(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 22

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 2/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

(101)

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2711

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 26 — 9 — 1889 1/

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

11. Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Rev. JACOB GNANAOLIVU, B.A., Rao Sahib, Officiating Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue officer in charge of the Trichinopoly taluk), dated Trichinopoly, 8th July 1889, No. 28.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of this Municipality for the year 1888-89. The usual statements prescribed are appended hereto.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

2. The strength of the Council on the last day of the year was only 7 and the average strength during the year only 11, though the sanctioned number of members for this Municipality is 24. The causes of this undue fall in the strength have been explained in this office letter No. 42, dated 25th May 1888, embodied in G.O., No. 737 M., dated 2nd July 1888. There were 15 vacancies to be filled up by election, and as the lists of voters and candidates had not been prepared in the previous year in accordance with the new rules, the elections had to be deferred till January 1889, and though they were held early in that month, the names of the elected members were not published before the end of March.

3. The office of *Chairman* remained vacant in the early part of the year, when the divisional officer was in charge under section 15 of the Act, till in the month of July Government were pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, Assistant Collector, to the office, who continued in charge during the rest of the year.

4. The elections were for the first time held in accordance with the new rules ward by ward, and this arrangement produced great enthusiasm among the voters of each ward. There were 51 candidates for the 15 vacancies, and out of 1,060 registered voters, 586 exercised their right at the poll.

5. The Council met 27 times during the year, and the average attendance at these meetings was 7 or 63·6 per cent. of the average strength. Five other meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum.

II.—RECEIPTS.

6. The actuals of the year were Rs. 87,883, against Rs. 90,230 of the revised estimate and Rs. 71,383, the actuals of the previous year. The large increase of Rs. 16,500 over the receipts of 1887-88 was chiefly under House and Land-taxes, the Taxes on carts, vehicles and animals, income from markets, tolls and magisterial fines under the Police and Municipal Acts. The decrease of Rs. 2,300 under the figure of the revised estimate has been mainly under House and Land-taxes. These discrepancies are fully explained in the comparative Statement VI-B.

7. It will be seen from the accompanying Statements IV-A and IV-B, that the collections have been very satisfactory, and that not only were the large arrears of the previous year almost entirely cleared, but that comparatively very small balances were left uncollected in the current year's demand. It may be added that the collections of this year, besides being Rs. 16,500 more than those of 1887-88, were in excess of

the collections of any previous year. A statement showing the percentages of the collections under each tax to the final demand is enclosed.

8. *House and Land-taxes.*—These continued to be levied at the maximum rates. The present assessments under House-tax were those fixed in the general revision made in 1886-87 and adopted in 1887-88. It was thought necessary, however, to revise the assessments on the Railway Company's and Government buildings, the tax on which had not hitherto been calculated on the principle laid down in the Act (the cost of the buildings having been considered as the basis instead of their annual gross rental). It is intended this year to revise the assessments under the Land-tax, as the revision of them made by a Sub-Committee in 1887-88 gave cause to much complaint during the past year.

9. The total settled demand (arrear and current) under the House and Land-taxes were Rs. 27,669 and Rs. 4,454, respectively; of which Rs. 25,247 and Rs. 4,273 were collected, Rs. 114 were remitted or written off under House-tax, and on the 31st March 1889, there remained an uncollected balance under House-tax of Rs. 2,308 and under Land-tax of Rs. 181, nearly the whole of which has since been collected. These figures are all the more creditable, when it is considered that the year under report was the first in which these taxes began to be collected departmentally (*vide* G.O., No. 988 M., dated 3rd September 1888).

10. *The Tax on Arts.*—The usual statement showing the number of persons assessed under each class of the schedule is annexed to this report. The settled demand and collection under this head show an increase over the previous year's, as in the latter large remissions were granted consequent on the strike of October 1886 against this tax. As usual no assessments were made under the last three classes of the schedule.

11. *Taxes on Vehicles, Animals and Carts.*—The actuals of the year are nearly Rs. 2,000 more than those of the previous year, and the increase is due to better supervision over the collecting staff and to more care and scrutiny in the preparation of the lists of defaulters. There has been no demand register kept for these taxes hitherto, and one has this year been opened in a form approved by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund accounts.

12. *Coercive Processes.*—3,228 distress warrants were issued involving an amount of Rs. 6,265-7-0 in 2,802 cases, of which the amounts (Rs. 5,769-12-0) were collected before making any distraint. In 341 cases alone was property actually distrained to satisfy dues amounting to Rs. 303-9-6, but in only eight of these cases was property actually sold; while in all other cases the dues were paid up before the things were put up to sale. Forty-two prosecutions were instituted for the recovery of taxes. These were cases in which the dues could not be recovered by distress owing either to the absence or poverty of the parties. In twenty-two of these cases was the amount recovered after prosecution.

13. *The Tolls*—(which are under the control of the District Board) yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,662, of which Rs. 1,014 were arrears of the previous year. The contribution paid by the District Board under this head has been promised (subject to the approval of Government) to be increased considerably when the water-supply scheme is given effect to.

14. *License Fees.*—This item which brought in an income of Rs. 916 during the year, at present includes only fees for licenses granted for the carrying on of offensive trades and fees on pandals. But agreeably to the suggestion of Government made in paragraph 20 of G.O., No. 312 M., of the 16th March 1889, a committee has now been appointed to draw up a scale of fees for all general permissions and licenses necessary under the several sections of the Act, and on its being approved by Government, it is expected that this source of revenue will be made more remunerative.

15. *Incidence of Taxation and of Income.*—The incidence of taxation per head of the population inclusive of tolls was 11 annas 2 pies, against 8 annas 8 pies in the previous year; and exclusive of tolls 9 annas 2 pies, against 6 annas 10 pies. The incidence of income exclusive of the opening balance was Rs. 1-0-8, against 13 annas 6 pies of the previous year.

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16. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The income from markets (rents and fees) ran up to Rs. 13,263, against Rs. 9,856 of the year previous; and the increase was due to the collection of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,600, to the raising of the rents in the fort general market, and to the building of some new stalls therein. Immediate steps are in progress to have the proposed corn market opened in the late district jail buildings which Government were recently pleased to make over to the Council (*Vide* G.O., dated 9th February 1889, Mis. No. 166 M.). When this is done, it will still further increase this most convenient and popular source of revenue.

17. *Rent of other buildings.*—There is scarcely any difference from the figures of the revised estimate. This item at present includes fees from slaughter-houses, rent of the travellers' bungalow and other municipal buildings, and receipts from the municipal gardens. There is no cart-stand now maintained by the Council, and one will soon be opened in the garden land attached to the late district jail buildings.

18. The sale-proceeds of night-soil and street sweepings (which are freely used for manure) realized Rs. 2,845, against Rs. 2,550 in the previous year.

19. *Contributions from Provincial and Local Funds.*—There was the usual contribution from Provincial Funds of Rs. 1,243 towards the maintenance of the cantonment roads, and from Local Funds of Rs. 4,500 towards the maintenance of the municipal hospital. There was besides a further contribution from the District Board of Rs. 213 towards the relaying of the racecourse road situated just outside the municipal limits.

20. There are no important remarks to make on the other sundry heads of receipt, slight discrepancies in figures being explained in Statement VI-B.

III.—Expenditure.

21. The total expenditure under all grants amounted to Rs. 95,589, which is slightly in excess of the revised estimate, but is Rs. 24,023 more than the actuals of the previous year. The increase (compensated to an extent of about Rs. 1,000 by slight decreases in sundry items) was chiefly under Grant I (new works and repairs—Rs. 15,500); Grant II (inspection and miscellaneous—Rs. 500); Grant III (hospitals and dispensaries—Rs. 2,000, and conservancy—Rs. 2,000); Grant IV (lighting—Rs. 1,500, road-watering—Rs. 350, and other charges—Rs. 1,000); and Grant V (collection establishment—Rs. 400, office contingencies Rs. 200, and contribution to central office establishment—Rs. 1,500).

22. The following table shows the percentage of expenditure under each grant to the total assets and to the total expenditure during the year:—

	Percentage to total assets.	Percentage to total expenditure.
Grant I	35·2	32·4
„ II	5·7	5·2
„ III	47·2	43·4
„ IV	10·6	9·9
„ V	9·4	8·6
Advances recoverable and refunds	0·6	0·5
	108·7	100·0

23. *Grant I.*—The expenditure under this grant was Rs. 30,961 which is nearly double that of the previous year and is 35·2 per cent. of the actual receipts of the year. This large outlay is owing to the undermentioned new works which had been put down for the previous year having been undertaken and completed during the year under report:—

(1) The construction of a tunnel, Rs. 220.
(2) Putting up a rail-fencing on both sides of the raised Thiruthanthoni road (the right bank of the Kodamuruti river) Rs. 3,250.
(3) Construction of the Jubilee Dispensary building at Woraiyur, Rs. 2,700.

(4) Construction of a row of stalls in the fort market for the use of bamboo vendors, Rs. 1,550.
(5) Construction of a latrine, Rs. 150.
(6) Extension of the drain near the IV Pioneer's Lines ordered in G.O., No. 392, dated 10th May 1888, Rs. 400.
(7) Construction of a new drain in Pedari Kovil lane in the 5th ward, Rs. 250. (This had to be undertaken urgently and sanction of Government was therefore not obtained previously).

The abovementioned works, amounting in all to Rs. 9,000, were the chief new works executed during the year.

24. *The Water-supply Project.*—This important question which has been under contemplation for a long time was made to assume a definite shape during the year under report. Mr. Oldham, a specialist from Calcutta, visited the town in April 1888 to consider the praticability of the scheme. The expenses of this visit, amounting to Rs. 830, were borne by the Council. As Government in their Order, No. 899 M., dated 13th August 1888, directed detailed plans and estimates to be prepared, the Council engaged Mr. Oldham to draw up a scheme for a fee of Rs. 7,500 to supply pure drinking water to the town proper and promised to pay him a further fee of 3 per cent. on the estimate for any extensions to that scheme which he might afterwards be asked to work out. The report on the entire scheme providing for the supply of the town, the military lines and the Railway Company, was duly submitted by Mr. Oldham in March last along with the necessary plans and estimates. These with the views of the Council thereon have been since submitted to Government with this office letter, No. 16, dated 10th April 1889, and are awaiting their scrutiny and approval. Mr. Oldham's bill amounted in all to Rs. 9,588, of which Rs. 5,000 was paid during the year under report.

25. The drainage question has, of course, to be unavoidably kept in abeyance for some years to come.

26. *Under Repairs*—the chief items as usual are *roads* and *buildings*, in both of which there is an increase over the previous year's expenditure. The roads which are nearly 36 miles in length were maintained in a satisfactory condition at a cost of Rs. 10,108. This outlay is only Rs. 600 less than, and is 94 per cent. on, the total receipts from tolls. The repairs of buildings (which is a fluctuating item) amounted to Rs. 3,436, against Rs. 2,142 of the previous year.

27. The Public Works establishment, consisting of an overseer on Rs. 70 and a sub-overseer on Rs. 30, is found adequate for the requirements of the town.

28. *Grant II.*—The expenditure under this grant, though slightly in excess of the actuals of the previous year, is as usual greatly in decrease of the revised estimate. The Council wish to note that the Council's original allotment under Results grants, viz., Rs. 4,600, was considered quite inadequate by the Director of Public Instruction, and Government accordingly raised it to Rs. 6,000. But the actuals earned at maximum rates, though the grants were paid away within the year to all the schools except one, amounted only to Rs. 3,908. A grant of Rs. 400 (entered under "7 Miscellaneous") was given to the Rev. S. Boulter of the Wesleyan Mission for the erection of a school-house. The usual report on the progress of education in the Municipality, submitted by the Assistant Inspector of schools, is enclosed. The total outlay under the grant was 7 per cent. on the total receipts derived from taxation and market rents and fees.

29. *Grant III—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The two hospitals under the charge of the Council—the General and Leper hospitals—were maintained in an efficient condition at a cost of Rs. 13,736, against Rs. 11,800 of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 4,500 was received as contribution from Local Funds, Rs. 1,335 was realized from the interest on the endowed capital, the rents of the China bazaars and the sale of medicines. The net cost of the two institutions therefore met from Municipal Funds was Rs. 7,901 (exclusive of the repairs of the buildings amounting to Rs. 649, which is included under Grant I, Repairs). The increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 over the actuals

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of the previous year is under Purchase of medicines amounting to Rs. 4,500, against Rs. 2,540 in the previous year. There was also an increase of Rs. 800 under *Dieting* of in-patients, but this is compensated by a decrease of nearly the same amount under "*Contingencies.*" A concise report on the working of the two hospitals, submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary officer, is appended to this report as usual. The total number of in and out patients treated in the main hospital was 1,214 and 39,869 respectively, against 1,222 and 43,340 in the previous year. The midwife treated 31 cases of labor within and 9 cases outside the hospital, against 46 and 5, respectively, in the previous year. The building for the new Jubilee dispensary at Woraiyur (recently opened) was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 2,700.

30. The usual contributions towards the Medical College, &c., amounted to Rs. 620, against Rs. 631 in the previous year.

31. The vaccination establishment, consisting of 4 vaccinators and 2 probationers, cost little over Rs. 750 and seem to have done good work during the year. The total number of operations was 4,809 (against 2,967 of the previous year), of which 4,654 were successful. The total number of births registered was 1,298 and of operations on children under one year, 1,300. The medical subordinates attached to the two hospitals performed 67 vaccine operations during the year, of which 64 cases were successful.

32. The registration of births and deaths was again far from satisfactory. Only 1,298 births and 1,999 deaths have been registered, against 1,754 and 3,162, respectively, in the previous year. The cause of this unsatisfactory state of things has been explained in paragraph 9 of this office letter, No. 76, dated 26th December 1888. It is hoped that under the present arrangement of there being a separate staff for registration, more satisfactory results will be produced in the current year. The number of deaths under each head is shown below compared with the previous year:—

Disease.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Cholera	1,256	121
Small-pox	112	217
Fever	394	423
Bowel-complaints	290	300
Other diseases	1,110	938

There was no cholera during the year except in the first two months, when a few sporadic cases occurred, being the remnant of the furious outbreak in the months of December and January preceding.

33. *Conservancy and Sanitation.*—The total outlay under this head was Rs. 26,394. The establishment—perhaps the largest in all Mofussil Municipalities—consisted of 12 inspectors, 16 peons (maistries), 110 scavengers, 33 sweepers, and 105 conservancy carts was found quite sufficient for the requirements of the town. It has been still further increased during the current year. During the greater part of the year under report, the sanitary staff was very efficiently supervised by Mr. N. G. Gopalier, councillor, who received a carriage allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem for the purpose. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner paid his visit early in November last and found much improvement in the sanitation of the town. His remarks were embodied in G.O., No. 217 M., dated 25th February 1889, from which the following may well be repeated here:—

"The main streets of the town proper and the cantonment roads are in good order, but many of the smaller streets and lanes are not properly looked after. They require metalling, side-drains, and in many parts raising. I found the town very clean.

"*Conservancy.*—The town is well provided with public latrines. Most of them are simply enclosures, with a shed for dry earth, a few have roofs and seats. The people seem to appreciate the public latrines; in fact they are petitioning for a new one at Sangolam, just west of the big channel, where it takes off from the river Wyacondum.

"There is an excellent night-soil depôt about two miles to the east of the town. After remaining in pits for several months, the soil is sold for manure."

The number of public latrines distributed over the several wards is 75, to each of which there is a scavenger attached. The Council are doing their utmost towards sanitation under existing circumstances, but it may again be reiterated that until

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proper systems of drainage and water-supply are carried out any attempts to improve the sanitary condition of the town cannot but be attended with only partial results.

34. The total expenditure under this grant was Rs. 41,505, or more than 47 per cent. of the total income of the year.

35. *Grant IV.*—The *lighting* cost Rs. 5,068, or Rs. 1,500 more than in the previous year. The increase was owing to a rise in the price of oil, chimneys, &c., to the entertainment of two extra lamplighters, and to the cost of putting up nearly 30 new lanterns. The total number of lights at present is 505, and it is proposed to increase this by another 40 during the current year. But in spite of this large outlay on lighting, the Council regret that the supervision of the work is not as efficient as desirable, and towards this end they soon hope to do something practical.

36. *Road-watering*—was carried on only on a small scale on the Madras trunk road at a cost of Rs. 100. The benefits of the system are no doubt patent, but as water is not generally available at the roadside, the cost becomes too exhorbitant for the Council to extend it to other roads.

37. *Grant V.*—The total expenditure under this grant was 9·4 per cent. of the year's receipts. The increase of Rs. 1,500 over the actuals of the previous year was under "Office contingencies, &c.," and under "Contribution to central office establishment." The large amount entered under the latter head represents the contributions for 1887-88 and 1888-89, both of which were paid during the year under report.

38. The closing balance was Rs. 22,303, against Rs. 25,190 anticipated in the revised estimate; and the causes of the variation have been explained under the respective heads noted above.

39. The accounts of the year under report were duly audited last month by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, but that officer's report on the audit has not yet been received.

The delay in the submission of this report has been due to pressure of office work and to the recent audit of the yearly accounts, when the whole office staff had to be engaged in helping it on.

An extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Council held on the 1st July 1889, at which this report was passed, is herewith enclosed.

Enclosures.

From L. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, 8th Division, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly (through the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle), dated Tanjore, 15th June 1889, No. 3361.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Trichinopoly Municipality for 1888-89, with Statements V-A and V-B.

2. The following statement compares the number of schools of the several classes and the pupils on 31st March 1889 with the corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1888:—

—	1887-88.			1888-89.			Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1888.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1889.		
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
Secondary schools—							
Aided	3	1,163	65	3	1,228	80	This is exclusive of pure girls' schools.
Unaided	5	401	..	7	616	..	
Indigenous	..	..	..	1	19	..	
Primary schools—							
Aided	28	1,803	15	32	1,896	7	
Unaided	11	413	21	13	505	6	
Indigenous	25	535	10	23	542	..	
Normal schools	..	..	..	1	17	..	
Special schools	2	95	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	74	4,410	111	80	4,823	93	

The above table shows an increase of 6 schools and that of 395 pupils, the increase being mainly in unaided institutions. The number of aided secondary schools remained stationary, while the number of unaided institutions rose from 5 to 7. The increase in unaided schools is due to the withdrawal of grant from the S.P.G. High School and the inclusion of this school in this class, and also to the transfer of this section of the National-Commercial Middle school which ranked as a special school last year. The indigenous school referred to is an advanced Muhammadan school in which Arabic and Persian are said to be taught.

Primary Schools.—The variations in the three sub-divisions of this class are treated below:—

—	Number of schools on 31st March 1888.	Closed since.	Newly opened.	Transferred to aided.	Transferred to unaided.	Remarks.
Aided	28	— 3	..	+ 8*	— 1	* Inclusive of the Primary Department of the S.P.G. High school of last year transferred from Salary to Results grants.
Unaided	11	— 2	6	— 7	+ 5	
Indigenous	25	— 5	7	..	— 4	

There are thus ten secondary and 68 primary schools. Of the ten secondary, though three are shown as aided, only one, the Teppakulam S.P.G. Middle school, received aid from Municipal Funds, the other two, St. Joseph's High school and St. John's Vestry school, receive aid from Provincial Funds, the rest supported themselves from fees and private funds.

The condition of secondary education as seen from the remarks of the sub-assistant given in paragraph 8 *infra* is anything but satisfactory, and I am therefore inclined to think that municipal aid should be extended to such of the schools as deserve support. More than 1,000 or about 36 per cent. of the boys under instruction were in unaided or indigenous primary schools. This is, I am afraid, owing to the apathy on the part of the inspecting schoolmaster.

The new entry under Normal schools refers to the St. Joseph's training institution opened in March last with reference to notification of the 6th February 1889. The National Middle school which worked as a special school last year, works as an ordinary school since January last, and the Industrial school, Puthur, contained only two pupils at the time of collecting annual returns; hence the decrease under the head of Special schools.

3. The extent to which the institutions given in the above table meet the educational requirements of the different great sections of the community in the town appears from the figures furnished in the following table:—

Section of community.	Population according to latest available statistics.		Number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent.		Number of children under instruction.				Remarks.
					1887-88.		1888-89.		
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians.	5,259	5,896	789	884	..	..	96 738	92 473	The children in pure girls' schools are included in this table.
Muhammadans	6,049	5,944	907	892	..	..	478	144	
Brahmans	1,637	1,430	246	215	..	..	979	49	
Vaisyas	4,745	5,134	712	770	..	..	117	..	
Sudras	20,695	21,894	3,104	3,284	..	..	2,345	561	
Others including Parayas..	2,865	2,901	430	435	..	..	69	24	
Total ..	41,250	43,199	6,188	6,480	4,410	1,490	4,823	1,343	

From the above it is seen that 78 per cent. of boys and 21 per cent. of girls were under instruction, against 71 and 23 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year.

While the number of Brahman boys under instruction was four times the number due at 15 per cent. of the population, the number of Native Christians, Sudras and Muhammadans were

respectively, 92, 76 and 53 per cent., and that of Vaisyas was as low as 16 per cent. The backwardness of the latter is owing to the apathy of this community to education. A school specially intended for Vaisyas has been newly brought under the result system. Proposals were made for the improvement of the Muhammadan, Palla, and Paraya communities; but these proposals were not adopted by the Municipal Council.

4. The annexed table shows the distribution of pupils according to (1) occupation, (2) wealth of parents:—

Year.	Occupation.								Wealth.			
	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders	Land-holders.	Artizans.	Coolies	Mendicants.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Total.
1887-88	543	482	767	1,170	338	725	230	266	39	1,170	3,312	4,521
1888-89	692	572	907	1,155	323	816	158	293	66	1,261	3,589	4,916

These figures show an increase under all the heads except those of land-holders, artizans and mendicants. The decrease under the last head is not to be regretted.

5. The following is the statistics relating to the languages studied and the extent to which children in schools were protected from small-pox:—

Year.	Languages studied.								Vaccination.			
	English.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Pupils vaccinated.	Pupils small-pox marked.	Pupils unprotected.	Total.
1887-88	2,655	138	..	..	233	3,847	19	210	2,737	1,087	697	4,521
1888-89	2,999	147	66	42	263	4,164	46	172	2,981	1,393	542	4,916

According to the returns of 1887-88 there was none studying Arabic or Persian, while in March last there were over a hundred pupils studying these languages. The proportion of unprotected pupils is less than last year.

6. The schools were examined for results grants by the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The following table shows the work done by the Inspecting Schoolmaster:—

Name.	Year.	Office.	Age.	Examination passed, whether trained or not.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Days spent in examination.	Days spent in other work.	Sunday, holidays and absence on leave.	Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of visits paid to each school.	Number of schools opened.	Number of schools closed or withdrawn.
S. Aiyaswami Aiyer.	1887-88.	Inspecting schoolmaster, Trichinopoly Municipality.	35	Matriculation.	97	3,461	85	31	38	97	1·5	11	13
	1888-89.				76	6,326	243	56	66	266	3·5	10	22

The quality of the work done by the inspecting schoolmaster may be judged from the following extracts:—

Para. 7 of the Durbar Examination Report.

Divisional Inspector's letter No. 5961, dated 8th October 1888.

"I could not be pleased with such results, as I had to find fault with nearly every thing I saw and heard in this durbar.

"The inspecting schoolmaster's conduct in not having submitted his monthly reports, wherein he ought to have brought most of the above glaring defects to the notice of his official superior for so long a period, is highly reprehensible."

Para. 2.—Director's Proceedings, No. 806, dated 1st February 1889, review of Durbar Examination Report.

"These and other serious defects, noticed by the inspector, are very discreditable to the inspecting schoolmaster."

This officer had not submitted his diaries for full five months, and gave pressure of work as an excuse for doing so. This explanation was not accepted either by the Assistant Inspector or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, and the inspecting schoolmaster was fined and warned. But in spite of the fine and the warning, this man was very slow and careless in the submission of his monthlies, and in the results grant examination, it was noticed that the registers of schools were not properly scrutinized and that none of the instructions contained in the inspecting schoolmaster's code was properly attended to. Towards the close of March last, when the Director's review above referred to came up before the Council, it was decided to appoint an Assistant Inspecting schoolmaster on Rs. 12-8-0 and a trained fifth-grade man has been appointed. Neither the Assistant nor the Sub-Assistant Inspector would have recommended this step, if the question were referred to them, for the good reason that two inefficient men cannot be equal to one efficient man.

7. The subjoined table gives the qualification of the teachers:—

Year.	Secondary schools.				Aided Primary schools.				Unaided Primary schools.				Indigenous Primary schools.			
	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1887-88 ..	16	23	20	10	26	3	14	27	7	..	2	10	..	..	..	20
1888-89 ..	12	25	29	13	25	6	17	34	1	..	3	13	..	..	..	23

Year.	Normal schools.				Special schools.				Total.			
	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General education.	Unpassed.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1887-88 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	49	26	41	74
1888-89 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	32	49	83

The number of trained teachers at the close of 1888-89 was 11 less, and that of unpassed teachers 10 more, than in 1887-88. Seventy-five out of 190 or 40 per cent. of teachers were certificated in 1887-88, while only 69 out of 204 or less than 34 per cent. were certificated in 1888-89. The establishment of a normal school in this town to train masters for secondary schools may be expected to increase the supply of qualified teachers. The Municipal Council provided Rs. 120 for training two of the masters of primary schools, but as only one master was selected, part of the budget provision was allowed to lapse.

8. As Statement V-B deals only with schools aided from Municipal Funds, I herewith give a few particulars which the Sub-Assistant has furnished me about unaided schools and the two schools aided from Provincial Funds.

Names of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High Department.	In Middle Department.	In Upper Primary Department.	In Lower Primary Department.	Total.	Average attendance.	Number of pupils presented for Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.	Special Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Number of pupils passed Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.	Special Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Highest Standard.	Remarks.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																		
Public—Aided.																		
St. John's Vestry School.	1887-88	1	..	24	14	92	130	109	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	Upper IV.	Slight increase in strength. Results of examination "fair" on the whole at annual inspection. Note-books and home exercises neglected throughout schools. Instruction in Kindergarten and gymnastics noted as not regular. Library wanted.
	1888-89	1	..	28	16	105	149	114	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..		
St. Joseph's High School.	1887-88	1	271	317	68	99	755	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI Class.	Increase in strength. Examination results fair in the high school, secondary and primary departments; more attention needed to physical education.
	1888-89	1	324	373	95	137	929	632	162	111	..	..	68	76	..	..		
Unaided.																		
S.P.G. High School..	1887-88	1	78	219	16	30	343	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI Class ..	No review received.
	1888-89	1	175	..	..	..	175	116	73	..	..	..	17	..	..	..		
National High School	1887-88	1	153	..	..	..	153	148	63	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	Do. ..	
	1888-89	1	105	..	..	..	105	104	61	..	..	..	21	..	..	..		
National Middle School.	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil*	Converted into an ordinary school from January 1889. Fee collection irregular. Result of examination fair and middling. Teaching staff not properly qualified for work. Commercial subjects studied only by a few of the pupils optionally.
	1888-89	1	..	85	..	..	85	61	..	20	..	..	..	13	..	..	Upper IV.	
Nataraja Aiyar's Middle School.	1887-88	1	..	128	..	..	128	88	..	36	..	..	..	15	..	..	Upper IV.	Decrease in attendance. Results of examination indifferent, due to the teaching staff not being properly qualified generally and technically. Physical education not properly attended to. Registers not in proper condition.
	1888-89	1	..	109	..	..	109	78	..	54	..	..	..	26	..	..		
S. P. G. Boarding School, Puthur.	1887-88	1	..	47	..	..	47	34	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	Upper IV.	Attendance decreased. Results not satisfactory either in public examinations, or in annual inspection. Teaching staff not properly qualified.
	1888-89	1	..	38	..	..	38	32	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Wesleyan Mission School, Woraiyur.	1887-88	1	..	65	..	..	65	59	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	Upper IV.	No information available.
	1888-89	1	..	97	..	..	97	60	..	9	..	..	..	5	..	..		
E.L.M. School, Fort Market.	1887-88	1	..	8	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Class.	A poorly attended 5th standard class not deserving treatment as a middle school.
	1888-89	1	..	7	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Private.																		
Advanced Muhammadan School, Trichinopoly.	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A private Muhammadan school professing to teach Arabic and Persian, introduced newly by the Inspecting schoolmaster.
	1888-89	1	..	12	3	4	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																		
Unaided Primary Schools.	1887-88	11	..	..	10	424	434	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Increase in strength on the whole. No proper account kept of these by the Inspecting Schoolmaster.
	1888-89	*13	..	..	9	502	511	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Indigenous Primary Schools.	1887-88	25	..	..	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1888-89	23	..	..	..	..	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

* Includes a night school.

9. The following statement gives in some detail the particulars of aided primary schools:—

—		Number of pupils presented.					Number of pupils passed.				
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Results system schools.	1887-88.	303	279	281	207	1,070	208	187	212	153	760
	1888-89.	357	315	256	218	1,146	250	202	173	147	772

—		Sanctioned estimated grant.	Amount actually earned.	Percentage of grant earned to grant passable.	Remarks.
		12	13	14	15
Results system schools	1887-88 ..	Rs. A. P. 4,815 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,895 9 9	62	A large number of pupils appeared, but they did not pass satisfactorily, so they earned a lower percentage.
	1888-89 ..	5,432 0 0	3,846 6 11	60	

The following are the remarks made on the condition of primary education by the Sub-Assistant who has lucidly brought out all the defects in the schools, which I also noticed while examining the schools for grants:—

"9*c*. My connection with this range actually began in the last quarter of the year under report and many of the schools named in the above list had been examined by my predecessor. The impression produced in my mind by what I observed in the schools which remained to be examined by me was not what I expected to see in schools in a large Municipality as this. The inspecting schoolmaster did not himself know his work properly; he had not scrutinized registers; he had not left records of his visits in schools, nor had he any with him; he had not taught masters what the Grant-in-Aid Code and rules of the department expected them to do, and they seemed to know little beyond what they had themselves learnt *from experience* regarding the code and examinations. In reading, few masters seemed to have attempted to practise their pupils in reading out of the prescribed text, in explanation of meaning and subject-matter, they had taught little beyond synonyms. In writing children wrote well or ill and formed characters small or large as they pleased, no pains appearing to have been taken to teach the subject, and in arithmetic there seemed to have been little practice in solving even simple questions requiring thought. As to optional subjects, it was only a few schools that brought up geography and vernacular poetry. They had either no map or no proper knowledge of it. In poetry the recitation was bad and meaning worse.

"9*d*. With regard to accommodation, furniture, etc., it has been reported in return 16, that in secondary schools it was very fair or good; in upper primary schools under Mission management also, it was more or less satisfactory; in other primary schools (a few excepted) as in unaided and indigenous schools it was poor or bad.

"9*e*. As to playgrounds and gymnastic instruction some of the schools under S. P. G. management were receiving regular instruction in gymnastics: a few other also under Mission control have been reported to have introduced gymnastics. But none of the other schools have shown signs of having appreciated physical education."

10. The following is the financial summary for the year, and the difference between the budgeted and actual expenditure is explained in the remarks column against the several items:—

—	Amount. Estimated.	Amount. Actual.	Remarks.
Receipts—*Nil.*			
Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Training schools	120 0 0	60 10 1	Due to non-availability of masters for training.
Results grants	6,000 0 0	3,908 3 7	Short earnings of schools.
Inspection	310 0 0	299 1 3	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous	400 0 0	400 0 0	*Nil.*
Salary grant	..	310 10 8	A charge specially sanctioned subsequent to budget.
Total ..	6,830 0 0	4,978 9 7	

The actual income from taxation, market fees and rents being Rs. 74,383-11-0, the net expenditure on education was nearly 7 per cent. All results grants earned have been paid except Rs. 90-6-8 earned by a Muhammadan school examined late in the year.

11. It is to be regretted that no effect was given to the Director's suggestions regarding the opening of an Industrial school for artizans and industrial classes and a salary results school for Muhammadans.

12. On the whole much yet remains to be done to improve the condition of education in this important Municipal town.

No. 3905.

Forwarded to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

COIMBATORE,
20*th June* 1889.

(Signed) G. BICKLE,
Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

CONCISE Report of the Municipal Dispensaries in the town of Trichinopoly, for the official year 1888-89.

Season.—The cold season from December to February is the most trying, although agreeable to the feelings. The hot weather extends from March to June.

Cholera.—Cholera prevailed in January and February. Special measures were adopted to control the disease, and a full report submitted on the subject to Government who approved of the steps which had been taken.

Sanitation.—My suggestions and recommendations under this heading were attended to as far as possible, and the conservancy establishment increased to a small extent.

Water-supply.—Obtained from tanks and the Cauvery, quantity ample, quality is not so good as it could be desired. A proper water-supply is much needed, and I believe steps have been taken to carry out the suggestions made by me as far back as 1883. I think if this were provided, it would in a great measure prevent the fearful ravages from cholera to which the town is so often subjected.

Drainage.—The drainage is natural. A scheme for a proper system was drawn out, but has never been carried into effect. It is very unsatisfactory both as regards streets and houses. Cesspools abound everywhere and are occasionally cleaned; there is in consequence much percolation from this source.

Building.—This is in fair condition. Annual repairs have been completed.

Bedding and Clothing.—Sufficient.

Admissions.—The total number of in and out patients treated was as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
1887-88	1,222	43,340
1888-89	1,214	39,869

Mortality.—There were 67 deaths amongst in-patients, against 98 in the previous year.

Operations.—Twenty-one major and 37 minor operations amongst in-door and 11 major and 2,169 minor operations amongst out-door patients were performed with successful results.

Lying-in Cases.—Lying-in wards are kept scrupulously clean and comfortable. 31 cases of labor were treated. Cases attended by the midwife outside the hospital were 9.

General Remarks.—The hospital buildings are kept scrupulously clean, latrines, tubs, &c., are frequently tarred.

The District Medical and Sanitary officer visits the institution daily and oftener when necessary and prescribes for all the important cases. The Assistant Surgeon also attends the dispensary regularly.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Class.—Is a branch dispensary to the municipal hospital and the stores are supplied from the main dispensary.

Building.—Is located in an old jail and quite fitted for small number of lepers under treatment. It has lately been whitewashed.

Furniture.—Furniture and fittings sufficient. The suggestion made by the Surgeon-General to open some windows in the wards to let in pure air has not yet been carried out.

Committee.—No special committee for the purpose, but business connected with it is settled by the Hospital Sub-Committee concerned once in a month in the main dispensary.

Principal diseases.—Leprosy is the only disease treated.

Inspection by Civil Surgeon.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer visits the dispensary frequently and the Assistant Surgeon daily. The Surgeon-General visited it once during the year.

Patients treated.—The number of patients treated was 33 in, against 42 in and 13 out patients in the previous year.

TRICHINOPOLY,
12*th April* 1889.

(Signed) L. C. NANNEY, Brigade-Surgeon,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Assistant to Collector.

8*th July* 1889.

No. 64—2.

Forwarded.

2. The receipts for 1887-88 are taken as Rs. 71,383 in paragraph 6 of the report, while the amount in last year's report was 71,161. The difference occurs under Advances recovered.

3. The number of scavengers employed is given as 110 in paragraph 34, while Statement No. II-B shows only 96.

4. The number of miles of road maintained and the total mileage of roads within municipal limits have not been given in column 5 of Statement II-A, Part II, as required by G.O., dated 12th May 1887, No. 434 M., paragraph 18 of instructions. It is, however, given in paragraph 26 of the report.

5. Details of the cost of establishment for inspection of municipal schools have not been given in Statement II-B.

6. The cost of water-works establishment is given as Rs. 843-2-10 in Statement II-B, but does not appear in Statement II.

7. The amount of results grants is given as Rs. 3,908-3-7 in Statement II, while in Statement V-B submitted by the Assistant Inspector of Schools it is shown as Rs. 3,873-10-0.

8. Details have not been given of the sum of Rs. 500 shown as securities in the note to Statement II, although attention was called to the matter in the Government review of the last report.

9. The Assistant-Inspector of Schools has not shown the results of schools aided by the Municipal Council separately as required by G.O., dated 22nd June 1889, No. 784-M. The Government Order had probably not been received by the Assistant-Inspector at the time of his report. The entry in column 5 against S.P.G. Branch school, Tennur, under C, Lower Primary, should be 1 and not *nil.*

10. *Statement VI-B.—Receipts, item* 2 (*a*).—The contribution of Rs. 55 on account of Tirutandoni road, included under this item, should properly be shown under item 2 (*c*) wherein the previous contribution received in 1887-88 was entered. The entry should also be corrected in Statement No. I.

11. It is stated in paragraph 8 of the report that house and land assessment was revised in 1886-87, while in G.O., dated 16th March 1889, No. 312, paragraph 11, it is said that the revision was made in 1884-85.

12. The attention of the Chairman has been called to these errors.

CAMP VOITHALAI,
11*th July* 1889.

G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector.

From Rev. J. GNANAOLIVU, B.A., Rao Sahib, Officiating Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Revenue Officer in charge of the Trichinopoly Taluk), dated Trichinopoly, 17th July 1889, No. 32.

In continuation of this office letter, No. 28, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, since submitting the annual report of this Municipality for 1888-89, I have been advised by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, as a result of his audit, to make the following alterations in Statements I, II and III, submitted therewith:—

In Statement III, the first item on the credit side, viz., "Credited to municipal funds" is to be increased by Rs. 139-2-0, and a corresponding reduction should be made in the deposit closing balance in the same statement. This amount of Rs. 139-2-0 has been taken to the credit of the municipal fund as follows:—

Rupees 138-14-0 to be added to the figure Rs. 304-9-0 shown against item 12 (*g*) in Statement I under "Refunds of expenditure of previous years;" and As. 4 to be shown as "Commission paid for cashing a cheque" as a new item (*k*) subordinate to head No. 12 under Statement I.

These two additions will consequently increase the total receipts in Statement I to Rs. 88,022-4-6, and the closing balance in Statement II to Rs. 22,442-15-9.

Forwarded.

TRICHINOPOLY,
18*th July* 1889.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Assistant Collector.

No. 328—B. R.

Forwarded.

TRICHINOPOLY,
19*th July* 1889.

G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector.

From Rev. J. GNANAOLIVU, B.A., Rao Sahib, Officiating Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Trichinopoly, 5th August 1889, No. 3002.

In reply to your letter, No. 680—18, dated 16th ultimo, I have the honor to explain below the discrepancies pointed out in the several paras. of your endorsement on the administration report of this Municipality for the year 1888-89:—

Para. 2.—The discrepancy pointed was owing to the following circumstances:—Last year the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts audited this Municipality's accounts after the annual report had been sent in, and he made the following remarks in his audit report: "The adjustment during 1887-88 of the sum of Rs. 222-0-3 on account of previous year's advances was merely noted in the register of advances, but not credited out either in the monthly or annual accounts by debits to budget heads concerned and credits to advances recovered." The necessary alterations in accordance with these remarks had, therefore, to be made subsequently, and this explains the discrepancy noticed by you.

Para. 3.—In para. 34 of my report, I have mentioned the number of scavengers employed as 110, while Statement II-B shows only 96. The difference of 14 scavengers is owing to the fact that their pay was being included under "*Cholera charges*," they having been temporary servants employed in the latter part of the year owing to the insufficiency of the sanctioned permanent staff. I may mention that the sanctioned number of scavengers for this year (1889-90) is 110 according to the sanctioned budget estimate for the current year.

Para. 5.—The details of the cost of establishment for inspection of municipal schools were not given in Statement II-B, as no heading was provided for it in the

printed form of the statement. The omission is supplied below, and will in future be avoided :—

	Rs.
One inspecting schoolmaster on Rs. 25 per mensem for twelve months.	300
Deduct fines	5
Balance ..	295

Para. 6.—The cost of water-works establishment, Rs. 843-2-10, appearing in Statement II-B, under Grant IV, is rightly shown there, being the cost of the establishment of tank watchman and water coolies. But in this office, this used to be erroneously debited in the accounts under sub-head 5 (*d*) of Grant III of Statement II—"Cleansing of tanks and wells," and as there is no such head in Statement II-B, it had to appear under water-works establishment. Care will be taken to avoid the future recurrence of the error.

Para. 7.—I have asked the Assistant Inspector of Schools for an explanation of the discrepancy noticed in this paragraph, and, as soon as I receive it, I shall submit the same to you.

Para. 8.—The amount shown as securities under the note to Statement II represents the value of a Government Promissory note for Rs. 500 kept in this office cash chest, dated the 16th January 1879, No. A-028379.

Para. 10.—The necessary correction has been made in the accounts.

Para. 11.—House and land tax assessment was revised in 1886-87, and not in 1884-85 as mentioned in the Government Order quoted.

No. 362—B.R.

Submitted to Government in continuation of this office endorsement, No. 64—2, dated 12th July 1889, on letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, dated 8th July 1889, No. 28.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector.

12*th August* 1889.

Order—dated 3rd September 1889, No. 1119 M., Local and Municipal.

The receipts and charges of the Trichinopoly Municipality for 1888-89 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1887-88 :—

—	Actuals, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward	30,194	20,290	30,010	30,011
Tax on Arts	7,581	7,740	8,340	A 7,878
Tax on Buildings and Lands	19,547	24,000	30,860	A 29,520
Tax on Vehicles and Animals	4,361	5,050	5,520	5,427
Tax on Carts	3,940	4,140	4,750	4,744
Tolls	9,515	9,700	10,680	10,663
Licenses	880	900	900	916
Assignments by Government	3,664	1,250	1,870	B 2,113
Contributions from Local Funds	4,500	4,650	4,710	4,714
Fines and Fees	510	1,540	980	C 1,327
Income from Markets	9,856	11,500	13,690	13,263
Rent of other Buildings, Gardens, &c.	1,859	1,500	1,890	1,972
Payments for Municipal Services to private parties	..	20	20	25
Endowments	1,208	1,000	1,300	1,335
Miscellaneous	3,696	3,700	4,710	D 4,115
Advances recovered	266	..	10	10
Total ..	1,01,577	96,980	1,20,240	1,18,033

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—	Actuals, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I—				
New Works—				
Communications	258	2,110	3,650	E 3,468
Buildings	1,811	6,170	5,600	E 4,954
Drainage	..	..	..	F 646
Water-supply	74	8,330	5,830	5,830
Miscellaneous	8	..	..	..
Repairs—				
Communications	9,259	12,000	9,000	G 10,108
Buildings	2,143	3,200	3,200	H 3,437
Drainage	167	400	390	F ..
Water-supply	390	1,300	1,300	H 1,124
Miscellaneous	94	100	100	93
Establishment	756	1,470	1,190	1,136
Tools and Plant and Contingencies	498	300	200	165
Grant II—				
Training Schools	..	120	60	61
Municipal Schools—				
On the Salary System	13	..	..	..
Salary Grants	308	400	400	311
Results Grants	4,042	5,600	5,600	H 3,908
Inspection	129	310	310	299
Miscellaneous	..	400	400	400
Grant III—				
Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,801	13,360	11,230	I 13,736
Contributions to Government	631	880	880	620
Vaccination	697	750	750	755
Registration of Births and Deaths	429	..	..	..
Conservancy	24,736	28,020	27,090	J 25,551
Grant IV—				
Lighting	3,566	5,070	5,410	K 5,068
Markets	950	990	910	903
Avenues and Watering Roads	331	910	720	701
Miscellaneous	1,478	1,400	2,070	L 3,556
Grant V—				
Supervision and Management	6,643	8,770	8,030	8,254
Advances Recoverable	60	..	230	221
Refunds	294	500	500	285
Balance	30,011	— 5,880	25,190	22,443
Total ..	1,01,577	96,980	1,20,240	1,18,033

A. The falling off, as compared with the revised estimate, is ascribed to inability to collect the whole of the demand under these heads.
B. Increase occurs under fines under the Police Act, which is a fluctuating item.
C. Increase due to the transfer to this head from 12 "Miscellaneous" of fines levied on contractors.
D. Decrease caused by the transfer above alluded to and by the sale-proceeds of empty oil-cans having been expunged both from receipts and charges.
E. Decrease owing to certain works not having been completed and paid for.
F. These variations are due chiefly to the transfer of certain expenditure from "Repairs" to "New Works" at the suggestion of the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.
G. Increase caused by urgent repairs to some of the roads not provided for in the revised estimate.
H. Variations due to incorrect estimating.
I. Increase caused by a larger indent for medicines than was anticipated.
J. Decrease owing chiefly to a transfer of Rs. 843 to Grant IV, Miscellaneous water-works, and to the iron night-soil carts ordered not having been completed.
K. Decrease due to the deduction of the cost of empty oil-cans as explained in footnote D above.
L. Increase caused by the transfer referred to in footnote J above and by increase in the cost of printing.

2. Owing to the Council's failure to revise the list of voters and candidates on the prescribed dates, the privilege of electing councillors was temporarily * withdrawn from the rate-payers, and the Council was kept at a reduced strength for nearly the whole year. Elections were, however, held towards the close of the year to fill up 15 vacancies. All these seats were contested ; more than half of the electors went to the poll. As the newly-elected councillors did not take their seats on the Council before the close of the year, the strength of that body on the 31st March 1889 was but 7, and owing to this circumstance the average attendance at meetings was only the same figure. It is to be regretted that five meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum.

* From 2nd July to 15th December 1888.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) There was an increase of Rs. 904 in the net current demand of the tax on buildings, owing to a revision of the assessment on the Railway and Government buildings.

(2) There was also an advance of about Rs. 400 in the net current demand under the tax on arts, owing to the assessment of a larger number of persons. This tax is only levied on the first five classes of the schedule.

(3) The Government is glad to note that the current demand of the taxes on vehicles, animals and carts was also in excess of the previous year's figure, and by no less a sum than Rs. 1,688.

(4) The collections under all the taxes were considerably better than in 1887-88, and were generally satisfactory.

(5) License fees amounted to Rs. 916, against Rs. 880 in 1887-88. A revision of the scale of fees is under contemplation, and will, no doubt, add to the income under this head.

(6) The large number of distress warrants issued during the year is satisfactory, in so far as it shows energetic administration; but the necessity for this procedure might probably be reduced by prompt demand of the taxes.

(7) During the year under review, the fees in the Fort general market were raised. This, together with the collection of about Rs. 1,600 on account of arrears, raised the income from market rents from Rs. 9,856 in 1887-88 to Rs. 13,263—a satisfactory increase. It is in contemplation to establish a corn market and to attach a cart-stand thereto.

(8) Sales of sweepings realized the very creditable amount of Rs. 2,845, against Rs. 2,550 in 1887-88.

4. *Expenditure—Public Works.*—The Government is glad to observe that the total expenditure on communications (Rs. 13,576) exceeded the income from tolls by 27 per cent. Rupees 1,620 * of this amount, spent on fencing the Thirutanthoni road, was recovered from the Public Works Department. The roads are reported to be in fair condition. Several useful works (enumerated in paragraph 23 of the Chairman's report), including a new dispensary building at Woraiyur, were undertaken during the year, and Rs. 5,830 were paid to Mr. Oldham, an Engineer from Calcutta, for the preparation of a water-supply scheme, out of Rs. 9,588 due to him. This project has been referred to the Public Works Department for remarks, and orders have already been passed on the financial measures necessary to carry it out in the event of its being approved.

	Rs.
* In 1887-88	1,565
„ 1888-89	55
Total ..	1,620

G.O., dated 2nd August 1889, No. 948 M.

5. *Education.*—The total net expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 4,979, of which only Rs. 311 were spent on secondary education. The Council maintained no schools of their own, but aided one secondary school with salary grants and 33 primary schools with result grants. The Assistant Inspector's report on the progress made by these schools and on the state of education in the town is, on the whole, very unfavourable. So far as the Municipal Council are concerned, the chief causes appear to be the inefficiency of their inspecting schoolmaster, and the large number of untrained masters employed in the aided schools. The Chairman will, without delay, consider the desirability of removing the inspecting schoolmaster and appointing a more competent and industrious man in his place, and the Council should in future refuse aid to such schools as do not take steps to get their teachers trained. The expenditure on education in 1888-89 was only 6·7 per cent. of the income from taxation and rents; and only 35·3 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were under instruction in the schools aided from Municipal funds. It appears, however, from paragraph 3 of the Assistant Inspector's report, that, taking unaided schools into consideration, 78 per cent. of the boys of school-going age were under instruction, against 71 per cent. in the preceding year. With regard to the remark in paragraph 28 of the Chairman's letter, it is observed that neither the Director of Public Instruction nor the Government appears to have acted unadvisedly, the one in

objecting to the allotment proposed by the Council as inadequate and the other in raising it. The expenditure on education would have been considerably larger if the inspecting schoolmaster had been efficient.

6. *Medical Relief.*—The number of patients treated in the General and Leper hospitals maintained by the Municipality shows a large falling off, which has not been explained. The midwife attached to the former institution attended only 40 labor cases. The Council should consider the advisability of paying her partly by results. The Surgeon-General's suggestion, noticed in the District Medical Officer's report, that some windows should be opened in the wards of the Leper hospital to promote ventilation, should be complied with without further delay. The net cost to the Council of maintaining these two institutions was Rs. 8,551.

1887-88	44,617
1888-89	41,116

7. *Vaccination.*—The Government notices with much satisfaction that, although vaccination is not compulsory in this town, the number of successful operations was 55·9 per 1,000 of the population, against 35·1 per 1,000 in 1887-88, and that about two-sevenths of these were performed on children under one year. There is still a large number of unprotected children in schools. The vaccinators should be directed to give particular attention to these. The subject of the introduction of animal vaccination should have the very early attention of the Council. The number of vaccinations by medical subordinates, though an improvement upon the figure of last year, which was *nil*, is far smaller than it should be. The Surgeon-General will draw the attention of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to the subject.

8. *Registration of Vital Statistics.*—The births and deaths registered during the year amounted, respectively, to 15·4 and 23·7 per mille of the population. As admitted by the Chairman himself, these results are utterly untrustworthy. Registration was hitherto conducted by the conservancy establishment, but since the commencement of the current year, a separate staff has been appointed for the purpose, and it is hoped that the results will be better in future. Prosecutions of persons neglecting to report births and deaths would probably cause a speedy improvement. A further remedy suggested is that the Chairman and councillors should bestow some personal attention to the subject.

9. *Sanitation.*—It is gratifying to observe that Rs. 25,551, or 91·2 per cent. of the budget allotment under this head and 29 per cent. of the total receipts of the year, were spent on conservancy, and that considerable attention appears to have been paid to sanitary arrangements. The water-supply scheme in contemplation has been already referred to. As directed in G.O., dated 18th August 1888, No. 917 M., the private scavenging service, which was tried in one of the wards for a few months in 1886 and then abandoned, should be again introduced, and the objectionable cesspools now existing should be closed or brought into proper condition. The other defects pointed out in G.O., dated 25th February 1889, No. 217 M., reviewing the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's last inspection report, should also receive careful attention.

10. *Lighting.*—Twenty-one new municipal lamps were put up during the year, making the total number 505. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,068, against Rs. 3,566 in 1887-88, the increase being partly due to a rise in the price of oil and the entertainment of extra lamplighters.

11. *General Remarks.*—The balance at the close of the year was 25·5 per cent. of the receipts; but the greater portion is reserved for expenditure on the water-supply scheme. The administration of the Municipality shows a marked advance on the previous year and reflects credit on the Assistant Collector, Mr. Partridge, who was Chairman for the greater part of the period under review. The improvement of

primary education and of births and deaths registration should now have the special attention of the Council. The state of both these matters during the past year was anything but satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

PWC No 8997

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No 2711 W dy Sept 27, 89

B.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. 25.9.89 Encl.

G.O., 3rd Sept. 1889, No. 1119 M.

SEPTEMBER.

Municipal Report.

Reviewing the Trichinopoly — for 1888-89.

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