

Public (1896) Department.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

POLICE HOSPITALS.

Agreeing with the Inspector-General of Police that the
maintained at Vellore and eleven other stations may be closed;
urging him to take the necessary action in view to the construc
of police wards at Viragapatam and Hosur; and referring for his
the proposals submitted by the Surgeon-General regarding-----

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G.O., No. 800, 3rd August 1896.

AUGUST.

Police Hospitals.

Agreeing with the Inspector-General of Police that the — now maintained at Vellore and eleven other stations may be closed; authorizing him to take the necessary action in view to the construction of police wards at Vizagapatam and Hosur; and referring for his remarks the proposals submitted by the Surgeon-General regarding —.

Referred

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 26th April 1895, No. T/77.

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, a list of furniture and equipment, authorised hospital supplies and stationery which I consider necessary for the Police hospitals in the Presidency.

2. The list in question has been prepared in consultation with some of the Senior Medical officers in Civil employ, and the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the list was forwarded for opinion, considers that the scale proposed therein for each hospital is necessary.

3. During my recent inspections I found some of these hospitals over-supplied and some just the opposite. It is most desirable that for purposes of check, both in my office and that of the Inspector-General of Police, that such scales should be sanctioned. They have been calculated on the scales existing in the Military Department for native troops and followers.

4. Should Government be pleased to sanction this list, it will be embodied in the new Medical Code now under revision and serve as a guide to all concerned.

JUDICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 1369.

With reference to his letter, dated 26th April 1895, No. T/77, the Surgeon-General is requested to report, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, on the following points:—

- (1) To how many hospitals is it intended to supply the equipment proposed or to bring the existing equipment up to the scale now recommended?
- (2) What will be the total cost if the proposals are approved and how is it to be met?
- (3) Whether every such police hospital is in charge of a medical officer competent to use the instruments proposed to be supplied? and
- (4) Whether a full set of the instruments, &c., is necessary in cases in which the police hospital is in close proximity to a General Hospital, Local Fund or Municipal.

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

13th June 1895.

To the Surgeon-General.

G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated 11th December 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the report on the working of police hospitals in the Madras Presidency for 1894-95.

* * * * *

3. In conclusion it is observed that the necessity for several police hospitals in one district is not apparent. Thus, whereas the large district of Tinnevely has but one such institution, Ganjam has seven, while in Vizagapatam there are five, of which those at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam are only thirty miles apart and are connected by rail. South Arcot has three, two connected by rail; so also has Kistna. Bellary has three, all connected by rail. North Arcot has two, about eighteen miles apart and connected by rail. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be invited to this matter, and he will be requested to report whether any of the forty-two separate police hospitals can be closed without inconvenience to the department or detriment to the discipline to be maintained in the force.

G.O., No. 527 M., dated 25th March 1896.

Read—the following extract from a letter of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram, forwarding budget estimates for 1895-96:—

49. *Grant III—(1) Hospitals and Dispensaries—(a) Establishment.*—It has been brought to the notice of Government in the latest annual administration report that there is a great necessity of improving the medical aid available in the town. The town having been extended of late towards the north and east considerably, the Hon'ble the Maharaja's dispensary, which was built several years ago at its western extremity and now presided over by an hospital assistant, is hardly able to meet the present wants of the people. The police dispensary situated in the centre has been all along presided over by a medical officer of superior attainments and greater experience who has always been kind and courteous to the general public by way of giving sound medical advice and undertaking to treat patients at home for moderate fees whenever he could command leisure, for which the middle classes are highly grateful to him. Through that institution the people have been enjoying the benefit of having at least one medical officer in their midst who is both capable of treating intricate and complex cases which may safely be entrusted to him and who is within the reach of at least the middle classes who cannot afford to obtain the services of the cantonment doctor who is also far removed from the town. As the dispensary is intended only for the police people, its medicines could not be allowed for the use of the public, but still the advice of the officer was valued highly and for the last four or five years it was thought necessary to request the Government to convert it into a civil dispensary and throw it open to the public. The necessity of making such a prayer has steadily increased and the council is of opinion that it can no longer be put off. To its great disappointment, it has learnt that the Government is contemplating the abolition of the police dispensary, which measure will deprive the public of even the small benefit which they have been enjoying especially just at a time when they were going to open a dispensary. Under these circumstances, the council would gladly undertake to open a dispensary of its own with a competent medical officer at its head, should funds permit. The financial condition of the municipality as well as its pressing wants are so well known to the Government that I need hardly say that it is impossible to think of opening an institution of the kind at present. After a long discussion of the subject in several successive meetings, it has resolved upon most respectfully submitting to the Government the necessity of opening a civil dispensary and requests that the Government will be pleased to convert the police dispensary, which is happily situated in the centre of the town, into a quasi-Government institution and throw it open to the public, causing thereby the retention of a medical officer of the rank which the present incumbent holds and free distribution of medicines to the poorer classes. If the Government is unwilling to meet the entire expenses of the institution, the council will contribute the utmost that it can afford under the present financial circumstances. It has accordingly provided Rs. 500 towards this purpose. As the subject was discussed in the council with great enthusiasm and earnestness, I am confident that it will willingly contribute more towards this most useful institution at some future time if its finances should improve. Meanwhile it trusts that the Government will have

immense good to the public and thus add to the munificent charity of the Hon'ble the Maharaja, who has had a dispensary of his own maintained entirely from the Samustanam funds for over a quarter of a century.

Order—No. 527 M., dated 25th March 1896.

(4) *Grant III.*— . . . The request contained in paragraph 49 of the Chairman's letter will be considered in the Judicial Department.

Judicial Endorsement, dated 13th May 1896.

Transferred to the Public Department.

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th April 1896, No. 1810.

I have the honour to report on the question whether some of our police hospitals may not be closed (G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated 11th December 1895).

2. On this matter I called upon all Superintendents for report, and the fact explains the delay which has occurred in replying to the order of Government.

3. The best plan of discussing the question raised by Government appears to be to first state clearly what are the reasons why separate accommodation for police is necessary anywhere, and then, taking each district separately, to see how best the object in view can be fulfilled.

4. Colonel Porteous, who knew very well the conditions of the matter, stated in his letter read in G.O., No. 1216, Financial, dated 19th November 1889, as follows:—

"For purposes of discipline it is absolutely necessary that there should be separate hospital accommodation for police at all head-quarter stations; and at many others where the force is large and where no other medical attendance is available, police sick are invariably treated as in-patients, thus differing from ordinary patients, the majority of whom are ordinarily treated as out-patients. This is necessary to prevent malingering and unnecessarily reporting sick whenever any unpleasant work is required."

5. Under the Civil Service Regulations, Article 321, a police constable may, while sick in hospital or as an out-patient, be allowed leave for six months in a period of three years, receiving full pay for three months and half pay for three months. It is obvious that, with a large force of men scattered over large areas under little personal control from the head officer in the district, opportunities for malingering and so taking advantage of the concessions granted under the above rule are numerous. Hospital assistants on low pay in charge of local hospitals with numerous patients cannot be expected to pay any very special attention to the police patients and, in consequence, it is not difficult for a constable to obtain a certificate of illness from an out dispensary, enabling him to obtain the leave he wants. Even if he is an in-patient in a local hospital, discipline is so slack that he can enjoy very much the freedom he wishes and there is thus every temptation to abuse the concession granted to him. If in a police hospital, the case is, of course, very different. He obtains more attention and at the same time his facilities for getting away daily to his people and his home are not so great. Hence it is that every Superintendent would like to see police hospitals increased in number and protest against their being closed.

6. There is again another reason for the existence of police hospitals, which was pointed out by Colonel Guthrie in the enquiry made by the Finance Commission. He stated with some truth that "prejudice on the part of municipal and local board councillors, who would not hear of police being treated as in-patients in their

hospitals on the plea that, if they were, respectable people would not enter them. I made separate police hospitals a necessity. I may also point out that in many places the reverse is also the case and the police strongly object to being made to go into wards where any wandering pauper and outcast may find accommodation. I have made these remarks, because I have often heard the question put why any separate accommodation in hospitals for our police is necessary at all. The answer is that, on the one hand, as the police are under a special temptation to take sick leave, it is advisable to retain them, when on leave, under special observation and discipline, and on the other that, as the police in many parts of the Presidency serve in peculiarly unhealthy tracts, it is both economical and humane to afford them special medical aid.

7. Having given the reasons why police hospitals exist at all, I will now go through each district and point out the changes in the present arrangements that are feasible and expedient.

8. The following districts may be put on one side, as it is clear that, as far as regards them, no reduction in the number of police hospitals can be made:—

Anantapur.—One hospital.

South Canara.—One hospital.

Cuddapah.—One hospital.

Kurnool.—The Government has only recently sanctioned the establishment of separate wards for police in Cumbum and Nandyal.

Mubara.—The only two police hospitals—Ramnad and Madura—are obviously necessary. Ramnad is over 70 miles from Madura with no railway communication.

Nellore.—The two hospitals here—Nellore and Ongole—are also far apart and until the new railway is completed no change can be made.

Nilgiris.—The special circumstances of the district necessitate the three hospitals now existing.

Tinnevely.—One hospital.

Trichinopoly.—One hospital.

9. In the next place, I consider no change can be made in the following three districts, but in each case the matter is open to some discussion:—

(a) *Ganjam*.—There are no less than six police hospitals in this district, but the circumstances of the district are peculiar. The hospitals at Balliguda, Parlákimedi, Russelkonda, Aska and Udayagiri are for the use of men employed in the maliahs and the reserve at Parlákimedi and none of them can be abolished. There is, I believe, no other accommodation for inpatients in these stations or within reach of them. Communications in the district are inferior and distances great, and at times of the year almost all the district is unhealthy. The hospital at Chicacole costs the Government very little and it is so far from Chatrapur that it would be hard to compel sick police to take the journey. The hospital at Chatrapur is absolutely necessary at the head-quarters of the district, where there is a large reserve. There is no local fund hospital here, but only a dispensary. I do not think any of the hospitals in the district should be closed.

(b) In *Godavari* there are only two police hospitals at present. The one at Cocanada costs almost nothing. It is a ward attached to the civil hospital. It may be retained although the number of patients annually is very small. The hospital at Rajahmundry is absolutely necessary. It has a large number of patients. We want in this district a hospital at Ellore where there formerly was one. This matter is being dealt with.

(c) *Malabar*.—Here we have eight police hospitals, but six of them are wards attached to the local hospitals. The Superintendent reports that all these institutions are necessary, and I agree with him. The only one that might perhaps be abolished is the hospital at Cannanore, leaving the patients to go to Tellicherry. The country, however, inland from both these places is very feverish and the hospitals are not

expensive ones. I think they may both be retained for the present. When the coast railway is constructed no doubt one, if not both of these hospitals may be closed. The expensive hospital at Malappuram is an absolute necessity. The special force requires it. There is no other hospital in the place.

10. I now take the districts in which I consider the number of police hospitals may be reduced:—

North Arcot.—In this district there are two hospitals—one at Chittoor, an excellent one, and one at Vellore, a very inconvenient one. The Vellore hospital was used to a considerable extent in 1894–95. The average attendance was 476. There is, moreover, a large resident police population at Vellore—ninety-six head constables and constables belonging to the Vellore town and taluk. Vellore is, however, a very short distance by train from Chittoor, where there is an excellent hospital, and there is really no good reason for keeping up a separate hospital at Vellore. If the Surgeon-General can guarantee that an apothecary shall always be in charge at Chittoor, I think the Vellore hospital may be closed.

South Arcot.—I am of opinion that both the hospitals at Tiruvannámalai and Tirukkoyilúr may be abolished. They are not much used and the hospital at Tiruvannámalai is an expensive one. The district is a healthy one and in Cuddalore, which is connected with both these places by rail, there is a good police hospital. Men who are really ill had better be brought in there.

Bellary.—The hospitals at Adóni and Hospet may, I consider, both be abolished. They are both very little used and both places are connected by rail with Bellary, where there is a good new building.

Chingleput.—I do not see sufficient reason for retaining the hospital accommodation at Conjeeveram and Chingleput. The wards in these places cost the Government very little, but in the Chingleput hospital a small establishment is maintained and paid for. The district is a very healthy one and communications are good and the area small. All the police patients can very well be treated at St. Thomas' Mount.

Coimbatore.—In this district the special wards for police at Kollegal and Satyamangalam are necessary. These places are in the centre of unhealthy, feverish tracts. The Superintendent agrees that the special ward at Pollachi may be abolished, and I agree with him. A special establishment is maintained there and charged to our budget.

Kistna.—With the railway communication existing now between Bezwada and Guntúr, I am of opinion that the hospital at Bezwada, which is a very unsatisfactory one, may be abolished and all the patients from the sub-division treated at Guntúr. The Bezwada hospital is a thoroughly unsatisfactory one, cramped and ill-ventilated. The sooner it is closed, the better. With more patients in the Guntúr hospital, it will be better looked after than it is at present. It has fourteen beds, which is ample accommodation.

Salem.—The Superintendent desires much to retain the hospitals at Hosúr and Tiruppattúr. I consider that at Hosúr, where the existing police hospital is in ruins, a ward should be built near the existing hospital for four beds and the institution retained. The place is nineteen miles from the railway station and it is a feverish place. Hospital accommodation is necessary there.

I consider, however, that the hospital at Tiruppattúr may be abolished. It is on the main line and patients really ill can easily be sent into the hospital at Salem. Part of the building at Tiruppattúr I found occupied by the European head constable and his family when I was there. This officer wants some accommodation, and if the hospital is abolished some arrangement should be made by which he can secure accommodation in the present building or elsewhere. If the Government sanctions the hospital being closed, I will attempt to arrange this.

Tanjore.—The Superintendent considers that the hospital at Kumbakónam may be closed, and I agree. The patients can easily be sent into Tanjore from that place.

Vizagapatam.—The hospital at Vizianagram—one of the most expensive ones in the Presidency—may be abolished and the sick treated in Waltair hospital. The railway now runs from Vizagapatam to Vizianagram and the journey is an easy one. Only sixty-one patients were admitted into Vizianagram hospital as in-patients in 1894 and the establishment there costs Rs. 150 per mensem. At present, the police hospital in Vizagapatam is used as a police office, but the Surgeon-General proposes, and I agree with the proposal, to build a police ward close to the existing town hospital, where the sick will be well cared for.

11. If the above changes are made, there will, according to the figures given in the Surgeon-General's report for 1894-95, be an annual saving of about Rs. 4,200 per annum. I have under disposal now a letter from the Surgeon-General regarding the staff and equipment of our police hospitals. I hope some arrangement will be arrived at to secure economy. At present, there is a great variation in the charges imposed on the police for different hospitals, and in some hospitals, where apparently the whole charge falls on the police, a large amount of medical aid is given to out-patients. Koraput is an instance of this. I believe there that all the out-patients are from surrounding villages—men who do not belong or have anything to say to the police. The whole charge for establishment and medicines falls, I believe, on the police. As soon as I have correct information on these points from the Surgeon-General, I shall, if necessary, address Government. I hope, after consultation with the Surgeon-General, we shall bring about some uniformity in the scale of equipment and staff at the different hospitals which will prove economical.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 6th June 1896, No. 172-Tour.

With reference to memorandum, No. 1369, Judicial, and paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated the 13th June and 11th December 1895, respectively, I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government the following proposals drawn up in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police:—

(1) That each headquarters of a district, with the exception of North Arcot, Ganjam and Chingleput, should have a separate police hospital of its own with an establishment consisting of one 3rd-class hospital assistant in sub-charge on Rs. 25 per mensem with an additional allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem; and two servants—a caste ward attendant as cook and waterman and a sweeper on Rs. 8 and Rs. 6, respectively, for every one to twenty-five beds.

(2) That provision should be made for the annual repairs of each hospital. The Inspector-General of Police has stated that the attention of the Superintendents will be invited to this fact and necessary provision made as far as funds permit.

(3) That the institutions mentioned in proposals one and nine should have the scale of equipment alluded to in memorandum, No. 1369, Judicial, dated the 13th June 1895.

(4) A complete equipment of each hospital according to the new scale would cost Rs. 1,758. As there is already a very large stock of equipment in use including many articles which will be replaced by the new pattern as they become unserviceable, an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 per annum for the next two years will suffice to equip them properly. The amount can be met from the savings under Establishment as shown in paragraph 11 of the Inspector-General's letter. • The medical subordinates now proposed are competent to use the instruments, and each hospital should have a full set of instruments necessary.

(5) That a fixed allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, or Rs. 60 per annum, be given to the local bodies in lieu of the contribution of one-fourth and one-eighth of the salaries

of the medical subordinates now paid by Government. The Inspector-General is of opinion that the local bodies are not likely to accede to the proposal. A reference to them appears necessary.

(6) That all police wards and equipment which now form part of municipal and local fund hospitals, or which may be erected in future, should be handed over to the local bodies on condition that they are retained for the use of the police exclusively and that the local authority should recover the cost of the treatment of the sick and the repairs of the buildings on contingent bills.

(7) That the six police hospitals in the interior parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar should be in charge of an apothecary with a ward attendant and sweeper.

Balliguda,	} Ganjam.
Udayagiri,	
Malappuram—	} Malabar.
Gunipur,	
Koraput,	} Vizagapatam.
Vizianagram,	

(8) That the building at Vizianagram be sold when the hospital at Vizagapatam is erected.

(9) That as the marginally-noted hospitals are in charge of commissioned or uncovenanted medical officers, the sick police in these hospitals should not be transferred to the head-quarter hospital after five days' treatment.

(1) Chittoor.	(5) Tellicherry.
(2) Cocanada.	(6) Coonoor.
(3) Guntur.	(7) Negapatam.
(4) Cannanore.	

(10) That, in future, police hospitals or wards attached to the local fund and municipal hospitals should be built on standard plans to be prepared by the Sanitary Engineer in consultation with me and the Inspector-General of Police.

(11) The Inspector-General is of opinion that Chatrapur should be retained at least under the charge of an hospital assistant, and that the construction of a new hospital at Berhampur is unnecessary. As it is at present in charge of a Military Assistant Surgeon as Civil Surgeon on List II appointment, it may be continued if the district board will open a hospital and out-patient department as recommended by me during my last inspection.

(12) He considers that the construction of a hospital at Chingleput is unnecessary and that the sick should be treated in the hospital at St. Thomas' Mount. I concur in this view provided the re-opening of the dispensary proposed in my letter, No. 104-T, dated the 15th May 1896, and the appointment of an Apothecary or Assistant Surgeon recommended in my letter, No. 26, dated the 15th January 1895, be carried out.

(13) Of the six police hospitals referred to in paragraph 7 *supra*, the Inspector-General of Police considers that those at Balliguda and Koraput should continue on the present scale of establishment and those at Gunipur and Udayagiri should be in charge of second-class hospital assistants. I concur in the former proposal; but, as regards the latter, I am of opinion that, according to the proposal contained in my letter, No. 26, of 15th January 1895, all hospitals should be in charge of apothecaries.

(14) The Inspector-General has also forwarded to me a copy of his letter, No. 1810, dated the 30th April 1896, and I beg to submit my remarks thereon:—

Paragraphs 1 to 7—call for no special comments.

Paragraph 8.—I concur.

Paragraph 9.—Dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra* as regards Ganjam.

In a correspondence with the Inspector-General of Police ending with his letter No. 1342, dated the 26th March 1896, he is of opinion that a separate police hospital at Ellore is quite unnecessary and that a walled-off partition with four beds is quite sufficient. This meets with my approval.

Paragraph 10.—I concur about Vellore. Chittoor is a Civil Surgeoncy on List II appointment and will always be filled by an uncovenanted medical officer or commissioned medical officer.

No. 800, Public, 3rd August 1896.

As regards the other districts - viz. South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Kistna, Salem, Tanjore and Vizagapatam - I concur, but in the case of the last-named one there should be a separate police hospital, which should not form part of the civil hospital, Vizagapatam, but be attached close to it.

ORDER No. 800, Public, dated 3rd August 1896.

The Government agree with the Inspector General of Police that the medical institutions now maintained at the stations noted in the margin for the use of the Police may be closed, and that officer will be requested to take the requisite action in the matter at an early date.

2. The Government concur in the remarks in paragraph 9 of the Inspector-General's letter of the 30th April 1896, No. 1810, and will not insist on any of the institutions enumerated therein being closed at present. Mr. Hammick will be authorized to take the necessary action in view to the construction of police wards at Vizagapatam and Hosur as proposed by him.

3. The extract from a letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram, printed at page 2 of these proceedings will be referred for the early remarks of the Surgeon-General.

4. Before considering the proposals submitted by the Surgeon-General in his letter, No. 172-Tour, dated 6th June last, the Government desires to be furnished with the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police thereon; these should be accompanied by clear information as to their financial effect. The scale of equipment for police hospitals, which was forwarded with the Surgeon-General's letter, No. T-77, dated 26th April 1895, will be transmitted to the Inspector-General for an expression of his opinion.

5. The suggestions in paragraphs (5) and (6) of the Surgeon-General's later letter will be referred to the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General
Inspector-General of Police.
Judicial Department.
Financial Department.
Local and Municipal Department.
Accountant-General.

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Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum.

No. 1369

13-8-95

Read the following

With reference to his letter dated 26 April 1895, No. T-77, the Surgeon-General is requested to report, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, on the following points:

- (1) To how many hospitals is it intended to supply the equipment proposed? ^{in long range} bringing the equipment up to the scale now recommended.
- (2) What will be the total cost if the proposals are approved & how is it to be met?
- (3) Whether every police hospital ^{such} in charge of a medical officer is competent to use the instruments proposed to be supplied? +
- (4) Whether a full set of the instruments is necessary in cases in which the police hospital is in close proximity to a general hospital, local fund or municipal.

(For orders)

22

12/5/95

To

to S.G. - 12/5/95

Note

Draft referred for approval

9.63 20th, contains a statement of the Police
officers in this Presidency: the charges incurred therefor
1893.

8
2.VI.95

No. 527 M., 25TH MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. V. VENKATARAYASASTRI Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st February 1896, No. 238.

I have the honour to submit herewith the revised and the budget estimates for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, respectively, together with the statements as prescribed in G.O., No. 2193 M., dated 10th December 1891, and the usual explanatory memoranda, duly approved of by the council at a meeting held on the 31st January 1896.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1895-96.

Receipts.

2. The opening balance brought forward from the previous year 1894-95 as certified by the auditor is Rs. 1,278, or 1,280 in round figure. The receipts as estimated in the revised estimate amount to Rs. 31,620. The differences between the sums originally sanctioned in the year's budget and those in the revised estimate now framed are explained in all cases in column 7 of Statement VI.

3. The following is the abstract of the important sources of municipal revenue as compared with the previous provisions made in the budget grant under each head :—

No.	Item.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.		Budget estimate, 1895-96.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.	Municipal Rates and Taxes—				
	(1) Tax on arts	3,700		3,200	
	(2) " on buildings	10,000		7,700	
	(3) " on lands	100		200	
	(4) " on vehicles	750		750	
	(5) " on animals	2,000		2,200	
	(6) " on carts	1,710		1,600	
	(7) Tolls	9,000		9,000	
	Total	..	27,260	..	24,650
II.	Realizations under Special Acts—Fee under Act II of 1888 ..	80	80	..	..
III.	Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers—				
	(1) Produce of lands and gardens	300		340	
	(2) Slaughter-house fees	760		600	
	(3) License fees	250		250	
	(4) Fines under Municipal and other Acts	600		600	
	(5) Other sources	470		350	
	Total	..	2,380	..	2,140
IV.	Grants and Contributions—				
	(1) Provincial grant for educational purposes	180	180	180	180
V.	Miscellaneous—				
	(1) Private scavenging	1,600		1,600	
	(2) Other sources	120		80	
	Total	..	1,720	..	1,680
	Grand Total	..	31,620	..	28,650

4. The collections in the first eight months, considering the special circumstances in the year, were good and might have been better had it not been for the thorough revision of house-tax effected by taking the detailed measurements of all the houses in the municipality and re-assessing them, which has altogether been an up-hill work, the last measurements having been taken in 1889. With a view to improving the financial condition of the municipality generally and providing means for making up the loss incurred under the head of tolls revenue, I have undertaken this arduous task and thoroughly revised both the house-tax and profession-tax registers, and my personal exertions have, to some extent, been attended with success, as may be observed in the subsequent portions of the report. I must acknowledge, in this connection, the hearty co-operation rendered by some of the municipal councillors and the entire office staff, who probably understood that a retrenchment would be the result if the financial condition of the municipality should be allowed to deteriorate as it has been the case of late. Of course the measures adopted have caused unpopularity to some extent as is usual in all cases of enhancement of revenue. I now proceed with my report in the order of the abstract contained in paragraph 3 above, in which it can be observed that there is an increase almost in every major head of receipts in the revised estimate.

5. *I.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.* (1) *Tax on Arts.*—The amount recoverable under this head includes the collectable portion of Rs. 700 on account of arrear demand and Rs. 3,000 which may fairly be expected to be collected from the current demand within the close of the current year. The whole of the collectable arrears will be realised and the rest will be written off as irrecoverable after careful scrutiny. Thus there will be only Rs. 700 carried forward to the next year's collections under the current demand of this year. strenuous efforts will be made for the speedy collection of arrears and for the disposal of appeals against the current demand of my original assessment, of which there are no less than 250.

6. (2) *Tax on Buildings.*—The amount estimated to be collected under this head is made up of Rs. 9,300 of the current demand and Rs. 700 of the arrear demand. The latter figure represents the whole of the collectable sum out of the outstanding arrears of several previous years commencing from 1891-92. The remaining sum after careful scrutiny may have to be written off as irrecoverable. In the current year all the houses within the municipality were got measured and the annual assessments made afresh, which resulted in an increase of not less than Rs. 3,500 over and above the existing demand. I beg to point out that back-yards and court-yards which were omitted in previous assessments were also taken into account in fixing the annual rent value of each house. Much clerical work fell to the lot of both in and out door establishments, great and insurmountable difficulties were met with in disposing of the objections put forth by the public against the new assessment, and I am now confident that correct measurements and proper assessments have after all been secured at the end. This kind of work can better be done by an ex-officio Chairman with greater power in his hand, and it was done so in this municipality—not without great opposition, however—in 1888-89. The most difficult part of the work is completed and already 70 per cent. of the demand was collected. A sum of Rs. 1,200 is expected to be left uncollected at the close of the current year which will be carried forward for the next year.

7. (3) *Tax on Lands.*—As submitted by me in the last budget report, paragraph 7 (3), the demand under this head had to be reduced to its old assessment of Rs. 106 in the current year in view of the circumstances stated by me in the same paragraph of the report. The amount shown in the revised estimate comprises the sum of Rs. 20 and Rs. 80 out of the arrear and current demands, respectively, which are expected to be collected within the close of the current year. There will only be Rs. 24 of the current demand left uncollected at the end of the current year, which will be carried forward for the next year.

8. (4) *Tax on Vehicles.*—The entire sum as provided for in the budget estimate is expected to be collected at the close of the current year.

9. (5) *Tax on Animals.*—The amount provided for in the budget originally was Rs. 2,200, but owing to the reduction effected in the Hon'ble the Muarajah's

stables and cow-shed, the tax under this head is reduced. The receipts under this head are therefore expected to be Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 2,200 as was originally estimated.

10. (6) *Tax on Carts.*—The sum originally provided for in the budget was Rs. 1,600 and the amount now estimated to be collected is Rs. 1,710, of which Rs. 1,706 has already been collected. The increase under this head is due to the fact that all the carts that escaped taxation hitherto have been carefully brought to book and their owners made to register them.

11. (7) *Tolls.*—The right of collecting tolls was leased out in the year for Rs. 12,000, the whole of which will no doubt be collected. The contractor, however, complains that he has sustained a great loss, though the right of collection was sold to him for a much smaller sum than in previous years. The sad reduction under this head of revenue is caused by the advent of the East Coast Railway and has affected the financial condition of the municipality very seriously. The pitiable condition of the municipal revenue has been from time to time brought to the notice of the district board with a request that they should forego, either wholly or at least partly, their share in the collection of toll revenue. The board, whose attention was called to this matter on several occasions, have at last resolved to decline to grant the prayer and directed the council to refer the matter to the Government. The whole correspondence, together with all that was said in the previous years on the point, was submitted to the Government along with the annual report for 1894-95, with full expectation that the Government will cause the district board to reconsider the question. But the council much regrets to find that the Government have been pleased to do nothing beyond referring it to the Collector's remarks on the subject. I must respectfully beg to submit that the Collector's remarks on the subject, as contained in paragraph 3 of his endorsement on the administration report for 1894-95 embodied in G.O., No. 1802 M., dated 30th October 1895, have little application. Even supposing that the council showed no leniency whatever in granting remissions and no laxity was manifested in the collection of arrears dues, as has been supposed, the utmost that the municipality can save by all these means cannot go far beyond Rs. 1,000, which is but a small figure when compared to the great loss sustained by the municipality by the fall in the tolls revenue, which was once so high as Rs. 18,000 including the district board's share. The council is still of opinion that the district board is not entitled to such a large share of the tolls revenue of this municipality for reasons already shown in my letter on the subject, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Government along with the annual administration report of 1894-95. The council is of opinion that the district board will only be doing justice if they should be pleased to grant to this municipality what they have so generously granted to Vizagapatam and other municipalities, instead of leaving it to struggle against financial difficulties as it is now doing with its slender sources of revenue. The council particularly begs to bring this subject to the prominent notice of the Government and requests them to call for the previous correspondence on the subject and finally decide the question in dispute between the municipal council and the district board. Considering the financial condition of the municipality and the present requirements of the town, the council trusts that Government will be pleased to direct the district board to make some concession at least if they cannot grant a total remission and thereby help the municipality in improving its finances. The Government, it is fully believed, are quite aware of the various schemes the municipality has to take up, which are being put off more or less for want of funds, but which cannot be put off for ever, since a remedy for its sad state of drainage and water-supply, which affects the health of so many thousands of people left under its care, is becoming more and more urgent and indispensable. The council ventures, therefore, to bring the subject once more to the notice of the Government, fully expecting that, in view of the circumstances stated above, they will now be pleased to grant its prayer.

12. *II.—Realizations under Special Acts.*—In the current year a license fee of Rs. 45 was collected under Act II of 1888 from one Sangale dramatic company for erecting

a pandal for making performances. A similar fee of Rs. 35 is expected to be collected from another company that is most likely to arrive here shortly, making in all a total of Rs. 80 under this head.

13. III.—*Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation*—(1) *Produce of Lands and Gardens*.—The Victoria Jubilee park is expected to fetch Rs. 300. The grass growing in it was leased out for Rs. 180 for eight months in the year. The sale-proceeds of the other produce will be Rs. 120, making in all Rs. 300.

14. (2) *Slaughter-house Fees*.—In the current year, the right of collecting fees at the slaughter-house was put to auction and was struck down to the highest bidder at Rs. 760. This is much more profitable to the municipality than the measure adopted last year when the fees were collected departmentally, which fetched a net income of only Rs. 554.

15. (3) *License Fees*.—There is much scope for improvement in this portion of municipal revenue. In this connection, I beg to submit that there is a wide complaint from the persons concerned that they are taxed twice, as most of them have to pay on the same account a license fee and a profession tax. It is found to be very difficult to convince them of the reasonableness of the council's demands. Some difficulty is accordingly experienced in the collection of fees under this head.

16. (4) *Fines under Municipal and other Acts*. This item calls for no explanation except that the trial of cases by Bench Magistrates is being held in the municipal office instead of at the Taluk Magistrate's office which is situated at one end of the town. This has caused great satisfaction to the public at large as also to the municipality.

17. (5) *Other Sources*.—This heading includes several petty items, of which the following only are worth noting:—

Sale of rubbish, Rs. 210, which is expected to fetch a larger sum than was originally estimated.

Fees from public library, Rs. 30, which was opened only a short time ago.

The other items call for no special remarks.

18. IV.—*Grants and Contributions*.—The provincial contribution towards the normal training of teachers, the gymnasium and the building and furniture grants have not been received as yet as usual. Steps will be taken to recover them.

19. V.—*Miscellaneous*—(1) *Private Scavenging Fees*.—The difficulties experienced in collecting the fees in advance have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government both by my predecessors and by myself. The council is paying its utmost attention to the subject. The method of refusing the service of municipal scavengers to those who do not pay in advance and prosecuting people for filthy compounds is also being employed. The cost of establishment is reduced and the number of houses scavenged and the rate of fees have been increased. Every attempt is being made to make the establishment as nearly self-supporting as possible.

20. (2) *Other Sources*.—There is an increase in this small item owing to the numbering of carts being increased in the year. The other petty items call for no special remarks.

Expenditure.

21. *Grant I*—(1) (a) *Communications*.—A sum of Rs. 180 was spent in rebuilding the bridge crossing over the Maharajapeta canal which was greatly damaged during the heavy rains, when all the traffic over the road had to be stopped for some time. The work was completed at an actual cost of Rs. 171 only, Rs. 9 being the amount shown under probable charges for the sake of round number. Sanction is solicited for the charge.

22. (b) *Buildings*.—The amount provided in the budget was Rs. 350, while the actual expenditure is Rs. 610. The council has purchased an iron latrine of ten seats at a cost of Rs. 610, including railway, &c., charges. The same was inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner in his recent tour in these parts. Sanction is solicited for the increased expenditure over and above the budget grant.

23. (c) *Drainage*.—In accordance with the instructions contained in G.O., Mis. No. 314 M., dated 28th February 1895, the council kept the provision of Rs. 600 under the head unutilised, with a view to providing means to meet the preliminary charges of taking levels, &c., for the drainage scheme which His Excellency the Governor in Council is expected to sanction. But the Sanitary Engineer does not seem to have made any arrangements as yet for the preliminary survey. Only Rs. 150 were spent for petty drainage works.

24. (d) *Water-supply*.—There are three drinking-water wells in Dasannapeta—a suburb at the eastern end of the town recently added to the municipality. These wells wanted urgent improvements as their water is very largely used, not merely by the people of that part of the town, but also by others who live far off from them, the water of which being found to be very pure. The three wells were improved by the construction of rims, parapet walls and platforms. The amount was properly spent and the wells are now being freely resorted to by the public. Sanction is solicited for the additional provision over the sum allotted in the budget.

25. (2) (a) *Repairs—Communications*.—The sum provided will be fully utilised. During the year many streets and lanes have been thoroughly repaired and several lanes which were long neglected have also been put into order. The general condition of the roads in the town has been fairly good.

26. (b) *Buildings*.—The work of repairing the choultries at Buchanna's tank was not taken up as the building has totally come down and cannot be repaired with the amount of Rs. 200 provided in the budget. The existing latrines were repaired at a cost of Rs. 300.

27. (c) *Drainage*.—No work on a large scale was taken, in expectation of the drainage scheme which is so imminently wanted.

28. (d) *Water-supply*.—This requires no explanation except that certain wells in the town were repaired and silt removed from them. Other items in this grant call for no remarks.

29. The excess expenditure under (1) (a), (b) and (d) can be met from the savings remaining unutilised under (1) (c), (2) (b). Sanction is therefore solicited for these transfers. A statement of transfer of allotments is herewith submitted for the sanction of Government.

30. *Grant II*—(1) *Training Schools*—(b) *Stipends to Normal Students*.—It was originally under contemplation that two teachers should be sent for training. Rs. 120 were therefore provided in the budget, but only one teacher was actually sent for training during the year and hence Rs. 60 only were spent under this head.

31. (2) (ii) *On Salary-result system*.—The Muhammadan, Pariah and night schools worked closely with the amounts provided in the budget in the matter of their expenditure.

32. (4) *Results Grants*.—Although Rs. 2,000 was provided against the head, yet in no year was the sum fully utilised. Rs. 50 were therefore reduced from the allotment.

33. (6) *Inspection*—(i) *Establishment* and (ii) *Contingencies*.—These items call for no remarks.

34. (7) *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Building, Furniture, &c., Grants*.—The amount will be fully utilised, as there are applications pending for payment of these grants from several schools.

(b) *Common Gymnasium*.—The gymnastic institution worked in strict accordance with the figures sanctioned by Government in the budget.

(c) *Other Items*.—Of the sum of Rs. 3,000 contributed by M.R.Ry. Perla Narayanachetti Garu for the opening of a public library in 1894-95, a sum of Rs. 2,415 was spent in that year. Out of the balance, a sum of Rs. 244 has already been spent in the current year. Rs. 96 are required for the payment of the bill for certain Sanskrit books purchased locally. Hence there will be Rs. 340 spent under other items.

35. *Grant III—(1) Hospitals and Dispensaries—(a) Establishment.*—The amount originally provided in the budget was intended for the payment of a trained midwife proposed to be employed in lieu of the unqualified one now in service. The council applied to the Principal of the Medical College for a trained midwife, but it could not procure the services of one. Hence the full amount is not necessary.

36. (3) *Vaccination and (4) Registration.*—There is no deviation in either of these items from the sum sanctioned in the budget, and hence these require no explanation.

37. (5) *Conservancy—(a) Establishment.*—The same establishment was entertained at the same rates as those shown in Statement II-B of the budget for 1895-96, except that, since the month of May last, the lighting superintendent who was previously sent for being trained as sanitary inspector having returned was made chief sanitary inspector on a pay of Rs. 17-8-0 and one of the old sanitary inspectors was transferred from the conservancy establishment as lighting superintendent on a salary of Rs. 10. Thus there will be an additional charge of Rs. 7-8-0 per month in the conservancy and a saving of Rs. 2-8-0 per month under lighting. The net additional charge will be Rs. 5 per mensem. A proposition statement has already been sent to Government for sanction.

38. (5) (a) (ii).—There is an increase of Rs. 700 over the amount sanctioned in the budget. Two iron night-soil carts of large size drawn by bullocks as well as two hand-carts were purchased for the use of the conservancy; besides, 100 iron dustbins were also purchased. Hence the increase under this heading. The sanction of Government is solicited for the additional charge.

39. (5) (d) *Contingencies.*—A large supply of disinfecting powder and carbolic acid was got ready for the use of the conservancy. It was by the large and prompt use of this powder in the big sewer leading to the Pedda Cheruvu that the obnoxious smell of the same was greatly put down during the year. Hence there is an increase of Rs. 220 over the budget, for which sanction is solicited.

Other items under this grant call for no special remarks.

40. *Grant IV—(1) Lighting—(a) Establishment.*—Owing to the transfer of a sanitary inspector on Rs. 10 to this department, there has been a decrease in the expenditure. For further particulars *vide* paragraph 37 *supra*.

41. (3) *Choultries—(c) Feeding Travellers.*—The increase is due to expenditure incurred in feeding certain helpless poor whose houses were subjected to fire accidents.

42. (6) *Public Gardens.*—There is no alteration in the establishment and contingencies. Hence the charge is stationary.

(6) (c) *Park Works.*—From the office records of the past several years, commencing from 1889-90 when the Victoria Jubilee Park works were first begun, it would appear that the Government were pleased to sanction sums exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year from time to time upon the representations made as to the necessity of executing such works in the park as levelling the grounds, laying out roads, sinking wells, excavating tanks and enclosing it by a strong masonry wall. Of all the works that were executed both by donations from private gentlemen and by allotments from municipal funds, the construction of the compound wall has been found very useful and necessary. Somehow, during the past seven years the park has been in existence, a strong masonry wall has been constructed from time to time almost all round with the exception of a distance of a few hundred yards, which, if left unenclosed, the expenditure incurred and labour spent already in connection with it will be rendered useless, as, through the unprotected portion, cattle, donkeys and pigs find easy entrance into it. There is a large agricultural population living in about three or four hundred houses close to the unenclosed part, whose cattle cannot be kept off by the existing livefence raised where the wall has not been built. Close to the same, there is also a group of houses occupied by mat-makers who largely own pigs which they let loose through the unprotected portion during the nights. In spite of the council's efforts in pounding the cattle, &c., trespassing upon the park grounds, it is found impossible to preserve the many valuable plants from being destroyed by them. This is why my predecessors have pointed out the necessity of constructing

a compound wall all round the park, and the Government have been pleased to sanction the sums allotted under park works (of which the cost of constructing the compound wall forms part) ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 400 from year to year according to the necessities of the time. Now the council very much regrets to find that Government insist upon refusing to sanction a small amount of Rs. 360, perhaps under the impression that the council is wasting away the amount thus recommended, which is far from being true. In the opinion of the council, on the other hand, it would be simply wasting all the money that has hitherto been spent upon the park if it is not allowed to enclose it with a masonry wall entirely. The Government may be of opinion that any sum spent upon the park is a luxury, as is usually the case with parks in other places. But the Jubilee park at Vizianagram, in the humble opinion of the council, cannot be taken to be a luxury if it be remembered what great nuisance this large site, situated in the very heart of the town, was causing before it was converted into a public recreation ground. The council will be the last to recommend any expenditure on luxuries, when it is so fully conscious of the most pressing wants of the town. It is feared that, if the enclosure of the park be not completed, the object of opening the institution cannot be fully realised, as the nuisance referred to cannot be totally removed. The council accordingly ventures once more to submit most respectfully to the Government the strong necessity of completing the enclosure of the small portion that yet remains to be finished, and trusts that Government will be pleased to accord sanction for the provision made in the budget, besides sanctioning the amount already reported to have been spent in the current year in anticipation of Government sanction. The council begs to point out that in a year or two the work of enclosure will be fully completed, after which only a small outlay will be all that may be required for keeping the wall in good order.

43. (9) *Other Charges.*—The expenditure under (ii) and (iii) is of a fluctuating nature and depends much upon the circumstances of the year. In the year under report, stray pigs and dogs were largely destroyed and hence the increase. Bills for printing municipal proceedings, which were somehow not sent for upwards of two years, were lately received and they will be paid for to the extent noticed in the revised estimate.

(iv) *Compensation for Lands.*—The parchery in the close proximity of the present municipal office building on its eastern side was notorious for its filthy condition. Their situation between the town police station on one side, the day girls' school of the Hon'ble the Maharaja on the other side and the municipal office on the third side was long a source of intolerable nuisance, and so in the time of several of my predecessors their removal was attempted but was not carried out somehow. I could not postpone their removal any longer and I accordingly managed to purchase them at a cost of Rs. 550. Twenty-one huts were removed and there are four more which will have to be purchased within the near future. If the purchase of these huts had been postponed, the Hon'ble the Maharaja's officials would have got them, in which case there would have been no room for extending the municipal office compound, which was very small before the purchase of the parchery was effected. Sanction is therefore solicited for the same. Other items call for no remarks.

44. *Grant V.*—There has been no change whatever under this grant and accordingly it calls for no remarks.

The year is estimated to close with a balance of Rs. 2,850.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1896-97.

45. Including the opening balance as per revised estimate of 1895-96, the total receipts as estimated for 1896-97 will be Rs. 34,500, against the sum of Rs. 32,900 in the revised estimate and Rs. 31,200 in the budget estimate for 1895-96.

Receipts.

Of all the items under the major head "Municipal rates and taxes" there is not a single case in which it is circumstanced to cause any alteration in its resources. The tax on arts will be Rs. 3,700, including Rs. 3,200 of the current and Rs. 500 of the arrear demand, while a sum of Rs. 9,300 of the current and Rs. 700 of the arrears

and Rs. 80 of the current and Rs. 20 of the arrears demands under tax on buildings and lands, respectively, are estimated to be collected. The collections from tolls revenue cannot be expected by any means to be more than Rs. 9,000, as there is no hope of fetching a larger amount by auction sale, regard being had to the circumstances of the current year's transactions. The receipts under tax on vehicles, animals and carts are put down to be the same as in the current year, as there is no room for hoping to get more than in the year 1895-96.

Realisations under Special Acts.—The amount shown under "Fees under Act II of 1888" is not certain in itself.

Although much hope is cherished of being able to make more money than what is shown under certain items of major head, (4) "Revenue derived from municipal property and powers", such as (b) ii and iii, (c) ii and (g) ii, and (h), the council cannot be too sanguine of raising larger sums than those shown now, as it all depends upon the future circumstances.

Private Scavenging Fees.—The council is proposing to fix the rate of fee upon every house with reference to the number of inmates of each house and so it is hoped that a larger sum than is now estimated can be collected. But as the amount that can be so collected cannot be easily guessed, the usual sum is shown for the present.

Other items under the receipts call for no remarks.

Expenditure.

46. Of the sum above shown as estimated, viz., Rs. 34,500, it is proposed to spend Rs. 31,200 as shown under, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,300 for the year 1897-98:—

Grant	I	II	III	IV	V	Refunds	Total
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 8,300
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600
	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,570
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,920
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,570
	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,200

47. *Grant I.*—The sum of Rs. 8,300 allotted under public works is proposed to be spent on the following works:—

(1) (a) The bridge connecting the Maharajahpeta with Sunkaravidhi junction road near the Maharajahpeta cow-shed requires improvement and its apron shall have to be raised up. Rs. 200 are therefore provided under (1) (a) Communications.

Buildings—New Works and Repairs.—Owing to the insufficiency of the provision made for repairing the choultry at the Buchanna's tank, the work was not taken up on hand in 1895-96. The council proposes to provide Rs. 400 for rebuilding it and enclosing it all round and to convert the same into a shed in the cremation ground. It is much used by the public as it is situated close by the Santapeta cremation ground. A sum of Rs. 300 also is allotted under (2) (b) in order to provide funds for repairing the other municipal buildings. The council had to omit the provision of Rs. 500 made by the Director of Public Instruction for new works in deference to the remarks of the Government, who cancelled a similar provision made by the council in the last year's budget: vide G.O., No. 285 M., dated 26th February 1895. The council will be glad to make a subsequent allotment provided the schemes in consideration of which the allotment has been cancelled by the Government in the last year be not taken up in the course of the year under report.

Drainage—New Works and Repairs.—The provision of Rs. 600 under (1) (c) and Rs. 400 under (2) (c) (i) is made for the following purposes. As in the last year, Rs. 600 are provided as required in G.O., No. 314 M., dated 28th February 1895, for the preliminary charges in connection with the drainage scheme which the Government are expected to sanction within the near future. The remaining sum of Rs. 400 under (2) (c) (i) is required for repairing such of the old drains as may require urgent repairs.

(2) (a) *Repairs—Communications.*—The current year's provision is repeated. The amount allotted is more than 50 per cent. of the estimated income from tolls. Several roads are being repaired in the current year and the general condition of the roads is much better and so the provision made will be sufficient for the year 1896-97.

(2) (c) (ii) *Drainage—Establishment for flushing drains.*—This is a very important item, the sanction of which the council should earnestly request the Government to accord. The drainage of the town is very defective. Owing to their levels being faulty, they do not discharge their contents freely and small quantities of sewage matter remain collected here and there. Besides, the washings from the houses stagnate and form into a black, pasty fluid emitting forth a very offensive smell. Unless these drains are flushed with water, the awfully bad smell emitted from them cannot be avoided. Attempts have been made to remove the semi-liquid contents of the drain by buckets, which only results in increasing the nuisance by spoiling the edges of the drains where they are deposited till they are removed by carts, thus presenting an ugly sight to the passers on roads besides emitting bad smell. In consequence of this, the flushing of drains at least once a week is imperatively necessitated. The Sanitary Commissioner in his recent inspection tour to this municipality found the necessity of flushing the drains and recommended the advisability of employing drain-flushers. The council therefore is bent upon employing a gang of flushers independent of the regular conservancy staff in order to get the drains of the town flushed by them by turns, so that every drain may be flushed at least once a week. With this object in view, it is proposed to employ eight flushers at Rs. 3 each.

(2) (d) *Water-supply—(ii) Establishment.*—The number of tank-watchers at present is not sufficient and the drinking-water tanks in the town cannot be said to have been properly kept free from pollution, although they are watched by men. In the opinion of the council there should be at least two watchers at each tank, so that one of them may be able to relieve the other from duty. There are four tanks in the town that are now being conserved—the Ayyakoneru, the Buchanna's tank, the Kittaiya and Dasannapeta tanks and the Park tank, besides the water-course of Ayyakoneru where there is one watchman. As the Ayyakoneru, which covers an area of 145,200 square yards and which is most frequented, is guarded by only two men, the council thinks it desirable to have not less than three watchmen. At each of Kittaiya and Buchanna tanks there is only one watchman and so the council proposes to entertain two more additional watchmen on Rs. 3 each and raise the salary by Rs. 8 of each of the two men that have hitherto been drawing only Rs. 2-8-0, which is considered very low. By the above arrangement there will be one tank watchman on Rs. 4 and eight watchmen on Rs. 3 each and their work may fairly be distributed as follows:—

Ayyakoneru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water-course of Ayyakoneru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Buchanna's tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kittaiya's tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Park tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
							Total ..	9

This arrangement will cause these tanks to be watched at all hours of the day. A proposition statement of the several charges proposed under this grant is herewith forwarded for approval and sanction of Government.

(3) *Establishment—(4) Tools and Plant and other Stores.*—The usual provision under "Establishment" is made, as there are no changes proposed in expenditure under this head. Rs. 150 are considered sufficient to meet the charges under "Tools and plant."

48. *Grant II, Education—(i) Training Schools—(b) Stipends to Normal Students.*—The provision of the previous year's budget is repeated.

(2) (ii) *On Salary-result System.*—The provision made under (a) Establishment is raised by Rs. 20, as it is intended to raise the salary of the second master of the Muhammadan school, who is a trained man, by Rs. 1-8-0 as sanctioned by the council,

although the Director of Public Instruction recommended an increase of Re. 1, and in (b) and (c) the provision made in the last year's budget is repeated in consideration of the facts that the results grants to these schools never exceeded that amount for the last four years and that some furniture is being supplied to these schools in the current year.

(4) *Result Grants*.—The sum provided under this head in the budget for 1895-96 is repeated. As the Assistant Inspector of Schools seems to presume, the complaint of delay in making payments of bills cannot be met by additional allotments under the head. The finances of the council will not admit of any increase in the allotments. The council cannot see the force of the remark of the Assistant Inspector of Schools that it does not maintain schools of its own. When the council perceives the necessity of starting such schools, I am confident that it will do so, but at present it perceives no necessity of incurring any heavy expenditure of the kind so long as there are primary schools attached to the Hon'ble the Maharajah's college and the Ripon Hindu high school for the latter of which it is paying a result-grant of nearly Rs. 400 a year. The cause of disallowing excess grants earned is obvious. Excess grants to the results schoolmasters are paid ten per cent. over the amount assigned originally by the educational officers. The responsibility of making the assignments having been entirely left to those officers, the council cannot see the fairness of the argument that the refusal of excess grants recommended over and above the 10 per cent. allowed have dispirited the managers. If the council disallowed excess grants thus recommended, it was because it could not see the propriety of granting to one school what it had saved from the assignment of another, especially when the responsibility of the original assignment rests entirely upon the Assistant Inspector of Schools. Any savings thus effected, either owing to the incapacity of some of the schools or the over-estimates of the inspecting officers, may be utilised, in the opinion of the council, on more emergent purposes having primary claims upon municipal funds. Having reference to the actual amounts spent under this head, it is found that in no previous year the payments exceeded Rs. 1,750. The bills received up to date for the current year amount to Rs. 1,677, whereas the current year's provision is Rs. 2,000. Under the circumstances stated, the council cannot see the necessity of accepting a still higher figure than Rs. 2,000, which is also previous year's provision under this head.

(6) *Inspection*—(b) *Municipal Inspectors*—(i) *Establishment*.—In deference to the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction, an increase of one rupee is allowed to the inspecting schoolmaster.

(7) *Miscellaneous—Building and Furniture Grants*.—As recommended by the educational authorities, Rs. 300 are provided under this head, as also Rs. 230 under (b) Common gymnasium.

(c) *Other Items*.—Last year the Government were pleased to remove the provision made for a drawing master at the representation made by the council with regard to the financial aspect of the question. The council sees no perceptible improvement in its revenue over that of the previous year's when tolls were its best paying concern, and hence the council omitted the provision this year also, as it believes that the Government will not accord sanction even under the present circumstances. The question may be favourably considered in submitting the budget for 1897-98.

In addition to what all was said above, the council begs to represent that there is a public library to be maintained by it. The donor, M.R.Ry. P. Narayanachetti Garu, is prepared to provide means for its permanent maintenance shortly and he therefore leaves its present charges to be borne by the municipality. The council has entrusted the duties of the custody of the library to one of its registrars of births and deaths of the ward in which the library is located, having fixed the park pavilion to be the registrar's office. He is also made to exercise close supervision over the park establishment. Hitherto the man is drawing only Rs. 10 as registrar. I proposed to give him an increase of Rs. 3 in consideration of the additional work assigned to him as library custodian, as that could be expected to be met out of the receipts realised from the members of the library, on each of whom a fee of Rs. 12 per quarter is levied. The council has been pleased to raise the amount to Rs. 5. The usual proposition statement is herewith forwarded.

49. *Grant III*—(1) *Hospitals and Dispensaries*—(a) *Establishment*.—It has been brought to the notice of Government in the latest annual administration report that there is a great necessity of improving the medical aid available in the town. The town having been extended of late towards the north and east considerably, the Hon'ble the Maharaja's dispensary, which was built several years ago at its western extremity and now presided over by an hospital assistant, is hardly able to meet the present wants of the people. The police dispensary situated in the centre has been all along presided over by a medical officer of superior attainments and greater experience who has always been kind and courteous to the general public by way of giving sound medical advice and undertaking to treat patients at home for moderate fees whenever he could command leisure, for which the middle classes are highly grateful to him. Through that institution the people have been enjoying the benefit of having at least one medical officer in their midst who is both capable of treating intricate and complex cases which may safely be entrusted to him and who is within the reach of at least the middle classes who cannot afford to obtain the services of the cantonment doctor who is also far removed from the town. As the dispensary is intended only for the police people, its medicines could not be allowed for the use of the public, but still the advice of the officer was valued highly and for the last four or five years it was thought necessary to request the Government to convert it into a civil dispensary and throw it open to the public. The necessity of making such a prayer has steadily increased and the council is of opinion that it can no longer be put off. To its great disappointment, it has learnt that the Government is contemplating the abolition of the police dispensary, which measure will deprive the public of even the small benefit which they have been enjoying especially just at a time when they were going to ask for more. Under these circumstances, the council would gladly undertake to open a dispensary of its own with a competent medical officer at its head, should funds permit. The financial condition of the municipality as well as its pressing wants are so well known to the Government that I need hardly say that it is impossible to think of opening an institution of the kind at present. After a long discussion of the subject in several successive meetings, it has resolved upon most respectfully submitting to the Government the necessity of opening a civil dispensary and requests that the Government will be pleased to convert the police dispensary, which is happily situated in the centre of the town, into a quasi-government institution and throw it open to the public, causing thereby the retention of a medical officer of the rank which the present incumbent holds and free distribution of medicines to the poorer classes. If the Government is unwilling to meet the entire expenses of the institution, the council will contribute the utmost that it can afford under the present financial circumstances and has accordingly provided Rs. 600 towards this purpose. As the subject was discussed in the council with great enthusiasm and earnestness, I am confident that it will most willingly contribute more towards this most useful institution at some future time if its finances should improve. Meanwhile it trusts that the Government will be doing immense good to the public and thus add to the munificent charity of the Hon'ble the Maharaja, who has had a dispensary of his own maintained entirely from the Samustanam funds for over a quarter of a century.

(3) *Vaccination*—(a) *Establishment*.—In consideration of the very satisfactory work shown by the vaccinator in spite of the many difficulties experienced in enforcing compulsory vaccination in the town and in consideration of his single-handedness in the work, an increase of Rs. 2-8-0 over the salary of the vaccinator is provided for which the council earnestly requests the Government to accord sanction.

(5) *Conservancy*—(a) (i) *Establishment*.—Statement II-B and the proposition statement explain the various changes proposed to be effected in this department. The trained sanitary inspector was appointed on Rs. 17-8-0 in May last. He is an intelligent and a capable young man and is giving satisfaction to the council; besides, he is a man certificated to have passed the Government technical examination held in last April when he stood first in the list of successful candidates. He therefore deserves encouragement. The council is willing to give him an increase of Rs. 7-8-0 to raise his pay to Rs. 25. Sanction is solicited for the proposal. Further, in deference to the views of the council, an increase of Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 is recommended for two sergeants who

are pensioned sepoys now drawing Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 4 respectively. In my opinion they can wait till they get promotion in the department. This would not disturb the present scale of establishment. There are some roads for which there are no conservancy sweepers. These roads are now being swept only twice a week in the evenings. It is found necessary to provide each of them with a sweeper. Hence eight sweepers on Rs. 2 each are proposed to be added to the conservancy establishment. Sanction is solicited, therefore, for the provision. The rest of the establishment is proposed to be maintained as usual.

(a) (ii) *Other Charges*.—This is a very important item. Rs. 2,700 are provided to meet the charges of hire of conservancy carts employed in removing the street-refuse and night-soil to the depôts, and of the purchase of dust-bins and such like. Conservancy iron carts will have to be repaired and about a hundred more dust-bins will have to be purchased, as in the absence of which it will not be fair to prosecute people for infringing the municipal laws and bye-laws. Sanction is solicited, therefore, for the provision.

(b) *Private Scavenging*.—With a view to minimise the loss sustained by the council, it resolves to reduce the scale of establishment, having found it to be superfluous to some extent. The proposition statement shows the details. Sanction is solicited for the provision.

(c) *Cholera Charges*.—In accordance with the directions contained in the rules framed for combating cholera epidemic as notified in G.O., No. 1028 M., dated 26th June 1895, a provision of Rs. 1,000 is made. For further particulars a separate communication will be submitted to Government on the aforesaid Government order.

(d) *Contingencies*.—As a good quantity of disinfectants was purchased in the current year, a provision of Rs. 100 will be sufficient for the contingencies.

50. *Grant IV*—(1) *Lighting* (a) and (b), (2) (a) *Market establishment*, (3) *Choultries* and (4) *Clock Tower*.—There is no alteration proposed in these departments as also in the public gardens establishment.

(6) (c) *Park Works*.—Vide paragraph 42 (6) (c) *Park works supra*.

(9) *Other Charges*—(iii) *Printing*.—The bills for printing municipal proceedings which are being printed in the local press are pending payment. These bills, the submission of which has been delayed for the last two years, have been received a month ago, and as their amount is to be paid in the current year, no provision having been made for the same in the last budget, they will have to be paid in the year 1896-97, and hence the increase in the allotment over the revised estimate.

(iv) *Compensation for Lands*.—As explained in paragraph 43 (9) (iv) of the report there are still four or five thatched houses belonging to the Pariahs which remain yet to be purchased, which if neglected will continue to cause the already unbearable nuisance. A provision of Rs. 150 is made to meet the charge.

Other items under Grant IV call for no remarks.

51. *Grant V*—(a) (1) *Office Establishment*.—I am glad to bring to the particular notice of the Government that the council, at the budget meeting attended by thirteen councillors out of sixteen, unanimously resolved to recommend an increase of Rs. 15 to the pay of the municipal secretary and manager in consideration of his long service and superior capabilities. The secretary, A. Venkatram Pantulu, has served the municipality for more than twenty-two years and has all along, it would appear from the office records, rendered high satisfaction to the council. His work in the office has been reported year after year to be very satisfactory by the auditor, whose remarks after the last year's audit have been quoted in the latest administration report, as the audit report happened to be received while the administration report was being drafted. I must thankfully acknowledge the material assistance rendered by him in the revision of house-tax, which was raised by no less than Rs. 3,500 during the current year. The council, in my opinion, has only done him justice in recommending this increase and I fully trust that the Government will no doubt be pleased to sanction the same. If this increase be sanctioned his pay will be raised to Rs. 60, which cannot be considered too high for one of his service and capabilities,

especially when it is remembered what heavy and responsible work naturally falls on such an office in municipalities presided over by honorary Chairmen who are not full-time officers. I may also add that even after allowing him the increase, the charges of office establishment would still be below the percentage usually allowed out of the municipal revenue for the purpose. Beyond this, no other change is proposed in the charges of the office establishment except an increase of half-a-rupee to the office sweeper whose pay is too low, being only Rs. 3-8-0. A proposition statement is forwarded for the proposed changes under this head.

Other items call for no explanation.

52. It is much to be regretted that the submission of the budget report was unavoidably delayed owing to the thorough revision of house-tax assessment. All the houses in the town, of which there are nearly 8,000, had to be measured and their annual rent values carefully calculated for their assessment. The objections of the tax-payers had to be heard before the final demand could be settled. All this required much time and has cost great labour. For several weeks no other work could be done in the office besides that connected with the assessment of house-tax. This is the main cause of the delay in the submission of the budget, which it can be assured will not be repeated.

Forwarded.

10th February 1896.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Princl. Asst. Collector.

Forwarded.

15th February 1896.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 28th February 1896, No. 464-S.

With reference to the Vizianagram Municipal budget for 1896-97, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

(1) I support the recommendation to the increase of salary proposed to be given to the vaccinator. In consideration of the size and population of the town, the services of a first-class vaccinator are requisite. The Sanitary Inspector is well worthy of the increase advised. Nothing but the accident of his being in his native town would have secured his services on even this pay.

(2) The flushing of drains as proposed by the Chairman in paragraph 47 of his letter giving cover to the budget is essential in the interests of public health, in view of the exceptional conditions present; and I would accordingly recommend that the provision made for the purpose be passed.

(3) The allotment for conservancy is 35.3 per cent. of the estimated current receipts, and the arrangements proposed seem well considered.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 27th February 1896, No. 2013.

Adverting to the budget estimate of the Vizianagram Municipality for 1896-97, I have the honour to state that the provision made therein for education is adequate and may be accepted. The council will be entitled to a stipendiary grant of Rs. 72 for the two teachers it proposes to train; credit may be taken for a grant of Rs. 70 in round numbers. The net expenditure proposed under Grant II is Rs. 3,400 (3,600—200), excluding building grants from Provincial funds or between 12 and 13 per cent. of the estimated income (Rs. 27,250) from taxation.

2. Funds being available, I would again suggest, as recommended in my letter remarking on the budget estimate for 1895-96, read in G.O., No. 288 M., dated 26th February 1895, that a provision of Rs. 200 be made for the employment of a drawing master for the schools in this municipality (Rs. 165 for his salary for eleven months at Rs. 15 per mensem and Rs. 35 for the purchase of drawing materials), credit being taken for a half grant of Rs. 100 from Provincial funds subject to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code.

3. The Chairman's remarks regarding the payment of excess grants seem to have been made under a misapprehension as to the principle on which the distribution of lapsed grants is recommended by the Inspecting officers of this department. Savings in the amount of results grants assignments accrue either on the closure of schools registered for aid or on account of short earnings of registered schools; and the distribution of such savings among schools earning more than the assignment fixed for them, subject of course to the limit of their net cost, is considered necessary and equitable in the interests of managers and of education. Every encouragement should be given to managers and teachers to work their schools efficiently, and whenever such encouragement can be given without additional expenditure or without granting them more than their actual earnings, the funds set free by the closure of schools or by short earnings of other schools should be devoted to the purpose of affording further aid to such managers or teachers, rather than to purposes unconnected with education. The Chairman's contention that it is unreasonable to grant to one school what the council saved from the assignment of another is quite untenable. Under the code grants may be assigned to results schools up to the limit of net cost; but, for want of funds to meet the claims in full, a portion only of the net cost is fixed as assignment. Should managers earn more than the assignment and funds be available by way of lapses, it is only fair and very reasonable that such managers should get the amount or a portion of the amount proposed to be withheld from them, not through their fault, but on the assumption that funds would not be available. It is nothing but a re-adjustment of the original assignment in the case of schools which earned grants in excess of such assignments and the concession is an incentive to good work, involving, moreover, no additional cost to public funds.

ORDER—No. 527 M., dated 25th March 1896.

The estimated receipts and charges of the Vizianagram Municipality for 1896-97, as passed by Government, are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year 1895-96 and the actuals of 1894-95:

	Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget estimate, 1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward	2,450	2,550	1,980	3,480
Tax on Arts	2,528	3,200	3,700	3,700
.. on Buildings and Lands	6,080	7,900	10,100	10,100
.. on Vehicles and Animals	2,863	2,950	2,750	2,750
.. on Carts	1,598	1,600	1,710	1,700
Tolls	12,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Realizations under Special Acts	..	..	80	320
Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c., and sale proceeds of Lands, &c.	402	340	320	250
Conservancy Receipts	236	150	210	70
Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions	6	600	60	760
Income from Markets and Slaughter-houses	654	250	760	500
License fees	208	20	250	10
Other fees	7	600	10	620
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	770	180	600	180
Interest on Investments and premium on Loans	224	180	180	180
Grants and Contributions from Government	3,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
.. from other bodies	1,153	..	120	120
Recoveries for services to private individuals	60	80	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..
Total	33,032	31,200	32,900	35,170

	Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget estimate, 1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT I—				
New Works—				
Communications	380	..	180	200
Buildings	484	350	610	400
Drainage	284	600	150	600
Water-supply	57	100	300	300
Repairs—				
Communications	7,244	4,500	4,500	4,500
Buildings	319	500	300	300
Drainage	292	400	300	2,060
Water-supply	367	350	360	550
Establishment	568	600	600	600
Tools and Plant and other Stores	222	200	200	150
Total ..	10,217	7,600	7,500	9,660
GRANT II—				
Training Schools	81	120	60	120
Municipal Schools—				
On the Salary Result System	709	670	670	690
Result Grants	1,779	2,000	1,950	2,000
Inspection	189	190	190	200
Building and Furniture grants	174	300	300	300
Common Gymnasium	2,647	220	560	290
Total ..	5,579	3,500	3,730	3,600
GRANT III—				
Hospitals and Dispensaries	154	180	160	780
Contributions	103	100	100	100
Vaccination	248	230	230	230
Registration of Births and Deaths	241	250	250	250
Conservancy, Road-cleaning and Road-watering	9,795	9,650	10,610	9,820
Total ..	10,541	10,410	11,350	11,180
GRANT IV—				
Lighting	2,516	1,770	1,750	1,740
Markets and Slaughter-houses	220	120	130	120
Choultries	195	180	200	200
Clock Tower	48	50	50	50
Public Garden, Survey of Land, Fire and other charges	1,225	1,300	2,000	1,810
Total ..	4,204	3,420	4,130	3,920
GRANT V—				
Supervision and Management	2,700	2,670	2,690	2,640
Refunds	303	..	20	40
Pensions and Gratuities	210	..	..	..
Balance	1,278	3,600	3,480	4,130
Total ..	35,032	31,200	32,900	35,170

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1895-96.

2. The current receipts and charges are now estimated at Rs. 31,620 and Rupees 29,420, respectively, against Rs. 28,950 and Rs. 27,600 anticipated in the sanctioned budget. The increase in the receipts occurs chiefly under the taxes on arts and buildings and that in the charges under Grants III and IV. The municipal council's request to be exempted from payment of at least a portion of the district board's share of tolls, contained in paragraph 11 of the Chairman's letter, will be referred to the board for remarks. The transfer of Rs. 200 from grant I. Repairs—buildings to new works—water-supply, and the allotments of Rs. 700 and Rs. 540 for conservancy contingencies and compensation for lands, respectively, applied for in paragraphs 29, 38 and 43 are sanctioned, but no such sanction is required for the allotment and the other transfers of funds referred to in paragraphs 39 and 29. The statement mentioned in the latter paragraph has not been received in the Government office. The action of the municipal council in spending a sum of Rs. 266 on the park wall notwithstanding the orders of Government in paragraph 4 (5) of G.Os., No. 288 M., dated 26th February 1895, and No. 1802 M., dated 30th October 1895, is most reprehensible. The Chairman will be requested to explain why these specific orders were completely disregarded by him.

Govt. of 1896 Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 527 M., 25th Mar. 1896.

MARCH.

Municipal Budget.

Reviewing the Vizianagram — for 1896-97.

Ans 1540/96 Public
Go 1005 D. 11. 12-95 Pub.
" 496 D. 18.6.95 Pub.
" 283 M. 2.26.2-95 8e.

Public

Transferred to the Public

Transferred to the Public

Recd.

11/11/95

By the Secretary.

Recd. 11/11/95

The question of the abolition of
the hospitals at Vizianagram
& the places is now under
consideration in the Public
Dept. Please see para of
G.O. 1005 Pub. & the abolition
of the 1540/96 Public.

11/11/95

To the Public Dept.

(189) DEPARTMENT.

From

SURG. MAJOR-GEN. C. SIBTHORPE,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras,

To 571: 15.3.93.
50.599: 30.3.91.
90. 15.2.92
147: 20.1.93.
2234: 5.12.92
2114: 11.11.92
83: 22.1.90

No. 11/11/95

ENCLOSURES.

Dated 26
Recd. 27
Reg. 30

April 1895

No.

Encls. one

UNDER SECRETARY
27 APR 95

Subject.
Submits a list of furniture
& equipment, authorized
to be supplied & taken
up for the use of the
Police Dept. in the City

Transferred to the
Judicial Department
9.5.95
11/11/95

For orders

Whether the standard scale may be
approved? It has been drawn up
by the Surgeon-General & approved
by the J. S. of Police.

2
30.11.95 11/11/95

Johnson's Hospital, is it
intended to supply this equipment
(or bring existing equipment
up to this scale)? What will be
the cost of the same? Is every
other hospital in charge of a well-
equipped competent to use the in-
strument proposed to be supplied?
Is a full set of the instruments &c
necessary in cases in which, as
is believed to be the case, the
Police Hospital is in close proximity
to a general (L. or M.) hospital?

11/11/95

FOR ORDERS

In April 1895 the Surgeon General submitted for sanction a scale of furniture and equipment which he considered necessary for Police hospitals. Memorandum No. 1369, Judicial, dated 13th June 1895 called for further information on the subject from the Surgeon General in consultation with the Inspector General of Police.

In para. 9 of G.O. No. 1005, Public, dated 11th December 1895, when reviewing the working of Police Hospitals during 1894-95, the Inspector General was asked whether any of the institutions could be closed without inconvenience or detriment to discipline.

In his letter No. 1810 of the 30th April last the Inspector General justifies the existence of separate hospitals or wards for the police, and, after consultation with Superintendents concerned proposes that the police medical institutions at the following places ^{Shd.} ~~may~~ be closed:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Cost in 1894-</u>
Vellore	Rs. 517
Tiruvannamalai	" 676
Tirukkoyilur	" 79
Adoni	" 49
Hospet	" 79
Coggeveram	" 1
Chingleput	" 53
Belgaum	" 90

Cost in 1894-95

Rs. 373

" 179

" 101

" 2089

Rs. 4254

In the cases of the Ganjam, Godavari and Malabar Districts the Inspector General considers no change can be made but admits that the matter is open to discussion. In Ganjam the only doubtful institution is that at Chicacole. It costs only Rs. 84 ~~per annum~~ and is far from Chatrapur, the ~~same~~ nearest. In Godavari there are only two - that at Cocanada costs Rs. 59 and that at Rajahmundry Rs. 945. The latter is absolutely necessary, and the Inspector General states that a third at Elloor is much needed. Of the eight in Malabar only Cannanore costing Rs. 220 is open to doubt, but the Inspector General recommends its maintenance until there is railway communication on the West Coast. Vallaparam he states is an absolute necessity. In regard to this institution please see G.O. No. 788, Judicial, dated 30th April 1896. (in the file).

The Inspector General recommends that a police ward should be built near the existing hospital at Mesur, as it is ^{place} ~~very~~ feverish and 19 miles from the Railway station.

Orders are requested

It is submitted that the Inspector General's recommendations may be accepted on bloc with ~~the~~ ~~Government of the~~ ~~Government of the~~

which he has met its suggested scheme

In regard to the hospital at Vizianagaram, which is to be closed, attention is invited to the extract from a letter from the Chairman Municipal Council, of that place, which is printed with the currents. The subject has not yet been reported on by the Surgeon General whose remarks may now be called for.

In the last current the Surgeon General submits a string of proposals for the sanction of Government, which, he states, ^{have been} ~~drawn~~ drawn up in consultation with the Inspector General of Police. How far they have Mr. Hammick's concurrence is not known; but it is tolerably certain that that officer did not approve them in their present form.

In order not to delay the saving to be effected by the abolition of the twelve institutions enumerated above it is proposed to issue a G.O. approving of the Inspector General's proposals ^{calling for his remarks on the S.G.'s letter} ~~clear~~ clear information as to their financial effect. That officer's opinion as to the proposed scale of equipment is necessary. Orders are requested whether the suggestions in the Surgeon General's paras. (5) and (6) may be referred to the L and M Department.

30/3
14.7.96

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18/7/96

24/7/96

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No. 496 Pub.
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186 No 1870

nt. That of

letter of the 6th June, th

to be furnished with the remarks of the
I.G. of Police ~~on them~~ *thereon. There should be* accompanied by
clear information as to their financial
effect. The scale of equipment for
police hospitals, which ~~was furnished~~ *which was furnished* accompanied the
S.G.'s letter ~~of the~~ *no T/77 dated* 26th April ~~last~~ *1895*
handed

will be ~~forwarded~~ to the I.G. for an expression of his opinion.

6. From the appendix to these proceedings it appears that the maintenance of the institutions which are to be closed in accordance with paragraph 1 supra cost \$4254 in 1894-95.

~~(The above)~~

$$\frac{2013}{23.796}$$

The S.G.: **h**

,, I.G. of Police 6
 with one orig. encls
 ,, Judicial dept: 1
 - Genl. Dept 1
 ,, L. & M. 6

,, A.G. 4

19/8/19

Separate Police Hospitals.

~~FROM ORDERS~~

John

~~SECRET~~

20
 C.A.
 40 800 Pub. 3/18/96
 (4)
 Para 6 of the original
 draft - has been struck
 out - but - does the
 Appendix go with it -
 please. ?

12/4/36

						210	Do.		
Nellore (2) 869 ..	{	43. Nellore (M 2)	..	6-96	18	504	Do.	..	
		44. Ongole (M) ..	..	3-46	12	563	Do.	..	} 1 (6); 2 (5); 1 (4)
		45. Coonoor (M)..	..	0-29	2	14	Do.	..	
Nilgiris (3) ..	{	46. Gudalur (L)	..	4-57	12	427	Do.	..	} 1 (10); 1 (8).
		47. Ootacamund (P)	..	3-89	8	479	Separate	1 (35 + 10 + 5)	1 (6½).
Salem (3) 1,003 ..	{	48. Hosur (L) ..	..	0-93	2	24	Conjoint	..	
		49. Salem (M) ..	..	4-27	12	523	Separate	1 (55)	} 2 (6); 1 (5); 1 (4)
		50. Tirappattur (M)	..	2-12	12	179	Conjoint	..	
Tanjore (3) 1,093 ..	{	51. Kumbakonam (M 3).	..	1-49	8	101	Do.	..	
		52. Negapatnam (M)	..	2-49	6	10	Do.	..	
		53. Tanjore (L F)	..	3-66	16	252	Do.	..	} 1 (7); 1 (6)
Tinnevely (1) 837 ..		54. Palamcottah (M) ..	..	6-11	18	640	Separate	1 (55)	1 (5); 1 (2).
Trichinopoly (1) 639 ..		55. Trichinopoly (M) ..	..	7-91	15	526	Do.	1 (25)	3 (5).
		56. Gunnapur (G)	..	6-65	8	1,315	Do.	1 (55+25)	
		57. Korapet ..	..	10-25	16	3,084	Do. {	1 (75+50+50) 1 (25+10)	} 1 (15); 1 (7); 4 (5); 2 (3½); 2 (3)
Vizagapatnam (5) 1,125..	{	58. Párvatipuram (L)	..	5-37	8	417	Conjoint	..	
		59. Vizianagram (P)	..	3-5	14	2,059	Separate	1 75+50	
		60. Vizagapatnam (P)	..	5-95	12	416	Do.	1 (25)	
(60) 17,468	Total ..					29,900			

* At the eighteen stations printed in italics there are no separate hospitals, but special police wards are attached to the Civil hospitals.
(M), (L), and (G), indicates that there are also Municipal, Local, Government or Private hospitals at the same station.

Ad
Edw. L.

Dear Mr. [unclear]
I believe [unclear] to
my dear [unclear] 1877/18

I think it would be best for
[unclear] to go himself that
Colebridge should be moved to a
district where he would make more
progress with [unclear] & with
Tetugun.

I read the paper which he did
the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] and then
he may be right in thinking that
he had [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
disappointing. But even [unclear]
it is not proper to what he
has [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

that this district no longer
has any scope for teaching him
Training a few large & difficult
questions that arise the Revenue
work is of rather too easy and
routine a nature. He would now
earn twice as fast in say Gada
- near as it is now

As to Telugu too, I was much
disappointed on my return to find
he has not even gone in for the
Examination this time. Now it
seems to me important that he
should pass ~~in~~ next Term
but I can hold out no certain
hope. He should remain here

In the first place, he has lost the
district talk. Secondly, in the
Second the Telugu spoken is very
corrupt. In the third he has not
been able to obtain a Permit here
for these reasons. As it would seem
he would have a better chance in
Gadagery or Kistna, where I
believe the best Telugu is spoken.

I have given him a good deal
of money. I have no reason
to complain of his great method
in doing it. He would therefore
be of some assistance in a
new district, as he has been here.
I am not recommending a move

dead weight.

I have told him I am considering
the merits of this proposal and
it is not very grateful to him. He
has lately indicated the idea that
he need not pass under three years.
- this please, even as he will. Fellowship.
I have pointed out that the idea
is quite wrong and I would sug-
-gest, if my proposal is approved,
that his new Collector be dem. officially
informed that Coleridge must be
made to keep a museum & be pushed
on to pass the lower Standard in English
& Reading in January next.
His moral conduct has been unsatisfactory,
but in the choice lies between two stations. I
would suggest the one where some slight ten-
-dency to gamble at cards would have less play.
Yours sincerely J. H. McNeill.