of the year :—

Name of Union.	Number of lights at the beginning of the year.	Number opened or added and closed in the year.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
Gudiváda	23	1	24
Avanigadda	21	..	21
Challapalli	19	..	19
Pedava	12	..	12
Jaggayyapéta	42	..	42
Nuzvid	20	..	20
Mylavaram	..	12	12
Kondapalle	25	..	25
Mangalagiri	16	— 8	8
Bápatla	13	1	14
Chirála	15	..	15
Vétapálemu	13	12	25
Ponnur	4	5	9
Tenali	6	4	10
Répalle	8	2	10
Vinukonda	10	5	15
Total ..	247	34	281

The lamps were lighted during the dark nights. Besides these, four lamp-posts were fixed in the Local Fund choultries at Pedapatnam, Pedagollapalem, Chinagollapalem and Nidumole under the Masulipatam Taluk Board and their cost was debited to "Choultry contingencies."

(3) *Water-pandal Charges.*—A sum of Rs. 250-14-3 was spent during the year under this head as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Maintaining water-shed at Sriparru, Gudiváda taluk	66	4	0
Do. in Bápatla taluk	8	9	2
Do. at Brahmanapalli	53	5	4
Do. in Vinukonda union	74	11	9
	202	14	3
Pay of water brahmin employed in the water-shed in the Collector's office compound	48	0	0
Total ..	250	14	3

65. *Grant IV— Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this grant amounted to Rs. 27,330 against an allotment of Rs. 28,320 and the actuals of Rs. 25,820 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 990 chiefly occurred under "Local Board's office establishment," "Stationery," "Travelling allowance to members and office establishment," and "Law charges" and was not counterbalanced by the increase under other heads.

66. *Local Fund Accounts.*—As usual the accounts of the Local Fund Account Department were audited by the Treasury Deputy Collector assisted by the Audit Department. At the beginning of the year the Audit Department consisted of two permanent clerks on Rs. 50 and Rs. 15, respectively, and a temporary clerk on Rs. 25 was sanctioned in G.O., dated 26th May 1892, Mis. No. 1248 L. During the year under report this department was reorganised by G.O., dated 31st May 1892, No. 1289 L., and it now consists of three permanent clerks on Rs. 70, Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 respectively. The services of the temporary clerk were dispensed with on that date. Mr. Brito, Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, inspected the accounts of this department, as also the accounts of the District Local Fund Engineer. The result of the inspection of the accounts was satisfactory. The accounts of the unions at Mangalagiri, Nuzvid and Kondapalli and of two Taluk Boards, Guntur and Répalle, were inspected during the year by the first audit clerk. The Local Fund Account Department consisted of three accountants on Rs. 50, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20, respectively, and they were under the direct supervision of the Treasury Deputy Collector.

67. *Local Board's Establishment.*—During the year under report the pay of the District Board's office head clerk was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 and that of the peon of the Masulipatam Taluk Board office from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 and an assistant clerk on Rs. 15 was entertained in the Guntúr Taluk Board office—*vide* budget for 1892-93 sanctioned in G.O., dated 4th February 1892, No. 280 L. Besides these additions a third clerk on Rs. 12 in the Répalle Taluk Board's office was sanctioned in G.O., dated 5th November 1892, No. 2569. An establishment consisting of a clerk on Rs. 8 and a bill collector on Rs. 5 was entertained in the Sattenapalle Union. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,368 against the allotment of Rs. 8,780 and the actuals of Rs. 7,696 in the previous year.

68. *Travelling Allowance to Non-official Members.*—As usual, the non-official members of the District Board were paid travelling allowance at the sanctioned rate of 4 annas per mile by road, 3 annas by canal and double second-class fare by train and those of the Taluk Boards are paid a uniform rate of 3 annas for road journey, 2 annas for canal journey and double second-class fare by railway journey. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 3,800 against the allotment of Rs. 4,800 and the actuals of Rs. 4,850 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the irregular attendance of the non-official members at the Local Board's meetings.

IV.—ENDOWMENTS, &c.

69. The receipts and charges of the several endowed institutions under the management of the Local Boards are shown in Statement VI. The number of institutions was 31 during the year under report. The endowed tank at Pedamadur included in the last year's statement has been excluded in the statement furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector who has been called upon to explain the discrepancy. This information will be supplied as soon as received from him. In the year under report there is a balance of Rs. 1,552–0–11 under Provident fund, a new item in the statement. The 31 institutions are detailed below :—

Schools	1
Choultries	7
Tanks, &c.	21
Miscellaneous	2

The total balance in favour of the endowed institutions at the commencement of the year was Rs. 8,062 and at its close was Rs. 17,396–13–5. There were large balances available under the Guntúr and Répalle Taluk Boards. The cause in the former is the receipt of compensation for the choultry at Sitanagaram. The Guntúr Taluk Board has resolved in its Resolution No. 1, dated 29th March 1893, that the amount should be utilized for the construction of a choultry at Sattenapalle. In the latter case the President of the Répalle Taluk Board states that there is no special reason for the non-utilization except that heavy rains made it difficult to spend the money. He promised that more attention should be paid to this matter in the current year.

70. *Properties and Buildings.*—Statement XV shows the cost and number of buildings under the control of the Local Boards.

GENERAL REMARKS.

71. The Local Fund accounts of this district were last audited in September 1892, the Inspector's report being recorded in G.O., No. 296 L., dated 16th December 1892. The accounts for the year under report have not yet been examined either by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts or his Assistants. The administration of Local Funds in its several branches during the year 1892–93 has been satisfactory. Collection of all items of revenue has been good, while there has been a marked improvement in the Public Works expenditure, Rs. 4,16,696–3–3 having been spent against an allotment of Rs. 4,36,270. Educational results are also gratifying. The number of schools rose from 404 in the previous year to 476 in the year under report, the main increase appearing in schools of the primary grade. The number of both in and out patients treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries shows an increase of 14,000 cases over last year's figure. The number of successful vaccinations performed also show an improvement, being 48,357 against 44,596 of the last year, and good progress was also made in infantile vaccination : 6,342 cases were performed in the year under report against 3,811 in the preceding year ; the average work of a vaccinator was fair. Due attention was paid to sanitation. The balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 38,470–4–3 or 6 per cent. of the actual receipts against 22 in the previous year.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMINISTRATION Report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Kistna, on the working of the Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries during official year 1892–93.

In Masulipatam, the head-quarters of Kistna district, 65·62 inches of rain fell in 1892–93 against 27·30 inches in 1891–92. Rainfall was abundant throughout the district. The maximum temperature in the shade for 13 days in the month of May was over 110, and the highest reading of the temperature was recorded on the 26th May, being 115·0.

Public health.—The general health of the people was not good, the total deaths of the district from all causes being 48,761 against 47,787 in 1891–92 ; the increase was chiefly due to prevalence of fevers produced no doubt from the excessive rainfall.

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Fever prevailed throughout the year and is reported to have caused 17,760 deaths ; the largest number of deaths recorded under this complaint was in Palnad, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalle, Bápatla, Nandigáma, Guntúr, Bezwada, Vinukonda and Bandur taluks.

Small-pox.—This disease was prevalent in the district throughout the year, the total deaths from this cause being 2,727 against 9,416 in 1891–92. The taluks that suffered most were Narasaraopet, Palnad, Bápatla, Répalle, Nandigáma, Sattenapalle and Bandur.

Cholera existed throughout the district, the total number of deaths being 6,474 against 4,911 in 1891–92. It was most severe in Palnad, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Gudiváda, Bápatla and Bandur taluks. Cholera medicines were distributed through the medical subordinates, cholera medicine distributors and vaccinators, and measures were adopted for the more effectual sanitation of infected villages.

Report on the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There were 17 medical institutions in the district at the close of the year. Six of them were hospitals providing accommodation for in-patients ; the remaining 11 were only dispensaries and 6 of these had beds to receive only cases of emergency. The total number of beds available in the hospitals was 56 ; of these, 38 for males and 18 for females.

The condition of Hospital and Dispensary Buildings.—Of the 17 institutions at work during the official year, 15 were provided with buildings either specially constructed or occupied free of rent and 2 with houses rented for the purpose.

The number of out-patients and in-patients treated during the year.—The total number of sick treated in the district was 93,584 in 1892–93 against 75,512, giving an increase of 18,072. There was a corresponding increase in the daily average attendance from 782·93 in 1891–92 to 831·58 in 1892–93. Of the total treated during the year, 88,734 were out-patients and 4,850 were in-patients.

The work turned out by Miss Claridge, Lady Apothecary.—She has been in the subordinate charge of the female out and in patients of the civil hospital, Masulipatam. Her services have been highly appreciated by Muhammadan and native women.

The entertainment of Midwifery Pupils.—Four women were sent to Madras for undergoing training in the Government Lying-in Hospital and for subsequent employment as native midwives.

The progress of the two Probationery Compounders.—There were two probationery compounders, and they were appointed to act as compounders at Nandigáma and Chiróla at the close of the year. Their progress was good and general behaviour was satisfactory.

The work of the Midwives.—During the year there were 9 midwives in the Local Fund service. They were attached to several hospitals and dispensaries in the district and attended altogether 520 cases of labour either as in-patients in the hospitals or in the houses of patients against 560 in the previous year. These women are also useful in treating the female patients under the instructions of the medical subordinates in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

The distribution of medicines and the treatment of patients during the tours of inspection.—Nil.

Dispensary Vaccination.—The total number of vaccine operations performed by the medical subordinates attached to several hospitals and dispensaries in the district was 856 against 957 in 1891–92. Of this number, 754 were successful, 96 were unsuccessful and 6 unknown, giving a success of 88 per cent.

The Animal Vaccination Depot at Masulipatam.—Animal vaccination is performed in the municipal depôt and lymph distributed throughout the district. It is contemplated to open some more animal vaccination depôts.

Village Sanitation.—In the conserved villages and towns where a union is appointed street sweepings and rubbish are collected and removed daily to some convenient sites outside the village or town and sold to the ryots by auction before the outset of south-west monsoon for use as manure. In non-union villages the ryots store up the house refuse either in their backyards or any vacant spot near their houses, and remove it in the cultivation season for fertilizing their fields. There are some private latrines which are cleaned by private toties, the night-soil being removed outside the villages. There are only a few public latrines as people prefer resorting to the fields for purposes of nature. The conservancy establishment is generally under the orders of the chairmen of unions, medical subordinates or revenue officers.

The number of towns and villages visited.—The number of towns and villages inspected, 51 ; number of those inspected and reported on, 37 ; those inspected but not reported upon, 14.

Water-supply is obtained principally from the river Kistna, irrigation channels, wells and tanks. Quantity is generally sufficient. Quality varies in several towns and villages. The quality of Kistna water is good except during the floods when it becomes muddy.

Drainage.—There is no proper system. Side cuttings exist in some of the principal streets of large villages to carry off rain water. The drainage from the houses flows either into the backyards or into the side channels of the streets.

General Remarks.—I think if trained men were employed as sanitary inspectors in lieu of the present staff who have received no instructions in sanitation, the public would derive benefit from this chance. Men could be trained under their respective District Medical and Sanitary officers or at the local Medical school at Tanjore. There would not be a necessity to pay students during their period of study, as the prospect of an appointment with a salary of Rs. 25 a month would attract sufficient number of intelligent men.

MASULIPATAM,
12*th May* 1893. (Signed) J. B. THOMAS, Brigade Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
District Surgeon, Kistna.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, as an enclosure to this office D. No. 953, dated 18th July 1893, submitting the administration report of the Local Fund district for 1892–93.

KISTNA,
27*th July* 1893. (Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
President.

ORDER—dated 7th September 1893, No. 1976 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Kistna district for 1892–93 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1891–92 :—

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget Estimate, 1892–93.	Revised Estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	1,93,299	94,700	1,26,840	48,882	69,611	3,349	1,26,842
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	4,46,975	4,61,120	4,27,520	2,12,007	2,12,007	..	4,24,014
Tolls	11,251	35,970	38,560	31,419	..	..	31,419
House-tax		12,299				11,132	11,132
Education—							
School-fees	11,132	15,640	15,210	..	13,080	474	13,554
Income from Endowments ..	36	70	70	..	38	..	38
Other Items	1,447	1,770	13,580	12,405	213	..	12,618
Medical—							
Other Items	129	500	640	180	2,115	43	2,338
Interest—							
On Government Securities ..	1,023	310	750	512	40	..	552
On Arrears of Revenue ..	82	120	120	2	2	..	4
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	932	2,250	2,750	430	2,477	..	2,907
Choultry Rents	1,003	1,070	950	..	1,099	..	1,099
Ferry Rents	5,676	3,500	3,830	4,143	..	..	4,143
Other Items	8,251	6,220	21,170	720	16,278	2,404	19,402
Public Works	13,025	2,170	11,670	13,934	278	..	14,212
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Canal and Ferry Funds ..	29,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	5,511	9,470	10,970	1,570	4,414	25	6,009
Building Grants	..	2,490	1,890	..	..	..	..
Refunds	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ..	11,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provident Fund	..	..	2,210	18,106	1	..	18,107
Allotment from the District Fund	..	2,000	1,000	1,554	..	..	1,554
Do. from the Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	..	10,170	..	..
	..	..	..	114	..	10,592	..
Total ..	7,75,877	6,92,820	6,86,640	3,45,578	3,31,823	33,019	6,89,544
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	1,27,368	1,52,580	1,17,560	1,00,651	48,051	2,547	1,51,249
Buildings	35,976	31,530	34,160	10,858	17,364	..	28,222
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,594	4,650	6,040	186	4,883	79	5,148
Repairs—							
Communications	1,77,269	1,55,920	1,48,840	98,275	43,991	2,697	1,44,963
Buildings	3,916	6,370	5,220	240	3,061	..	3,301
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,786	13,700	13,910	5,267	8,429	40	13,736
Establishment	51,585	47,070	47,570	31,668	21,801	..	53,469
Tools and Plant	3,894	2,240	2,240	1,208	707	..	1,915
Contingencies	5,232	5,000	5,000	3,061	1,945	..	5,006
Contributions	3,100	20,110	12,110	6,012	2,000	..	8,012
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,675	..	..	1,675

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget Estimate, 1892–93.	Revised Estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT II—							
Inspection	6,891	7,300	7,300	6,863	..	..	6,863
Training Schools	6,825	5,130	4,520	3,834	..	..	3,834
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	9,794	11,350	10,990	..	11,248	..	11,248
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System ..	37,838	48,590	46,320	..	43,612	1,852	45,464
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	17,040	14,050	12,410	..	14,458	..	14,458
Building Grants	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
Contributions	1,223	..	..	..	114	..	114
Miscellaneous	43	890	1,010	424	66	..	490
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	33,130	39,230	38,520	1,765	33,023	..	34,788
Vaccination	11,556	12,000	12,000	12,015	..	..	12,015
Sanitation	43,189	46,910	42,490	..	26,092	16,123	42,215
Choultries	1,455	1,850	1,790	..	1,806	..	1,806
Bungalows	697	1,020	950	..	774	..	774
Contributions	8,859	9,780	9,560	7,907	4,730	..	12,637
Miscellaneous	2,681	2,470	2,490	48	128	2,029	2,205
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	29,469	28,170	27,440	14,572	7,649	4,894	27,115
Refunds	68	150	150	178	37	..	215
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ..	11,607	4,000	1,020	18,105	13	17	18,135
Provident Fund	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Allotment to District Funds ..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..
Do. to Taluk Fund	..	..	..	10,170	..	..	..
Do. to Union Funds ..	..	..	..	..	10,592	..	..
Total ..	6,49,035	6,70,260	6,11,610	3,34,984	3,06,688	30,278	6,51,074
Balance	1,26,842	—77,440	75,030	10,594	25,135	2,741	38,470
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	8,349	1,230	2,640	..	..	2,741	2,741
Do. Endowments ..	8,061	7,700	13,780	..	12,435	..	12,435
Do. Jubilee Funds ..	..	..	..	3,410	..	..	3,410
Do. Provident Funds ..	..	..	..	1,552	..	..	1,552
Net Balance available for General Purposes	1,10,432	—86,370	58,610	5,632	12,700	..	18,332

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The local boards held a sufficient number of meetings and the attendance was fair, except in the case of the official members of the district board and of both classes of members of the Bezwada and Guntúr taluk boards. The attention of the Répalle taluk board, which failed to convene a meeting in April 1892, should be drawn to section 28 of the Local Boards Act. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be informed that the Government expects him to attend the meetings of the district board more regularly in future. There were 21 union panchayats at work against 19 in the previous year. In Jaggayyapéta, Krósúru and Dáchépalle the number of meetings held fell short of the minimum required by section 129 of the Act. This irregularity should be guarded against in future. The attendance at the meetings of the panchayats was fair, the average having been 4 out of 6, but as many as 5 meetings of the Chilakalurpet panchayat had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The panchayatdars are reported to have taken interest in discharging the duties entrusted to them. The ward system of supervision, which was introduced in almost all the unions, worked satisfactorily only in Gudiváda. Details as to non-attendance of individual members of local bodies should not in future be given in administration reports.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, only 91 per cent. of the demand having been realised against 93 in that year. The decrease is attributed to the non-collection of cess on inams and zamindaries in consequence of delay in fixing the demand.

(2) The whole of the dues under tolls were realised, but the income derived from this source was much smaller than that of 1891–92, the decrease in the amount

of the farm being ascribed to the loss sustained by the contractors in 1891–92, to the diversion of traffic in consequence of the opening of railways, and to the unfavorable character of the season.

(3) House-tax was levied in 21 unions against 18 in 1891–92. Half the maximum rates were imposed in 11 unions and one-fourth rates in the remaining 10. The collections under this head were good, having amounted as in the previous year to 95 per cent. of the demand, and it is satisfactory to note that there was little occasion to resort to coercive processes, only 212 warrants being issued for the collection of Rs. 50 while there was no need to sell property in any case. The entire demand was realised in the Tenali, Bápatla, Ponnoor, Dáchépalle and Narasaraopet unions, while in 6 more unions the balance left at the close of the year ranged from As. 2 to Rs. 2–13–0. This reflects credit on the chairmen concerned.

(4) Notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 28th September 1892, No. 2228 L., nothing was done towards the establishment of markets. The receipts from avenues again showed an increase and the steps taken for still further augmenting the revenue from this source are noted with satisfaction. A sum of Rs. 13,305 was realised by the sale of land for house-sites in Gudiváda.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—Omitting from account the expenditure of Rs. 13,067 incurred by the Public Works Department, the outlay under this head amounted to 94 per cent. of the allotment against 92 in the previous year. Village roads did not receive sufficient attention, the percentage of the expenditure upon them to the total outlay on communications having been only 4·7 per cent. against 4·0 in 1891–92. The condition of the roads in the district is reported to have been on the whole fair. It is hoped that the steps which the President proposes to take for improving those in the delta will meet with success. The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was 14 per cent. of the outlay works as in 1891–92.

(2) *Education.*—There were 15 inspecting schoolmasters against 13 in the previous year, and the work done by them appears to have been up to the average. The industrial school at Masulipatam made good progress, the results of the examination in carpentry and rattan work as well as in general education having been satisfactory. The net cost of training each pupil was, however, much too high, being Rs. 87–3–4 against Rs. 38–15–2 in the previous year. Steps should be taken to reduce this amount in the current year. There were 4 sessional schools at work against 1 in 1891–92, with 75 names on the roll. Sixty-seven of the students appeared for the primary school examination and 38 passed. The local boards maintained 10 secondary and 239 primary schools, with an attendance on the last day of the year of 10,042 pupils, the corresponding figures for 1891–92 being 9–226 and 7,991. The results of the several standard examinations have not been reported, although a similar omission was noticed in the review of the previous year. The number of schools aided with result grants rose from 712 to 714, but the number of pupils declined from 14,421 to 13,927 and the amount of grants disbursed from Rs. 17,040 to Rs. 14,458. The falling off in the attendance has not been explained, but that in the amount paid was nominal and due to the late date in the year at which the examinations took place. It is satisfactory that the number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was 18·1 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 16·9 in the previous year and an average of 13·8 for the presidency. Education appears to have made fair progress.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The taluk boards maintained 17 hospitals and dispensaries or one more than in 1891–92.

1891–92	.. ..	75,512
1892–93	.. ..	89,358

There was a large increase in the number of patients treated at these institutions, which testifies to their growing popularity. With reference to the President's complaint in paragraph 47 regarding the inability of the Surgeon-General to spare medical subordinates for employment on cholera duty, his attention will be drawn to G.O., dated 10th March 1893, No. 200, Public, communicated with G.O., dated 18th idem, No. 592 L. A female apothecary

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paid entirely from local funds was attached to the municipal hospital at Masulipatam and her services are reported to have been much appreciated by the people. Eleven midwives were employed in the district against 9 in the previous year, but the average outturn of work for each midwife fell from 5 to 4 cases per mensem, and, as the President shows, there is urgent need for close supervision. It is hoped that the steps which the President promises to take in this connection will lead to better results in future. It is unsatisfactory to observe that the district medical officer has not yet set on foot the system of distributing medicines and treating patients during his tours of inspection in the rural tracts. The Government attaches much importance to this matter, and the Surgeon-General should take steps to ensure that it is not neglected in any district.

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a slight falling off in the work of this department, only 51,829 operations having been performed against 52,802 in the previous year. The percentage of success, however, showed an increase, rising from 86 to 93. Infantile vaccination also received greater attention, and the proportion per mille of the total number of successful operations on children under one year rose from 2·1 to 3·6. The number of operations with animal lymph showed a decline, but the percentage of success in this case also was higher—92 against 84. The work in this department evidently lacked proper supervision, and the Government is glad to learn that Mr. Atkinson is taking much personal interest in introducing a strict system.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The outlay under this head was only 90 per cent. of the allotment against 94 per cent. in 1891–92, but the decrease occurs mainly under "Improvement of water-supply" and is due to the fact that, in consequence of the heavy rains, most of the tanks and wells were full for several months and needed no expenditure on them. Increased attention appears to have been paid to the improvement of village-sites and the conservancy of towns and villages.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 38,470; but of this sum, Rs. 20,138 appertained to endowed institutions and unions, and the remainder available for general purposes was 3·6 per cent. of the receipts.

The President's report is full, clear and interesting, but might well have been curtailed by the omission of many of the details given in paragraphs 4, 5 and 24. The statements submitted with the report have not been prepared with sufficient care. The Government has drawn attention in the preceding paragraphs to points in which reform and improvement are needed. In other respects good and creditable progress appears to have been made in the year under review.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. J. Moses.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 7th Sept. 1893, No. 1976 L.

SEPTEMBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Kistna District Board Report for 1892–93.

No 2472 Way 26 September 1893

Communicated to the Supg Engineer II Circle for information.

(Sd) J H L

S.E. II Circle

General Remarks.—I think if trained men were employed as sanitary inspectors in lieu of the present staff who have received no instructions in sanitation, the public would derive benefit from this chance. Men could be trained under their respective District Medical and Sanitary officers or at the local Medical school at Tanjore. There would not be a necessity to pay students during their period of study, as the prospect of an appointment with a salary of Rs. 25 a month would attract sufficient number of intelligent men.

MASULIPATAM, *12th May* 1893. (Signed) J. B. THOMAS, Brigade Surgn.-Lt.-Col., *District Surgeon, Kistna.*

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, as an enclosure to this office D. No. 953, dated 18th July 1893, submitting the administration report of the Local Fund district for 1892–93.

KISTNA, *27th July* 1893. (Signed) J. N. ATKINSON, *President.*

ORDER—dated 7th September 1893, No. 1976 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Kistna district for 1892–93 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1891–92 :—

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget Estimate, 1892–93.	Revised Estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	1,93,299	94,700	1,26,840	48,882	69,611	8,349	1,26,842
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	4,46,975	4,61,120	4,27,620	2,12,007	2,12,007	..	4,24,014
Tolls	[illegible]	35,670	33,560	31,419	..	..	31,419
House-tax	11,151	12,200	[illegible]	..	..	11,132	11,132
Education—							
School-fees	11,182	15,640	15,210	..	13,080	474	13,554
Income from Endowments	36	70	70	..	38	..	38
Other Items	1,447	1,770	13,580	12,405	213	..	12,618
Medical—							
Other Items	129	500	640	180	2,115	43	2,338
Interest—							
On Government Securities	1,023	810	750	512	40	..	552
On Arrears of Revenue	82	120	120	2	2	..	4
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	932	2,250	2,750	30	2,477	..	2,507
Choultry Rents	1,003	1,070	980	..	1,099	..	1,099
Ferry Rents	5,676	3,500	3,830	4,143	..	..	4,143
Other Items	8,251	6,220	21,170	720	16,278	2,404	19,402
Public Works	13,025	2,170	11,670	13,934	278	..	14,212
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Canal and Ferry Funds	29,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	5,511	9,470	10,970	1,570	4,414	25	6,009
Building Grants	..	2,490	1,890	..	..	..	..
Refunds	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	11,552	..	2,210	18,106	1	..	18,107
Provident Fund	..	2,000	1,000	1,554	..	..	1,554
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	10,170	..	..
Do. from the Taluk Funds	..	..	..	114	..	10,592	..
Total	7,75,877	5,92,820	6,86,640	3,45,578	3,31,823	33,019	6,89,544
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	1,27,368	1,52,580	1,17,560	1,00,651	48,051	2,547	1,51,249
Buildings	35,976	31,530	34,160	10,858	17,364	..	28,222
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,594	4,650	6,040	186	4,883	79	5,148
Repairs—							
Communications	1,77,269	1,53,630	1,48,840	98,275	43,991	2,697	1,44,963
Buildings	3,916	6,370	5,220	240	3,061	..	3,301
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,736	13,700	13,910	5,267	8,429	40	13,736
Establishment	51,585	47,070	47,570	31,668	21,801	..	53,469
Tools and Plant	3,894	2,240	2,240	1,208	707	..	1,915
Contingencies	5,232	5,000	5,000	3,061	1,945	..	5,006
Contributions	3,100	20,110	12,110	6,012	2,000	..	8,012
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,675	..	..	1,675

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget Estimate, 1892–93.	Revised Estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT II—							
Inspection	6,891	7,300	7,300	6,863	..	..	6,863
Training Schools	6,825	5,130	4,520	3,834	..	..	3,834
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	9,794	11,350	10,990	..	11,248	..	11,248
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System	37,838	48,590	46,320	..	43,612	1,852	45,464
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	17,040	14,050	12,410	..	14,458	..	14,458
Building Grants	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
Contributions	1,223	..	1,010	424	114	..	114
Miscellaneous	43	890	..	..	66	..	490
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	33,130	39,230	38,520	1,765	33,023	..	34,788
Vaccination	11,556	12,000	12,000	12,015	..	..	12,015
Sanitation	43,189	46,910	42,490	..	26,092	16,123	42,215
Choultries	1,455	1,850	1,790	..	1,806	..	1,806
Bungalows	697	1,020	950	..	774	..	774
Contributions	8,859	9,780	9,560	7,907	4,730	2,029	12,637
Miscellaneous	2,681	2,470	2,490	48	128	..	2,205
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	29,469	28,170	27,440	14,572	7,649	4,894	27,115
Refunds	68	150	150	178	37	..	215
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	11,607	4,000	1,020	18,106	13	17	18,135
Provident Fund	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Allotment to District Funds	..	..	..	..	114	..	..
Do. to Taluk Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. to Union Funds	..	..	..	10,170	..	..	..
Total	6,49,035	6,70,260	6,11,610	3,34,984	3,06,688	30,278	6,51,074
	1,23,842	— 77,440	76,030	10,594	25,135	2,741	38,470
Balance	8,349	1,230	2,640	..	..	2,741	2,741
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds	8,061	7,700	13,780	..	12,435	..	12,435
Do. Endowments	..	..	..	3,410	..	..	3,410
Do. Jubilee Funds	..	..	..	1,552	..	..	1,552
Do. Provident Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net Balance available for General Purposes	1,10,432	— 86,370	58,610	5,632	12,700	..	18,332

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The local boards held a sufficient number of meetings and the attendance was fair, except in the case of the official members of the district board and of both classes of members of the Bezwada and Guntúr taluk boards. The attention of the Répalle taluk board, which failed to convene a meeting in April 1892, should be drawn to section 28 of the Local Boards Act. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be informed that the Government expects him to attend the meetings of the district board more regularly in future. There were 21 union panchayats at work against 19 in the previous year. In Jaggayyapéta, Krósúru and Dáchépalle the number of meetings held fell short of the minimum required by section 129 of the Act. This irregularity should be guarded against in future. The attendance at the meetings of the panchayats was fair, the average having been 4 out of 6, but as many as 5 meetings of the Chilakalurpet panchayat had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The panchayatdars are reported to have taken interest in discharging the duties entrusted to them. The ward system of supervision, which was introduced in almost all the unions, worked satisfactorily only in Gudiváda. Details as to non-attendance of individual members of local bodies should not in future be given in administration reports.

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				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	1,93,299	94,700	1,26,840	48,882	69,611	8,349	1,26,842
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	4,46,975	4,61,120	4,27,520	2,12,007	2,12,007	..	4,24,014
Tolls	27,787	36,870	33,560	31,419	..	..	31,419
House-tax	11,251	12,250	[illegible]	..	..	11,132	11,132
Education—							
School-fees	11,182	15,640	15,210	..	13,080	474	13,554
Income from Endowments ..	36	70	70	..	38	..	38
Other Items	1,447	1,770	13,580	12,405	213	..	12,618
Medical—							
Other Items	129	500	640	180	2,115	43	2,338
Interest—							
On Government Securities ..	1,023	810	750	512	40	..	552
On Arrears of Revenue	82	120	120	2	2	..	4
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	982	2,250	2,760	..	..	..	..
Choultry Rents	1,003	1,070	980	430	2,477	..	2,507
Ferry Rents	5,676	3,500	3,830	4,143	1,099	..	1,099
Other Items	8,251	6,220	21,170	720	..	..	4,143
Public Works	13,025	2,170	11,670	13,934	16,278	2,404	19,462
Contributions from Provincial Funds—					278	..	14,212
Canal and Ferry Funds	29,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	5,511	9,470	10,970	1,570	4,414	..	6,009
Building Grants	..	2,490	1,890	..	..	25	..
Refunds	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ..	11,552	..	..	2,210	18,106	..	18,107
Provident Fund	..	2,090	1,000	1,554	..	1	1,554
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. from the Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	114	10,170	..	..
Total ..	7,75,877	6,92,820	6,86,640	3,45,578	3,31,823	10,592	10,592
Charges.						33,019	6,89,544
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	1,27,368	1,52,580	1,17,560	1,00,651	48,051	2,547	1,51,249
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Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,594	4,650	6,040	186	4,883	79	5,148
Repairs—							
Communications	1,77,269	1,55,320	1,48,840	98,275	43,991	2,697	1,44,963
Buildings	3,916	6,370	5,220	240	3,061	..	3,301
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,736	13,700	13,910	5,267	8,429	40	13,736
Establishment	51,585	47,070	47,570	31,868	21,801	..	53,469
Tools and Plant	3,894	2,240	3,240	1,208	707	..	1,915
Contingencies	5,232	5,000	5,000	3,061	1,945	..	5,006
Contributions	3,100	20,110	12,110	6,012	2,000	..	8,012
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,675	..	..	1,675

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Secondary Schools—							
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Do. to Union Funds	..	..	..	..	10,592	..	..
Total ..	6,49,035	6,70,260	6,11,610	3,34,984	3,06,688	30,278	6,51,074
Balance	1,26,842	77,440	76,030	10,594	25,135	2,741	38,470
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	8,349	1,230	2,640	..	..	2,741	2,741
Do. Endowments ..	8,061	7,700	13,780	..	12,435	..	12,435
Do. Jubilee Funds ..	..	..	..	3,410	..	..	3,410
Do. Provident Funds ..	..	..	..	1,552	..	..	1,552
Net Balance available for General Purposes	1,10,432	— 86,370	58,610	5,632	12,700	..	18,332

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The local boards held a sufficient number of meetings and the attendance was fair, except in the case of the official members of the district board and of both classes of members of the Bezwada and Guntúr taluk boards. The attention of the Répalle taluk board, which failed to convene a meeting in April 1892, should be drawn to section 28 of the Local Boards Act. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be informed that the Government expects him to attend the meetings of the district board more regularly in future. There were 21 union panchayats at work against 19 in the previous year. In Jaggayyapéta, Krósúru and Dáchépalle the number of meetings held fell short of the minimum required by section 129 of the Act. This irregularity should be guarded against in future. The attendance at the meetings of the panchayats was fair, the average having been 4 out of 6, but as many as 5 meetings of the Chilakalurpet panchayat had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The panchayatdars are reported to have taken interest in discharging the duties entrusted to them. The ward system of supervision, which was introduced in almost all the unions, worked satisfactorily only in Gudivádа. Details as to non-attendance of individual members of local bodies should not in future be given in administration reports.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, only 91 per cent. of the demand having been realised against 93 in that year. The decrease is attributed to the non-collection of cess on inams and zamindaries in consequence of delay in fixing the demand.

(2) The whole of the dues under tolls were realised, but the income derived from this source was much smaller than that of 1891–92, the decrease in the amount

of the farm being ascribed to the loss sustained by the contractors in 1891–92, to the diversion of traffic in consequence of the opening of railways, and to the unfavorable character of the season.

(3) House-tax was levied in 21 unions against 18 in 1891–92. Half the maximum rates were imposed in 11 unions and one-fourth rates in the remaining 10. The collections under this head were good, having amounted as in the previous year to 95 per cent. of the demand, and it is satisfactory to note that there was little occasion to resort to coercive processes, only 212 warrants being issued for the collection of Rs. 50 while there was no need to sell property in any case. The entire demand was realised in the Tenali, Bápatla, Ponnoor, Dáchépalle and Narasaraopet unions, while in 6 more unions the balance left at the close of the year ranged from As. 2 to Rs. 2–13–0. This reflects credit on the chairmen concerned.

(4) Notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 28th September 1892, No. 2228 L., nothing was done towards the establishment of markets. The receipts from avenues again showed an increase and the steps taken for still further augmenting the revenue from this source are noted with satisfaction. A sum of Rs. 13,305 was realised by the sale of land for house-sites in Gudiváda.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—Omitting from account the expenditure of Rs. 13,067 incurred by the Public Works Department, the outlay under this head amounted to 94 per cent. of the allotment against 92 in the previous year. Village roads did not receive sufficient attention, the percentage of the expenditure upon them to the total outlay on communications having been only 4·7 per cent. against 4·0 in 1891–92. The condition of the roads in the district is reported to have been on the whole fair. It is hoped that the steps which the President proposes to take for improving those in the delta will meet with success. The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was 14 per cent. of the outlay works as in 1891–92.

(2) *Education.*—There were 15 inspecting schoolmasters against 13 in the previous year, and the work done by them appears to have been up to the average. The industrial school at Masulipatam made good progress, the results of the examination in carpentry and rattan work as well as in general education having been satisfactory. The net cost of training each pupil was, however, much too high, being Rs. 87–3–4 against Rs. 38–15–2 in the previous year. Steps should be taken to reduce this amount in the current year. There were 4 sessional schools at work against 1 in 1891–92, with 75 names on the roll. Sixty-seven of the students appeared for the primary school examination and 38 passed. The local boards maintained 10 secondary and 239 primary schools, with an attendance on the last day of the year of 10,042 pupils, the corresponding figures for 1891–92 being 9–226 and 7,991. The results of the several standard examinations have not been reported, although a similar omission was noticed in the review of the previous year. The number of schools aided with result grants rose from 712 to 714, but the number of pupils declined from 14,421 to 13,927 and the amount of grants disbursed from Rs. 17,040 to Rs. 14,458. The falling off in the attendance has not been explained, but that in the amount paid was nominal and due to the late date in the year at which the examinations took place. It is satisfactory that the number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was 18·1 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 16·9 in the previous year and an average of 13·8 for the presidency. Education appears to have made fair progress.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The taluk boards maintained 17 hospitals and dispensaries or one more than in 1891–92.

1891–92	75,512
1892–93	89,358

There was a large increase in the number of patients treated at these institutions, which testifies to their growing popularity. With reference to the President's complaint in paragraph 47 regarding the inability of the Surgeon-General to spare medical subordinates for employment on cholera duty, his attention will be drawn to G.O., dated 10th March 1893, No. 200, Public, communicated with G.O., dated 18th idem, No. 592 L. A female apothecary

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paid entirely from local funds was attached to the municipal hospital at Masulipatam and her services are reported to have been much appreciated by the people. Eleven midwives were employed in the district against 9 in the previous year, but the average outturn of work for each midwife fell from 5 to 4 cases per mensem, and, as the President shows, there is urgent need for close supervision. It is hoped that the steps which the President promises to take in this connection will lead to better results in future. It is unsatisfactory to observe that the district medical officer has not yet set on foot the system of distributing medicines and treating patients during his tours of inspection in the rural tracts. The Government attaches much importance to this matter, and the Surgeon-General should take steps to ensure that it is not neglected in any district.

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a slight falling off in the work of this department, only 51,829 operations having been performed against 52,802 in the previous year. The percentage of success, however, showed an increase, rising from 86 to 93. Infantile vaccination also received greater attention, and the proportion per mille of the total number of successful operations on children under one year rose from 2·1 to 3·6. The number of operations with animal lymph showed a decline, but the percentage of success in this case also was higher—92 against 84. The work in this department evidently lacked proper supervision, and the Government is glad to learn that Mr. Atkinson is taking much personal interest in introducing a strict system.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The outlay under this head was only 90 per cent. of the allotment against 94 per cent. in 1891–92, but the decrease occurs mainly under "Improvement of water-supply" and is due to the fact that, in consequence of the heavy rains, most of the tanks and wells were full for several months and needed no expenditure on them. Increased attention appears to have been paid to the improvement of village-sites and the conservancy of towns and villages.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 38,470; but of this sum, Rs. 20,138 appertained to endowed institutions and unions, and the remainder available for general purposes was 3·6 per cent. of the receipts.

The President's report is full, clear and interesting, but might well have been curtailed by the omission of many of the details given in paragraphs 4, 5 and 24. The statements submitted with the report have not been prepared with sufficient care. The Government has drawn attention in the preceding paragraphs to points in which reform and improvement are needed. In other respects good and creditable progress appears to have been made in the year under review.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. J. Moses.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

No 2472 Wash: September 1893.

G.O., 7th Sept. 1893, No. 1976 L.

SEPTEMBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Kistna District Board Report for 1892-93.

Communicated to the Supg Engineer II Circle for information.

(Sd) J H L

S.E. II Circle