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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Local and Municipal. **DEPARTMENT**

G.O. No. 1642. L&M. (Spare copy)
~~B.P. No.~~

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated 7th. September 1895 ~~19~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTM'

...ent, Dist...ct Board, Salem, to
... Salem, 9th J...y 1895, No. 96-Govt.

...nour to report on the operations of the local boards and union ... in the Salem district for the year 1894–95.

I.—GENERAL.

2. The number of taluk boards was four as in ...ous year and their territorial jurisdiction underwent no change. ...unicipal Council, Vániyambádi, in submitting his budget for 18... ...e Puttúr village near Vániyambádi be included within the muni... ...nment in G.O., dated 19th January 18... No. 87 M., observe... ...ould form the subject of a separate c... ...munication. The mat... ...ice.

During the year u... ...r report, Pápparapa... ...re constituted into unions under G.O... ...ated 10th July 189... ...e number of unions rose from 29 at the end of the previou... ...ear. Under G.O., dated 28th February 1895, No. 363 ...mpatti, Muttugapatti and Tottiyampatti, which form... ... union, were excluded from it. The Harur union, th... ...anctioned in G.O., dated 1st February 1895, No. 196 L., du... ...s within the year.

3. *District Board.*—The district board was composed, as in the previous year, of 32 members, of whom four were *ex-officio* (Divisional officers), four nominated officials, eight nominated non-officials and sixte... elected members both officials and non-officials. Statement No. XVI shows the constitution of the board on the 31st March 1895 and the average attendance of the members at the meetings held by it. Five nominated seats were vacated during the year. Of these three were filled up by nomination, and the remaining two seats, which were vacated at the close of the year by the death of M.R.Ry. M. R. T. Subbayya Garu and M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatramana Aiyar Avargal, were filled up in May 1895. The delay in filling up these two vacancies was unavoidable. Four out of sixteen elected seats also fell vacant during the year, but they were filled up. Thus there were 30 members on the board on the 31st March 1895. Twelve meetings, one in each month, were held during the year against thirteen in the previous year. No meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The President presided over eleven of them, having been absent from the remaining one owing to jamabandi. The average attendance of (*ex-officio* and nominated official members was 3·7 (46·2 per cent. of their full strength) and that of the nominated non-official and the elected members was 14·9 (62·1 per cent. of their full strength). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3·5 and 14·1.

attendance showed some improvement as compared with the previous year. missness in attending meetings are closely watched by means of an attend- pt in the office.

rds.—The constitution of four taluk boards, the number of meetings d, and the average attendance of members are detailed in the —

	Sanctioned strength.	Number of members on 31st March 1895.		Number of meetings held.	Average attendance.	
		Official.	Non-official.		Official.	Non-official.
	13					

ebruary
March 1895 to
including the adjourn
e taluk boards was 50 against
section 28 of the Act were followed
be adjourned for want of a quorum.
Tiruppattúr showed
a decline in the
worked satisfact

5. *Pancha*
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official and non-official elements wer
meetings
panchaya
Kanjal Edayar and Podanur did not meet once in every month as required by the
Act. The chairmen of these *panchayats have been requested to see that the provi-*
sions of section 129 of the Act are followed. The remaining panchayats met
regularly in every month. Sixteen meetings had to be adjourned for want of a
quorum—one in Taramangalam, three in Námakkal, four in Morupatti, two in Poda-
nur, four in Krishnagiri, one in Kávéripatnam and one in Pennagaram. The chairmen
concerned have been instructed to post the meetings on such dates as may be suitable
to members and to give timely notice of the same. The average attendance of
members was more than 50 per cent. in all the unions except Námakkal, Morupatti
and Venigarai. The seven meetings held by the panchayat of Tedayur are said to
have been attended by all its members.

The duties performed by the union panchayats continued to be of the same nature as in the previous year, and they were confined, generally speaking, to the central

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meeting, the total n
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all the taluk boards. No meeting had
The taluk boards of Námakkal, Hosúr and
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nd attendance of th
Statement No. XVI-
1st March 1895 w
e was due to a va
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by the transfer,
e panchayat, at the close of the year. The
as caused by the transfer of the Hospital
e panchayat, to Vizagapatam. His successor
ntment is still vacant. The number of official
cial members 175. The non-official element was
official in all the panchayats except Námakkal, Shendamangalam,
Mohanur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Kárimangalam where the
equal. The panchayats held altogether 378
on an average nearly 11·2 each against 11·5 in the previous year. The
of Omalúr, Etapur, Gungavalli, Chandrapatti, Tedavur, Mohanur,

1 union panchayats
The total number of
74 against the sanc-
y on the Rasipuram
The vacancy on the
porarily, of the Sub-

7. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation (local funds) per head of population according to census of 1891:—

Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Income from taxation including interest.				Total local fund receipts.	Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.		Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Average incidence of the total local fund receipts.	
		Land-cess.	Tolls.	House-tax.	Total.		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
7,529	1,932,544	1,98,766	41,208	29,815	2,69,789	3,85,420	1 11	2 0	2 3	2 4	3 2	3 4

village of each union. The ward system of supervision was in force in the unions of Rasipuram and Atur under the Salem taluk board and of Dharmapuri Pennagaram, Palakodu and Hosúr under the Hosúr taluk board and in almost all the unions under the Námakkal taluk board. The system is said to have worked with success in Rasipuram and Dharmapuri. The Chairman, Union Panchayat, Atur, says that the system will produce satisfactory results in course of time. But in Hosúr and in the unions under the Námakkal taluk board, the system is said to have not worked well. As observed by the President, Taluk Board, Hosúr, the system is of no use unless the members in charge of wards are active and enlightened. The private scavengering system was in force in the unions of Rasipuram and Hosúr as in the previous year. The system is said to have worked with success in Hosúr. The Chairman, Union Panchayat, Rasipuram, reports that the system made no satisfactory progress during the year and that the fees collected were not sufficient to make the system self-supporting. Although the [illegible] charged and the systematic way of clea[illegible]ises are [illegible] public, still it has not beer[illegible] g to the [illegible] is cor[illegible]stem to [illegible]ions is

[illegible] the financial [illegible] of [illegible]
94–95:—

Local boards.	Opening balance.	Receipts excluding receipts by taluk boards in the shape of contribution from district board.	Total.	Expenditure other than contribution from district to taluk boards.	Balance.	Contribution from district to taluk boards.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District board	14,264	2,13,121	2,27	1,29,569	97,756	— 41,479	56,277
Salem taluk board	18,672	48,043	66	60,907	5,808	20,476	26,284
Námakkal do.	21,421	64,995	86	69,775	16,641	3,341	19,982
Hosúr do.	— 11,579	66,741	55	76,172	— 21,010	17,204	— 3,806
Tiruppattúr do.	23,573	26,274	49	40,829	9,018	458	— 9,476
Total ..	66,291	4,19,174	4,85	77,252	1,08,213	..	1,08,213

The opening balance was Rs. 66,291 ag[illegible]s. 13,159 in the previous year. Excluding debt heads (Rs. 33,754) and contrib[illegible] from the district to taluk boards (Rs. 41,479), the total receipts amounted to 1[illegible] 3,85,420 against Rs. 3,69,061 in 1893–94, and the charges, excluding debt heads (Rs. 25,143) and the contribution from the district to the taluk boards (Rs. 41,479), to Rs. 3,52,104 against Rs. 3,19,790. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,08,213, of which Rs. 28,786 appertained to endowed institutions in charge of local boards and Rs. 10,303 to union funds. Excluding these balances, the balance under general local funds amounted to Rs. 69,124.

The incidence of local fund taxation per head of the population in this district during the year under report, including and excluding tolls, showed a slight increase as compared with that in the previous year. The increase was due to large collection under tolls and house-tax.

II.—RECEIPTS.

8. *Receipts.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 66,291 against Rs. 51,690, the estimate, and Rs. 13,159, actuals of the previous year. The increase over the estimate was due to short expenditure under Grant I in 1893–94. The total receipts of district and taluk boards under the several heads are compared with the corresponding figures of 1893–94 in Statement I-A. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 3,[illegible]20 against Rs. 3,69,061 in 1893–94. The difference is covered nearly by [illegible] No. 293 [illegible] statemen[illegible] and 189[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]rices		19,266	
Other items		541	
Medical—			
Income from endowments		63	
Other items		1,164	
Interest—			
On Government securities		2,362	2,658
On arrears of revenue		406	1,150
Miscellaneous—			
Contribution		1,187	605
Choultry rents		325	493
Market-rents		12,259	12,147
Ferry-rents		5,780	5,122
Other items		52,901	47,522
Public Works		1,480	2,120
Contribution from Provl. —			
Education		7,433	6,087
Famine relief		...	16,000
Choultries		1,750	1,750
Contribution from special f[illegible]		...	21
Total ...		3,69,061	3,85,420

9. *Land-cess.*—This continued to be levied at one anna in the rupee. The collection under this head amounted to Rs. 1,97,616 against Rs. 1,85,390, the estimate, and Rs. 1,99,470, the actuals of the preceding year. The increase over the estimate was due to the collection of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and to the collection of a sum of Rs. 5,000 appertaining to other sources of revenue having been shown erroneously as collection against the demand of the year.

Statement No. VII shows the demand, collection and balance under land-cess. Including arrears, the total demand of the year amounted to Rs. 2,10,182, of which Rs. 1,92,900 were collected and Rs. 292 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,990. The percentage of collection to demand was 91·8 against 90·5 in the previous year.

10. *Tolls.*—During the year under report there were fifteen local fund toll-gates as in the previous year. But the gate of Shulagiri in the Hosúr taluk was transferred with the sanction of Government (*vide* G.O., dated 12th June 1894, No. 1063 L., Mis.) to Sundikurki. Tolls were levied at all the gates at the maximum rates

[illegible]ied in the schedule annexed to the Local Boards Act. Including the sum of Rs. 135 promised by the contractor of Shulagiri on account of the transfer of the gate to Sundikurki, the gates were leased out for a total rent of Rs. 37,713, or Rs. 154 more than in the preceding year. The whole of the lease amount and the balance of Rs. 19 outstanding at the end of the previous year were collected during the year under report. The conditions laid down in G.O., dated 9th May 1871, No. 619, are generally fulfilled. The contribution from the Municipal Councils of Salem, Tiruppattúr and Vániyambádi with interest amounted to Rs. 3,457 against Rs. 3,319 in 1893–94. The figure for 1894–95 does not include the contribution due by the Vániyambádi Municipality for the month of March 1895. This amount was realized after the close of the year as the collection of tolls in that municipality was supervised during the year departmentally. The total income from tolls covered 33 per cent. of the expenditure on roads.

11. *House-tax.*—This tax was levied at half the maximum rates in all the unions except Shendamangalam, Hosúr, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri, where it was levied at three-fourths of the scheduled rates in accordance with G.O., dated 25th February 1892, No. 490 L. Mis., and G.O., dated 3rd October 1893, No. 2173 L. Mis. The total income under house-tax amounted to Rs. 29,815 against Rs. 21,794 in the previous year and Rs. 27,080, the estimate. The increase over the actuals of 1893–94 was due to (1) the addition of the Kárimangalam and Papparapatti unions to the number of unions already existing, (2) the increase in the rates of taxes in the Hosúr, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri unions, and (3) the realization of arrears outstanding at the end of the previous year. According to statement No. VIII, out of a [illegible] and Rs. 30,600 (including the [illegible] Rs. 28,807 or 97·4 per cent. of the demand were collected, Rs. 536 remi[illegible]en off, leaving a balance of Rs. 257 at the close of the year. The balance [illegible]o the following unions:—

		RS.
1. Viraganur		58
2. Shendamangalam		49
3. Tafaiyangarpet		29
4. Mohanur		10
5. Vengarai		83
6. Nunjai Edayar		8
7. Tiruchengódu		18
8. Hosúr		1
Total ...		257

The arrears relating to Vengarai and Tiruchengódu have since been collected. But the arrears relating to Shendamangalam and Tafaiyangarpet have since been written off. Steps are being taken to collect the balance still outstanding. The total number of houses assessed was 40,029, and the tax was Rs. 26,473, the average incidence being annas 10–7 per house: 4,729 distress warrants were issued for the collection of Rs. 4,061. Property was distrained in 772 cases, the amount being Rs. 554; and sold in 110 cases for Rs. 54. The full amount in the Pennagaram union was collected without resorting to coercive measures. The President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, has been requested to report why more than 20 per cent. of houses were not taxed in the Tiruchengódu and Edappadi unions and his report will be submitted to Government as soon as it is received.

12. *Educational.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 20,272. The fee receipts were Rs. 19,613 against Rs. 19,266 in 1893–94 and Rs. 22,380, the estimate. The decrease under the estimate was due to the abolition of the High school department of the Hosúr High school with effect from 1st January 1895 and to the reduction of fees in backward localities, under notification, dated 22nd September 1894, No. 97.

13. *Medical.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 834 as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Income from lands attached to the Rayakotta dispensary	47
2. Sale of medicines from the District Board reserve stock	375
3. „ medicines from the Yercaud hospital	364
4. Refund of batta to mothers of vaccinated children	3
5. Sale of other miscellaneous articles	45
Total ...	834

The amount realized under this head in 1893–94 was Rs. 1,227. The decrease was due to the fact that the value of medicines sold in January, February and March 1895 from reserve stock was not recovered, as the valuation statement for the medicines supplied by the Military depot had not been received from the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

14. *Interest.*—The income from this source aggregated Rs. 3,808 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Interest on the Government securities invested on account of the Hosúr hospital	247
2. Interest on the Government securities invested on account of Surplus Pagoda fund	1,930
3. Interest on the Government securities invested on account of Price Vaccination fund	4
4. Interest on land-cess	1,1
Total ...	3,808

The amount realized in the ... year was Rs. 2,768. The increase under Government securities was due to ... erage and the difference of interest ... or April, May and June 1895 granted in ... under report, in consequence of the reduction of interest on State loans, and ... ase under land-cess was due to the recovery, by sale, of arrears due on the ... angalam, Puttur west, Tolur and Motalai-patti mittahs. The interest on ... tems of revenue is shown in statement I-A under the respective heads with ... to the instructions contained in G.O., dated 6th November 1891, No. 2784 ...

15. Receipts connected ... ontribution, choultries, markets, bungalows, avenues; &c., amounted to Rs. 65 ... against Rs. 72,452 in 1893–94. The variations under several heads are noticed ...

(*a*) *Contribution.*—Out of ... 3, being the one-third of the cost of lighting the Salem-Suramangalam road due ... ne Salem Municipal Council for the year, Rs. 70 were recovered during the year. ... or the balance of Rs. 3, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, has been addressed. But the amount shown as actuals of 1894–95 is Rs. 77, which includes the amount left uncollected during the previous year (*vide* last year's report). Of Rs. 528 contributed by private individuals, Rs. 25 were for the improvement of village site, Rs. 35 were for the improvement of water-supply and the remaining Rs. 468 were for the upkeep of conservancy establishment.

(*b*) *Choultry rents.*—As usual, the rents for the lands attached to the choultries at Talavasal, Mohanur, Royakotta and Matigiri, and the assessment of the lands made over to the Tiruppattúr Taluk Board for the chattram at Tiruppattúr were shown under this head. The ... amounted to Rs. 493 against Rs. 325 in 1893–94. The increase was due to the realization of rent on the lands attached to the Royakotta chattram, which were not leased out in 1893–94 and also to the collection of arrears appertaining to the lands attached to the chattrams at Mohandr and Matigiri.

(*c*) *Market rents.*—Out of 48 markets which were under the control of local boards, fees were levied in 34, as in the previous year. The fee system was extended during the current year to the markets of Pudupet, Harúr, Chintlapadi, Atur and

Ayadiyapatnám under G.O., dated 5th March 1895, No. 404 L., and G.O., dated 27th May 1895, No. 932 L. Mis. The President, Taluk Board, Salem, says that it is under contemplation to extend the system to some other markets under his board. Statement No. VI shows the transactions relating to market funds. The opening balance in their favour was Rs. 19,[illegible]47. The market rent realized amounted to Rs. 12,275 against Rs. 12,312, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 13,[illegible]70, the estimate, the decrease being due to fall in the rents of some of the markets. Other miscellaneous receipts credited to market funds amounted to Rs. 247. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,961. Of this sum, Rs. 315 were spent on the market establishment and contingencies, and Rs. 12,646 (including Rs. 1,805 being the cost of supervision, &c.,) were devoted to the construction and repairs of market sheds, feeders and other improvements. Thus it will be seen that nearly the whole of the amount realized from markets during the year was spent. The balance in favour of the markets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 20,371. The Presidents of Taluk Boards have been requested to see that the allotment sanctioned in the current year's budget is utilized for the improvement of markets, in order that the accumulated market balance may be reduced. The condition of the markets is reported to be good and they are freely resorted to by the public. According to statement No. VIII there was outstanding at the close of the year, a balance of Rs. 80 against Rs. 421 at the end of 1893–94.

(*d*) *Bungalows.*—The number of this class of buildings was 30 against 29 in the previous year. The figure for 1894–95 [illegible]udes the bungalow at Irumattur which was omitted in the statement of previous years. The bungalow at Kadavanur is used as a school building. One-half of the bungalow at Pallipatti is used as a Police station. The bungalow at the foot of Shevaroy Hills is ordinarily used by coolies as a rest-house.

The number of travellers [illegible]ted at the bungalows was 482 against 510 in 1893–94. The total fees paid [illegible]lers was Rs. 617, which with miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 649. [illegible]penditure incurred on the bungalows was Rs. 1,456. The bungalows are said to be in good condition except that a few of them require furniture which will be supplied to the extent which funds permit.

(*e*) *Ferry rents.*—These brought in Rs. 5,12[illegible]2 against Rs. 5,780 in 1893–94.

(*f*) *Fishery rents.*—The income derived from this source was Rs. 6,427 against Rs. 7,262. The increase in 1893–94 was due [illegible]he collection of arrears appertaining to 1888 with interest.

(*g*) *Avenues.*—The avenue[illegible]nue of Rs. 36,997 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Avenue rents	35,528
Sale of avenue clippings	1,416
Interest	53
Total ...	36,997

The decrease of Rs. 5,595 as co[illegible]ctuals of 1893–94 was due to want of competition for most of the [illegible]the local fund taluks of Salem, Tiruppattúr and Hosúr. Excluding [illegible]penditure incurred in planting and maintaining avenues, the net rec[illegible]head amounted to Rs. 33,076 or 26·4 per cent. of the expenditure [illegible]rding to statement No. VIII there was a balance of Rs. 3,557, of wh[illegible]e since been collected. The balance is covered by decrees and steps [illegible]pply for execution proceedings wherever they are necessary. The [illegible]s was apportioned among the districts and taluk boards in the ma[illegible]G.O., dated 6th July 1887, No. 1009 L. As reported in previous y[illegible]ler this head are watched by monthly reviews from this office.

Statement IV-B shows the statistics of ave[illegible] There were avenues on 1,262¾ miles of road as in the previous year. One thou[illegible] one hundred and forty trees were

planted and 1,549 perished. The number of trees alive at the end of the year wa 219,381. The state of season for the last four years was not favourable to avenue planting. The system of planting now introduced will tend to increase the number of trees.

16. *Public Works.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,120 a follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Sale of tools and plant	160
2.	„ old materials	57
3.	Amount paid by Public Works Department on account of fishery rents on works under their charge	132
4.	Refund of expenditure	45
5.	Contribution from private individuals for opening a branch road from Kadiyampatti	25
6.	House-rent	87
7.	Recovery of the value of tools lost	13
8.	„ of one-sixth of the value of tools hired by contractors	6
9.	„ on account of over-measurement	893
10.	Security deposit of contractors forfeited	607
11.	Compensation given by the Railway Company for the cholera shed at Jolarpet	90
12.	Petty receipts	5
	Total	2,120

17. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The contribution on account of education amounted to Rs. 6,087 against an estimate of Rs. 10,840. The decrease is reported to be due to the following causes :—

Salem Taluk Board.—Result grants on behalf of teachers of certain schools were not drawn before the close of the year.

Námakkal Taluk Board.—The furniture and rent grants on behalf of certain Primary schools and the salary g[rants] of certain teachers in the Námakkal High school were not sanctioned.

Hosúr Taluk Board.—(1) T[he] Public Instruction refused to sanction grants for certain schools ; (2) qwi[ng] of the Upper Secondary department of the Hosúr school, the [grant] not received ; (3) the results grants for the teachers in the L[ower] were not drawn within the year.

Tiruppattúr Taluk Board.—[The] recognition for want of a suitable [building].

The usual allowance of Rs. [1,000] of the choultries at [Tirupa]ngan[i] Rs. 16,000 sanctioned [in] G.O. towards the famine expe[nditure]. But the Accountant-Gener[al] information had not been receiv[ed] cash account. The matter was (*vide* G.O., dated 15th February [1894]) the accounts of the year under [report].

[Grant] for the upkeep of Jolarpet and Morappur. A sum of [Rs. 1,]000 sanctioned in January 1893, No. 41, Financial, was shown in the accounts of 1893–94. But the amount on the ground that necessary information had not been received to Government, and with its sanction (*vide* G.O. No. 293 L.) the amount was shown in the accounts of the year under report.

18. Excluding debt [charges] (Rs. 25,148) [and] contributions from the district and taluk boards, the total charges [under] the main heads amounted to Rs. 3,52,104 against Rs 3,19,790 in the previous year. The increase occurred under all the grants. Statement I-B gi[ves] the charges under the several heads as compared with the figures of the previous year, while the charges under the main heads and percentage of the outlay under each grant to the total expenditure are exhibited in the following abstract :—

Grant.	1893–94.	1894–95.	Percentage. 1893–94.	Percentage. 1894–95.
Grant I.				
New Works—				
Communications	2,021	7,887	..	..
Buildings	3,446	6,507	..	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,027	6,459	..	..
Repairs—Communications	99,743	1,17,200	..	..
Civil Buildings	4,191	3,622	..	..
Mis. Public Improvements	004	4,797	..	..
Establishment	22,[illegible]6	18,503	..	..
Tools and Plant	196	347	..	..
Contingencies	7,092	5,819	..	..
Miscellaneous	451	134	..	..
Total	1,47,126	1,71,275	46	49
Grant II.				
Inspection	4,970	4,979	..	..
Training	1,401	1,567	..	..
Secondary Schools—				
Salary system	14,371	13,750	..	..
Salary-results system	4,280	4,222	..	..
Elementary schools—				
Salary system	717	57	..	..
Salary-results system	39,625	41,535	..	..
Grant-in-Aid schools—				
Results grants	6,651	6,119	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	15	..	..
Contribution	106	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	642	1,285	..	..
Total	72,763	73,529	23	21
Grant III.				
Hospitals and dispensaries	31,179	31,837	..	..
Vaccination	*9,783	9,046	..	..
Sanitation	25,227	27,703	..	..
Markets	271	315	..	..
Choultries	1,058	1,144	..	..
Bungalows	744	679	..	..
Contribution	6,253	3,932	..	..
Miscellaneous	3,588	4,600	..	..
Total	77,903	79,256	24	22
Grant IV.				
Establishments, &c.	21,428	24,310	..	..
Refunds	570	3,734	..	..
Total	21,998	28,044	7	8
Grand Total	3,19,790	3,52,104	100	100

* This excludes Rs. 26 shown under refunds.

19. *Grant I, Public Works.*—Statement No. III shows the particulars of the outlay on public works. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs 1,46,472 against Rs. 1,16,432 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 1,34,800 were expended by the Local Fund Engineering establishment and [Rs.] 1,672 by miscellaneous agency (Revenue Department and Union Panchayats). [The] work was in charge of the Government Public Works Department. The expenditure on communications alone was Rs. 1,25,087 against Rs. 1,01,764 in 1893–94, the construction and repair of bridges by Local Fund buildings cost Rs. 10,129 against Rs. 7,637 in the preceding year, and a sum of Rs. 11,256 against Rs. 7,031 was spent on miscellaneous public improvements.

20. The expenditure on new works and repairs is compared below with the same year wa[illegible] to avenue[illegible] the number 2,120 [illegible] tioned allotment :—

Items.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to allotment.	Percentage in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		
New works	32,704	20,853	63·7	
Repairs	1,49,495	25,619	84·1	72·3
				84·1
Total ..	1,82,199	46,472	80·4	83·3

The percentage under repairs was the same as in the last year. But the decrease under new works was due to non-utilization of (1) the provision made for the construction of a chattram at Tiruppattúr for Muhammadans and Parayas and (2) the provision made for the construction of sheds, &c., in markets. The first was due to the acquisition of a site only in December 1894, and the second was due to the late receipt of estimates from the Engineer's office.

21. *Communications.*—The total expenditure on roads was Rs. 1,25,087 against Rs. 1,01,764 in 1893-94. During the year, the road from the Sunkari Railway station to Trunk road No. V was taken on the list of roads under maintenance grant. The construction of a bridge on the Salem-Tiruppattúr road across the Vanniyar river was completed during this year at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,000. The work is reported to require some improvements which will be provided for as soon as the estimate is received. Lands for the famine road from Edappadi to the MacDonald's Choultry Railway station were acquired for Rs. 1,870, and Rs. 4,100 were allotted for the repairs of the road ; but only Rs. 2,575 were utilized, as the allotment was sanctioned at the close of the year. The work is in progress and will be completed within a short time. A new road called Kudachari-Itari road was constructed by the Námakkal Taluk Board at a cost of Rs. 1,537 from Market funds from the Serukalai cross road to Mayurutti. Rupees 230 provided by the same board for opening a new road from Pandamangalam to Vengarai were not fully utilized ; but the work is reported to have been completed. Out of Rs. 215 provided by the Salem Taluk Board for the construction of a new road from Bommaiyampatti to the Devattipatti Shevaroy Hills Railway station road, Rs. 161 were spent, as the work was put in hand at the close of the year. Out of Rs. 5,100 sanctioned for the special repairs of the Námakkal-Tatarangapet road, Rs. 1,343 were not utilized for want of rain. Besides the above works, road dams and tunnels were constructed on the roads (1) Námakkal to Sankagiri, (2) Omalur to Chinnappampatti, (3) Dowlatabad to Samulpatti, (4) Talavasal to Viraganur, (5) Taramangalam to Jelakuntapuram, and (6) Tiruppattúr to Mallapadi, at a cost of Rs. 1,989, and the following roads were repaired under special estimates :—

	Rs.
1. Old road from Etapur to Belur	315
2. Road from Omalúr-Toppur road to the Shevaroy Hills Railway station	261
3. Mohanur-Velur road	443
4. Paramati-Jelarpalaiyam road	430
5. Road from Sunkagiri station to Kolikanattam	427
6. Road from Tiruchengódu to Kolikanattam	451
Total ...	2,327

Statement IV-A gives the statistics of the roads under the management of local boards. There were 2,041¾ miles of road in charge of the local boards at the beginning of the year, of which 1,676¼ miles were repaired during the year. The average cost of maintaining each mile of district board road was Rs. 98 against Rs. 76 in 1893-94. The maintenance of each mile of taluk and village roads repaired cost on an average Rs. 53 and Rs. 95, respectively, against Rs. 50 and Rs. 94 in the previous year. The increase in all these cases was due to the execution of the special repairs referred to above. The amount spent on village communication was Rs. 4,857 against Rs. 3,180, the actuals of the previous year.

In regard to the state of the roads the President, Taluk Board, Salem, reports that general condition is fair, but much has yet to be done. The President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, says that the condition of the roads continues to be far from satisfactory. The President, Taluk Board, Hosúr, says that some of the taluk board roads are in a fair condition, while others are in a bad state requiring special repairs. He further says that the present financial condition of his board will not permit of any increase in the allotment. The President, Taluk Board, Tiruppattúr, says that the condition of the roads is not satisfactory, and that the road from Vániyambádi to Alangayam continues to be in the worst condition. Though in the past year there was some increase in expenditure, the spreading work was badly done. Of late years in this district the system of spreading by contract has been becoming more and more unsatisfactory. Contractors shirking more and more the proper tamping of the roads with a view to their own profits, and the overseers and supervising staff either could not or would not check the evil. Steps have been taken therefore, to have all spreading done departmentally in future, a system found very advantageous in North Arcot and elsewhere. Collection continues to be done as far as possible by contract. The bad condition of the roads will, it is hoped, be improved after the arrival of the new Engineer and by the strengthening of the supervising staff lately sanctioned by Government.

22. *Civil Buildings.*—During the year under report a chattram was constructed at Tiruppattúr for Brahmins and Sudras at a cost of Rs. 3,083, excluding the amount paid for the acquisition of the site. The site required for constructing another chattram for Muhammadans and Pariahs at the same place was acquired for Rs. 489, but the construction was not taken up owing to the late acquisition of the site. The construction of a chattram at Dharmapuri commenced in 1893-94 was completed during the year under report at cost of Rs. 2,250. All these items were met from the accumulated balance of Toppur chattram fund. Rupees 755 were spent for converting the dispensary at Tiruchengódu into a hospital. The primary school at Suramangalam was provided with a latrine at a cost of Rs. 65. The Taluk Board, Námakkal, allotted Rs. 234 for constructing a school building on the Kollimalai hills, but of this sum only Rs. 170 were spent as the contractor had to rectify a portion of the work disallowed. A compound wall was erected round the union office at Tiruchengódu at a cost of Rs. 90 from the union balance. A lawn tennis court was opened for the Hosúr secondary school at a cost of Rs. 30. The outlay on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 3,622 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Hospitals and dispensaries	862
Chattrams	1,185
Bungalows	763
Schools	799
Overseers' offices	13
Total ...	3,622

23. *Miscellaneous—Public Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 11,256 as follows :—

	Rs.
Construction and repair of markets	3,653
Land compensation for the acquisition of the sites for the Pudupet, Chintlapadi and Papparapatti markets	2,918
Improvement of avennes	3,921
Construction of drains at Atur	448
Other Miscellaneous improvements	316
Total ...	11,256

24. *Engineering Establishment.*—Mr. H. W. Allen was District ... the year throughout the year. Mr. T. R. Cooper was Personal Assistant till the ... when he left the district as District Board Engineer, Bellary, and Mr. ... who was appointed in his place, joined his appointment on the 22nd ... Under G.O., dated 21st June 1894, Mis. No. 1148-L., the number of ... maistries was reduced from twenty to ten, and under G.O., dated 12th Jan... No. 39 L. Mis., they were removed from the list of sanctioned establishment ...

The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was Rs. as follows:—

Salaries	... ...	... 18,4
Travelling allowance	... ...	... 3,7
Contingencies	... ...	... 2,1
[illegible] repairs [illegible]		
	Total	... 24,2

The outlay on works by this agency was Rs. 1,34,800 and the percentage cost of establishment to the outlay on works was 17·9 against 27·2 in the year. The decrease was due to (1) the removal of maistries from the list of establishment, (2) the appointment of Personal Assistant starting from the pay of Rs. 100 and (3) to the expenditure on works being greater than in ... year. Mr. H. W. Allen terminated his engagement with the board, by the ac... his appointment on the 27th April 1895.

25. *Tools and Plant.*—The outlay on tools and plant by the Construction ... neering establishment was Rs. 347 or 0·25 per cent. of the out... construction of ... during the year ...

26. *Grant II, Education.*—The educational operations ... accumulated bala... were conducted on the same lines as in previous years. At the ... the dispensary at ... were 223 board schools attended by 9,544 pupils against 21 ... was provided with ... 9,096 pupils in 1893–94. In most of the schools both boys a... Rs. 234 for constr... The total number of girls educated by board schools was 1,22... Rs. 170 were spe... previous year. Excluding Rs. 1,418, spent on school buildings ... A compound wall ... I, the expenditure on education amounted to Rs 73,529 or Rs. ... Rs. 90 from the u... previous year. The increase was Rs. 1,250 under "Primary sc... chool at a cost o... and charges of the board schools are exhibited in Statement IX. ... detailed below ...

27. *Inspection.*—There were in this district ten Inspecti... Hospitals ... for each taluk for supervising the schools other than Muhamm... Chattram ... Inspecting schoolmaster for the supervision solely of Muhamm... Bun... Inspecting schoolmasters visited 1,297 schools against 1,460 s... ... year and examined 1,297 schools containing 59,087 students ... ... containing 63,536 students. Compared with 1893–94, the wor... ... agency during the year under report was not satisfactory. Acc... ...ed on ... furnished by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, the ten... ...g to the ... masters visited 1,721 villages and prepared 787 (286 local funds and 501 ... ...specting s... schools for examination against 1,714 villages and 951 schools in the previous ... The charges on account of inspection amounted to Rs. 4,979 or Rs. 9 more tha... 1893–94.

28. *Sessional schools.*—There were two schools of this kind during the y... They worked one at Omalúr, Rásipuram and Atur and the other at Hosúr, Krish... giri and Tataiyangarpet. The school at Krishnagiri taught one student with ... stipend in addition to the sanctioned strength of ten. The sanctioned strength ... taught in the schools at Omalúr, Rásipuram and Hosúr. The school at Atur a... Tataiyangarpet had nine students each. Thus 59 students were educated with t... aid of these schools. Of these, 56 students went up for Primary School examinati... and 32 secured complete certificates and 1 incomplete certificate.

Besides the students referred to above three Muhammadan teachers were train... during the year in Training School, Madras (Muhammadan branch) and they were p... stipends—two from local funds and one from provincial funds.

29. Out of 1,192 teachers employed in the board and other aided and unaided schools, 598 possessed the qualification shown in the margin, and the remaining 594 teachers were untrained in any way. The number of untrained teachers employed in the aided and unaided schools, *i.e.*, in schools not local fund schools, was 570; excluding this number, the number of untrained teachers employed in the board schools (primary and secondary) was only 24. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eighth Division, considers that the improvement during the year was satisfactory and that it was due to the stricter enforcement of the recognition rules and to the working of the sessional schools. Steps are being taken to train these men with the aid of the sessional school.

Number holding Normal certificates	232
" " Ordinary "	26
" " General education certificates	340
Total ...	598

30. *Technical School.*—In the Námakkal High school, carpentry was taught all round the year. There were on the 31st March 189[illegible], 35 students against 25 in the previous year.

31. *Physical Education.*—Gymnastics were taught in the secondary schools at Námakkal, Hosúr, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruchengódu, Denkanikota, Shendamangalam, Rásipuram and Uttangarai, and the upper primary schools of Sankaridrúg, Harúr, Alangayam and Kadattur. The pupils of the primary schools at Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Denkanikota and of the Hindustani and Pariah schools at Alangayam were taught gymnastics by the gymnastic instructors of the secondary and upper primary schools of the respective places; the pupils of the upper primary schools of Mallur and Namagiripet were taught gymnastics by the instructor of the secondary school at Rásipuram. The services of the gymnastic instructors of the schools at Alangayam, Harúr, Uttangarai and Kadattur were utilized in teaching gymnastics to the pupils in primary schools within a radius of 5 miles from the respective schools.

32. *Upper Secondary Schools on the Salary System.*—There were two such schools as in the previous year—one at Námakkal and the other at Hosúr. During the year, the primary department of the Námakkal school was separated from it and formed into a separate school, and the upper secondary department of the Hosúr school was abolished from 1st January 1895 with the [illegible]or's concurrence. Owing to these causes, the number of students that were attending the Námakkal and Hosúr schools was respectively 127 and 79 against 189 and [illegible] respectively in the previous year. The results of the public examinations are given in Statement IX-A. Out of eleven students that appeared for the Matriculation examination from the Námakkal school, five passed—a satisfactory proportion. Out of two students that went up from the Hosúr school, none passed; again sever students passed the Lower Secondary examination from each of these schools (Námakkal and Hosúr) out of twelve and ten respectively that appeared. The net cost of these schools for 1894–95 is compared below with that of 1893–94:—

	1894–95.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	299	— 97
Námakkal	1,776	2,246
Hosúr		
Total ...	2,075	2,149

The Námakkal school worked in 1893–94 with a profit of Rs. 97 to the board. But the net cost to the board in 1894–95 was Rs. 299. This was due to the maintenance of the carpentry class and also to the purchase of furniture, books, &c., during the year. The enormous cost incurred by the Hosúr school was due to the maintenance of the upper secondary department, which did not secure sufficient attendance owing to its proximity to Bangalore where upper secondary education was cheaper. The abolition of this department, which was given effect to on the 1st January 1895, will largely reduce the net cost of the school.

33. *Lower Secondary Schools on the Salary System.*—Excluding the school at [illegible] referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the number of schools of this class was the same in 1893–94. They were at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Tiruchengódu. The strength of these schools on the 31st March 1895 was respectively 149, 112 and [illegible], against 128, 101 and 104. In the Tiruchengódu school students are taught up to the [illegible] Out of fourteen students that appeared from the Dharmapuri school for the Lower Secondary examination, only two passed; and out of six students that went up from the Krishnagiri school, none passed. The results of the Lower Secondary examination were not satisfactory. The results of the Primary School examination were very fair in the schools at Tiruchengódu and Dharmapuri and satisfactory for the school at Krishnagiri. The net cost of these institutions for 1894–95 and 1893–94 was as follows:—

	1894–95.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dharmapuri	195	106
Krishnagiri	305	44
Tiruchengódu	478	281
Total ...	978	431

The increase in the net cost of the schools at Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri was due to the salary grants of some of their teachers not having been drawn within the year and the President, Taluk Board, Hosúr, says that necessary applications have since been made to the Director of Public Instruction. The increase in the net cost of the Tiruchengódu school was due to the reduction of fees in backward localities.

34. *Lower Secondary Schools on the Salary-result system.*—There were [illegible] schools of this kind at Rásipuram, Shendamangalam, Denkanikota and Uttangarai. They were attended on the 31st March 1895 by 121, 97, 81 and 59 students, respectively, against 95, 66, 85 and 51 in 1893–94. The net cost of these institutions for 1894–95 is compared below with 1893–94:—

	1894–95.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rásipuram	695	744
Shendamangalam	430	559
Denkanikota	164	69
Uttangarai	578	663
Total ...	1,867	2,035

The net cost of the schools at Rásipuram, Shendamangalam and Uttangarai was more than Rs. 400 each. In the current year's budget, the cost of establishment of the Shendamangalam school has been reduced with a view to minimise the net cost. On the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eighth Division, the I Form (the highest class) of the Uttangarai school, has, since the close of the year, been transferred to the Harúr primary school, and this arrangement will, of course, lead to the reduction of the net cost of this school. The attention of the President, Taluk Board, Salem, has already been drawn to the enormous cost incurred on account of the school at Rásipuram, and he will be requested to see that it is reduced as early as possible. The total net cost of secondary education was Rs. 4,920.

35. *Primary Schools on the Salary-System.*—The primary school at Sankaridrug was the only one on the salary system till the end of the year 1893–94, and from the commencement of the year under report, the school has been placed on the salary-result system. Thus there were no schools on the salary system during the year. But the amount shown as actuals under this head represents the charges of the Sankaridrug school for March 1894, paid in the following month.

36. *Primary Schools on the Salary-results System.*—During the year under report eight schools were started—two by the Salem Taluk Board, three by the Námakkal Taluk Board, two by the Hosúr Taluk Board and one by the Tiruppattúr Taluk Board —counterbalanced by a decrease of three schools—one under the Námakkal Taluk Board and two by the Hosúr Taluk Board. Thus the total number of schools rose from

209 (including the Sunkagiri primary school) at the end of 1893–94 to 214 at the end of 1894–95. Of these, 103 were upper and 111 lower primary schools. The total strength of the primary schools on the salary-result system (exclusive of the primary departments of the secondary schools) on the 31st March 1895 was 8,594 against 8,0[illegible] at the end of the preceding year. The total cost of the schools was Rs. 41,535 against Rs. 39,625 in the previous year. The increase was due to the transfer of the primary schools at Sunkagiri from the salary system to the salary-results system (*vide* paragraph 35 *supra*) and to the opening of new schools. Of the 214 primary schools, 23 were Hindustani schools, 12 Pariah schools and 1 night school. The last-mentioned school was intended to educate the weavers at Kumarapalayam. Steps are being taken to increase the number of schools for Panchamas and Muhammadans.

It has been brought to the notice of the board that there are but few schools on the various hills in the district. The matter will be pressed on the attention of the taluk boards and educational authorities.

37. *Grant-in-aid—Result Grants.*—Statement X shows the statistics of aided schools. There were, on the 31st March 1895, 271 schools attended by 5,563 pupils, against 301 schools with 6,128 pupils on the corresponding day of the previous year. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eighth Division, says that the fall in the number of aided schools was general and was due to the stricter application of the recognition rules. The schools presented 4,382 pupils for Grant examination, of whom 2,997 qualified and earned grants amounting to Rs. 6,458. The amount paid during the year was Rs. 6,105 against Rs. 6,651 in the previous year. Result grants were paid to the primary schools at the maximum rates.

38. *Furniture Grants.*—A sum of Rs. 15 was paid to the manager of the Atur Newpet school as a moiety of the cost of furniture and gymnastic apparatus purchased by him. [illegible] purchased for Rs. 1,285 against Rs. 642 in the previous year.

39. Elementary books were [illegible]

40. As in the previous year the books were sold direct from the depôts maintained at all Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' stations, and no commission was paid to any middleman.

41. *General Educational Results.*—The total net expenditure on Education (including the expenditure under Grant I) incurred during the year was 12·6 per cent. of the current income against 12·8 in [illegible]93–94. According to Statement II furnished by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eighth Division, the number of boys under instruction in the boards' schools and in schools aided from local funds was 13,734 against 13,808 in 1893–94. The male population of school-going age, calculated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the local fund population of the district, was 139,690. The percentage of boys under instruction (13,734) to the male population of school-going age was 9·8 against 9·9 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the reduction of aided schools as explained in paragraph 37 *supra*.

42. *Grant III, Medical Services, Sanitation, &c.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries was the same as in the preceding year, viz., twenty. According to the classification prescribed in G.O. dated 16th January 1889, No. 106 L., there were eight hospitals and twelve dispensaries. Of the twenty medical institutions, sixteen were located in local fund buildings and four in rented buildings. These are Talli, Tammampatti, Shendamangalam and Royakotta. The local fund building in which the dispensary at Omalúr is located is said to be in very bad condition. Proposals to construct dispensary buildings at Omalúr, Talli, Shendamangalam and Tammampatti have been sanctioned by Government and the construction will be commenced as soon as possible. The proposal of the Námakkal Taluk Board to convert the Sunkagiri hospital into a dispensary and to raise the Tiruchengódu dispensary to a hospital was not given effect to during the year under report as the building at Tiruchengódu had not been completed. The District Medical officer, Salem, says that the want of dead-houses is very much felt at Yercaud, Atur, Denkanikota, Pennagaram, Pálakódu, Omalúr and Alangayam. But as dead-houses are

required for conducting *post-mortem* cases in criminal proceedings, the construction of dead-houses is not a charge on local funds. The Medical officer's suggestions with regard to the dispensaries at Uttangarai, Alangayam, Denkanikota, Pennagaram and Pálakódu and the hospitals at Harúr and Yercaud will be undertaken to a extent permitted by funds. Statement XII shows the working of hospitals and dispensaries. The District Medical officer inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries twice during the year except Harúr hospital, which was inspected once. From his report it will appear that he visited during the year 60 villages and submitted inspection reports for 58 villages.

Eight hundred and eight in-patients and 163,088 out-patients were treated during the year against 776 and 144,149, respectively, in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 32 in-patients and 18,939 out-patients during the year. The District Medical officer considers that the increase testifies to the growing popularity of the institutions. As compared with 1893–94, the total attendance increased in all the institutions, except those at Tirucheangódu, Sankaridrug, Omalúr and Harúr, for reasons set forth in the Medical officer's report. The total expenditure on the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries was as per Statement XII Rs. 29,100 against Rs. 27,472 in 1893–94; the average cost of each in-patient was Rs. 2–3–8 and of each out-patient As. 2–8, against Rs. 2–3–11 and As. 2–10 in the previous year.

During the year under report no house rent was given to hospital assistants. The hospital assistant, Yercaud, has free quarters constructed from Local funds. The remaining hospital assistants are paid house rent not exceeding Rs. 3, from 1st April 1895, in accordance with G.O., dated 24th January 1895, No. 154 L. It is proposed to provide for free quarters in the estimate for constructing dispensary buildings at Talli, Shendamangalam, Omalúr and Tammampatti.

There were no local committees for the medical institutions under the Hosúr and Tiruppattúr Taluk Boards. These taluk boards consider that the supervision of the District Medical officer is sufficient. The President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, reports that the committees appointed for the institutions under his board worked during the year very satisfactorily. The President, Taluk Board, Salem, says that the rules revised by the District Medical officer, Salem, in the light of G.O., dated 24th December 1892, No. 3056 L., will be brought into force this year with regard to the hospital committee at Yercaud.

43. *Midwives.*—The hospitals of Dharmapuri, Námakkal and Atur had midwives attached to them throughout the year. The midwife attached to the Tiruchengódu dispensary secured an appointment in the Coimbatore district and left this district in November 1894. The woman who was under training in the Lying-in hospital in Madras, completed her course and joined the Hosúr hospital on the 20th February 1895. The total number of labour cases attended to by these women was 212 against 291 in the previous year as detailed below:—

Name of medical institution to which midwives were attached.	Names of midwives.	Cases.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.
Atur	Namagiriammal	65	180 0 0
Námakkal	Kathaji Bee	47	146 0 0
Tiruchengódu	Muthiyalu	40	154 0 0
Dharmapuri	Venkatammal	59	144 0 0
Hosúr	Thayammal	1	89 10 0
	Total	212	713 10 0

The average cost of each labour treated during the year 1894–95 was Rs. 3–5–10 against Rs. 2–5–6 in the previous year. The work turned out by these midwives is considered by the District Medical officer to be very satisfactory. The proposals to entertain midwives for the medical institutions at Krishnagiri, Sankaridrug, Rásipuram, Harúr and Shendamangalam have been sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 5th March 1895, No. 404 L. The District Medical officer, Salem, will be requested to secure trained women for these institutions as early as possible.

44. *Medical Practitioners.*—As in previous years, no probationary compounder was employed by the District Medical officer. No expenditure was therefore incurred under this head.

45. *Medical training of Women.*—The two lady Apothecaries Miss Greene and Miss Holmes trained at the expense of this board were employed in this district—the former at Salem and the latter at Tiruppattúr. In accordance with the suggestions of the President of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Committee, Madras, a dispensary for gosha women was opened in Salem on the 14th September 1894 under the supervision of Miss Greene. The dispensary is in its infancy and the daily average attendance is said to be 13·99. Every effort was made to bring the existence of this institution to the notice of the public. The district board has called for estimates for improving the present rented building, with a view to entertain in-patients into this institution and thus to raise it to the grade of a hospital. In this connection it is to be noted that the Salem Municipal Council has agreed to dispense medicines from its hospital on the prescription of Miss Greene.

46. The pay and contingent charges of the local establishment of the District Medical officer amounted to Rs. 742.

47. *Vaccination.*—Statement No. XIII gives the statistics relating to vaccination. The district was divided into the same three ranges as in the preceding year, each being in charge of a Deputy Inspector. Excluding the two second-class vaccinators employed in the central vaccine depôt, there were nine first-class vaccinators, 28 second-class vaccinators and nine probationers attached to vaccine operations. During the year the number of second-class vaccinators was reduced from 29 to 28, as it was considered by the District Medical officer that the retention of a vaccinator at Yercaud was unnecessary. The total number of operations performed during the year was 76,598, of which 69,183 or 90·3 per cent. were successful. In the preceding year 67,663 cases were vaccinated and 63,408 or 93·7 per cent. were successful. The increase in the number of cases vaccinated as compared with the previous year was due to the number of minimum cases to be furnished by vaccinators having been raised by 25 per month. The average cost of each successful operation during the year was As. 2–1 against As. 2–5 in 1893–94. The number of births registered during the year was 59,293. The number of infantile vaccinations, that is, on children under one year of age, was 25,485 against 18,984 in 1893–94, and the number of successful cases was 23,488 against 18,031. Thus 39·6 per cent. of children born during the year were successfully protected against 31·5 per cent. in the previous year.

48. *Animal Vaccination.*—During the year no human lymph was used. The operations were performed with the aid of animal lymph. Out of 76,598 cases vaccinated during the year, 20 cases were with pure animal lymph (calf to arm), of which 19 were successful. The remaining 76,578 cases were performed with animal lymph preserved in glycerine-paste, of which 69,164 were successful. During the year the paste was prepared at the Central Vaccine depôt, Salem. This paste is said to give satisfactory results within the Municipality of Salem, but it was not so very successful in other parts. This was due to deterioration which set in owing to transit and also to the paste being used long after preparation.

49. *Lanoline Vaccine paste.*—This was not used during the year.

50. *Vaccination by Medical Subordinates.*—Besides the work done by the vaccinators noted above, the Medical subordinates vaccinated 1,366 cases, of which 1,156 were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,081 and 1843. Number of children under one year vaccinated by Medical subordinates was 389, of which 341 were successful. The decrease in the number of cases performed by the Medical subordinates was, according to the statement of the Medical officer, due to their work being confined to their head-quarter stations, and also to the fact that the vaccinators, who were required to give a monthly fixed minimum, left no work to be done by the Medical subordinates.

51. *Sanitation.*—The details of expenditure under this head are shown in statement No. XIV. Excluding Rs. 448 spent under Grant I for constructing drains in

the Atur union, the outlay on sanitation was Rs. 27,703 against Rs. 25,227 [illegible] of main items are—

		RS
1.	Improvement of water-supply	3,153
2.	Do. of village-site	2,343
3.	Conservancy establishment	21,172
4.	Arrangements at fairs and festivals	526
5.	Other sanitary outlay	509
	Total	27,703

The important sanitary works executed during the year were the following :—

		RS.
	Repairing the Pali in the New Agraharam, Námakkal	290
Do.	the tank at Tiruchengódu	56
Do.	the steps to the river at Edapadi	55
Do.	Balapakuttai at Dharmapuri	60
Do.	the Yercaud tank	10
	Deepening the supply channel leading to Narasier's tank at Dharmapuri.	8
	Total	479

Besides the works shown above, five new wells were sunk in five villages, an experimental well was sunk in the village of Ayampatti, springs were dug in the bed of the river at Atur, 46 old wells were repaired and sixteen watchers were employed to guard the drinking-water sources in sixteen villages. During the year, the Union Panchayat, Námakkal, purchased a water-pump at a cost of Rs. 100. But the necessity for the purchase has not been explained by the Taluk Board President. The total outlay under Grant III on account of improvement of water-supply was Rs. 3,153 against Rs. 2,207. Drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 469 in the unions of Hosúr and Rasipur. Prickly-pear and rank vegetation were cleared in 43 villages. Conservancy establishments were newly entertained in the Attiyampatti, Belur and Pachur villages. The establishment entertained for the Perampet village was abolished as unnecessary. The system of conservancy in the villages of Mallur, Erumaipatti, Mallapuram, Kallavi and Mattrapalli, for which provision was made in the budget for 1894–95, did not work as no sweepers were procurable. The total number of villages conserved was 58 against 56 in 1893–94. [illegible] unions the scavengering establishment was supervised by the chairmen of [illegible] panchayats, at Royakotta by the Vice-President of the Sanitary Association, and in other places by Revenue officials. Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals were made in sixteen places against 13 in the previous year. A cholera shed was erected at Sankamangalam at a cost of Rs. 6. Cholera preventives were purchased for Rs. 91. The towns of Atur, Dharmapuri and Pedunayakanpalaiyam were fumigated at a cost of Rs. 54. A temporary establishment was maintained at Pedunayakanpalaiyam at a cost of Rs. 5 while the epidemic was prevailing. The charges for constructing latrines at Atur amounted to Rs. 297. Old latrines were repaired at a cost of Rs. 56.

The percentage of total outlay on sanitation to the estimate for sanitation under Grant III was 90 against 83 in 1893–94.

52. *Markets.*—The expenditure on account of pay and contingencies of the establishment entertained for sweeping the markets was Rs. 315 against Rs. 271 in the preceding year.

53. *Choultries.*—During the year the construction of a chattram at Dharmapuri is [illegible]–10 and another at Tiruppattúr for Brahmins and Sudras was completed at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 from the accumulated balance of Toppur Chattram fund. Thus the number of choultries rose from 37 at the end of 1893–94 to 39 during the year under report. These choultries were mere rest-houses, no food being provided anywhere. Their condition is reported to be good. Excluding Rs. 6,113 expended under Grant I, the total outlay on these choultries was Rs. 1,144. The site required for constructing another chattram at Tiruppattúr for Muhammadans and Paraiyas was purchased at a cost of Rs. 489; it is hoped that the building will be completed this year.

54. *Bungalows.*—The expenditure under this head has been noticed in paragraph [illegible] *supra.*

55. *Contribution.*—The proportionate cost debited to the district board on account of sanitary inspection and reserve medical staff amounted to Rs. 1,425. The Accountant-General's letter requesting adjustment of Rs. 41 due on account of cutlers' establishment was received in this office at the close of the year, and the adjustment was, therefore, not made within the year. A sum of Rs. 19 was paid to to the District Board, Coimbatore, towards the cost of lighting the Cauvery bridge, and the sanction for making this contribution was obtained subsequently from Government—*vide* G.O., dated 8th May 1895, No. 825 L. Mis. The Tiruppattúr Taluk Board contributed Rs. 1,132 to the Municipal Councils of Tiruppattúr and Vániyambádi for the upkeep of the hospitals maintained by them, calculated at 25 per cent. of the net cost as per G.O., dated 20th September 1893, No. 2104 L. Rs. 1,355 were paid from the District fund to the Municipal Council, Salem, towards the maintenance of the hospital, the poor house and the lying-in ward as shown below :—

	RS.
Hospital	1,100
Poor house	200
Lying-in ward	55
Total	1,355

The contribution paid for the Salem Municipal hospital was regulated with reference to G.O., dated 11th April 1893, No. 800 L. Mis.

56. The expenditure on water sheds and pandals opened during the hot season in certain unions and markets amounted to Rs. 32.

57. *Charges on account of Lighting.*—They aggregated Rs. 4,480 against Rs. 3,200 in 1893–94. Lights were put up at places detailed in the annexed statement :—

Station.	Number of lamp-lighters.	Number of lights put up.	Charges.	Remarks.
Salem District Board.			R. A. P.	
Salem-Suramangalam road	2	50	[illegible] 15 6	....
Salem Taluk Board.				
Rasipúr			157 2 8	....
Atur	2	31	146 1 5	....
Gengavalli	1	57	12 14 0	....
	..	2		
Námakkal Taluk Board.				
Námakkal			528 12 0	For 19 days in a month.
Shendamangalam	3	93	364 9 0	„ 16 „ „
Tiruchengódu	3	83	345 3 0	„ 15 „ „
Thathiangarpet	2	50	135 6 9	„ 15 „ „
Morupatti	1	16	150 0 0	„ 15 „ „
Mohanur	1	16	149 6 0	„ 15 „ „
Pothanur	1	16	141 15 9	„ 15 „ „
Vengarai	1	14	164 11 6	„ 16 „ „
Velúr	1	14	182 6 0	„ 15 „ „
Nanjai Edayar	1	14	150 0 0	„ 15 „ „
Paramathi	1	14	74 14 0	....
Sunkari	1	7	56 12 0	The lamps are lighted by a sanitary cooly.
	..	4		
Hosúr Taluk Board.				
Hosúr	2	51	284 7 2	For 18 days in a month.
Denkanicotta	1	8	166 14 2	„ 15 „ „
Dharmapuri	1	51	183 13 2	„ 15 „ „
Pennagaram	1	21	139 11 8	„ 16 „ „
Palakodu	1	16	102 15 0	„ 15 „ „
Kariamangalam	1	16	93 6 3	„ 15 „ „
Krishnagiri	2	45	279 14 6	„ 15 „ „
Kaveripatnam	1	30	215 [illegible] 9	
Rayakotta	1	10	21 15 0	
Mathigiri	1	3	10 3 10	Lighted by the sanitary establishment.
	..			
Total	32	732	* 4,479 7 2	

* Excludes Rs. 19–4–6 paid to the Coimbatore District Board for lighting the Cauvery Bridge.

During the year lights were put up for the first time in one union under the Salem Taluk Board, in one under the Hosúr Taluk Board and in six unions and two villages other than unions under the Námakkal Taluk Board. The attention of the Presidents of Taluk Boards will be invited once again to the closing sentence of paragraph 8 of the General Local Fund review for 1893–94, and they will be requested to guard against the increase of expenditure under this item.

58. *Grant IV.*—The total expenditure under Grant IV aggregated Rs. 23,998 against Rs. 21,998 in 1893–94. The increase occurred chiefly under "Charges in establishment at the Presidency," "Printing work done at the Government Press," "Local Boards' establishment and contingencies" and "Refunds." The increase under "Local Boards' establishment and contingencies" was due to the new unions started during the year and to the payment of charges, &c., due in connection with them. The increase under "Refunds" was due to the refund of Rs. 2,200 deposit to the purchaser of the Shendamangalam mittah owing to the sale not having been confirmed. This amount instead of being held in deposit was credited to "Land-cess."

59. The travelling allowance was paid to the non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards at the same rate as in 1893–94.

60. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 1,08,213 (including debt head transactions) distributed among the funds as shown below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
District fund	...	56,277
Taluk fund	12,847	
Endowment	28,786	
		41,633
		97,910
Union funds		10,303
Total ...		1,08,213

The closing balance equals 2[illegible] per cent. of the actual receipts. Steps are being taken to utilize this balance [illegible] portant works.

61. The local fund accounts o[illegible] year will be audited by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund accounts in July 1895. The Local Fund Audit clerk inspected the accounts in five unions during the year.

62. The District Board's resolution passing the report is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE.

ANNUAL concise report on the working of the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries under the Salem Local Fund Board for the official year 1894–95.

Public Health.—The year under report was not characterized by any abnormal weather although at its latter part it was very hot and unbearable. The rains set in early in the month of May and continued up to October. The water-supply was sufficient in many of the taluks at the beginning of the year, but towards its end scarcity was very much felt. The average rainfall of 22 stations throughout the district was 30·62 inches, which is considerably below the average of the preceding year. Generally the climate of the district was seasonable and favourable to health except in the Dharmapuri and Hosúr taluks where fevers were unusually prevalent from September to the end of the year.

Cholera which was prevalent during the preceding year continued to prevail in the taluks of Salem, Atur, Tiruppattúr, Trichengódu and Dharmapuri during April, when it showed signs of abatement and died out about the middle of May. The district was then free from this disease until October, when it again broke out in Dharmapuri, Tiruppattúr and Uttangarai taluks, causing only four deaths. The disease was then imported into the Atur and Salem taluks from South Arcot district in November and prevailed in a severe form during this month and December, and subsequently affected also the taluks of Salem, Trichengódu and Uttangarai.

In January it began to abate and continued to prevail in a less severe form in Salem, Atur and Uttangarai taluks, but made its progress in Tiruchengódu and Tiruppattúr taluks. In February and March it disappeared in Tiruppattúr and Uttangarai taluks, but continued to prevail in a sporadic form in the eastern and southern taluks of Atur, Námakkal and Tiruchengódu.

During the prevalence of the disease special measures were adopted to check its progress; affected villages were inspected by the Medical subordinates in charge of the neighbouring dispensaries and extra medical aid was sent to those parts mostly affected by the disease. Efforts were made to improve the sanitary condition of the affected villages and to preserve the water-supply; medicines and disinfectants were freely distributed. The total mortality registered from this cause was 719 against 3,113 in the preceding year.

Small-pox was endemic and less prevalent this year than in the previous year. No serious outbreaks occurred, and where the disease was known to exist steps were taken to push on vaccination. The deaths registered were 333 against 881 in 1893–94.

Fevers were less prevalent during the year and caused 12,983 deaths or 2,228 less than in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics.—Registration has been fairly good in villages than in towns where the registrars experience a difficulty in obtaining information of births and deaths. The total births and deaths registered were 59,293 and 32,770, respectively, as compared with 57,200 and 36,269 in the previous year. The increase in the births is attributed to the better health of the people owing to the climate being more favourable and the prices of food-grains lower.

Sanitation.—Conservancy establishments were maintained in 59 villages during the year, which constitute 31 unions including the two (Kurumangalam and Paparapatty) which started during the year, and seven sanitary associations. In places where there are unions much useful work is done in improving the sanitation and water-supply of the villages, and in places where there are sanitary associations supervised by the village munsifs, very little, if any, work is done. There are 35 public latrines. These are, all of them, mudwall enclosures with the exception of two tatty ones at Yercaud and a masonry one at Hosúr—most of them are for females. On the whole, they were kept in fairly good condition, but those in Sankaridrug and Shendamangalam are in a state of ruin. They are not so freely resorted to as they would be, if properly attended to; most of the scavenging is done by pigs. The number of latrines is insufficient for a district and steps should be taken to increase this as much as possible. In making this recommendation it will not be forgotten that the difficulty in obtaining the services of toties stands as an obstacle in some villages in making improvement in this direction. In some places much difficulty is experienced in obtaining sites for the construction of new ones. In some large towns the private scavenging system has been introduced with satisfactory results and it is recommended that the system may with advantage be extended to some of the other large towns in the district.

Water-supply has generally received attention. almost every town and village, certain tanks or wells are set apart for drinking purposes and steps have been taken to guard these sources from pollution.

The defects in the drainage of the towns and villages have constantly been brought to the notice of the local fund board, and in some instances improvements have been made: also something has been done in the way of removing prickly-pear growths adjoining habitations in villages, but there still remains much to be done.

Vaccination.—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year by the local fund vaccinators were 76,598, of which 69,183 or 93·65 per cent. were successful; of 1,366 performed by the medical subordinates in charge of the local fund hospitals and dispensaries, 1,156 were successful, or 89·54 per cent. As compared with the work done in the previous year, there was an increase of 8,935 vaccinations by local fund vaccinators and a decrease of 715 vaccinations by medical subordinates. The increase in the work of the local fund staff is rather satisfactory, although there is yet much room for improvement. The decrease in the work of the medical subordinates is due to their work being confined to the stations where they are serving, and also to the fact that the vaccinators who are required to give a monthly fixed minimum leave no work to be done by the medical subordinates. There was an increase of 6,501 vaccinations under one year of age performed by the vaccinators, the total for the year being 25,485 as compared with 18,984 in the previous year. There was also a decrease in the infantile vaccinations done by medical subordinates, the total being 389 as compared with 516 in 1893–94.

A depôt for the preparation and distribution of glycerine vaccine is at work at Salem under the control of the local fund board and the Assistant Surgeon is in charge. It being under constant supervision from a medical man, a good supply of better lymph is obtained and consequently better results are noticed. But during the first quarter of the year under report the results in Salem and Námakkal ranges were indifferent in some instances, due to the carelessness of vaccinators in keeping the paste supplied to them too long before use.

Hospitals and dispensaries.—(*a*) *Nature and sufficiency of accommodation.*—The board maintains eight hospitals and twelve dispensaries which are distributed among the taluk boards as follows:—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.
Hosúr Taluk Board ...	Hosúr.	Denkanikota.
	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.
	Krishnagiri.	Pálakódu.
		Royacota.
		Thalli.
Námakkal Taluk Board ...	Námakkal.	Tiruchengódu.
Tiruppattúr " ...	Sankaridrug.	Shendamangalam.
	Harúr.	Uttangarai.
		Alangayam.
Salem Taluk Board ...	Yercaud.	Rásipuram.
	Atur.	Omalúr.
		Thammampatti.

All the hospitals and eight dispensaries are located in public, and the rest in rented buildings and all are in good condition, except those at Omalúr and Thalli. The public building at Omalúr is in very bad condition, and the one rented at Thalli is very old and unsuitable; and as no other buildings are available, the Board has sanctioned the construction of new ones, and plans and estimates are being prepared by the Local Fund Engineer for the approval of the Sanitary Board. The want of dead-houses is very much felt in Yercaud, Atur, Denkanikota, Pennagaram, Pálakódu, Omalúr and Alangayam, and this is pointed out more than once and it is hoped that the Board will consider the question this year.

The hospitals accommodate in all 69 beds, of which 36 are for males and 33 for females. The accommodation afforded is sufficient for the present. The erection of a pandal in front of the out-patients' room of the Harúr hospital will be a convenience to the patients. Dressing rooms are needed in Uttangarai and Alangayam and compound walls for Denkanikota, Pennagaram, Pálakódu, and Alangayam will be useful. Some additional accommodation may be added to the civil apothecary's quarters at Hosúr, as it is at present too small for a married man with a family.

(*b*) *State of repairs of buildings.*—The buildings at Harúr, Dharmapuri, Atur, Thammampatti and Námakkal require some petty repairs. In Alangayam the floor of the north verandah of the dispensary building is steadily sinking with a large crack at the eastern extremity of north wall. The contagious shed at Yercaud is now in ruins and should be replaced by a new one. In other respects the buildings were maintained in good condition.

(*c*) *State of repair of furniture.*—

dispensaries are sufficient.

rniture and other equipments at the hospitals and

(*d*) *Number of patients treated as compared with previous years.*—The following statement will show the total treated during the past four years in the hospitals and dispensaries:—

Hospital or dispensary.	1891–92.		1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Hosúr								
Dharmapuri	94							
Krishnagiri	93	9,406						
Sankaridrug	160	8,847	96	9,492	80	9,811	98	12,067
Harúr	86	10,314	102	11,498	71	10,987	75	13,092
Yercaud	71	6,445	149	13,407	170	12,306	176	5,554
Atur	53	6,461	82	7,767	80	7,168	96	5,651
Denkanikota	98	5,526	79	6,910	90	7,061	99	6,028
Pennagaram	71	4,478	79	6,505	70	6,226	50	5,205
Pálakódu	..	7,680	97	6,313	96	5,082	87	9,531
Royacota	..	7,144	111	10,660	119	8,874	127	9,588
Thalli	..	9,313	..	7,493	..	7,664	..	7,165
Tiruchengódu	..	10,653	..	6,870	..	4,902	..	9,362
Shendamangalam	..	4,468	..	11,063	..	9,209	..	4,108
Uttangarai	..	7,838	..	4,229	..	4,005	..	8,193
Alangayam	..	4,330	..	7,228	..	7,891	..	5,805
Rásipuram	..	9,273	..	5,424	..	5,702	..	9,586
Omalúr	..	5,457	..	8,648	..	6,430	..	6,556
Thammampatti	..	5,771	..	6,232	..	6,287	..	6,872
	..	8,389	..	6,143	..	6,958	..	8,259
	..	5,789	..	8,044	..	8,186	..	5,147
Total ..	..	5,480	..	6,155	..	5,827	..	8,403
	721	147,892	795	156,842	776	144,149	808	163,088

This shows an increase of 32 in and 18,939 out patients during the year under review as compared with those treated during the preceding year. This is very satisfactory and testifies to the growing popularity of the institutions. The attendance would have been far more satisfactory had it not been for the falling off in attendance of the institutions named in the margin. The decrease in the attendance of the Omalúr dispensary was due to the closure of the dispensary for short periods when the hospital assistant in charge was deputed on cholera duty. The hospital assistant attached to Tiruchengódu having reported sick, the dispensary had to be closed for the greater part of June and part of July, and the hospital assistant attached to the Sankaridrug hospital was made to attend to the treatment of sick in both the places.

Sankaridrug. Tiruchengódu. Harúr. Omalúr.

(*e*) *Mortality and actual causes of it.*—There were in all 84 deaths recorded in the hospitals and dispensaries from the following causes:—

Cholera 24, fevers 5, constipation 1, abortion 1, colitis 1, abscess 1, peritonitis 1, burns and scald 2, insolatio 1, puerperal fever 1, convulsions 1, obstruction of bowels 1, general dropsy 5, acute pneumonia 5, meningitis 1, dysentery 5, paralysis 2, debility 3, ascites 1, labor 2, phthisis 1, cellulitis 1, gangrene 2, tetanus 2, erysipelas 1, fracture of skull 1, fracture of thigh 1, valvular disease of the heart 1, anæmia 1, diseases of liver 2, wounds 2, and local injuries 5.

(*f*) *Operations and results.*—The medical subordinates have performed 56 major surgical operations with one death (from craniotomy). The total number of minor operations performed by them is 5,106.

(*g*) *Establishment whether sufficient and efficient.*—Yes.

(*h*) *Midwives.*—There were four midwives working at the beginning of the year and were attached to the hospitals at Atur, Námakkal and Dharmapuri and to the dispensary at Tiruchengódu. The last-named having secured an employment in the Coimbatore district, resigned her post in this district in November. The woman who was under training in the Madras Lying-in Hospital completed her course and joined for duty at the Hosúr hospital in February. These midwives worked on the salary-result system and attended 212 cases of labour during the year. The work turned out by them is fairly satisfactory. The number of midwives employed in the district is very small and the local fund board has sanctioned the entertainment of five more during the current year in Krishnagiri, Sankaridrug, Rásipuram, Harúr and Shendamangalam.

(*i*) *If dispensaries for gosha women, &c., have been established, how they are working, &c.*—A dispensary for gosha women was opened at Salem by the district board on the 14th September 1894 and Apothecary Miss J. A. Greene has been placed in charge. She attends the women and children who resort to the dispensary between the hours of 7 to 11 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. Although the dispensary is intended more for gosha women, others also receive treatment and the supply of medicines is obtained from the municipal hospital. The building is a rented one and situated in the fort surrounded by Muhammadan quarters. The dispensary is in its infancy which accounts for the poor daily average attendance, viz., 13·99. The existence of the institution becomes to be thoroughly appreciated, and it is hoped that in time for the dispensary better known to the people, it will be more freely resorted to and the object of the local fund board to make it useful and within the easy reach of the gosha population will be gained.

(*j*) *General remarks.*—All the hospitals and dispensaries, and the stations in which they are located, Harúr (which was visited only once), and also the principal villages along the route of inspection were inspected twice during the year and The following statement will show the number of inspections of villages by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer during the year:—

Number of villages inspected and reports on them sent to the Sanitary Commissioner and Local Fund Board	58
Number of villages inspected but no reports sent	2

(Signed) T. J. H. WILKINS, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Salem,
21*st June* 1895.

From G. STOKES, Esq., President, District Board, Salem, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th July 1895, No. 105–Govt.

In continuation of my letter, dated 10th July 1895/No. 96–Govt., paragraph 51, I have the honour to state that from the report since received from the President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, it appears that a water-pump was purchased in 1894–95, at a cost of Rs. 100, with a view to pump out water from the Kamalalayam tank, the drinking-water reservoir at Námakkal, and store it in a cistern, in order that people might take water to their houses from the cistern, and that the purchase was made on the complaint of the District Medical Officer, from time to time, that the practice of

allowing persons to take water directly from the tank was likely to contaminate the supply, as the feet of such persons were liable to convey to water, disease-bearing matter.

ORDER—dated 7th September 1895, No. 1642 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Salem 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	13,159	51,690	66,290	14,204	43,022	9,065	66,291
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,99,470	1,85,390	1,96,280	98,808	98,808	..	1,97,616
Tolls	40,880	37,930	40,830	41,208	..	..	41,208
House-tax	21,794	27,080	29,820	..	..	29,815	29,815
Education—							
School-fees	19,266	22,380	22,380	..	19,613	..	19,613
Other Items	541	1,070	620	626	33	..	659
Medical—							
Income from Endowments	63	60	120	..	47	..	47
Other items	1,164	1,430	960	381	406	..	787
Interest—							
On Government Securities	2,362	2,360	2,650	2,411	247	..	2,658
,, Arrears of Revenue	406	320	600	575	575	..	1,150
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	1,[illegible]	1,460	1,430	77	528	..	605
Choultry Rents		410	430	..	493	..	493
Market ,, ...	12,	13,070	11,930	..	11,137	1,010	12,147
Ferry ,, ...	5,	6,620	5,870	..	5,122	..	5,122
Other Items	52,	55,580	50,310	17,847	27,844	1,831	47,522
Public Works	1,	370	1,610	1,379	718	23	2,120
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	7,	10,840	10,960	34	6,053	..	6,087
General Purposes (famine relief) ..	..	..	16,000	16,000	..	..	16,000
Choultries	1,	1,750	1,750	..	1,750	..	1,750
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	13,	..	..	33,754	..	..	33,754
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	..	41,47	..	..
,, from the Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,959	..
Contribution from Special Funds ..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21
Total ..	3,95,4[illegible]	[illegible]10	4,60,840	2,27,325	2,57,875	46,703	4,85,465
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	2,021	[illegible]9	2,660	3,824	3,923	140	7,887
Buildings	3,446	[illegible]1	9,710	..	6,740	90	6,830
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,027	[illegible]4	9,540	..	4,708	1,751	6,459
Repairs—							
Communications	99,743	1,32,75[illegible]	1,19,690	51,433	63,074	2,693	1,17,200
Buildings	4,191	[illegible],07[illegible]	4,510	13	3,286	..	3,299
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,004	11,668	10,420	1,460	3,007	330	4,797
Establishment	22,955	22,920	22,580	7,138	11,365	..	18,503
Tools and Plant	196	670	800	134	213	..	347
Contingencies	7,092	6,760	6,760	2,244	3,575	..	5,819
Miscellaneous	451	..	..	134	..	..	134
Total ..	1,47,126	2,12,549	1,86,670	66,380	99,891	5,004	1,71,275
GRANT II—							
Inspection	4,970	4,950	4,950	4,979	..	..	4,979
Training Schools	1,401	1,682	1,560	1,550	17	..	1,567
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	14,371	13,930	13,830	..	13,750	..	13,750
Salary-result System	4,280	4,910	4,640	..	4,222	..	4,222
Elementary Schools—							
Salary System	717	..	60	..	57	..	57
Salary-result System	89,625	42,632	41,950	..	41,535	..	41,535
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	6,651	6,321	7,250	..	6,119	..	6,119
Miscellaneous	..	500	140	..	15	..	15
Contributions	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	642	1,300	1,330	1,285	..	..	1,285
Total ..	72,763	76,225	75,710	7,814	65,715	..	73,529