...l & Munl. (1895-) Department.

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G.O., No. 1840 L.

DATED 7th Oct 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report.

Reviewing the --- of the Trichinopoly District Board for 1894-95.

ORDER—dated th September 1895, No. , L., Local and Municipal.

The local fund receipts and charges of the Trichinopoly District for 1894–95 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1893–94:—

—	Actuals, 1893–94.	Budget estimate, 1894–95.	Revised estimate, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1894–95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	4,757	27,200	52,480	35,317	14,378	2,783	52,478
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,40,787	1,28,460	1,41,140	72,772	72,773	..	1,45,545
Tolls	41,500	37,320	44,700	44,745	..	..	44,745
House-tax	3,938	4,670	4,350	..	..	4,237	4,237
Education—							
School-fees	5,640	5,930	6,000	..	5,789	..	5,789
Other Items	646	780	800	183	296	..	479
Medical—							
Other Items	30	60	40	..	28	..	28
Interest—							
On other Securities	125	120	120	..	124	..	124
,, Arrears of Revenue	97	120	120	44	44	..	88
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	1,081	100	..	..	102	..	102
Choultry Rents	3,290	3,420	3,530	..	3,312	..	3,312
Market ,,	10,697	10,150	9,860	..	9,602	98	9,700
Ferry ,,	11,637	11,540	11,800	11,867	..	..	11,867
Other Items	12,816	12,650	12,170	2,262	9,994	1,195	13,451
Public Works	1,352	1,020	440	93	415	..	508
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	3,475	3,990	4,090	..	2,051	..	2,051
General Purposes	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contribution from Special Funds	3	..	..	12	..	..	12
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	34,383	..	..	17,158	3,418	..	20,576
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	7,900	..	..
,, ,, the Taluk Funds	..	..	..	..	..	11,706	..
Total ..	2,86,254	2,47,530	2,91,640	1,84,453	1,30,226	20,019	3,15,092
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	6,151	9,162	8,200	6,907	2,039	..	8,946
Buildings	2,700	5,276	4,730	..	4,273	5	4,278
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,267	6,038	6,250	..	5,768	..	5,768
Repairs—							
Communications	73,064	86,115	86,820	67,135	17,919	..	85,054
Buildings	1,074	1,849	2,040	..	1,827	..	1,827
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,438	5,380	4,670	2,464	2,802	6	5,272
Establishment	17,081	16,753	16,620	11,808	4,771	..	16,579
Tools and Plant	927	1,473	1,480	1,084	439	..	1,523
Contingencies	1,347	1,810	1,660	1,223	494	..	1,717
Contributions	14,738	13,850	13,220	13,628	800	..	14,428
Miscellaneous	16	10	10	10	..	..	10
Total ..	1,23,803	1,47,716	1,45,700	1,04,259	41,132	11	1,45,402
GRANT II—							
Inspection	3,073	3,110	3,110	3,044	..	..	3,044
Training Schools	584	740	740	726	..	..	726
Secondary Schools—							
Salary system	3,312	3,320	3,320	..	3,272	..	3,272
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result system	14,583	16,206	16,100	..	15,774	..	15,774
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	7,147	7,601	6,600	..	7,017	..	7,017
Miscellaneous	..	224	..	..	535	..	535
Miscellaneous	665	726	790	372	196	..	568
Total ..	29,364	31,927	30,660	4,142	26,794	..	30,936
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	15,506	15,406	15,510	975	12,289	..	13,264
Vaccination	5,709	6,010	6,010	5,790	..	..	5,790
Sanitation	16,247	17,220	17,490	46	4,882	11,472	16,400
Markets	401	865	880	..	693	..	693
Choultries	1,087	1,839	1,720	..	1,471	..	1,471
Bungalows	206	170	180	..	167	..	167
Contributions	7,802	5,310	5,310	3,948	2,360	..	6,308
Miscellaneous	2,769	3,306	3,250	150	116	2,632	2,898
Total ..	49,727	50,126	50,350	10,909	21,978	14,104	46,991

—	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget estimate, 1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1894-95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	11,176	12,875	12,670	5,876	3,239	2,121	11,236
Refunds	71	50	50	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,247	12,925	12,720	5,876	3,239	2,121	11,236
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	19,635	..	..	15,934	3,352	..	19,286
Reserve	..	2,017	1,310	..	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	7,900	..	..	..
,, to Union ,, ...	..	..	..	..	11,706	..	..
Grand Total ..	233,776	244,711	240,740	149,020	108,201	16,236	253,851
Balance	52,478	2,819	50,900	35,133	22,025	3,783	61,241
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	2,783	..	730	..	..	3,783	3,783
,, ,, Endowments	16,416	8,189	8,110	..	15,373	..	15,373
Net balance available for general purposes	33,279	— 5,370	42,060	35,433	6,652	..	42,085

2. *Local Boards and Union Panchayats.*—Only seven meetings were held by the district board against ten in 1893–94, but the attendance of the official members improved and was good, and that of the non-officials continued to be fair. The taluk boards met a sufficient number of times, but the attendance of the official members of the Trichinopoly Board was very poor and that of the non-officials of this and the Musiri Boards was indifferent. There were twelve union panchayats as in the previous year and they again held on an average fifteen meetings each. The Púvalúr Union panchayat failed, however, to meet once a month as required by section 129 of the Local Boards Act. The President of the taluk board concerned should have seen that it complied with the provisions of the law. The average attendance of the members was good. The ward system of supervision was adopted in ten unions and is stated to have been fairly successful. The private scavenging system was introduced into the three unions under the Musiri Board, but it cannot be considered a complete success ~~and~~ it was not self-supporting. It is inequitable that a private service should be paid for, even in part, from general revenues.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) Though there were fewer arrears than in 1893–94, the demand under land-cess advanced slightly. The collections amounted to 94 per cent. of ~~this~~ the demand against 91 in 1893–94.

(2) Including the five new ~~ones~~ opened during the year, there were nineteen toll-gates and half the maximum rates were levied at them. The whole of the demand was realized within the year.

(3) The house-tax continued to be levied at half the maximum rates in all the unions, but the collections declined from 97 per cent. of the demand to 95 ~~per cent~~. In all but two unions the tax was realized without resort to coercive measures. In these, 202 distress warrants were issued, but property was actually distrained in only thirty-five cases and sold in only five.

(4) Fees were levied in all the fourteen markets under the control of the taluk boards, but, owing to want of competition at the sale of the farms, the rents amounted to only Rs. 9,627 against Rs. 10,635 in the previous year. The outlay on public works connected with these institutions rose from Rs. 4,730 to Rs. 7,456. The balance to their credit at the end of the year was still large, being Rs. 10,706, or Rs. 678 more than at its commencement, but the greater portion of this has been allotted for expenditure in the current year's budget.

(5) The Government is glad to note that the improvement of the road avenues engaged the attention of the local boards. ~~The~~ income under this head rose ~~from Rs. 4,129 to Rs. 5,213, and~~ the expenditure on plantation and maintenance was Rs. 3,058 or nearly three times ~~that in~~ 1893–94.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The expenditure under this head was 98 per cent. of the allotment against 92 in the previous year. The outlay on communications rose from Rs. 79,215 to Rs. 94,000, and village roads also received a larger share of attention, the expenditure ~~thereon~~ being 10·8 per cent. of the outlay on communications against 9·1 in that year. The general condition of the roads is stated to be improving. The cost of the local fund engineering establishment was only 17 per cent. of the outlay on works by that agency against 22 per cent. in the previous year.

(2) *Education.*—As in th
masters, and their work, with tw
Forty-seven students were trai
district board, and of these for
examination. This is very satisfa
by the taluk boards were attende
lower secondary examination fo
corresponding figures for the pr
school was worked at a net profit

	Schools.	Pupils.
1893-94	79	3,606
1894-95	82	3,423

decline has not been explained.
6,234 pupils against 229 schools
pupils who appeared for the gra
corresponding figures for the pr
The total number of boys under in
local funds was 10·1 per cent. of t
in 1893–94, the average for the P

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The ta

1893–94	85,549	
1894–95	88,151	

but there was an improvement in
them being 695 against 626. It
done by the district board for the
funds were available.

(4) *Vaccination.*—There wa
is explained in paragraph 48 of
successful cases was 31·3 per mille
but there was a slight improvement
operations on children under one y
of the work turned out, however, c
made to secure better results in the

(5) *Sanitation.*—The percent
rose from 91 to 95, but there was
regrettable, and in that on the imp
and villages provided with conserva
and Sanitary Officer has not report
should be supplied in future reports.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year
sum, however, Rs. 3,783 appertaine
and Rs. 15,828 to debt heads, leavin
able for general purposes. It is pre
the Ariyalúr Panchayat in improvin
contribution from the taluk board un

The President's report is conci
the administration of local affairs sl
year and was, on the whole, satisfact

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

previous year, there were six inspecting school-
exceptions, is reported to have been satisfactory.
d in three sessional schools maintained by the
ive appeared for, and thirty-seven passed, the
ory. The two lower secondary schools maintained
y 116 pupils against 106 in 1893–94, and in the
een passed out of twenty-three presented, the
ious year being eight and twenty. The Lálgudi
f Rs. 35. There was a small increase in the number and attendance at the board primary schools, as shown in the margin, but the percentage of passes in the standard examinations fell from 80 to 74 and this
The taluk boards aided 239 schools attended by
ith 6,200 pupils in 1893–94, and out of 4,229
examinations, 3,341 or 79 per cent. passed, the
ious year being 4,864, 3,697 and 76 per cent.
ruction in the schools maintained and aided from
male population of school-going age against 9·8
sidency in that year being 13·4.

k boards continued to maintain one hospital and nine dispensaries and there was an increase in the number of patients treated in these institutions. Nine midwives were employed as in the previous year, eir work, the number of labour cases attended by to be regretted that nothing whatever has been rtherance of female medical education, although

decline in the work of this department, which e President's report. The reported number of the population against 36·6 in the previous year, n infantile vaccination, the number of successful having risen from 5,445 to 5,539. The quality tinued to be good. Every endeavour should be rrent year.

e of expenditure to the allotment under this head decrease in the outlay on water supply, which is vement of village-sites. The number of towns establishments declined. The District Medical how many villages he visited; the omission

closed with a balance of Rs. 61,241. Of this to unions, Rs. 15,373 to endowed institutions Rs. 26,257, or 12 per cent. of the receipts, avail-med that the expenditure of Rs. 2 incurred by the chattram at that place has been met by a r section 142 of the Local Boards Act.

and clear. Except in regard to vaccination wed an improvement on that of the previous y.

ue Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

oly.

inopoly District.

C.R. 1938 L

Trichinopoly L.7 Report for 1894-95

C.S. P.S.

4.6.95

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. ANDREW, Esq., President, District Board, Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 13th July 1895, Dis. No. 123-D.B.

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the administration of local funds in this district for the year 1894–95. It was passed by the district board at the meeting held on the 12th instant. I enclose a copy of its resolution on the subject.

Report on the Administration of Local Funds for the official year 1894–95.

I.—General.

District Board.—The sanctioned strength was 32, but the number actually on the rolls on the 31st March 1895 was only 31, consisting of three ex-officio members, four nominated officials, eight nominated non-officials and sixteen elected non-official members. Of the sixteen elected members, four belonged to the Trichinopoly taluk board; and the Musiri and Ariyalur taluk boards were represented each by six members. Seven meetings were convened, of which none were adjourned for want of a quorum. There was a slight improvement in the attendance, the average number of members attending the meetings being 19·3 against 17·9 for 1893–94. The average for officials was 5·7 and that for non-officials 13·6 against 4·8 and 13·1, respectively, in the previous year.

2. *Taluk Boards.*—There were no changes during the year in the number or territorial jurisdiction of taluk boards. The sanctioned strength of each board was eighteen, and all the members were appointed by Government. The Trichinopoly taluk board alone had the full complement of members at the close of the year. There was one vacancy in each of the other taluk boards. Thirty-eight meetings were held in all against 41 in the previous year. The Musiri taluk board held the largest number of meetings, namely fourteen. The Ariyalur taluk board convened thirteen meetings, of which one had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Trichinopoly taluk board held twelve meetings. The total average attendance at each meeting was 8·3 against 8·16 of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the attendance of the non-officials, while that of the officials somewhat improved.

3. *Union Panchayats.*—The number of panchayats continued to be the same as in the previous year. It was found impossible to make within the year all the arrangements necessary for starting the Kattuputtur union sanctioned in G.O., No. 2453 L., dated 26th November 1894. The Perambalúr and Kilapaluvur unions under the Ariyalur taluk board were enlarged by the addition of three and one villages, respectively (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2464 L., dated 3rd November 1893, and G.O., No. 1006 L., dated 6th June 1894). The non-official element predominated in all the panchayats, except Mannachanallur and Musiri, where the number of official and non-official members was equal. There were no vacancies on the panchayats at the close of the year. The Perambalúr, Ariyalur and Kulittalai panchayats met the most frequently, viz., twenty, eighteen and sixteen times, respectively. Excepting Puvalur, none of the panchayats held less than twelve meetings. Puvalur held only eleven meetings, and the attention of the chairman concerned has been drawn to section 129 of the Act. The meetings were better attended than in the previous year, the total average attendance

being 81·74 against 79·57. The average attendance for all the panchayats was more than 50 per cent. of their respective sanctioned number of members. The attendance in the Ariyalur union was the best, showing an average of 8·78 or 87·8 per cent. of its sanctioned strength. The work of these bodies was generally satisfactory. The ward system of supervision was in force in all the unions under the Musiri and Ariyalur taluk boards, and in the Lalgudi union under the Trichinopoly taluk board, and worked with fairly satisfactory results. The system of private scavengering was carried on in all the unions under the Musiri taluk board. The fees realised thereby, which were collected at the rate of As. 2 per mensem for each latrine cleaned, are reported to have covered more than half the cost of the establishment employed for the purpose, and the system appears to have worked satisfactorily.

4. *Financial position.*—The total receipts of the year, including the opening balance but excluding the debt-heads, amounted to Rs. 2,79,978 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,34,565 against Rs. 2,52,085 and Rs. 2,14,141, respectively, for the previous year. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 45,413, of which Rs. 22,146 belonged to the district board and Rs. 23,267 to the taluk boards.

5. *District and Taluk Funds.*—The principles upon which the receipts and charges were distributed among the boards and the panchayats remained the same.

6. *Union Funds.*—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,783. House-tax was collected in all the unions, and the income therefrom amounted to Rs. 4,237. The contributions from taluk funds which amounted to Rs. 11,706 formed, however as hitherto, the bulk of the receipts, the other income realized being but Rs. 5,531. The expenditure was Rs. 16,237, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,783 at the close of the year.

7. *Taxation.*—The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per head of the population of the district according to the census of 1891 :—

Area.	Population.	Income from taxation.				Total local fund receipts.
		Land-cess.	House-tax.	Tolls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SQ. MLS. 3,584	1,260,476	RS. 1,45,545	RS. 4,237	RS. 44,745	RS. 1,94,527	RS. 2,42,038

Area.	Incidence excluding tolls, columns 3 and 4.		Incidence including tolls, column 6.		Incidence of the total receipts, column 7.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
SQ. MLS. 3,584	RS. A. P. 0 1 10	RS. A. P. 0 1 11	RS. A. P. 0 2 4	RS. A. P. 0 2 6	RS. A. P. 0 3 0	RS. A. P. 0 3 1

As compared with the previous year's receipts the rates for 1894–95 were all higher, and these higher incidences were due to larger receipts under each of the items than in 1893–94. They were, however, much lower than the averages for the presidency as per last general review, which were As. 2–7, As. 3–0 and As. 3–8, respectively.

II.—Receipts.

8. *Opening Balance.*—Excluding debt-heads, the balance on 1st April 1894 was Rs. 37,939 against the budget estimate of Rs. 27,200. The increase was due to larger receipts, chiefly under land-cess as well as to short expenditure under Grants I and IV in the previous year.

9. *Receipts.*—The total current receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,038 against Rs. 2,47,114 in the previous year. If, from the latter figure, is deducted the sum of Rs. 10,000 allotted by Government as a special contribution from provincial funds in 1893–94, it will be seen that there was under ordinary heads an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000. The increase is owing principally to larger collections under land-cess, tolls and avenues. The following abstract compares the receipts under the various heads with those of the previous year :—

	Receipts.		Percentage to total receipts.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	RS.	RS.		
Land-cess	1,40,787	1,45,545	56·98	60·13
Tolls	41,500	44,745	16·79	18·48
House-tax	3,938	4,237	1·59	1·75
Education, school fees, &c.	6,286	6,268	2·54	2·59
Medical	30	28	..	·01
Interest	222	212	·09	·08
Choultry rents	3,290	3,312	1·34	1·37
Market	10,697	9,700	4·33	4·01
Ferry	11,637	11,867	4·71	4·93
Fisheries	6,062	6,016	2·45	2·48
Avenues	4,429	5,213	1·80	2·15
Other Miscellaneous items	3,406	2,324	1·38	·96
Public Works	1,352	508	0·55	·21
Provincial Contributions	13,478	2,063	5·45	·85
Total	2,47,114	2,42,038	100·	100·

10. *Land-cess.*—The cess on land continued to be collected at one anna per rupee of the land assessment. The total demand including the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,55,586, of which Rs. 1,45,545 or 93·7 per cent. was collected during the year against Rs. 1,40,787 or 91 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the collections was due to a slight improvement in the season. One-half of the collections was appropriated by the district board and the other half distributed among the taluk boards, each taluk board being credited with one-half of the amount collected within the area under its control.

11. *Tolls.*—There were nineteen toll-gates during the year against fourteen in the previous year. The increase was due to the opening of the five additional toll-gates sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 1999 L., dated 10th October 1894. Tolls were levied at half the maximum rates at all the gates. The old gates were leased out for Rs. 38,717 against Rs. 42,547 in the previous year. The difference was mainly due to the prevailing idea that traffic would decrease owing to the damage caused to the roads by the floods of November 1893. The new gates, which were leased out from December to March, fetched Rs. 4,241. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 43,521, the whole of which was collected during the year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 961 was realised by managing the newly sanctioned toll-gates departmentally during November last, Rs. 154 by the sale of compound licenses and Rs. 109 from interest levied from contractors for delays in payment. The total collections under this head thus amounted to Rs. 44,745; and of this sum Rs. 11,614 and Rs. 1,000 were paid as usual to the Trichinopoly and Srírangam municipalities, respectively, as contributions and Rs. 927 were expended on improvements to toll-sheds and Rs. 103 on establishment and contingent charges. Deducting these sums and Rs. 10, the amount of fine levied from a previous year's toll contractor, which was refunded, the net income from tolls was Rs. 31,091 or Rs. 45 per mile of road repaired during the year.

12. *House-tax.*—This tax was in force in all the unions in the district, and was levied at half the maximum rates. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 4,481, of which Rs. 4,237 were collected, Rs. 92 remitted and Rs. 115 written off, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 37, which has since been collected. The unions assessed in all 16,009 houses against 15,140 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the enlargement of the unions of Kilapaluvur and Perambalúr

referred to in paragraph 3 above. In each of the unions, the number of houses assessed was more than the number as per census, except in Mannachanallur, where it was less than the census figure. The decrease in the last-mentioned union was due to the exclusion of houses less than Rs. 50 in value under G.O., Mis. No. 3152 L., dated 18th December 1891, while the increase in the other unions is reported to be due to the erection of new houses since the census. The current demand amounted to Rs. 4,388, giving an average assessment of As. 4–5 for each house against As. 4–1 in the previous year. The increase in the average was due to revision of the assessment in some of the unions.

In ten out of twelve unions, the tax was collected without resorting to coercive measures. In the remaining two, viz., Lalgudi and Kurumbalur, there were issued altogether 202 distress warrants, involving an amount of Rs. 62–6–0. Property was distrained in 35 cases, and in only five instances was it found necessary to sell it.

13. *Education.*—The receipts connected with education amounted to Rs. 6,268 against Rs. 6,710, the budget estimate and Rs. 6,286, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease, as compared with the budget estimate, was mainly due to less than what was expected being realised by the sale of books. As there was some delay on the part of the educational officers in forwarding their indents, additional supplies of books were not made to inspecting schoolmasters until the close of the year. The stock left with them for sale was small, and there was consequently a falling off in the sale-proceeds. Further, there was a decline in the school-fee collections from the secondary school, Kulittalai.

The subscriptions on account of the Kulittalai and Musiri reading rooms amounted to Rs. 287.

14. *Interest.*—Rs. 124 of the amount credited under this head was the interest derived from securities held by the Musiri taluk board on behalf of the secondary school and the Jubilee dispensary at Kulittalai. The rest was interest collected on arrears of land-cess.

15. *Contributions from privtae individuals.*—The amount of Rs. 102 shown under this head represents the sums contributed by the inhabitants of certain villages in Trichinopoly taluk for sinking and repairing drinking-water wells.

16. *Choultries.*—The number of choultries under the management of the local boards continued to be fourteen. The rents from lands belonging to them amounted to Rs. 3,303 against Rs. 3,274 in the previous year. The total receipts consisting of the above item, interest, miscellaneous receipts and the opening balance came up to Rs. 9,792. In addition to this, Rs. 1,296 were contributed from general funds to the Kulittalai chattram so as to allow of the completion of the chattram building under construction at that place. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,564, of which Rs. 5,095 were spent on construction and repairs of chattram buildings, Rs. 735 on establishment and Rs. 734 on contingencies, which included the cost of feeding travellers in the Puduchavadi chattram under the Ariyalur taluk board. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,524, a portion of which amount will be spent in the current year on works relating to the chattrams themselves. The chattram building at Kulittalai, intended for caste people, the construction of which was begun in 1893, was completed during the year under report; the total cost was Rs. 6,051 against an estimate of Rs. 6,350. The Kovilpatti and Manaparai chattrams were repaired and a compound wall was erected round the Kannanur chattram.

17. *Markets.*—Besides the slaughter-houses at Kulittalai and Perambalúr, there were fourteen markets under the control of the local boards as in the previous year. The fee-system was in force in all the markets. The receipts from rents amounted to Rs. 9,627 against Rs. 10,635 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under the Musiri taluk board owing to want of competition at the sales. If to the amount of the rents be added the opening balance in favour of the markets, the interest realized and the miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts were Rs. 19,863. In addition to this, Rs. 339 were contributed from the general funds. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,496, of which Rs. 8,673 were spent on improvements and repairs, Rs. 96 on establishment and Rs. 597 on contingencies. Further, a sum

of Rs. 130 was allotted for the repairs of the travellers' bungalow at Samayapuram—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2597 L., dated 14th December 1894. The closing balance was Rs. 10,706. The only work of importance undertaken was the construction of the compound walls round the Samayapuram market, estimated to cost Rs. 2,020, of which work to the value of Rs. 1,000 was done within the year. The work of erecting sheds in the Ariyalúr market, begun in the previous year, was completed during the year under report; the total expenditure was Rs. 3,200, which was also the estimated amount. As suggested by Government in its review of the previous year's report, provision has been made in the current year's budget for expenditure from the balance to the credit of markets upon the feeder roads leading to them.

18. *Bungalows.*—The number of bungalows continued to be five. One hundred and seventy travellers halted in them against 197 in the previous year. The Manappárai bungalow was the one most resorted to, 81 travellers having made use of it during the year. The income from fees and other sources was Rs. 113. The total expenditure on bungalows, including Public Works charges, amounted to Rs. 513. The bungalows were in fair condition throughout the year.

19. *Fees and Fines.*—The income from this source amounted to Rs. 1,330 against Rs. 1,300 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 970, actuals in the previous year. The introduction of the private scavenging system in the Kulittalai and Turaiyúr unions under the Musiri Taluk Board accounts for the increase.

20. *Contributions for Pension.*—The sum of Rs. 179 shown under this head represents the recovery made from the Tanjore and Coimbatore District Boards on account of pension paid in this district on their behalf.

21. *Ferry Rents.*—There were 36 ferries as in the previous year. All of them were leased out as usual in public auction. The total amount of the lease was Rupees 11,867 against Rs. 11,540 anticipated in the budget. The increase was due to keen competition at the sales. The whole of the demand under this head was collected within the year. The entire income was appropriated by the district board, all the ferry roads being under its control.

22. *Fishery Rents.*—The fishery farms were under the control of the taluk boards. The total amount collected under this head was Rs. 6,016 against the budget estimate of Rs. 6,850. The decrease occurred under the Trichinopoly and Musiri Taluk Boards owing to the loss sustained by the renters of the previous year and the consequent absence of competition at the auction sales.

23. *Rents and Produce of Land.*—The rents from the lands attached to the uranies or drinking-water reservoirs under the Musiri Taluk Board and the amounts realized by the sale of dead and fallen trees in village-sites are credited to this item. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 467 against Rs. 520 anticipated in the budget.

24. *Avenues.*—The rents derived from the lease of avenues and the sale-proceeds of withered and fallen trees and of loppings amounted to Rs. 5,213, against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,700 and Rs. 4,429, the actuals of the previous year. The produce of avenue trees, which was sold by the Revenue Department during the year under report, fetched a larger sum than in the previous year. Of the $697\frac{5}{8}$ miles of road in charge of the district and taluk boards, $606\frac{3}{4}$ miles had avenues. 3,954 trees were newly planted during the year against 1,731 in 1893–94. 1,137 trees perished during the year, the number of avenue trees that existed at the end of the year being 130,912. The expenditure incurred in the plantation and maintenance of avenues was Rs. 3,058 against Rs. 1,048 in the previous year. Much attention was paid to the improvement of avenues. It was found that the chief causes of their deterioration were insufficient allotments, want of concentration of planting operations, and the absence of intelligent supervision on the part of the overseers. Steps were taken to remedy the above defects. The amount of Rs. 1,230 provided in the budget for the maintenance of avenues was supplemented by subsequent allotments to the extent of Rs. 1,902 in the course of the year. Detailed instructions were issued to overseers on the opening of nurseries and planting and maintenance of avenues. Four nurseries were newly opened towards the close of the year, and the young trees that are now growing in them will be transplanted during the current year to select roads.

The rules on the subject have since been revised, as a result of which the charge of avenues has been retransferred to the Local Fund Engineering Department. A liberal allotment of Rs. 4,050 has been made in the current year's budget, and some more nurseries have since been opened. Thus, all that is possible with the funds available to improve the condition of avenues is being done, and a perceptible improvement may be expected in the course of a few years.

25. *Contributions from Private Individuals.*—Rs. 190 were paid by the inhabitants of Velayuthampettai, Trichinopoly taluk, as contribution towards the cost of constructing a school-house in their village. M.R.Ry. S. Nataraja Aiyar Avargal, who contributed Rs. 700 in 1893–94 towards the cost of constructing a bridge on road No. 28 (Pachampettai road), paid a further contribution of Rs. 50 towards the same work during the year under report. Thus the total amount of private contributions was Rs. 240 against Rs. 1,000 anticipated in the budget, the decrease being due to the contribution of Rs. 700 expected to be collected from the above-mentioned gentleman during the year under report, having been paid by him in the previous year.

26. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,051 during the year against Rs. 3,990 provided in the budget. The decrease occurred under all the taluk boards, but chiefly under the Trichinopoly and Musiri Taluk Boards. It was partly due to non-drawal within the year of the Provincial educational grant of Rs. 116 by the Musiri Taluk Board, partly due to fall in the number of successful candidates eligible for grant under all the boards, and partly also to the budget amount having been overestimated.

27. *Allotments from the District to Taluk Funds.*—Rs. 7,900 were paid during the year from the district to taluk funds.

III.—Expenditure.

28. Excluding the debt heads and the allotments from the district to taluk funds, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,34,565 against Rs. 2,14,141 in the previous year. The expenditure under each grant and the percentage it bears to the total expenditure are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Grants.	Expenditure.		Percentage to total expenditure.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Grant I, Public works	1,23,803	1,45,402	57·8	62·0
,, II, Education	29,364	30,936	13·7	13·2
,, III, Medical	49,727	46,991	23·2	20·0
,, IV, Miscellaneous	11,247	11,236	5·3	4·8
Total ..	2,14,141	2,34,565	100	100

The expenditure was more than that of the previous year under grants I and II. The greater portion of the increase was under grant I, due to the facts that during the year under report special repairs were made to certain roads which had been breached by the floods of November 1893, that portions of road No. 3 (Trichinopoly-Madras) and road No. 10 (Trichinopoly-Dindigul) were reformed, that additional sheds were constructed in the Ariyalúr market, and that a much larger amount was expended on avenues than in the previous year. The decrease under grant III was due to non-payment owing to non-receipt of the bills within the year, of the cost of medicines supplied to the local fund dispensaries, and to less expenditure on account of contributions to municipalities. The expenditure under grant IV remained nearly the same.

29. *Grant I, Public Works.*—The total expenditure on works of all descriptions was Rs. 1,11,145 against Rs. 89,694 in the previous year ; the outlay on communications alone amounted to Rs. 94,000 or 85 per cent. of the total outlay against 88 per cent. in 1893–94. The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 6,105 and that on miscellaneous

public improvements Rs. 11,040. The total allotment sanctioned for works during the year being Rs. 1,13,820, the total expenditure was thus 98 per cent. of it against 92 per cent. in the previous year.

30. *Communications—New Works.*—The allotment for this item was Rs. 9,162, of which only Rs. 216 remained unspent at the close of the year. The only work of importance undertaken during the year was constructing a culvert across Aiyan channel on road No. 28 leading to Pachampettai village. It was completed within the year and its cost was Rs. 2,247. Certain market feeder roads under the Ariyalúr Taluk Board were improved during the year. The Trichinopoly Taluk Board expended Rs. 50 on the incomplete Puvalur-Alangudi road. Excepting the above, nothing was expended on the incomplete roads in the district. The subject has not, however, been lost sight of and the Musiri Taluk Board intends proceeding with the incomplete Turaiyúr-Perambalúr road during the current year for which a provision of Rs. 3,500 has been made in the budget.

31. *Repairs—Communications.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 85,054 against an estimate of Rs. 86,115. Of this sum Rs. 1,106 were spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 350 by the Forest Department, and the rest by either the Local Fund Engineering Department or the Revenue Department. The Public Works Department had charge of the road on the Aiyarkonakarai flood bank and 20 miles of road No. 20 from Lower anicut to Sirudayur as in the previous year. Several roads of minor importance in all the taluks were in charge of the Revenue Department which looked after their maintenance. The Forest Department had charge of the road from Sogapuram to Sengattupatti.

The most important repair undertaken during the year was the reforming of the 193rd and 194th miles of road No. 3 (Trichinopoly-Madras). The estimated amount was Rs. 5,670, of which Rs. 3,582 were expended within the year. The work has since been resumed and will be completed during the current year. The roadway over the Cauvery bridge in the same road was repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 2,992 were disbursed within the year. A portion of road No. 10 (Trichinopoly-Dindigul) was reformed, the cost being Rs. 1,731. Road No. 5 (Trichinopoly-Grand anicut), which had been breached by the floods of November 1893, was gravelled at a cost of Rs. 2,560. These were works of importance carried out during the year.

The total short expenditure under the item amounted only to Rs. 1,061 as against Rs. 3,576 in the previous year. A portion of this short expenditure occurred in connection with the roads belonging to the Trichinopoly Taluk Board in charge of the Revenue Department. In this case the works were completed but payment was not made as application for necessary cheque reached the Engineer too late. The short expenditure on roads in charge of the Local Fund Engineering Department was due to certain works having been sanctioned by the Musiri Taluk Board rather late in the year. Consequently the sanctioned allotments were not wholly expended. Similarly the Ariyalúr Taluk Board gave up a certain work for which there was an allotment on the ground that it could not be completed within the year.

32. *Condition of Roads.*—The portion of road No. 3 (Trichinopoly-Madras) referred to in the previous year's report was reformed and some of the roads which had been breached by the floods of November 1893 were gravelled. The outlay on village roads was Rs. 9,417 against Rs. 6,242 in 1893–94. The maintenance allotments of roads have generally been raised during the current year with a view to make their condition still more satisfactory. All that is possible has been done to keep the roads in good order, but they have, in many places, suffered owing to short grants in recent years and to the damage caused by the floods in November 1893. A good deal, however, has been already done to improve them, and it is expected that, with larger receipts in the immediate future owing to the resettlement of the district, sufficient funds may be allotted for the annual maintenance of the roads to ensure their being kept in good order.

33. *Civil Buildings.*—The expenditure under new works and repairs was Rs. 6,105 against an estimate of Rs. 7,125. The short expenditure was due to

savings in the chattram work at Kulittalai and to the non-utilization of Rs. 500 provided for improving the tank in front of Puduchavadi chattram under the Ariyalúr Taluk Board, as there was water in the tank throughout the year. The chattram building for the caste people at Kulittalai, which was under progress in the previous year, was completed during the year. It cost the Musiri Taluk Board Rs. 6,051. This was the only work of importance done in the year. The other works consisted of sundry repairs to bungalows, dispensaries, chattram buildings and school-houses.

34. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,040 against an estimate of Rs. 11,418, and was made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
Markets	7,528
Avenues	3,058
Tanks and wells	388
Miscellaneous	66
Total ..	11,040

The most important work undertaken during the year was the construction of compound walls around Samayapuram market. The estimated amount is Rs. 2,020, and only Rs. 1,000 were expended during the year. The construction of sheds in the Ariyalúr market, which was under progress in 1893–94, was completed during the year. It cost Rs. 3,200, which was also the estimated amount. The drinking-water tank at Marungapuri was repaired at a cost of Rs. 388. The increased expenditure on avenues has been dealt with in paragraph 24. The other works consisted of sundry repairs to markets and are detailed in Statement No. III.

35. *Local Fund Engineering Establishment.*—As usual the establishment consisted of an Engineer and five overseers, and worked directly under the control of the President, District Board. The cost of the establishment, including contingencies, was Rs. 18,009 against Rs. 18,272 in the previous year. The total expenditure on works entrusted to the Engineering Department being Rs. 1,06,611 during the year, the cost of the establishment was thus 16·9 per cent. of the outlay against 21·7 per cent. in 1893–94 and 20 per cent., the limit prescribed by Government.

36. *Tools and Plant.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,523 against Rs. 927 in the previous year, and formed 1·4 per cent. of the outlay on works executed by the Engineering Department; while the limit prescribed by Government is 1 per cent. The increase was due to the purchase of a large number of tools reported by the Engineer to be necessary.

37. *Contributions.*—The contributions paid from local funds during the year amounted to Rs. 14,428, of which Rs. 12,614 were paid to the Trichinopoly and Srírangam municipalities on account of tolls, Rs. 114 to the former municipality towards the cost of maintaining the race-course road, and Rs. 1,700 to the Pudukkóttai state for maintaining the Iluppur-Viralimalai road and road No. 8 (Trichinopoly-Pudukkóttai) belonging to the Trichinopoly Taluk Board and District Board, respectively.

38. *Grant II, Education.*—There were two secondary schools and 79 primary schools at the beginning of the year. Three primary schools were opened during the year for the education of Pariahs—one at Mattumahadanapuram, Kulittalai taluk, another at Veppanthottai, Perambalúr taluk, and a third at Mallattankolam, Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk. The number of primary schools under the direct management of local boards at the close of the year was thus 82. Of these schools, one was a girls' school started at Perambalúr by the Ariyalúr Taluk Board in 1890–91. It is now in a flourishing condition. The pupils are chiefly girls under ten. This was the only girls' school maintained by local funds in the district. Elsewhere, as usual, girls attended boys' schools, but their number was small, being only 309 against 3,230 boys.

The total expenditure on education, excluding the cost of constructing and repairing school buildings, amounted to Rs. 30,936 against Rs. 29,364 in the previous year.

39. *Inspection.*—The number of inspecting schoolmasters was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6. They visited in all 732 villages and prepared 730 schools for examination, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 813 villages and 869 schools. All the inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have done satisfactory work, except Ramakrishna Aiyar and Srinivasachari. On the recommendation of the educational officers these two inspecting schoolmasters were transferred in February last, the former from Konad to Lalgudi and the latter from Lalgudi to Konad. The total expenditure under inspection amounted to Rs. 3,044 against Rs. 3,073 in the previous year.

40. *Sessional Schools*—The district board maintained three such schools during the year—one at Lalgudi, another at Kulittalai, and the third at Ariyalúr. The Lalgudi and Kulittalai schools were kept open for three months each, but the school at Ariyalúr was maintained for 3 months and 11 days, as it was represented that the students were deficient in several subjects and required more teaching. The schools were attended by 47 students—two of these sent by the Trichinopoly and the Srírangam Municipal Councils; of the rest all but one received stipends from the local funds. The stipend paid to each student was Rs. 4 a month. None of the schools was taught by the inspecting schoolmasters. A separate teacher on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem was appointed for each school. Forty-five students appeared for the Primary School examination, and of these 37 passed. In the Kulittalai school 14 passed out of 15, in Ariyalúr 13 passed out of 16, and in Lalgudi 10 out of 14. Of the 14 students that passed from the Kulittalai school, 13 were placed in the first class—a very satisfactory result. Two of the successful candidates from the Lalgudi school were the pupils sent by the municipalities. The results of all the three schools were thus on the whole satisfactory. The total cost of the three schools amounted to Rs. 726 and, as usual, only persons engaged in teaching and who had passed an entrance examination held for the purpose were admitted into the schools for training.

41. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools at the close of the year was two as in the previous year, both of the lower secondary grade. They were worked on the salary system. The total expenditure on these two schools was Rs. 2,911 against Rs. 2,855 in the previous year. The net cost to the Board on account of the Kulittalai school, after deducting the receipts, was Rs. 373 against Rs. 60 in 1893–94. The increase was partly due to non-drawal within the year of the Provincial grant of Rs. 116. With a view to make the school self-supporting, the fourth standard of the Primary school at Kulittalai has been abolished and attached to this school during the current year. The receipts of the Lalgudi school exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 35. There was some improvement in the working of this school during the year. The following table compares the strength of both the schools, the number of pupils sent up for examination, and the number that passed with the figures of the previous year:—

Schools	Strength on 31st March		Lower Secondary examination.			
			1893–94.		1894–95.	
	1894.	1895.	Number of pupils that appeared.	Number of pupils that passed.	Number of pupils that appeared.	Number of pupils that passed.
Kulittalai Lower Secondary school ..	53	52	10	6	12	7
Lalgudi do. do. ..	53	64	10	2	11	7

The increase in attendance in the Lalgudi school was satisfactory. The decrease in the Kulittalai school was only slight. The net expenditure per pupil was Rs. 4–1–2 against Rs. 1–5–11 in the previous year.

42. *Primary Schools.*—The local boards had in all 82 schools, as remarked above. Sixty of them were of the upper primary grade and 22 of the lower primary grade. All these schools were maintained under the salary-result system. The total outlay on them was Rs. 15,775 against an estimate of Rs. 16,206 and exceeded the actuals

of the previous year which were Rs. 14,583. The net cost per pupil on upper primary education was Rs. 4–10–11 and that on lower primary education was Rs. 3–9–2 against Rs. 4–15–6 and Rs. 2–12–10, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the cost of upper primary education was due to the greater number of pupils attending schools in the Trichinopoly and Perambalúr taluks. The increase in the cost of the lower primary education was mainly due to supply of furniture to schools under the Trichinopoly and Musiri Taluk Boards. The total number of pupils in all the board primary schools on the last day of the year was 3,423, of whom 309 were girls and 3,114 boys. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-four pupils appeared for the several standard examinations, and of these 1,696, or 74 per cent., were successful. The corresponding figures of the previous year were—total attendance 3,306, number that appeared for examinations 2,313, and number that passed 1,855, or 80 per cent. There was an increase in attendance. But the numbers that appeared for and passed examinations, as well as the percentage of passes, were lower than that of 1893–94—a fact much to be regretted. No explanation for this decline has been furnished by the Trichinopoly and Ariyalúr Taluk Boards.

43. *Grants-in-Aid.*—Grants were paid to primary schools and to the primary departments of the secondary schools under private management. There was only one school of the latter description which received aid from the local funds during the year, viz., the Lower Secondary school at Ariyalúr under the management of Raja Sakaram Rao Sahib. Statement X shows statistics of these aided institutions. The number of such institutions was 239.

The total attendance in all these schools was 6,234. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine students were examined for grant, of whom 3,341, or 79 per cent., were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—total attendance 6,200, number examined 4,864, and number found qualified 3,697 or 76 per cent. There was an increase in the attendance and the percentage of successful candidates, but the numbers that appeared for and passed examinations declined. Consequently there was a slight decrease also in the amount of grants disbursed which was Rs. 7,017 or 92·3 per cent. of the sanctioned allotment against Rs. 7,147 or 97 per cent. in 1893–94. All the taluk boards paid grants at the maximum rates, and in some cases over-earned grants were also allowed.

44. *General Progress of Education.*—The number of board and aided schools at the close of the year was 323 against 310 in the previous year. There was also a slight increase in the total attendance, the number attending on 31st March 1895 was 9,773 against 9,612 in 1893–94. Consequently the percentage of pupils to the total population of school-going age rose from 10·2 to 10·4. As has been observed in previous reports these results do not take into account the large number of students of this district who go to the colleges in the Trichinopoly town and in the neighbouring district of Tanjore which furnishes education to many boys of this district. The total net expenditure on education after deducting the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,570 and formed 9·3 per cent. of the current local fund receipts for the year.

45. *Grant III, Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There were, as before, nine dispensaries and one hospital under the local boards. The total number of patients treated was 88,151, of whom 155 were in-patients and 87,996 out-patients, against 116 in-patients and 85,433 out-patients in the previous year. The increase shows that the institutions continue to grow in popularity. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of these institutions, excluding the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment and the pay of midwives and midwifery pupils, fell from Rs. 12,575 in the previous year to Rs. 10,119. The decrease was principally due to non-payment of the cost of medicines supplied as invoices were not received from the Surgeon-General within the year. The Trichinopoly and Srírangam Municipalities were paid Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 500 respectively as contributions towards the maintenance of their hospitals. A contribution of Rs. 360 on account of the cost of establishment and medicines was made by the Trichinopoly Taluk Board to the S.P.G. dispensary at Irungalúr. The number of beds available in the Ariyalúr hospital was eight, and the number of in-patients admitted was 155.

Six of the dispensaries and the Ariyalúr hospital continued to be located in local fund buildings and the other three dispensaries, namely, Iluppúr, Manappárai and Udaiyárpálaiyam, in hired buildings. Now that owing to the introduction of the new settlement rates there will be a fair increase in the receipts under land-cess, it should, I think, be possible to provide at least one new dispensary in the district.

During the year under report, the district board employed at a cost of Rs. 192 an itinerating hospital assistant for the purpose of attending to cholera and other cases in the various villages, as well as for relieving medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries when necessary. The work done by this hospital assistant from December to March when cholera broke out in this district is reported by the District Medical and Sanitary officer to have been particularly good.

46. *Midwives and Midwifery Pupils.*—Iluppúr was again the only dispensary that was without a midwife, but a woman who will be eventually posted to that place has been sent by the Trichinopoly Taluk Board for training at the Madras Lying-in hospital. All the midwives employed were trained women. The total number of cases of labour attended by them was 695, or an average of 77 for each midwife against 626 in the previous year. The midwives continued to be paid in addition to their fixed salaries extra remuneration for each case attended beyond a certain minimum. Their total cost during the year amounted to Rs. 1,588 against Rs. 1,526 in 1893–94, and the average cost per case was thus Rs. 2–4–6 against Rs. 2–7–0. No special measures were adopted in furtherance of female medical education beyond the employment of trained midwives.

47. *Medical Pupils.*—Two probationary compounders were undergoing training at the Municipal hospital, Trichinopoly, at the cost of the district board. Their training cost Rs. 120, each pupil having been paid at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem.

48. *Vaccination.*—The establishment consisted of a deputy inspector, eight first-class vaccinators, six second-class vaccinators and one probationary vaccinator. The number of ranges in the district was raised from six to seven in the middle of the year, as the services of two first-class vaccinators who had been heretofore employed in issuing certificates to pupils of schools became available for vaccine operations. Each range with the exception of the newly constituted one was provided with a first-class vaccinator, one second-class vaccinator and a calf-cooly to look after the calf. And in the range newly constituted, both the vaccinators were first-class men. Calves were taken from village to village and subjects vaccinated direct from it, tubes not being used. Calves were generally obtained on hire through the village officials at the rate of one rupee per calf, though occasionally some were secured free of hire. The number of calves inoculated during the year was 550, of which 68 were supplied gratis. The operations performed by the vaccinators fell from 46,539 to 39,896, of which 39,112, or 98 per cent., were successful. The large decrease is attributed by the District Medical and Sanitary officer to strict insistance on calf-to-arm operations, occasional failures in the supply of calves, the suspension and dismissal of one of the vaccinators, the resignation of another and the fact that three more were granted privilege leave. The vaccinators were invariably punished when they failed to give satisfactory explanation for short work, and fines to the extent of Rs. 27–7–8 were inflicted. The total cost of the vaccine establishment was Rs. 5,790, and the average cost of each successful case was thus As. 2–4 against As. 2 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases operated, 5,587, of which 5,501 were successful, were those of children under one year of age against 5,507, of which 5,403 were successful, in 1893–94. In addition to the work of local fund vaccinators, 350 cases were operated by medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries, of which 290 were successful against 539, of which 494 were successful in 1893–94. This gives an average of 29 operations for each hospital assistant. Of these successful cases, only 38 were those of children of under one year of age. The grand total number of successful operations performed during the year was 39,402, or 31·3 per mille of the population, against 46,122, or 36·6 per mille in the previous year. There was some slight improvement in infantile vaccination, the number of successful operations having

risen from 5,445 to 5,539. There were no animal vaccine depôts. The number of vaccinators in the district has, during the current year, been raised by two and it is hoped that a much larger number of cases will be operated in consequence.

49. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 16,400 against Rs. 16,246 in the previous year. The percentage of the sanctioned allotment spent rose from 91 to 95. Trichinopoly and Musiri Taluk Boards are responsible for the expenditure being less than the amount entered in the budget. The fall under the former board is reported to be due to certain works having had to be given up as the Tahsildar of Trichinopoly reported his inability to carry them out within the year too late to admit of other arrangements being made. The short expenditure under the Musiri Taluk Board was mainly due to the non-formation of the Káttupputtúr union and to the consequent lapse of allotments proposed to be utilized therein. The only sanitary work of importance executed during the year was repairing the tank of Marungápuri under the Musiri Taluk Board, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 388. This expenditure is shown under Grant I as it is more than Rs. 300. There were, however, several minor works executed, for example, five new wells were sunk, and four tanks and 26 wells were repaired. Twenty-four watchmen were employed to guard the existing sources of water-supply. Seven village-sites were improved and prickly-pear was removed from fourteen villages. Conservancy establishments were maintained at 31 villages and the number of men and carts was increased from 168 and 47 to 170 and 49, respectively. These establishments were looked after in unions by the Union Chairmen and in most of the other places by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. The conservancy establishment at Marungápuri was supervised by the estate manager. The Musiri Taluk Board spent Rs. 76 in making arrangements at the Sivaigam, Konasalem and Chettikulam festivals.

The system of granting rewards to village officers for keeping their villages clean has been given up by the Musiri Taluk Board on the ground that it did not work well. None of the taluk boards employed itinerating gangs for the removal of prickly-pear. This system, as has already been reported in the administration report for 1892–93, was tried in 1890–91 and found unsuccessful.

50. *Public Health.*—Public health was generally good. Cholera made its appearance in November last and was prevalent until the end of March. It was most severe in January, when the number of deaths was 400. Special hospital assistants were employed, medicines were supplied to Tahsildars for distribution, and the district board's itinerating hospital assistant was sent to treat cases in the affected villages. The total number of deaths from this disease during the year was 1,120 against 9,722 in 1893–94. Fever contributed 6,056 deaths and other miscellaneous diseases 20,588 deaths, making a total number of 27,764 against 37,598 in 1893–94.

51. *Miscellaneous.*—Lights were provided in all the unions and also at Manappárai, Konasalem and the Kaveri bridge. The total number of lamps maintained increased in the year from 380 to 423. The increase occurred in the Lalgudi, Musiri, Kulittalai, Perambalúr and Kílappaluvúr unions. The number of lamp-lighters rose from 20 to 22, owing to the appointment of a lamp-lighter for Jayankondasólapuram and of an additional lamp-lighter for Perambalúr. The total expenditure on account of lighting amounted to Rs. 2,887 against Rs. 2,769 in the previous year.

52. *Grant IV, Miscellaneous—The cost of establishment at the Presidency, and printing work done at the Government Press.*—The figures entered under these heads were furnished by the Accountant-General.

53. *Local Boards' office establishment.*—The expenditure under this head including contingencies amounted to Rs. 7,862 against an allotment of Rs. 8,895 and Rs. 7,149, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease as compared with the allotment occurred under stationery, postal charges, travelling allowance to non-official members—all fluctuating items. The increase, as compared with the previous year's expenditure, was mainly due to larger expenditure incurred by taluk boards in printing forms required for themselves and the unions under them; and to payment, for the first time, during the year under report, of the travelling allowance to non-official

members of the district board. The rate was As. 2 per mile by road and double second-class fare by rail. The Musiri and Ariyalúr Taluk Boards continued to pay travelling allowance to their members as in the previous year.

54. *Balance.*—Excluding the debt heads, the year closed with a balance of Rs. 45,413, of this, Rs. 23,267 belonged to the taluk boards and Rs. 22,146 to the district board. Of the balance to the credit of the taluk boards, Rs. 15,373 belonged to the endowments, leaving a net balance of Rs. 7,894 available for general purposes.

IV.—General Remarks.

55. The new settlement of the district, which is now under progress, will bring with it a larger income to local boards in the shape of increased land-cess; and the current year will probably end with a large closing balance. With this, it will be possible to carry out some much needed improvements under the various grants.

Enclosure.

Concise Medical Administration Report on the Local Fund Hospital and Dispensaries, Trichinopoly district, for the official year 1894–95.

1. *Public Health.*—The public health was good, and, with the exception of cholera, no diseases were unduly prevalent. Epidemic cholera appeared in December 1894 and continued till March 1895, the disease being most severe in January and February. There were in all 738 deaths in rural circles. This was a light visitation as compared with the cholera epidemic of the preceding year and in which 7,976 deaths were recorded. Energetic steps for the suppression of the outbreak were taken from the first. Detailed instructions were sent to all officers of revenue and other public departments; care was taken to ensure the disinfection of cholera excreta and other possible sources of infection; itinerating medical subordinates—duly supplied with medicines—were sent to infected sites, and the medical subordinates in charge of all outlying institutions were directed to afford prompt medical aid to all affected villages within a radius of 10 miles from their head-quarters.

2. *Vital Statistics.*—There were 34,116 births and 24,960 deaths during the year under review as against 35,782 births and 32,945 deaths of the year preceding, giving a ratio per mille of births 27·06 as against 28·38, and deaths 19·80 against 26·14. The registration of vital statistics is manifestly imperfect, but the subject is receiving attention.

The following is a comparative statement of the causes of death in—

	1893–94.	1894–95.
Cholera	7,976	738
Small-pox	445	193
Fevers	5,020	5,301
Bowel-complaints	463	253
All other causes	18,581	18,004
Total	32,485	24,489

3. *Sanitation*—(*a*) *Drainage.*— There is no system of drainage. Main streets are usually provided with side drains for the removal of storm water. House drains lead into cess-pools under the roadways, or fall into open side drains, or empty themselves into the streets and form stagnant puddles.

(*b*) *Water-supply.*—Drinking water is derived mainly from the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers and their channels. Water from tanks and wells is also used. The quality of the water is fair, but all open channels are liable to pollution by the habits of the people.

(*c*) *Domestic Cleansing.*—Very defective, as no proper means exist; house ventilation is very bad. The backyards in most houses are stored with manure and other rubbish, cattle herd with their owners.

Expenditure under Sanitation.—The following expenditure was incurred under sanitation in 1894–95:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Improvement of water-supply	2,987	1	4
Village-sites	1,407	14	9
Scavengering	11,409	8	6
Arrangements for fairs and festivals	76	6	0
Other sanitary outlay	297	4	6
Sanitary cholera charges	222	1	2
Total	16,400	4	3

4. *Vaccination.*—Calf-to-arm vaccination is followed. The total number of cases operated during the year compared with last year—

—	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
1893–94	46,122	568	388	47,078
1894–95	39,402	491	353	40,246

Of these under one year of age—

—	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
1893–94	5,445	63	44	5,552
1894–95	5,539	52	35	5,626

In the outturn for the year the local fund vaccinators gave 6,643 cases less than the year preceding; the causes for the decrease are strict insistence on calf-to-arm operation and the occasional failure in due supply of calves, the suspension and dismissal of one vaccinator, privilege leave granted to three vaccinators and the resignation of one vaccinator. The average outturn for each operator was 223 cases per mensem as against 250 required. Fines were inflicted for all short work to the extent of Rs. 27-7-8. The quality of the work was good and six vaccinators were entitled to reward for cases in excess of 250 per mensem. The total cost of each operation was As. 2–4 as against As. 2 of the year preceding. Of the 550 calves inoculated during the year, 68 were supplied gratis by village officials.

5. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There was no change in the number of medical institutions during the year. There are in the district one hospital (Ariyallúr) and nine dispensaries (excluding the aided mission dispensary at Irungalur). The hospital possesses eight beds (four for males and four for females) and accommodated during the year 155 patients against 116 of last year.

(*a*) *Nature and sufficiency of accommodation.*—With the exception of the dispensaries of Iluppúr, Manaparai and Udaiyárpálaiyam, which are in rented houses, the hospital and dispensaries of the district are all located in special buildings, the property of the district board.

(*b*) *State of repair of buildings.*—The buildings are reported to be in good order.

(*c*) *State of repair of furniture.*—Furniture sufficient and in good order.

(*d*) *Patients treated.*—The total number of out-patients treated in the medical institutions of the district was 93,716 as against 91,135 of last year and the in-patients 155 as against 116, thus showing an increase of 39 in and 2,581 out patients.

(*e*) *Mortality and actual causes of it.*—The deaths recorded during the year were 81 amongst both in and out patients and the causes were—

Cholera	58
Labour	6
Local injuries	2
Fevers	2
Urinary complaint	2
General dropsy	2
Chronic diarrhœa	3
Brain injury	2
Epilepsy	1
Dysentery	1
Poison	1
Diabetes	1

(*f*) *Operations.*—Thirty-three major and 4,665 minor operations were performed by the medical subordinates during the year as against 57 and 5,144 of the year previous. Amongst these one death from exhaustion (labour) is returned.

(*g*) *Establishment.*—Establishment efficient and complete.

(*h*) *Midwives.*—All the medical institutions with the exception of Iluppúr are provided with trained midwives. The total number of cases attended was 695 during 1894–95 as against 626 of the year preceding showing an average of 77 cases per annum for each.

(*i*) *Dispensaries for Gosha women.*—None.

Trichinopoly,
19*th May* 1895.

(Signed) W. O'HARA, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Order—No. 1840 L., Local and Municipal, dated 7th October 1895.

The local fund receipts and charges of the Trichinopoly District for 1894–95 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1893–94:—

—	Actuals, 1893–94.	Budget estimate, 1894–95.	Revised estimate, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1894–95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.							
Balance	4,757	27,200	52,480	35,317	14,378	2,783	52,478
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,40,787	1,28,460	1,41,140	72,772	72,773	..	1,45,545
Tolls	41,500	37,320	44,700	44,745	..	..	44,745
House-tax	3,938	4,670	4,350	..	..	4,237	4,237
Education—							
School-fees	5,640	5,930	6,000	..	5,789	..	5,789
Other Items	646	780	800	183	296	..	479
Medical—							
Other Items	30	60	40	..	28	..	28
Interest—							
On other than Government Securities	125	120	120	..	124	..	124
,, Arrears of Revenue	97	120	120	44	44	..	88
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	1,081	100	..	..	102	..	102
Choultry Rents	3,290	3,420	3,530	..	3,312	..	3,312
Market ,, ...	10,697	10,150	9,860	..	9,602	98	9,700
Ferry ,, ...	11,637	11,540	11,800	11,867	..	..	11,867
Other Items	12,816	12,650	12,170	2,262	9,994	1,195	13,451
Public Works	1,352	1,020	440	93	415	..	508
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	3,475	3,990	4,090	..	2,051	..	2,051
General Purposes	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contribution from Special Funds ..	3	..	..	12	..	..	12
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	34,383	..	..	17,158	3,418	..	20,576
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	..	7,900	..	..
,, ,, the Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,706	..
Total ..	2,86,254	2,47,530	2,91,640	1,84,453	1,30,226	20,019	3,15,092
Charges.							
Grant I—							
New Works—	6,151	9,162	8,200	6,907	2,039	..	8,946
Communications	2,700	5,276	4,730	..	4,273	5	4,278
Buildings	5,267	6,038	6,250	..	5,768	..	5,768
Miscellaneous Public Improvements							
Repairs—	73,064	86,115	86,820	67,135	17,919	..	85,054
Communications	1,074	1,849	2,040	..	1,827	..	1,827
Buildings	1,438	5,380	4,670	2,464	2,802	6	5,272
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,081	16,753	16,620	11,808	4,771	..	16,579
Establishment	927	1,473	1,480	1,084	439	..	1,523
Tools and Plant	1,347	1,810	1,660	1,223	494	..	1,717
Contingencies	14,738	13,850	13,220	13,628	800	..	14,428
Contributions	16	10	10	10	..	..	10
Miscellaneous							
Total ..	1,23,803	1,47,716	1,45,700	1,04,259	41,132	11	1,45,402
Grant II—	3,073	3,110	3,110	3,044	..	..	3,044
Inspection	584	740	740	726	..	..	726
Training Schools	3,312	3,320	3,320	..	3,272	..	3,272
Secondary Schools—	14,583	16,206	16,100	..	15,774	..	15,774
Salary system	7,147	7,601	6,600	..	7,017	..	7,017
Elementary Schools—	..	224	..	..	535	..	535
Salary-result system	665	726	790	372	196	..	568
Grant in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants							
Miscellaneous							
Miscellaneous							
Total ..	29,364	31,927	30,660	4,142	26,794	..	30,936
Grant III—	15,506	15,406	15,510	975	12,289	..	13,264
Hospitals and Dispensaries	5,709	6,010	6,010	5,790	..	..	5,790
Vaccination	16,247	17,220	17,490	46	4,882	11,472	16,400
Sanitation	401	865	880	..	693	..	693
Markets	1,087	1,839	1,720	..	1,471	..	1,471
Choultries	206	170	180	..	167	..	167
Bungalows	7,802	5,310	5,310	3,948	2,360	..	6,308
Contributions	2,769	3,306	3,250	150	116	2,632	2,898
Miscellaneous							
Total ..	49,727	50,126	50,350	10,909	21,978	14,104	46,991

—	Actuals, 1893–94.	Budget estimate, 1894–95.	Revised estimate, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1894–95.			
				District fund.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	11,176	12,875	12,670	5,876	3,239	2,121	11,236
Refunds	71	50	50	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,247	12,925	12,720	5,876	3,239	2,121	11,236
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	19,635	..	..	15,934	3,352	..	19,286
Reserve	..	2,017	1,310	..	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	7,900	..	..	..
,, to Union ,, ...	..	..	..	..	11,706	..	..
Grand Total ..	238,776	244,711	240,740	149,020	108,201	16,236	253,851
Balance	52,478	2,819	50,900	35,433	22,025	3,783	61,241
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	2,783	..	730	..	..	3,783	3,783
,, ,, Endowments	16,416	8,189	8,110	..	15,373	..	15,373
Net balance available for general purposes	33,279	— 5,370	42,060	35,433	6,652	..	42,085

2. *Local Boards and Union Panchayats.*—Only seven meetings were held by the district board against ten in 1893–94, which is considerably below the average found to be required in other districts for the due discharge of the duties devolving on the Board; but the attendance of the official members improved and was good, and that of the non-officials continued to be fair. The taluk boards met a sufficient number of times, but the attendance of the official members of the Trichinopoly Board was very poor and that of the non-officials of this and the Musiri Boards was indifferent. There were twelve union panchayats as in the previous year and they again held on an average fifteen meetings each. The Púvalúr Union panchayat failed, however, to meet once a month as required by section 129 of the Local Boards Act. The President of the taluk board concerned should have seen that it complied with the provisions of the law. The average attendance of the members was good. The ward system of supervision was adopted in ten unions and is stated to have been fairly successful. The private scavenging system was introduced into the three unions under the Musiri Board, but it cannot be considered a complete success as it was not self-supporting. It is inequitable that a private service should be paid for, even in part, from general revenues.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) Though there were fewer arrears than in 1893–94, the demand under land-cess advanced slightly. The collections amounted to 94 per cent. of the demand against 91 per cent. in 1893–94.

(2) Including the five new gates opened during the year, there were nineteen toll-gates, and half the maximum rates were levied at them. The whole of the demand was realized within the year.

(3) The house-tax continued to be levied at half the maximum rates in all the unions, but the collections declined from 97 to 95 per cent. of the demand. In all but two unions the tax was realized without resort to coercive measures. In these, 202 distress warrants were issued, but property was actually distrained in only thirty-five cases and sold in only five.

(4) Fees were levied in all the fourteen markets under the control of the taluk boards, but, owing to want of competition at the sale of the farms, the rents amounted to only Rs. 9,627 against Rs. 10,635 in the previous year. The outlay on public works connected with these institutions rose from Rs. 4,730 to Rs. 7,456. The balance to their credit at the end of the year was still large, being Rs. 10,706, or Rs. 678 more than at its commencement, but the greater portion of this has been allotted for expenditure in the current year's budget.

(5) The Government is glad to note that the improvement of the road avenues engaged the attention of the local boards and that the income under this head rose. The expenditure on plantation and maintenance was Rs. 3,058 or nearly three times as much as in 1893–94.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The expenditure under this head was 98 per cent. of the allotment against 92 per cent. in the previous year. The outlay on communications rose from Rs. 79,215 to Rs. 94,000, and village roads also received a larger share of attention, the expenditure upon them being 10·8 per cent. of the outlay on communications against 9·1 per cent. in that year. The general condition of the roads is stated to be improving. The cost of the local fund engineering establishment was only 17 per cent. of the outlay on works by that agency against 22 per cent. in the previous year.

(2) *Education.*—As in the previous year, there were six inspecting schoolmasters, and their work, with two exceptions, is reported to have been satisfactory. Forty-seven students were trained in three sessional schools maintained by the district board, and of these forty-five appeared for, and thirty-seven passed, the examination. This is very satisfactory. The two lower secondary schools maintained by the taluk boards were attended by 116 pupils against 106 in 1893–94, and in the lower secondary examination fourteen passed out of twenty-three presented, the corresponding figures for the previous year being eight and twenty. The Lálgudi school was worked at a net profit of Rs. 35. Three new primary schools for Panchamas were opened during the year, but no separate information as to their working has been given. This should be supplied in future reports. The attendance at the primary schools taken together increased slightly, but the percentage of passes in the standard examinations fell from 80 to 74 and this decline has not been explained. The taluk boards aided 239 schools attended by 6,234 pupils against 229 schools with 6,200 pupils in 1893–94, and out of 4,229 pupils who appeared for the grant examinations, 3,341 or 79 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,864, 3,697 and 76 per cent. The total number of boys under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was 10·1 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 9·8 in 1893–94, the average for the Presidency in that year being 13·4.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The taluk boards continued to maintain one hospital and nine dispensaries and there was an increase in the number of patients treated in these institutions. Nine midwives were employed as in the previous year, and there was an improvement in their work also, the number of labour cases attended by them being 695 against 626. It is to be regretted that nothing whatever has been done by the district board for the furtherance of female medical education, although sufficient funds were available.

1893–94	85,549
1894–95	88,151

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a decline in the work of this department, which is explained in paragraph 48 of the President's report. The reported number of successful cases was 31·3 per mille of the population against 36·6 in the previous year, but there was a slight improvement in infantile vaccination, the number of successful operations on children under one year having risen from 5,445 to 5,539. The quality of the work, however, continued to be good. Every endeavour should be made to secure better results in the current year.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The percentage of expenditure to the allotment under this head rose from 91 to 95, but there was a decrease in the outlay on water-supply, which is regrettable, and on the improvement of village-sites. The number of towns and villages provided with conservancy establishments declined, but the number of scavengers and carts employed increased. The Government trusts that the local boards have satisfied themselves that these establishments are adequately supervised. In the absence of strict supervision their work is frequently worthless, and the funds expended upon them might be better utilized in permanent improvements to local sources of water-supply. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has not stated how many villages he visited; the omission should be supplied in future reports.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 61,241. Of this sum, however, Rs. 3,783 appertained to unions, Rs. 15,373 to endowed institutions

and Rs. 15,828 to debt heads, leaving Rs. 26,257, or 12 per cent. of the receipts, available for general purposes. It is presumed that the expenditure of Rs. 2 incurred by the Ariyalúr Panchayat in improving the chattram at that place has been met by a contribution from the taluk board under section 142 of the Local Boards Act.

The President's report is concise and clear. Except in regard to vaccination the administration of local affairs showed an improvement on that of the previous year, and was, on the whole, satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary*.

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

Ezd. A. Raitt.

Govt of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1840 L., 7th Oct. 1895.

OCTOBER.

Administration Report.

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

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