(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 30

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 1-1-90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2528 ய	பலவகை
நாள் : 24.9.1890 ~~198~~.	

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., President, District Board, Nílgiris, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 13th July 1890, No. 305.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of Local Funds under the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, in the Nílgiri district during the year 1889-90, together with the prescribed statements. The report has been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O., dated 4th May 1889, No. 987 L., and the special instructions issued in G.O., No. 1273 L., dated 28th May 1890. It was approved by the District Board at a meeting held on the 10th July 1890—*vide* copy of resolution appended.

I.—GENERAL.

2. *Administration.*—The year under review was the fifth in which the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, was in operation. The provisions of the Act relating to the constitution of Taluk Boards and Village Unions continued to be held in abeyance for the reasons explained at length in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 15th March 1889, No. 620 L.

3. *District Board.*—The Board consisted, as in the previous year, of a President (Collector of the district) and 24 members, the minimum strength prescribed by the Act. Of these members, 1 was *ex-officio*, 4 were officials and 19 non-officials as compared with 1 *ex-officio*, 5 officials and 18 non-officials in the previous year. The *ex-officio* member is the Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Revenue division of South-East Wynaad. The other members were entirely appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Collector-President, as the election rules prescribed by Government have not been introduced, Taluk Boards being non-existent.

4. Statement XVI shows the constitution of the District Board at the end of the year and the attendance of members at its meetings. Eleven meetings were held during the year as compared with ten in the previous year, and one meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The maximum attendance at any one meeting was 17 and the minimum 7, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 14 and 10, respectively. The average attendance of officials was 2 against 1·8 in preceding year, but that of non-officials remained stationary at 9·7.

5. I was President throughout the year and presided at all meetings but two, which a serious accident prevented me from attending. Among the official members several changes took place, Messrs. deWinton, Plunkett, Venkatavarathiah and Surgeon-Major Fitzpatrick being transferred and succeeded by Colonel Ross-Thompson, Messrs. A. M. Jones, R. Kindersley and Surgeon-Major North, Senior Medical Officer, Ootacamund. The vacancy caused by the transfer of M.R.Ry. Venkatavarathiah, Deputy Tahsildar, Ootacamund, was offered in succession to Dr. Dobie, then Senior Medical Officer, Ootacamund, and Dr. Blenkinsop, Medical Officer, Coonoor, but as both officials declined the honor, a non-official was selected, and this step not being repugnant to the provisions of the Act, Mr. R. Kindersley was gazetted to the vacant seat on 29th October 1889. Among the non-official members Mr. P. Guard resigned and Mr. Paterson was appointed in his stead. Mr. Marjoribanks was appointed in place of Mr. O. K. MacCallum, who, in consequence of his departure to England, was removed under section 24 (1) (d) of the Local Boards Act. Five other non-officials, whose term of office for three years expired, were re-appointed by Government with effect from the date on which their time expired.

6. As regards attendance, it will be seen from the statement that among official members Colonel Ross-Thompson attended only one meeting. He succeeded Mr. deWinton as Executive Engineer, Nilgiris, and joined the Board in September 1889. He has since vacated his appointment. On the whole the attendance of official members shows a slight improvement over that of the previous year, and would no doubt have been better but for frequent changes. Among non-officials, Messrs. Edmiston, Lebenrood and Hodgson attended only three meetings each. Mr. Edmiston only rejoined the Board from Europe at the last quarter of the year. Mr. Lebenrood since resigned on departure for England; lived 42 miles from Ootacamund, so that very frequent attendance could scarcely be expected from him and Mr. Hodgson was incapacitated for over three months by serious illness.

7. The territorial jurisdiction of the District Board continued unchanged, but the constitution was slightly modified by the reduction of the official components from 6 to 5 —*vide* paragraph 3 *supra*. The nomination of members was also transferred from President to Collector.

8. *Financial Position.*—Statements 1-A and 1-B furnish detailed particulars of the receipts and charges of the year. A summarized abstract is subjoined containing the actuals of the previous year for comparison :—

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ..	14,071	1,45,057	1,59,128	1,31,036	28,092
1889-90 ..	28,092	1,38,203	1,66,295	1,34,645	31,650

Excluding debt heads (Rs. 343) and contributions from the Coimbatore Local Board (Rs. 520), the *actual* receipts amounted to Rs. 1,65,432 against Rs. 1,57,589 in 1888-89, the charges being Rs. 1,33,735 as compared with Rs. 1,30,469 in the previous year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 31,650, or 19 per cent. of actual receipts, of which Rs. 1,825 pertained to endowed institutions and Rs. 29,825 to general purposes.

9. *Taxation.*—The incidence of taxation per head of population, according to the Census of 1881, was Annas 11 and Pies 4 including tolls, and Anna 1 and Pies 10 only without them, as compared with Annas 10 and Pies 10 and Annas 2, respectively, in the previous year.

The apparent increase in the incidence of taxation per head, including tolls, is explained by the fact that the advance collections for 1890-91 were taken into account in calculating the present incidence, whereas such advances were excluded from the calculation of incidence for 1888-89, otherwise the incidence of taxation for that year would have attained Annas 13. The decrease in the incidence excluding tolls is due to the short fall under Land-cess as compared with the previous year. This incidence is apparently the heaviest in the Presidency, but in reality owing to the peculiar circumstances of the district a comparatively small proportion of the tax is borne by the local population. Tolls make up five-sixths of the taxation and quite three-fourths of the tolls are contributed by the people of the surrounding districts of Coimbatore, Mysore and Malabar, who are the chief carriers of traffic to and from the Nílgiris.

II.—RECEIPTS.

10. *Opening Balance.*—Including debt heads the year opened with a balance of Rs. 28,092 as advised by the Accountant-General against Rs. 8,200, the budget estimate. The increase (Rs. 19,892) is due to the combined cause of receipts having grants in 1888-89, as was fully explained in paragraph 2 of the revised estimate for 1889-90 reviewed in G.O. of 7th March 1890, No. 539 L.

11. *Receipts.*—Excluding the opening balance, the total current receipts amounted to Rs. 1,38,203 against Rs. 1,32,620, the budget estimate, and Rs. 1,45,057, the actuals of 1888-89.

The increase of Rs. 5,583 over the estimate is due chiefly to enhanced receipts from tolls caused by the inclusion in the year's accounts of three months' advance kists deposited as security by the contractors for the tolls of 1890-91. This sum amounted to Rs. 10,235 and being paid in February and March 1890, was taken credit for at once under the system in vogue which has the approval of Government. This advance is included in the sum of Rs. 44,093 shown in Statement 1-A. The net increase, however, as therein shown is only Rs. 4,093 over the budget estimate, as the advance toll kists for 1889-90 appear in the previous year's accounts, whereas the budget estimate of the year of report remained unaltered—*vide* G.O., No. 1852 L, dated 24th August 1889.

Land-cess and Medical—Contributions from private individuals also exhibit an increase of Rs. 414 and 302, respectively.

12. Statement 1-A discloses variations in receipts from the budget estimates resulting in a total increase of Rs. 5,662 under certain heads and a decrease of Rs. 79 under others. Important deviations are explained below, minor variations being noted in the remark column of Statement 1-A.

13. *Rates and Taxes*—(*a*) *Land-cess.*—Amount realized Rs. 8,414 against Rs. 8,000, the budget estimate figure. This cess continues to be levied at the rate of one anna per rupee of land-tax with which it is collected, the fluctuations of which it naturally shares.

This item of receipt represents slightly over 6 per cent. of the entire income of the Board (excluding opening balance), and a very similar proportion was maintained in the previous year.

Statement VII contains the demand, collection and balance of the cess, from which it will be seen that out of the total demand, Rs. 9,450 including arrears, the collections realized Rs. 8,414, or 89 per cent. as compared with 82 per cent. in 1888-89.

A sum of Rs. 48 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 988 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections though falling short of the percentage expected by Government is decidedly satisfactory when contrasted with the results of previous years.

The low percentage as compared with other districts is due to the demand on lands held on permanent puttas which, though falling due only on the last day of the official year, is still included in the demand for 1889-90. A further cause also is the adoption of the demand for the Ouchterlony Valley according to Mr. Stuart's settlement, which was introduced only at the end of March 1890—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 258, dated 14th May 1890.

14. (*b*) *Tolls.*—No new toll-gates were established during the year, but the 14 gates existing in the previous year were maintained. Five of these are upon the Kullar-Gúdalúr road, which is in charge of the Public Works Department, the remainder being placed on district roads. The right of collection was leased out and as a rule the highest tender was accepted. The tolls are uniform throughout the district, and the maximum rates allowed in the Act are levied.

The gross revenue realized by the sale of tolls for 1889-90 was Rs. 44,816 (*vide* Statement V which contains the statistics of tolls). Of this sum Rs. 11,204, being three months' advance kists deposited as security by the contractors for the tolls of the year under report, appear in the accounts of 1888-89 (*vide* paragraph 10 of G.O., dated 24th August 1889, No. 1852 L, reviewing the annual report of the Nílgiri District Board for 1888-89). The balance (Rs. 44,816 — 11,204) Rs. 33,612 was collected in full during the year under report, which added to a sum of Rs. 10,481, particulars whereof are given below, makes up Rs. 44,093, shown in Statement 1-A as collections under tolls in the year dealt with :—

	Rs.
Amount recovered on account of arrears of kists due for Masnigudi toll for 1885-86	246
Deposit of contractors' security for tolls of 1890-91	10,235
Total ..	10,481

15. *House-tax.*—No Unions having been constituted, house-tax was not levied. The statement of incidence of taxation required by G.O. of 16th February 1888, No. 408-A, is therefore blank.

16. (2) *Education*—(*a*) *School-fees Rs.* 85 and (*e*) *Miscellaneous Rs.* 23 are noted in remark column, Statement 1-A.

(*b*) *Contributions from Municipalities.*—Budget provision Rs. 240. Amount realized Rs. 267 as contribution from the Coonoor and Ootacamund Municipalities, at one-fourth of the full cost incurred by the District Board in the first instance on account of the Inspection agency maintained in the district. The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 27, owing to levy of the contribution with effect from the 20th December 1888, on which date a separate Inspecting schoolmaster was entertained for this district, whereas the estimate only makes provision for the 12 months of the official year 1889-90.

17. (3) *Medical*—(*c*) *Contributions from Municipalities*:—

	RS.
Budget estimate	120
Receipt	172

This represents the contributions of the Ootacamund and Coonoor Municipalities for 1889-90, at one-fifth the cost of animal vaccination excluding cost of instruments. It also includes an arrear charge of Rs. 34 recovered from the Coonoor Municipality towards the cost of animal vaccination incurred during the previous year. Hence the variation from the budget estimate. The receipts, however, differ very slightly from the provision of Rs. 154 made in the revised estimate.

(2) *From other District Funds.*—Nil.

(3) *From Private Individuals*:—

	RS.
Budget provision	1,530
Amount realized	1,832

Of this sum Rs. 1,698 was contributed to the Devála hospital by the planters and mining companies in the Wynaad, the balance Rs. 134 representing private contributions to the Kótagiri hospital. The Devála hospital subscriptions for the year of report together with the past year's arrears were collected in full; hence the increase over the budget estimate.

(*e*) *Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 49 is made up of Rs. 39 recovered from Provincial funds on account of patients brought to hospital by the Police and Rs. 10 recovered by sale of calf-lymph.

18. *Interest on Government Securities, &c.*—Nil.

19. *Contributions for purposes other than Education, Medical or Works.*—Nil.

(*b*) *Choultry rents.*—The budget estimate Rs. 60 was fully recovered from the Collector of Malabar, who pays this sum annually on account of the lands attached to the Nadghani chattram.

(*c*) *Market rents.*—The departmental collection of fees in the Kótagiri market realized only Rs. 26 as in the previous year against Rs. 30, the budget estimate. The income from this source shows a steady decline due to the action of the Kótagiri bazaarmen and shop-owners who have drawn away trade from the market proper which is held in the chattram by opening their own verandahs and pials to vendors on market days.

(*d*) *Bungalow fees.*—Under this head Rs. 994 were realized as compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,036, the actuals of the previous year. As this is a fluctuating item, the slight decrease calls for no remark. Fees were collected at eight bungalows as in the previous year. The scale of fees is as follows:—For single travellers, 1 rupee per diem and Annas 8 for part of a day. For families, Rs. 2 per diem and Re. 1 for part of a day.

For stabling, Annas 4 per stall per diem.

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At the Avalanche bungalow the charges are doubled except for stabling, because the building is remote from the main lines of traffic and is mostly resorted to by tourists and sportsmen.

(*c*) *Rents and Produce of Land.*—Rupees 4 were realized against a blank budget estimate. This represents the rental paid in advance for the current year (1890-91) on account of a cartstand opened in the road reserve of the 6th mile of the Kótagiri-Mettupálaiyam ghât road. No provision was made in the budget for 1889-90, as the rent for that period being paid in advance appeared in the accounts of 1888-89—*vide* paragraph 19 of the annual report for 1888-89 reviewed in G.O. of 24th August 1889, No. 1852 L.

(*l*) *Sundry Receipts.*—Rs. 258 against a budget provision of Rs. 100 and Rs. 121, the actuals of the previous year, were derived from the following sources:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Manure sale for 1889-90, Gúdalúr cartstand	35	0	0
Do. for 1890-91 (Portion of amount).	40	0	0
Manure sale, Kótagiri	6	8	0
Sales of febrifuge	9	15	0
Sales of old packing cases	0	10	0
Cost of toll tickets recovered from contractors	18	14	4
Recovery from the Coonoor Municipal Council of pay of Local Fund Accountant deputed on special duty for work at Coonoor Municipal office—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 7 M, dated 6th January 1890	146	14	6
Total	257	13	10

20. *Contributions*—(1) *From Municipality*:—

	RS.
Budget	100
Receipts	100

This contribution is made for the maintenance of 2 miles of the Ootacamund-Kótagiri road lying within the Municipal limits, but in charge of the District Board.

(2) *From other District Funds*:—

	RS.
Budget estimate	520
Receipts	520

This contribution was paid as usual by the Coimbatore District Board for the maintenance, as a matter of convenience, of certain sections of roads leading to the Nílgiris, but which are actually within the Coimbatore frontier. These sections are as follows:—

	MILES.
Mettupálaiyam-Kótagiri ghât road	2
Rookery-Mettupálaiyam bridle road	10

(3) *From Private Individuals*—(*e*) *Refund of Expenditure*—(*f*) *Miscellaneous.*—Nil.

21. (7) *Contributions from Provincial Funds*—(*a*) *Education*—

	RS.
Budget estimate	990
Receipts	1,083

The excess is due to the recovery of arrears of past years.

(*b*) *General Purposes*—	
Budget estimate	13,000
Receipts	13,000
(*c*) *Public Works*—	
Budget estimate	66,000
Receipts	66,000
(*d*) *Choultries*—	
Budget estimate	490
Receipts	2

These contributions have all been drawn according to budget provisions.

22. (10) *Miscellaneous Debt Accounts, Rs.* 343.—The details are as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Refund of advance made to the Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund, for animal vaccine contingencies when a fixed permanent advance was granted to him with the sanction of Government	20
(2) Recoveries from advances made to the District Board Engineer on account of labor in Wynaad sub-division	300
(3) Recoveries of cost of printed stamped agreements kept in stock and supplied to Local Fund Public Works contractors from time to time	23
Total ..	343

23. *The total assets* of the year, including opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,66,295 against an estimate of Rs. 1,40,820 and Rs. 1,59,128, the actuals of the previous year. The increase has been explained in detail.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

24. Excluding debt heads and contributions, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,33,735 against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,39,921 and Rs. 1,30,459, the actuals of the previous year.

Of the expenditure, 86·7 per cent. was devoted to Communications and Public Works, 3·3 to Education, 7·0 to Hospitals, Vaccination, Sanitation and Public and Charitable Institutions and 3·0 to General Management.

The proportions in the previous year were 86·9, 2·9, 7·0, and 3·2, respectively. The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 3,276 as compared with that of the previous year ; this is explained by a larger outlay under all four grants.

25. *Communications—New Works.*—The budget provision was Rs. 22,190 and an allotment of Rs. 3,191 was subsequently made on account of the incomplete works of 1888-89—*vide* G.O., No. 1074 L., dated 14th May 1889.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,831, or almost 94 per cent. of the estimate. Details of the outlay are furnished in the following statement :—

Communications.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Metalling Gúdalúr Sultan's Battery road	10,000 − 3,610	5,080	* 1,310	* Actual lapse.
	6,390			
2. Reconstruction Segur bridge	6,390 + 3,610	10,000	..	Completed.
	10,000			
3. Reconstruction bridge 5th mile Maisur-Karkur ghât road ..	2,000	1,987	13	Do.
4. Completion widening Kótagiri ghât road, Ootacamund	2,000	2,000	..	Do.
5. Improvements to Ootacamund-Avalanche road	1,000	883	117	Do.
6. Store-shed at Gúdalur	800	800	..	Do.
Incomplete works of 1888-89.				
7. Reconstructing a 45th span bridge Maisur-Karkur ghât road ..	2,857	2,764	93	Do.
8. Metalling the Karkur ghât, 3 miles	239	238	1	Do.
9. Metalling 3 miles Ootacamund-Maisur road	95	79	16	Do.
Total ..	25,381	23,831	1,550	

Item 1 alone remained unfinished at the close of the year for reasons explained below, the remaining works being satisfactorily completed, as the following remarks will show. The lapses shown against items 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 amount to Rs. 240 and represent savings effected in rates and contingent provision.

Item 1. *Metalling Gúdalúr Sultan's Battery Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 5,080. The estimate provided for the metalling of 3½ miles or 28 furlongs between the 1st and 12th miles, but 13 furlongs only have been completely metalled, the metal for 4 more furlongs having been collected and stacked at site ready for spreadage. The contract of this work was given to Mr. E. C. Mitchell, who is extensively employed by the Department of Public Works, but at the very outset an epidemic of small-pox dispersed his labor. Progress was further retarded by an extremely heavy monsoon ; hence the result attained fell short of that anticipated by half.

The allotment for this work was Rs. 10,000, but of this amount the District Board transferred Rs. 3,610 to the work mentioned in item 2, as the impossibility of spending the whole became apparent towards the close of the year. The allotment for the road was thus reduced to Rs. 6,390, out of which the sum of Rs. 1,310 has lapsed.

Item 2. *Reconstruction Segur Bridge.*—Expenditure Rs. 10,000. This work has been completed and a substantial iron girder bridge with iron arched roadway has been substituted for the wooden structure that was rapidly falling into decay after a quarter of a century's duration.

The length of the bridge is 128 feet divided into 4 bays, the central spans being 35 feet each and the end bays 20 feet, respectively.

The masonry work (abutments and 3 piers) of the old bridge being sound was fully utilized for the new structure which was erected by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner. The original allotment for the work was Rs. 6,390, but this was increased to Rs. 10,000 by the transfer of Rs. 3,610 from the allotment made for item I.

Item 3. *Reconstruction of Bridge, 5th mile, Maisur-Karkur Ghât Road.*—Expenditure Rs 1,987. The decayed wooden beams and platform of this bridge have been replaced by iron rolled girders and a substantial teak floor and rails.

Item 4. *Completion widening Kótagiri Ghat.*—Expenditure Rs. 2,000. This ghât which is 18 miles in length, had been partially widened in previous years to 18 feet in soil and 13 feet at rock, several unwidened spaces being left in the lower portion between 13th and 16th miles. These gaps were taken up this year and completed, the new width being almost entirely excavated in rocky scarps.

Item 5. *Improvement Ootacamund-Avalanche Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 883. Nine furlongs have been coated with 3 inches of gravel and put into good order. This work completes as a good carriage drive the road from Craigmore toll-bar to Lovedale and back to Ootacamund by Fairlawns.

Item 6. *Construction of Store-shed, Gúdalúr.*—Expenditure Rs. 800. A substantial room, 25 feet long by 12 feet wide, with an iron and tiled roof, has been erected for the storage of the tools and plant of the Wynaad sub-division and is found a great convenience, the only accommodation previously available being a thatched hut that was in constant need of repair owing to the ravages of white-ants and the humidity of the climate.

Incomplete Works of 1888-89—*Item* 7. *Reconstructing Bridge, 45 feet span, Maisur-Karkur Ghât Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 2,764. As stated in the last annual report the materials only were collected last year, erection was pushed on during April and May, and the whole work was completed before the monsoons set in in June. The new bridge is a teak truss with planked roadway and is similar in design to the old structure which had lasted 27 years. The abutments of the old bridge being in good order, were utilized for the new structure, the total cost of which has been Rs. 3,907 as compared with Rs. 4,000 estimated.

Item 8. *Metalling Karkur Ghât, 3 miles.*—Expenditure Rs. 238. Three furlongs of metal spreadage that had to lie over for want of water last year have been satisfactorily completed. The section of the ghât in this district is now in capital order.

Item 9. *Metalling 3 miles Ootacamund-Maisur Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 79. One furlong of metal spreadage which remained undone for want of water last year has now been fully completed.

26. *Communications—Repairs.*—The budget provision was Rs. 58,180 and the expenditure Rs. 55,468, lapse Rs. 2,712. The following are the particulars of allotments and expenditure. The percentage of expenditure to allotments was 95·3 per cent.:—

Class of roads.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. District roads	54,280	51,679	2,601
2. Village roads	3,500	3,390	110
3. Toll huts	200	199	1
4. Inspection lodges	200	200	..
Total ..	58,180	55,468	2,712

The lapse under District roads is shown as Rs. 2,601. Of this sum Rs. 2,186 should have been transferred to the Public Works Department in consequence of the transfer of the Devála-Chirambádi road to the Public Works Department for reconstruction as a provincial undertaking.

The road remained in charge of the District Board up to November, when it was handed over to the Public Works Department. The sanction of Government for the transfer of the unspent allotment was not received until after the close of the official year; hence the amount remained unadjusted. A sum of Rs. 100, being the Board's contribution to the Coonoor Municipality on account of the upkeep of the District Board, portion of the old Forest road known also as Grant's road, was also withheld during the year, pending the sanction of Government, which was eventually accorded in G.O., Mis. No. 975 L., dated 28th April 1890. The actual lapse is thus cut down to (Rs. 2,601 — 2,186 + 100) Rs. 315 which is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Savings under bridge repairs, no expenditure being found necessary ..	122
Savings under storm repairs	22
Short expenditure on Maisur-Karkur ghát road due to failure of contractor	100
Petty savings on other roads	71
Total ..	315

Under Village roads the entire work proposed was carried out, the apparent lapse being in reality "savings."

For the outlay incurred 317¾ miles of district roads and 155¼ miles of village roads were maintained, the average cost per mile being for district roads Rs. 164, for village roads Rs. 22.

The following additions were made to the maintenance list during the year; hence the increased mileage as compared with that of the previous year:—

District Roads.

	Miles.
Connemara road	4
Sholúr road	6
Nellacotta-Devála hospital road	2
Total ..	12

Village Roads.

	Miles.
Ootacamund-Kothunga Mudy Eduhutty path	6
Kimiracorai path	9
Hullical Pillur	3
Devála bungalow path	0¼
Total ..	18¼

Taking the actual lapse under district road as Rs. 315, it will be seen that the percentage of expenditure to allotments under this head attains the respectable figure of 99·2 per cent.

The average cost per mile of district road, as herein given, is Rs. 164, whereas according to Statement IV-A it is only Rs. 157. The variation is explained by the fact that the cost of mileage, as shown in Statement IV-A, is arrived at, as desired by Government, by excluding charges on account of construction and repair of bridges, culverts, ferry approaches, store-sheds, toll-sheds or payments for work done in previous years.

General condition of Communications.—All the roads are in fair order, but during the burst of the monsoons the minor unmetalled roads are naturally very heavy travelling. The District Board has charge of all the district roads in their Local Fund limits except the Mettupálaiyam-Kullar-Gúdalúr road, which is in charge of the Public Works Department, regarding the transfer of a portion of which road Government has been addressed in this office letter, No. 176, dated 28th May 1890.

Toll-huts and Inspection Lodges.—Items 3 and 4 in statement under paragraph 26 are included under Communications—Repairs.

There are nine toll-bars with hut attached on the district roads. Eight of these were repaired during the year, and all are in fair order. The five toll-bars and huts in the Kullar-Gúdalúr road are maintained by the Public Works Department.

Five inspection lodges were maintained one at each of the following places: Coonoor, Kótagiri, Gúdalúr, Kundah bridge and Kullakombi.

All the buildings are in good order.

27. *Civil Buildings—New Works.*—The budget provision was Rs. 1,880, but this amount was raised to Rs. 2,113 by subsequent allotments as explained in the revised estimate submitted with the budget for 1890-91—*vide* G.O., dated 7th March 1890, No. 539 L.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,112, or 100 per cent. of the aggregate allotment, less Re. 1. Details are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

Name of work.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Masnigudi bungalow stabling	800	800	..	Completed.
(2) Improvement Apothecary's quarters, Devála	1,000	1,000	..	Do.
(3) Completion of tiling Kótagiri hospital	313	312	1	Do.
Total ..	2,113	2,112	1	

(1) *Masnigudi Bungalow Stabling.*—A long-felt inconvenience was removed by the addition of stabling containing two stalls substantially built in brick and chunam to the travellers' bungalow at Masnigudi.

(2) *Improvement Apothecary's quarters, Devála.*—This building, which had no outhouses previously, has now been furnished with a cook-room and two godowns. Two shelter verandahs have also been added to the weather sides of the building, which stands in a very exposed position.

(3) *Completion of tiling Kótagiri Hospital.*—In compliance with the instructions of Government contained in G.O., of 24th August 1889, No. 1852 L., the iron roof of the front verandah and back rooms (bath-rooms mainly) have been tiled to deaden noise in the same manner as the main portion of the building.

28. *Civil Buildings—Repairs.*—The budget provision of Rs. 1,880 was raised to Rs. 2,933 by subsequent allotments, including a provision of Rs. 30 for item 5 below, as accounted for and explained in the revised estimate submitted with the budget for 1890-91—*vide* G.O., dated 7th March 1890, No. 539 L.

The expenditure against the final allotment amounted to Rs. 2,250, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 683, which accrued almost entirely on two of the works, items 6 and 9, for which subsequent allotments were made.

The following are the particulars of allotment and expenditure :—

Name of work.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chattrams	480	416	64	
2. Bungalows	700	645	55	
3. Hospitals	600	599	1	
4. Engineer's office	100	100	..	
5. School-houses	30	30	..	
6. Emergent repairs, Devála hospital	430	135	295	G.O., Mis. No. 737 L., dated 25th March 1890.
7. Gúdalúr hospital alterations	153	153	..	
8. Repairs Apothecary's quarters, Devála ..	126	126	..	
9. Alterations in latrines, Gúdalúr	304	..	304	G.O., Mis. No. 605 L., dated 13th March 1890.
10. Additional allotment for repairs—schools ..	10	10	..	Met from savings under chattrams (item No. 1).
11. Repairs to dead-house, Devála hospital ..	..	36	..	Shown against item 11 for which there was no allotment and which was met from savings
Total ..	2,933	2,250	719	
			— 36	
	..	..	683	

Item 1.—The usual annual repairs were carried out in case of all chattrams except Sandynulla; the lapse being Rs. 64. Of this unspent allotment, a sum of Rs. 36 was spent on repairing the Devála hospital dead-house (item 11), the cost of which was ordered to be entirely met from Local Funds—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2577, dated 4th November 1889.

Item 2. *Bungalows.*—Of the eight bungalows in the district, six were repaired, the details of expenditure on each building repaired being given in Statement III.

Item 3. *Hospitals* and *Item* 4. *Engineer's Office.*—The three hospitals and the Engineer's office underwent the usual annual repairing, limewashing, painting and tarring.

Item 5. *School-house.*—The Normal school at Yeddapully was repaired and white-washed at a cost of Rs. 30, subsequent to which the floor was partially relaid at a cost of Rs. 10 as noted under item 10.

Item 6. *Emergent Repairs, Devála Hospital.*—The Devála hospital having been half unroofed by a violent gale last February, the most urgent portion of the repairs was carried out at once, and the roof re-covered and secured, but owing to the mismanagement of the overseer, the whole work was not completed and the lapse noted in the statement occurred, the re-allotment of which has been sanctioned for execution in the current year.

Item 7. *Gúdalúr Hospital alteration.*—At the Gúdalúr hospital a small room for a caste kitchen and some alterations in the latrine arrangements were put in hand and carried out at the recommendation of the Inspecting Medical Officer.

Item 8. *Repairs Apothecary's quarters, Devála.*—The Apothecary's quarters was entirely refloored and rendered habitable once more by the execution of minor repairs to windows and other fittings.

Item 9. *Alterations in latrines, Gúdalúr.*—The internal arrangements of the two latrines at Gúdalúr being reported defective, it was decided, on the recommendation of the President and the Medical Officer, to replace the existing wooden seats by stone blocks. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining stone of the required dimensions from Mysore, and the completion of the work was further delayed by the contractor's illness, so that the whole allotment lapsed with the expiry of the official year. Funds were subsequently re-allotted and the work has been completed in the current year.

Item 10. *Additional repairs to School-houses* have already been noticed under item 5.

Item 11. *Repairs to Dead-house, Devála Hospital.*—As the budget contained no provision, the expenditure was met from savings under Chattram repairs—*vide* remarks on item 1.

29. *New Works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Avenues.*—An important step was taken for the first time in the annals of Local Fund administration in this district in the direction of improving avenues by utilizing the budget provision of Rs. 1,000 for planting out 450 seedlings on 9 furlongs in the 4th and 5th miles of the Ootacamund-Maisur road. Every plant was protected by a barbed wire guard and with the exception of 12 failures which have since been re-planted. all have done well up to date. The species chosen was *Cypressus Macrocarpa* which Mr. Gamble, then Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, specially recommended for experiment. According to Statement IV-B the length of existing avenues is 10 miles and 1 furlong with 953 trees. The number may be accepted as approximately correct. The condition of the avenue trees, which are for the most part of indigenous growth, is speaking generally satisfactory.

30. *The strength of the Local Fund Engineering Establishment* remained the same as in the preceding year and consisted of one Engineer, 4 overseers, a draughtsman, 1 accountant, 2 clerks, 4 Sub-divisional clerks, 1 store-keeper, 1 peon, 6 lascars and 1 sweeper. Mr. Haldwell, lent from the Public Works Department, continued to be the Local Fund Engineer throughout the year and gave great satisfaction. The total cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was Rs. 16,702, including contingencies, against Rs. 17,140 estimated and Rs. 16,830, the actuals of the previous year. The outlay on salaries and travelling allowance alone amounted to Rs. 16,200 as compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 16,620, the variation being Rs. 420, which is accounted for by the absence on leave without pay of the Wynaad overseer, the draughtsman of the Engineer's office and the Wynaad overseer's clerk and by a lapse of Rs. 172 under travelling allowances. The outlay under contingencies was Rs. 502 against Rs. 520 budgeted for, the charges being incurred on account of printing charges of Local Fund Public Work's forms, stationery and postal charges, and supply of warm clothing for menial servants. The cost of the establishment, including contingencies, was 19·3 per cent. of the outlay on works, and falls short of the percentage fixed by Government, which is 20 per cent.

The proportionate cost of establishment alone to expenditure on Public Works is as follows :—

Years.	Expenditure.	Establishment.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	79,911	16,607	20·78
1888-89	85,816	16,384	19·09
1889-90	86,607	16,200	18·71

31. *Tools and Plant.*—The expenditure was Rs. 1,445 against the budget estimate Rs. 1,500, and amounts to 1·7 per cent. on the total outlay as in the previous year. The charges on this account exceeded the maximum rate of 1 per cent. fixed by rule by ·7, but in this connection the Board would explain that a special rate was conceded for this district in G.O., dated 28th February 1887, No. 399 L., paragraph 4. The issue of tools at the cost of Local Funds to road contractors has of late been put a stop to. Among the plant purchased in the year of report, is a 4-ton iron roller obtained from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at a cost of Rs. 380 delivered at Mettupálaiyam.

32. *Establishment—Public Works Department Supervision.*—No Local Fund works were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution, but contributions amounting to Rs. 500, were paid to the Public Works Department, against an estimate of Rs. 600, for the scrutiny of the more important Local Fund plans and estimates with reference to the instructions received from time to time from the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.

33. (*f*) *Contributions to Provincial Funds* :—

	Rs.
Budget estimate	10,766
Actuals	11,780

The sum of Rs. 11,214 is the Government share (one-third) of the tolls collected on the Kullar-Gúdalúr road for 1889-90, and the remainder Rs. 566 was paid as contribution to the Public Works Department on account of the Gúdalúr Water-supply scheme with reference to G.O., No. 2389 L., Mis., dated 15th October 1889.

34. *The total expenditure under Grant I* amounted to Rs. 1,15,087 against Rs. 1,19,613, the revised estimate of the year including subsequent allotments and Rs. 1,13,301, the actuals of the previous year. The variations have been dealt with *serialim*.

35. *Grant II.*—Excluding the cost of repairing school buildings (Rs. 40) shown under Grant I, the total outlay on education was Rs. 4,653 against an estimate of Rs. 5,350 and Rs. 3,674, the actuals of the previous year. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	737	108
Training schools	1,443	1,390
Local Fund schools—		
(*a*) Secondary	..	..
(*b*) Primary	..	..
(1) Salary system	..	..
(2) Salary-result system	829	528
Grant-in-Aid schools—		
(*a*) Salary grants	1,519	1,517
(*b*) Result grants	117	131
(*c*) Miscellaneous grants	4	..
Miscellaneous—		
Purchase of books	4	..
Total ..	4,653	3,674

36. *Inspection.*—The outlay was Rs. 737 against an estimate of Rs. 850 and Rs. 108, the actuals of the previous year.

The decrease, as compared with the budget estimate, is explained by a short vacancy caused by the deputation of the Inspecting schoolmaster, Nílgiris, as Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector, Trichinopoly Range, before his successor was appointed. The actuals of 1888-89 fall short of the actuals of the past year very considerably; this is due to the fact that the post of the Inspecting schoolmaster was resuscitated only in the last quarter of 1888-89 on the abolition of a separate Deputy Inspector for this district. The educational work of the year consisted chiefly in the maintenance and aid of elementary schools for boys and the maintenance of a normal or training institution.

The educational operations of the Board were supervised by the Sub-Assistant Inspector and Assistant Inspector, Coimbatore Range, assisted by an Inspecting schoolmaster who was entirely maintained from Local Funds. The Inspecting schoolmaster visited 44 villages and prepared 39 schools for examination, the corresponding figures for 1888-89 being 20 and 30, respectively. Of the 39 schools prepared for examination, 6 were Local Fund schools including the training institution and its practising branch and 33 were schools situated within the Local Fund circle. The training institution was placed under the supervision of the Inspecting schoolmaster when the Inspecting officers refused to exercise the necessary supervision over schools of local bodies with reference to the Director's circular No. 7720, dated 10th September, since cancelled by G.O., dated 24th January 1890, No. 125 L. The average number of inspections per school was 4·4 and a very similar proportion was maintained in the previous year. The total number of visits paid to the schools by the Inspecting schoolmaster is not satisfactory, and the Board agrees with the Assistant Inspector that the visits to the outlying schools have been few and far between. This is no doubt partly due to the change of incumbents. But as the permanent incumbent, Vencata Row, now acting as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Trichinopoly, was in charge for nearly 10 months, he should have paid at least 120 visits.

37. *Training schools.*—There is only one school of this class maintained by this Board, there being another in the Local Fund circle under the Basel German Mission, Kaity, which is not aided from Local Funds. As shown in the abstract furnished above, the expenditure was Rs. 1,443 against Rs. 1,770 estimated and Rs. 1,390, the actuals of the previous year. The short fall occurred mainly under salaries of masters and stipends of students. In the former case the post of 2nd master was vacant for nearly six months owing to the absence of the teacher on sick leave without pay for about three months. On the dismissal of this Assistant for misconduct, three months more elapsed before a suitable successor could be found. As regards stipends, the school retained its full complement of students, but their stipends were cut down on entertainment at the recommendation of the educational department to rates ranging from half upwards in consequence of their low educational attainments.

Under "Miscellaneous" a provision of Rs. 100 was made at the request of the educational officers on account of furniture, maps, &c., but only Rs. 23 were utilized.

The Normal school is at Yedappally, a large village between Kótagiri and Coonoor in the centre of a large Badaga population; it is held in a fine building belonging to the Board. The training staff consisted of two trained masters, drawing salaries of Rs. 45 and 20, respectively, per mensem, and the number of students under instruction was 16 against 18 in the previous year. Of these students, 14 drew stipends at the following rates, one at the maximum rate Rs. 7, two at Rs. 6, seven at Rs. 5, one at Rs. 4 and three at Rs. 3-8-0. Sixteen students were trained, but only four candidates (probably the best of the lot), appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination which unfortunately none passed.

It may here be noted that the total number passed out since the establishment of the institution in June 1884 is only five, while the expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 8,566 since establishment of the school. As these results are eminently disappointing, Government has been addressed, through the Director of Public Instruction, in Board's letter No. 275, dated 30th June 1890, for sanction to close the school as a Normal institution and to devote the funds thus released to the development of primary education as recommended by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. Of the five passed students, three are employed in Board's schools and two are dead. The average net cost of instructing each pupil was Rs. 29-14-7 against Rs. 126-5-7 in 1888-89. The low average is due to the withdrawal during the year of Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 1,083, being arrears of two past years as explained in paragraph 21 *supra*, and this amount has been deducted in calculating the net cost.

38. Attached to this Normal institution is an elementary school forming the practising branch for the Normal students under the immediate charge of the head-master. The strength of the practising branch remained the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., 51, the average attendance being 35. Eight scholars of the practising branch were sent up for the Primary examination, and of these three were successful.

39. *No Technical schools or Sessional schools* have been started in this district, as the Board differing from the Assistant Inspector is of opinion, that the district is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify such an experiment being undertaken at present.

40. *Secondary schools.*—The number of Middle schools is returned as four for the past year. They are, the Lawrence Asylum Middle school, Ootacamund, the Practising branch of the Basel German Mission Normal school, Kaity, St. Joseph's European Boys' school, Wellington, and Kótagiri Basel German Mission school. The instruction imparted is confined to the lowest standards of the grade and no classes were formed in connection with the Middle school or Matriculation examinations. The form prescribed by Government in G.O., No. 408-A, dated 16th February 1888, is therefore blank. Of these four Middle schools one alone is aided from Local Funds, viz., the German Mission school at Kótagiri, so far as its primary departments are concerned. Particulars regarding the strength, &c., of these schools are afforded by the Assistant Inspector in the table appended to page 44 of his report.

41. *Primary schools.*—Excluding the school attached to the Normal school at Yedappally as a practising department, there were three Local Fund schools at the close of 1888-89, but the number was raised to four in the year under review owing to the

Board having assumed the direct management of the Arvanghat school. The total outlay was Rs. 829 as compared with an estimate of Rs. 800 and Rs. 528, the actuals of the previous year. The estimate has been exceeded by a larger outlay under results grants which were disbursed at maximum rates; the expenditure amounting to Rs. 229 against an estimate of Rs. 70 framed by the educational department. The cost of the Kil-Kótagiri school was Rs. 262 and the salaries paid to the teachers of Kairbetta, Sullikodu and Arvanghat, amounted to Rs. 173, 205 and 189, respectively, including results grants disbursed to them.

The school-house at Kil-Kótagiri belongs to the Board and is a substantial and suitable structure. It has one teacher on Rs. 15 per mensem and the number of pupils on the 31st March 1890 was 25 against 20 in the previous year, the average attendance being 1 and 12 for the Upper Primary and Lower Primary departments, respectively. The attendance in the Upper Primary class fell off from 3 to 1, but the number of pupils on the rolls of the Lower Primary class rose from 17 to 24.

The teachers at the other three Local Fund schools are paid each Rs. 10 per mensem and are allowed results grants at maximum rates. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890 was 10, 12, and 31, respectively, for the Kairbetta, Sullikodu and Arvanghat schools with an average attendance of 10, 11 and 25, respectively. The average net cost per pupil was Rs. 16-8-1 against Rs. 11-8-0 in 1888-89; in the school at Kairbetta, Rs. 16-10-7 against Rs. 10-12-0 at Sullikodu and Rs. 6-10-1 per pupil in the school at Arvanghat, which was recognized as a District Board school in the year under review. The high average in the first two cases, as compared with the past year, is due to the decrease in the attendance of students as compared with the year 1888-89 when there were 16 and 18 students on the rolls of the Kairbetta and Sullikodu schools. The Assistant Inspector criticizes the work of the Board's five primary schools for the year as "pretty fair."

The schools at Kairbetta, Sullikodu and Arvanghat are not provided with buildings, but are located in rented houses recommended by the Educational Department. The Board will consider the propriety of erecting school-houses in each village when satisfied of the permanent success of these schools. Meanwhile a detailed report has been called for from the Educational Department on the condition of these schools to enable it to judge whether expenditure on permanent buildings is justifiable.

42. *Grants-in-Aid.*—Grants to private schools were confined to Primary schools and to the Primary departments of Secondary schools. Salary grants amounting to Rs. 1,519 were paid to 24 private schools attended by 527 pupils as compared with Rs. 1,517 paid to 23 schools attended by 522 pupils in 1888-89. At the beginning of the year, the number of schools receiving this description of aid, including the combined system at Wellington, was 21, and the addition of three schools, viz., Basel German Mission schools at Salas, Kulhutty and the Roman Catholic school at Nerecombe to the salary grant list coupled with the abolition of four schools at Sholur, Anikorai, Kollimalai and Konavakarai reduced the number at the end of the year to 20.

43. *Result grants.*—A sum of Rs. 117 was spent against Rs. 150 estimated and Rs. 131, the actuals of the previous year. Three schools were examined for these grants—the German Mission Orphanage at Kótagiri, the Church Mission school at Gúdalúr and the combined system school at Wellington. The number of pupils presented for examination was 70 of whom 54 were passed for grants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being:—

Number of schools examined	3
Do. of pupils presented	66
Do. found qualified for grants	48

44. *General Notes.*—From the comparative table at page 2 of the Assistant Inspector's report it will be noticed that a net increase of 4 schools and 161 pupils is recorded for the whole district including municipalities. Of these the net increase in the Local Fund circle is two schools, due to the starting of the Bikkatti and Ebbanad schools.

The number of children under instruction was 1,178 boys and 54 girls. Taking the school-going population at 6,292 boys and 4,796 girls, viz., at 15 per cent. of the

entire population, the percentage arrived at of children attending school is boys 18·7 per cent. and girls 1·7 as compared with 18·3 per cent. and ·8 per cent. of each sex in the preceding year.

There is a discrepancy in the figures for 1888-89 as now communicated by the Assistant Inspector in his table 4 with those furnished last year by the Educational Department and which were adopted in paragraph 44 of the annual report for 1888-89, reviewed in G.O., No. 1852 L., dated 24th August 1889. The discrepancy has not been explained by the Assistant Inspector.

45. As taken from the Assistant Inspector's report *castes* and *creeds* of the pupils were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
1. Europeans and Eurasians	313	..
2. Native Christians	133	41
3. Muhammadans	36	..
4. Brahmins	3	1
5. Vaisyas	8	..
6. Sudras	82	4
7. Others including Pariahs	600	8
8. Others	3	..
Total ..	1,178	54

The Assistant Inspector's report furnishes detailed information regarding the increase or decrease in the number of castes and creeds as compared with 1888-89. The attendance of Badagas in the various schools is returned as 438 against 530 returned last year. The Assistant Inspector assigns no reason for this regretable decline, but, planters of experience assure me that it is undoubtedly due to the good harvest last year which has induced the Badagas to withdraw their children for field works instead of sending them to school. The same cause has led to the removal of nearly all the children formerly seen working on estates. Some mischief may also have been caused by the institution of a charge against the authorities of the Basel Mission school at Kaity of kidnapping and wrongfully confining a Brahmin boy in order to Christianize him. The charge was unfounded but an unfavorable impression was created in the Badaga mind.

The number of Europeans and Eurasians was returned as 29 in the year 1888-89. It is now shown as 313 owing to the inclusion for the first time of the Lawrence Asylum school, Ootacamund, in the list of schools in the Local Fund circle.

It is noticed with regret that no Todas are found in any of the schools and the Kota results continue very poor, being 9 against 18 in the previous year.

46. Classified according to *Trades* and *Professions*, the following is the number of children belonging to the several classes:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Officials	51	6
Petty officials	87	23
Traders	30	4
Landholders	510	11
Artizans	28	..
Coolies	176	7
Mendicants	32	3
Others	264	..
Total ..	1,178	54

47. *Female Education.*—There are no separate girls' schools in the Local Fund limits of this district, but girls to the aggregate number of 54 attended in some of the institutions maintained and aided by the Board and received instruction along with the boys. Sixteen of these girls were presented for results grants examination and 11 of them passed for grants, three pupils being successful in the third standard.

48. *Night school.*—There is only one night school in the district, that at Kótagiri, called the Basel German Mission Kota night school, in which 16 pupils receive instruction as against 17 for the previous year. Nine of these are returned as landholders and seven as artizans.

49. *Pupil vaccination.*—Out of a total of 1,178 boys and 54 girls that attend the various schools, it is returned that 96 boys and 4 girls remain unprotected. Instructions will be issued to the several vaccinators concerned to vaccinate children at once in communication with the Inspecting schoolmaster, Nílgiris. The annual educational report is the first intimation of this fact or earlier steps would have been taken by the Board to remedy the defect.

50. *Primary Education.*—The recent Primary examination held for the first time in December last and the success that attended it must be the means of creating among teachers and pupils alike a spirit of emulation which cannot but exert a beneficial influence on primary education in this backward district.

51. The accompanying Statements IX and X, prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O., dated 8th May 1888, No. 859 L., furnish the necessary statistics regarding the expenditure on primary education in schools maintained and aided by the Board.

52. The report on education in the district, prepared by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, is herewith submitted to Government as an appendix to the Administration report as required by G.O., dated 6th August 1889, No. 1738 L. The report includes the statistics of the two municipalities also. Minor discrepancies are noticed throughout in the figures of 1888-89 as now given and as previously furnished by the Educational Department for the purposes of the last annual report. These discrepancies should have been explained.

53. *Grant III—Medical Services, &c.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—As in the previous year, three hospitals were maintained by the Board situated at Kótagiri, Gúdalúr and Devála. No hospitals or dispensaries were sanctioned in the year of report and remained unopened. They are classed as hospitals for the reasons furnished in foot-note to Statement XII and are ranked as first-class institutions in accordance with the classification laid down in G.O., dated 16th February 1888, No. 408 A-L., as in addition to the accommodation they contain for in-patients they are provided with the necessary surgical instruments for major operations.

The buildings with the attached quarters for the apothecaries belong to the Board.

The Kótagiri hospital has a dispensary and three wards, one for Europeans and two for natives, with two small additional wards for contagious diseases. At Gúdalúr there is a native male and female ward, police ward and a dispensary, but no European ward. During 1888-89 contagious wards, similar to those at Kótagiri, were provided, and in the year of report an additional kitchen was constructed for accommodating caste in-patients. The hospital at Devála has a dispensary and four wards—two European (male and female) and two native. During the year a cook-room and two godowns were provided. The buildings themselves and attached quarters are all in good condition except the Devála hospital—a building taken over from the planters in 1887—which is described as a ricketty structure always in need of repair as are the quarters attached, for the repair and improvement of which a sum of Rs. 1,497 has been incurred in the year of report—*vide* paragraph 27, item 2 and paragraph 28 items 6, 8 and 11 *supra*, and item 36 of Statement III.

54. The Devála hospital alone is partly supported by private subscriptions which amounted to Rs. 1,698 as compared with Rs. 3,146, the total cost of maintenance.

55. The hospitals are in charge of Civil Apothecaries paid entirely from Provincial Funds. They have all worked satisfactorily except in regard to vaccination, the returns of which are wretched, notwithstanding the President's efforts to stimulate the apothecaries to increased exertion. All the apothecaries have a fair amount of private practice. The Gúdalúr and Devála hospitals were inspected during the year by the Collector and Head Assistant Collector and twice by the Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund. The Kótagiri hospital was also inspected by the Collector and twice by the Medical officer, Coonoor,

Their inspection remarks are favorable. The total outlay on the maintenance of these hospitals, including the cost of District Medical and Sanitary officer's establishment was Rs. 3,894 against Rs. 4,000 budgeted for and Rs. 3,492, the actuals of the previous year. The foregoing amount does not include the cost of medicines and surgical instruments which was Rs. 571 against an estimate of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,511, the actuals of the previous year.

56. The total number of patients treated during the year was, according to Statement No. XII, 8,769 of whom 593 were in-patients and 8,176 out-patients against 485 and 7,628, respectively, in the previous year. The total increase in the number of both in and out patients is satisfactory and speaks well for the popularity of these institutions. Scrutiny of each hospital's return discloses a considerable increase both in and out patients at Gúdalúr as compared with the previous year and a very slight decrease in the number of in-patients at Kótagiri and in the number of out-patients at Devála. The decline in the latter cases being so slight calls for no particular comment.

57. Extracts from the apothecaries' reports are also appended with a copy of the concise report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer. The defects pointed out by the apothecaries in the buildings will be attended to as far as practicable. It is remarked, however, that the buildings are on the whole in capital order and will answer present requirements. The Board has resolved to construct in the current year dead-houses to the hospital at Gúdalúr and Devála at a cost of Rs. 630 each and has called for an estimate for the construction of two godowns for the Devála hospital servants.

58. *Midwives and Midwifery pupils.*—No midwives are attached to any of the Board's hospitals, nor has budget provision ever been made for the purpose, because the indigenous tribes require no such aid and native women seem to prefer midwives of the barber class.

59. *Medical Practitioners.*—The only practitioners are the apothecaries attached to the Board's hospitals, except in the Ouchterlony Valley where an apothecary is employed by the proprietors.

60. *Medical Centres.*—The institution of medical centres referred to in paragraph 46 of G.O., No. 408-A, dated 16th February 1888, is uncalled for in this district as the Local Fund institutions are well distributed and are moreover supplemented by large hospitals at Ootacamund and Coonoor.

61. *Vaccination.*—Statement No. XIII shows the strength, cost and operations of the Local Fund vaccine establishment in the district. The vaccine staff consisted of three Vaccinators, as in the previous year, employed in the rural parts of the Ootacamund, Coonoor and Gúdalúr sub-divisions, under the general supervision of the Medical officers in the absence of a separate Deputy Inspector for the district. The minimum outturn of work prescribed for the Ootacamund and Coonoor Vaccinators is 60 cases per month and for Gúdalúr 70; this latter minimum being reduced to two-thirds during the feverish months of the year, when the estate coolies leave for their homes. Failure to attain the prescribed minimum is ordinarily punished by a proportionate reduction of salary. To guard against fabricated returns, monthly nominal rolls of vaccinations are supplied to the Revenue Department for verification and the check thus exercised has been effectual. Furthermore the Deputy Tahsildars, are under instructions to take out the Vaccinators into camp as often as practicable and generally to lend their best endeavours to popularize the department.

62. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 1,362 against Rs. 1,330 estimated and Rs. 1,271, the actuals of the previous year. The increase in the cost, as compared with the previous year, is due to the fact that the system of animal vaccination was in force throughout the entire year.

The details of the expenditure are:—

	RS.	A.	A.
Establishment charges including travelling allowance	989	0	9
Batta paid to mothers of vaccine-supplying children	2	4	0
Animal vaccination	371	0	1
Total	1,362	4	10

63. From Statement XIII it will be seen that 1,942 cases were vaccinated during the year against 1,811 in the previous year, the number of successful cases being respectively, 1,654 and 1,569 or 85·1 per cent. as compared with 86·6 in 1888-89. The operations show a satisfactory increase over the previous year, but there is a slight falling off in the percentage of successful cases, for which the Coonoor Vaccinator accounts by condemning the lymph. The lymph is good enough when fresh but it seems to be a fact that it dries too quickly in the capillary tubes of the size now supplied. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund. The number of unknown cases were 122 which is rather high. The total number of operations shows an increase of 131 cases over the figures of the previous year and the outturn would, undoubtedly, have been still more satisfactory, but for the failure in Wynaad, the Vaccinator of which place was dismissed for falsification of returns; no substitute being obtainable for nearly three months, during which period, there was a total cessation of work.

Vacancies are invariably hard to fill in the Wynaad, and a further peculiarity of that division is the rapidity with which men who work well elsewhere deteriorate when transferred there. As it was the number of successful operations exceeded the registered births, viz., 1,347 by almost 23 per cent. which is satisfactory so far as it goes. The whereabouts of the late Vaccinator, Gúdalúr, is not known and the warrant for his arrest cannot be enforced.

64. *Infantile vaccination* was very backward though the results were slighfly better than in the previous year. 124 infants (children under one year of age) were operated on, 100 cases turning out successfully as compared with 51 and 40, respectively, in the previous year. The number of births for the year being 1,347, it is observed that the successful vaccinations were only 7·4 per cent. This most unsatisfactory result is ascribed to the invincible hostility of the hill people to infantile vaccination. As was remarked in the previous year, time and the spread of civilization can alone work a change for the better in this respect, especially considering that vaccination is nowhere compulsory in Local Fund circles. The average cost of each successful case was 13 annas and 2 pies against 12 annas and 11 pies in the preceding year. The increase in the cost is due to the extra charges incurred on account of animal vaccination which system continued in force throughout the year.

65. *Animal vaccination* was continued with satisfactory results under the direct supervision of the Senior Medical officer, and the system of hiring calves for inoculation was adhered to. 69 calves were inoculated during the year, all of which were hired at Rs. 1-4-0 per week per calf, exclusive of feeding charges. The total outlay on animal vaccination during the year was Rs. 371, the net cost to the Board being Rs. 199 after deducting Rs. 172, one-fifth contribution paid by the Ootacamund and Coonoor Municipalities on account of lymph supplied to their Vaccinator. 1,449 cases were vaccinated from animal lymph inclusive of operations performed by the Local Fund medical subordinates also. Of these, 1,243 cases are reported to have been successful. Taking the net cost as the basis of calculation, the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies against 3 annas 5 pies in the preceding year, during the latter part of which only the system was introduced; hence the comparatively higher rate.

The statistics of animal vaccination in the form given in paragraph 61 of G.O., dated 10th February 1890, No. 269 L., are as follows:—

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District.	Number of months during which animal vaccination was conducted.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Cost.	Remarks.
Nilgiris	12 months ..	* 1,449	1,243	199	* This excludes 915 cases vaccinated by Municipal vaccinators with calf lymph of which 788 were successful.

It appears from inquiries made that animal vaccination is appreciated by the people and is much preferred to the arm-to-arm operation, the former being considered purer and safer. No extra charges on account of establishment were incurred, as the 1st-class Vaccinator, Ootacamund, performs all animal vaccine operations in addition to his own duties.

66. *Vaccination by Medical Subordinates.*—Apart from the work turned out by Vaccinators, the medical subordinates in charge of the three Local Fund hospitals performed only 98 operations against 66 in 1888-89. Their work shows a slight improvement, but the outturn continues unsatisfactory. The monthly progress reports are stringently reviewed, but the only explanation extracted is that the apothecaries are powerless to induce estate coolies to submit themselves to vaccination when no small-pox is about. A circular was issued to the chief employers of labor in Wynaad last cold season, but it has so far been unproductive of substantial result. The number of successful operations performed by the apothecaries amounted to 72 against 54 in the preceding year.

Forty-six of the successful cases belonged to the Kótagiri apothecary and 19 to Gúdalúr, the Devála apothecary's outturn being seven cases. The latter is a hard-working and trustworthy man and there is no reason to believe that he does not do his utmost to obtain cases.

67. *Sanitation.*—The total outlay under the various heads of sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,670 against Rs. 1,534 the revised allotment and Rs. 1,274 the actuals of the previous year. This satisfactory result is due to the energy shown by the Revenue Department in fully utilizing allotments which were indeed exceeded in some cases.

The details of the expenditure under this head are furnished in Statement XIV. A brief review of the improvements effected during the year is given below as required in paragraph 1 of G.O., dated 5th December 1888, No. 2290 L.

68. *Improvement of Water-supply.*—No new tanks were dug during the year, but five new wells were sunk in the Coonoor sub-division at a cost of Rs. 42; three drinking-water wells were repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 200, aggregating total expenditure Rs. 242. The improvements consisted in the construction and repair of platforms and parapet walls, clearance of silt and removal of rank vegetation.

The conservation of water-supply sources was left to village officers and the police, as funds were not available for the entertainment of special watchmen.

69. *Improvement of Village Sites.*—An outlay of Rs. 253 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 120 and Rs. 301, the actuals of the previous year, the excess being met from "reserve funds." In 11 villages—one in the Ootacamund division, six in the Coonoor division and four in the Gúdalúr sub-division—streets were repaired and improved at an expenditure of Rs. 97-8-0. The improvements consisted in levelling and repairing streets and attending to drainage. Noxious vegetation and accumulations of rubbish and filth were removed in 35 villages at a cost of Rs. 155-8-0.

It has not been found practicable to introduce the system of employing itinerating gangs for the purpose of removing rank vegetation, levelling streets, &c., which is commended by Government in G.O., dated 10th February 1890, No. 269 L.

No works of individual importance, costing Rs. 200 and upwards, were undertaken during the year.

70. *Conservancy of Towns and Villages.*—The number of stations where conservancy establishments were maintained was seven, against six in the previous year. The increase in the number of villages conserved is due to the addition of Devála village to the list, for which a sweeper was entertained on Rs. 9 per month in accordance with the wishes of Government contained in paragraph 13 of G.O., No. 1795 L., dated 28th September 1888. The establishment consisted of 10 men paid from Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem to Rs. 9. The towns and villages conserved are Kótagiri, Gúdalúr, Pundalur, Devála, Musinagudi, Naduvatam and Pykara, all of which are on main thoroughfares and considerably frequented. In Kótagiri, the work was supervised by the medical subordinate and in other places by the Deputy Tahsildars. In Kótagiri the sweepings collected are stored outside the town and sold periodically by auction. The Gúdalúr sweepings are annually sold and the proceeds credited under L. Sundry receipts. The outlay was Rs. 924 against Rs. 970 estimated.

71. *Fairs and festivals.*—Beyond the weekly markets noticed under head "markets," no fairs or festivals are held in the district; hence no provision has been made nor any expenditure incurred.

72. *Other sanitary outlay.*—An outlay of Rs. 251 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 244, the details of which have been fully furnished in the Statement XIV, column 22.

73. *Markets*—No expenditure. The market at Kótagiri is the only one which the Board possesses and this is held at the chuttram where fees are collected. Large weekly markets are held in Coonoor and Ootacamund Municipalities, both which towns are provided with suitable buildings. The markets at Gúdalúr, Devála and Pundalur are held in private bazaars and buildings. That at Gúdalúr is by far the largest and most important in the district and is held on land claimed by the Nilambúr Tirumalapad in privately constructed booths and shantees. The Board is anxious to erect a proper market, but no definite decision has been come to, pending amendment of Local Boards Act V of 1884.

74. *Choultries.*—There were 17 chuttrams under the control of the Board as in the previous year all of which are endowed institutions with the exception of the Musinagudi chuttram.

The amount spent on account of establishment was Rs. 456 against an allotment of Rs. 490. In none of these institutions were rations or money doles dispensed. 35,683 travellers are reported to have halted at these choultries, but this figure is only approximate as no regular registers have been maintained.

Including the expenditure on Public Works (Rs. 416), the total expenditure on choultries was Rs. 872 as per Statement XI, against Rs. 879, the actuals of the preceding year.

75. *Public bungalows.*—Fees were collected at eight bungalows as in the previous year. These bungalows were used by 666 travellers who paid fees amounting to Rs. 994 against Rs. 1,036 paid by 618 travellers in 1888-89. The expenditure on these bungalows including Public Works charges was Rs. 1,564 against Rs. 1,522 in the previous year. A servant was entertained for the Gúdalúr bungalow during the year as provided for in the budget for 1889-90. At Devála bungalow, there is no separate peon, but the sweeper of that station has custody also of the bungalow keys in addition to his conservancy duties.

76. *Contributions to Provincial services.*—The contributions were as follows:—

	Rs.
For Medical college	111
„ Sanitary inspection	225
„ Medical reserve staff	83
„ Cutlers' establishment	7
„ District lunatics maintained at the Government Lunatic Asylums ..	93
„ Medicines	571

No provision was made in the budget for 1889-90 on account of the maintenance of lunatics as from 1st April 1889, local bodies were relieved of such contribution—*vide* G.O., No. 2228 L., dated 27th November 1888. The sum of Rs. 93 expended in the year of report represents arrear charges of 1888-89 for lunatics sent to the Government Lunatic Asylum and billed for by the Superintendent after the close of the official year to which the charges relate.

77. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 26 against Rs. 25 revised estimate and Rs. 2, the actuals of the previous year. The sum was spent by the station-house officer, Kótagiri, for destroying dogs and also by the Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr, for the destruction of both dogs and snakes. The allotment has been more than fully utilized, because Gúdalúr is infested by stray dogs and poisonous reptiles.

78. *The total expenditure under Grant III* was Rs. 9,415 against Rs. 10,153 estimated and Rs. 9,186, the actuals of the previous year.

79. *Grant IV.*—The aggregate expenditure under this grant was Rs. 4,580 as compared with a revised estimate of Rs. 4,805 as detailed below:—

	Budget 1889-90, including subsequent allotments.	Actuals, 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of the controlling establishment at the Presidency and printing work done at the Government Press	500	649
Account establishment in the Collector's office and District audit establishment	1,440	1,470
Local Board's office establishment	590	588
Office contingencies and printing charges	780	514
Travelling allowance to non-official members	1,058	1,058
Travelling allowance to office establishment	20	8
Pensionary contributions to Government servants lent ..	166	166
Miscellaneous	251	127
Total ..	4,805	4,580

The chief reductions in expenditure were effected in item "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 124), and in stationery, postal and printing charges Rs. 86, Rs. 17, and Rs. 163, respectively.

Under "Controlling establishment, Presidency" however, the charges exceeded the provision by Rs. 149, the actuals being advised by the Accountant-General.

Under item "Establishment" in the Collector's office the charges exceeded the provision by Rs. 30. The excess is due to the Local Fund clerk having drawn acting allowance as the Local Fund accountant, while the permanent incumbent had already drawn the pay. The excess, however, has since been recovered from the Coonoor Municipality to which the services of the Local Fund accountant was lent for the period in question and the amount so recovered, appears under L. Sundry receipts. The miscellaneous charges amounted to Rs. 127, of which the details are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of teakwood table with pigeon-holes for the use of the Local Fund clerk	70	0	0
District Board peon's clothing	16	0	0
Cost of table-cloth for clerk and accountant	6	0	0
Binding charges	6	8	0
Repairs to office furniture	3	2	6
Cost of receipt stamps	19	4	6
Bearing parcel and telegram charges	6	11	0
Total ..	127	10	0

80. No law charges were incurred in the year of report.

81. *Supervision and office management.*—The establishment maintained in the Collector's and District Board offices for the general administration of Local Funds continued unaltered throughout the year. The total cost of supervision, including contingencies, amounted to Rs. 4,580, as against Rs. 4,080 in 1888-89, the percentage of actual receipts and charges being 3·3 and 3·4. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2·8 and 3·1, respectively.

82. *Repayment of Loans and Investments.*—The Board contracted no loans nor were any investments made on its behalf.

83. *Refund of cesses.*—In the Treasury accounts a small sum of annas 5 and pies 5 is exhibited under this head. Being a fraction of a rupee the amount has been omitted in Statement I-B.

84. *Miscellaneous Debt Accounts*—Rs. 910.—The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Sum advanced to the Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund, to meet animal vaccine contingencies	20
Permanent advance subsequently allowed to the Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund, for animal vaccine contingencies	20
Amount of permanent advance of the Apothecary, Kótagiri	25
Do. do. do. Gúdalúr	45
Total amount of advance made to District Board Engineer, Nilgiris, on account of labor in Wynaad sub-division—*vide* G.O., dated 15th March 1890, No. 629, L., Mis., which authorizes disbursement of an advance of Rs. 500 on one occasion	800
Total ..	910

CHAPTER IV.

85. *Endowments.*—The endowed institutions in charge of the District Board were 16 chattrams, and 1 hospital or 17 endowed institutions.

Including the opening balances, the total receipts of these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,843, of which Rs. 4,018 were spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,825.

Out of this sum, Rs. 3,452 belonged to choultries and markets and a *minus* balance of Rs. 1,627 pertained to the Devála hospital.

ENCLOSURES.

ANNUAL Report of the Civil hospital, Gúdalur, Nilgiri District, for the official year 1889-90.

I. *Public health has been fair.* Poor coolies are the greatest sufferers from malaria, and its effects. The most common diseases treated in the hospital during the year were, malarial fevers 881, diseases of the digestive system 491, intestinal worms 313, respiratory diseases 293, skin diseases 189, injuries 176, diarrhœa 137, rheumatic affections 124, dyspepsia 118, ulcers 104, dysentery 92, and debility 68.

No epidemic cholera. A single case, a female travelling from Mysore, was brought from Gundalpet in a state of collapse, and the patient having been six months pregnant the fœtus died in utero, and the patient did not rally. Two cases of small-pox were treated in and one case out of hospital, successfully, slight epidemics occurred in adjacent villages and estates.

The deaths among hospital patients were from cholera 1, dysentery 4, malarial fever 2, debility 6, phthisis 2, dropsy 4, anæmia 1, tetanus 1, epilepsy 1, pneumonia 2, asthma 1, diarrhœa 8, wound (beating) 1, burn 1, dyspepsia (gastritis) 1, and metritis 1—Total 37. Of the total, 30 deaths, about 9·68 per cent. of the number treated occurred among in-patients. In 1888-89 the ratio per cent was 9·13.

The Civil Apothecary in charges vaccinated 23 cases, 19 successfully during the year. Of the number, three were under one year of age. The sanitation of the station is much the same as hitherto. The sanitary staff consists of three sweepers, with one dust-cart under the orders of the Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr. There are two public latrines at present undergoing necessary repairs.

The drinking water-supply is from the river and springs. The best quality is brought down by bamboo troughing to a reservoir in the hospital compound, and from thence, surplus water is conveyed by iron-piping to the police lines, and for public use. Owing to the frequent disarrangement of the bamboo troughing, the supply, which would otherwise be ample, is at present precarious; consequently iron-piping has been sanctioned in lieu of the troughing, but the work has not yet been undertaken.

II. *Hospital buildings.*—These received the usual slight repairs and annual whitewashing. An additional kitchen has been constructed for accommodating caste in-patients. The latrines, at present, on the "seat and buckets" system is to be altered to suit the "dry earth" system. As reported before, a separate ward for police sick is required. The small ward they now occupy is

inadequate for the average number daily sick, and if a new police ward be erected the present ward can be utilized for parturition cases. A dead-house is also required. The surgical instruments are mostly old, but in fair order, and sufficient for the work. The supply of medicines is also sufficient. Civil Apothecary R. Franklin has been in charge of the hospital throughout the year.

III. *Inspection.*—By Dr. S. L. Dobie on 17th June 1889, and by Dr. J. North, Senior Medical officer, Ootacamund, in company with the President, District Board, Nilgiris, on 7th December 1889, also by the Head Assistant Collector, Nilgiris, several times during the year, and by Dr. J. A. Laing, Sanitary Commissioner, on 23rd October 1889. The remarks made in the visitors' book are generally satisfactory.

IV. *Total treated with deaths* are shown compared with the two previous years in the table. There has been a general increase over last year's numbers:—

Years.	Total treated.			Average daily attendance.			Deaths.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.
1887-88 ..	228	2,880	3,108	9·25	26·24	35·49	25	4	41
1888-89 ..	241	2,837	3,078	8·95	19·30	28·25	22	7	29
1889-90 ..	310	3,305	3,615	9·43	23·50	32·90	30	7	37

V. *Surgical Operations.*—Four major surgical operations were performed among out-patients by Civil Apothecary R. Franklin, successfully. Two extraction (manual) of placenta, 1 cephalotripsy and 1 amputation thumb and finger under chloroform. The number of minor operations performed was 34. Eight cases of labor were attended on 4 in and 4 out of hospital.

Years.	Major.	Deaths.	Number of minor operations.
1887-88	5	1	60
1888-89	7	1	33
1889-90	4	..	34

ANNUAL Report of the Local Fund hospital, Devála, South-East Wynaad, for the official year 1889-90.

Dispensary building, out-houses, &c.—In the month of February last about three-fourths of the hospital corrugated iron roofing and the whole of that of the latrine got blown away by the force of the strong north-easterly winds prevailing at the time. The roofing of the hospital was temporarily replaced, but since then portions of it have again been blown off by subsequent squalls. One-half of the hospital in consequence (which includes two wards), will not be habitable after the south-west monsoon sets in, and the rest of the building is leaky. The latrine is still roofless. The promised dead-house to be completed in the past official year (1889-90) was not at all taken on hand. A couple of rooms or huts for the hospital waterman and the newly sanctioned peon, to place them on an equal footing with the other servants are very urgently needed. At present the waterman is obliged for want of a dwelling at the hospital to reside two miles away, and the peon when entertained will be similarly situated.

Furniture, bedding and clothing.—Sufficient. A fresh supply of bedding and clothing was received during the year.

In and out-door patients.—The following is a comparative table with the year preceding:—

Official years.	Total treated.			Average daily attendance.			Deaths.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.
1888-89 ..	198	2,303	2,501	6·38	10·82	17·20	11	6	17
1889-90 ..	245	2,298	2,543	8·21	8·15	16·36	29	3	32

The following statement shows the class and sex of the in and out-door patients for the official year 1889-90 :—

Out-patients.			—	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Mussulmen.			Other caste.			Total.		
Attended Personally.	Represented.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1,387	911	2,298	Out-door.	85	25	12	190	88	212	847	142	118	85	15	17	189	164	109	1,396	434	468
			In-door..	1	..	..	23	4	2	130	12	5	11	..	..	39	12	6	204	28	13

The following table gives the number and results of the surgical operations performed during the year ;—

—	Major operations.		Minor operations.	
	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
In-door	4	..	7	..
Out-door	3	..	13	..

Vaccination.—No subjects presented themselves at the hospital although the Superintendents and Managers of Estates and Mining Companies were often addressed to aid in the matter. Owing to its isolated situation and distance from Devála and surrounding estates the apothecary is not in a position to carry on the work out of hospital without prejudice to his legitimate duties. The number vaccinated during the year therefore was only 14 of which 7 were successful.

Water-supply is from a spring, of good quality but unfortunately disadvantageously situated.

Inspections.—The hospital was inspected by the Senior Medical officers of Ootacamund—Dr. Dobie in June and Dr. North in December 1889. Their inspection remarks are favorable. The hospital was also visited by the President, District Board, and the Head Assistant Collector, Nilgiris.

General Remarks.—The health of the population during the year compares favorably with that of the year preceding—malarial affections gave as usual the largest number of admissions.

DEVALA,
10th May 1890. (Signed) J. W. PRICHARD,
Apothecary.

CONSOLIDATED Report of the hospitals at Gúdalúr and Devála, for the official year 1889-90.

The health of the people of Gúdalúr appears to have been fair while that of Devála has been reported as comparing favorably with that of the preceding year. No epidemic prevailed in either place, but a solitary case of cholera occurred among the travellers from Mysore, and three cases of small-pox in Gúdalúr. The most common diseases in Gúdalúr during the year were malarial fevers, diseases of the digestive system, intestinal worms, respiratory affections, dyspepsia, dysentery and debility ; and in Devála, malaria appears to have been rife as usual during the year. There has been an increase in the attendance of in and out-patients at Gúdalúr hospital as compared with the previous year. At Devála hospital an increase is noticed among in-patients with a very slight decrease in the number of out-patients during the year. The increase in both the stations is mainly attributable to climatic causes.

The mortality among in-patients in both stations was greater than the previous year, the percentage of deaths being in Gúdalúr 9·68 and in Devála 11·83 to admissions into the hospital.

The Water-supply from a river, and springs ; said to be of good quality, are sufficient.

Hospital buildings.—Both at Gúdalúr and Devála slight repairs appear to have been carried out, and an additional kitchen for accommodating caste patients in Gúdalúr was constructed during the year. The apothecary in charge of the Gúdalúr hospital reports that a separate ward for police patients, and a dead-house should be constructed. The apothecary at Devála reports that the roofing of the hospital is still leaky, though slightly repaired, that the latrine is roofless, and that the dead-house which was to be completed during the year has not yet been taken in hand, and suggests that a couple of rooms for the hospital waterman, and the newly sanctioned peon are urgently needed. The above suggestion is deserving of consideration.

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The supply of instruments, medicines, bedding and clothing is sufficient in both hospitals and the instruments are in good order.

Surgical Operations.—Four major and thirty-four minor operations at Gúdalúr, and seven major and twenty minor operations at Devála were successfully performed during the year.

The Sanitation of both the stations has been fairly good. The staff at Gúdalúr consists of three sweepers, and one dust-cart ; and one sweeper at Devála.

Inspections.—Gúdalúr and Devála hospitals were inspected by Surgeon-Major S. L. Dobie in June 1889, and by Surgeon-Major John North in December 1889.

Vaccination.—The number of cases vaccinated by apothecaries of Gúdalúr and Devála was 23 and 14, respectively, of which 19 of the former, and 7 of the latter were successful. Of the cases done by the apothecary at Gúdalúr, three were under one year of age.

The conduct of the staff.—Civil Apothecary R. Franklin has been in charge of Gudalur hospital throughout the year. There was a change of the subordinates at Devála, Civil Apothecary Gonsalvez remaining in charge till the 14th September when Assistant Apothecary Jackson took charge. He was succeeded by Apothecary Prichard on the 21st October 1889, who continues to be in charge of the hospital. Messrs. Franklin, Jackson, and Prichard have performed their work satisfactorily.

There is one male ward and one female ward at Gúdalúr hospital, and one male ward, and one female ward at Devála. Each ward at Gúdalúr to accommodate on an average 10 patients, and at Devála 8 patients.

OOTACAMUND,
14th June 1890. (Signed) J. NORTH, Surgeon-Major,
Senior Medical Officer.

ANNUAL Report on the working of the Civil hospital, Kótagiri, for the year 1889-90.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the station is good and sufficient, obtained from a stream springs and well.

2. *Dispensary buildings.*—The building is a new one, specially built for the purpose, and in very good order. The roofing of the main building was recently tiled over the corrugated iron, which is a great improvement. The new contagious ward also is in very good order.

3. *Instruments, medicines, &c.*—Instruments in stock during the year were sufficient and in good order. The supply of medicines would also have been sufficient, but for the recent prevailing epidemic which was a great and unexpected demand on the usual supply and it has consequently been running short latterly.

4. *Operative Surgery.*—A total of 23 minor operations was performed during the year. No deaths followed any of the operations.

5. *Conservancy Department.*—The Conservancy Department consists of only two sweepers, who attend to the roads and streets, which are kept clean and swept daily. They also attend to the cleanliness of the public latrine, which was recently removed from its former site and now located nearer the town, where it is more frequently resorted to.

6. *Vaccination.*—The total number of cases vaccinated by the apothecary were 61. Of these 46 were successful, 10 unsuccessful and 5 unknown. Infantile cases vaccinated were 51.

7. *Attendance of patients.*—A total of 2,611 patients were treated during the year under report. Of these 2,573 were out, and 38 in-patients against 2,488 out and 46 in-patients treated in the previous year, showing an increase of 85 in the former and a slight decrease of 8 in the latter. The increase being due to the unhealthy seasons of the year, and the slight decrease to long standing cases in hospital, which accommodates only four in-patients at a time.

8. *Number of Wards—Accommodation, &c.*—The accommodation consists of one European male ward, for one European male patient, one native male and one native female ward, each accommodating two patients at a time.

KOTAGIRI,
6th June 1890. (Signed) E. HOLMES,
Apothecary in Charge.

REMARKS by the Civil Surgeon, Coonoor, on the working of the Kótagiri Local Fund hospital, for the year 1889-90.

As far I have had opportunities of judging, the staff of this hospital appear to have conducted their duties in a satisfactory manner.

2. The hospital and station have been twice inspected by me, once in July 1889 and again in January 1890. The hospital buildings were found to be in very good order and were cleanly kept. The surgical instruments were very carefully kept and there was at the date of my inspections a fair supply of medicines.

3. The conservancy of the station and hospital was satisfactory. One or two recommendations that I made at the time have I believe been since carried out.

4. There has been an increase in the number of cases treated during the year. This is probably due to the influenza epidemic.

COONOOR, *24th June* 1890. (Signed) F. BLENKINSOP, Surgeon-Major, *Civil Surgeon.*

From the President, District Board, Nílgiris, dated 30th July 1890, No. 383.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, with reference to an advice from the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, an alteration memorandum to be made in the annual statements for 1889-90 forwarded with No. 305, dated 13th July 1890.

ORDER—dated 8th September 1890, No. 2290 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Nilgiri district for 1889-90 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1888-89:—

—	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	14,071	8,200	28,090	28,092
Rates on Taxes—				
Cess on Land	9,089	8,000	8,900	8,414
Tolls	51,551	40,000	44,860	44,112
Education—				
School-fees	18	40	40	85
Other Items	3	240	250	270
Medical—				
Hospital Receipts	..	..	..	27
Other Items	1,803	1,900	1,950	2,235
Interest—				
On Arrears of Revenue	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous—				
Choultry Rents	146	90	90	86
Other Items	1,285	1,200	1,100	1,359
Public Works	696	670	670	640
Contribution from Provincial Funds—				
Education	..	990	1,010	1,103
General Purposes	13,430	13,000	13,000	13,000
Public Works	65,520	66,000	66,000	66,000
Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	..	39
Choultries	490	490	490	490
Refunds	..	..	10	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	1,019	..	..	343
Total	1,59,127	1,40,820	1,65,560	1,66,295

—	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I—				
New Works—	30,526	25,331	25,380	23,831
Communications	2,983	2,113	2,110	2,112
Buildings	..	1,000	1,000	999
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	..	..	..
Repairs—	48,557	58,180	58,080	55,468
Communications	1,874	2,833	1,910	2,250
Buildings	16,734	17,220	17,220	16,700
Establishment	1,431	1,500	1,500	1,445
Tools and Plant	445	520	620	502
Contingencies	10,751	10,766	11,320	11,780
Contributions	..	..	..	..
GRANT II—	108	850	850	737
Inspection	1,590	1,770	1,770	1,443
Normal Schools	..	..	..	..
Elementary Schools—	528	800	850	829
Salary Result System	..	..	..	..
Grant-in-aid Schools—	1,516	1,750	1,750	1,351
Salary Grants	..	..	..	213
Combined Grants	131	150	150	72
Result Grants	..	30	30	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	10	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..
GRANT III—	4,492	5,000	5,030	4,424
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,270	1,330	1,330	1,403
Vaccination	1,274	1,534	1,420	1,670
Sanitation	399	490	510	456
Choultries	832	1,080	980	918
Bungalows	856	693	650	619
Conuributions	62	26	20	25
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..
GRANT IV—	4,046	4,554	4,380	4,453
Establishments, &c.	252	251	300	127
Miscellaneous	577	..	..	910
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	..	..	..	..
Total Charges	1,31,035	1,39,921	1,39,070	1,34,645
Balance	28,092	899	26,490	31,650
Deduct—	3,507	100	3,590	1,825
Balance under Endowments	..	..	..	..
Net balance available for general purposes	24,585	799	22,900	29,825

The principal variations between the budget estimate, including subsequent allotment, and the actuals of 1889-90, are explained in the President's report.

2. *District Board.*—No Taluk Board or Union Panchayat having as yet been constituted in the Nílgiri district, the administration of Local Funds under Madras Act V of 1884 was entirely conducted by the District Board, which consisted of a President and 24 members—the minimum number allowed by the Act. Out of twelve meetings convened, one had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, the average attendance at the remainder being 12, or 50 per cent. of strength. The average attendance of the official members was somewhat better than in the preceding year, viz., 40 against 33·3 per cent. of strength, but that of non-officials declined from 55·5 to 52·6 per cent.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess show an improvement, being 89 per cent. of the demand against 82 per cent. in the previous year, the amount of arrears outstanding at the end of the year being little more than half what it was at the beginning.

(2) The fees levied in the market at Kótagiri, which is held in the local chattram, amounted to only Rs. 26 against Rs. 26 and 50—the actuals of the two previous years. The falling off is due to the competition of the bazaarmen and shop-owners, who allow sellers to make use of their pials and verandahs on market days and thus keep them from resorting to the market.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to 94 per cent. of the allotment against 95 per cent. in 1888-89, and the outlay on the repairs of communications was 95·3 per cent. of the grant against 99·4

per cent., the falling off in both cases being explained in paragraphs 25 and 26 of the President's report. The lapse under Repairs, with the exception of Rs. 315, was nominal, but under New Works. there was an actual lapse under one item of Rs. 1,310, due to the failure of a contractor to carry out the work undertaken. The general condition of the roads is stated to have been fair, except during the bursts of the monsoons, when the minor unmetalled roads become very heavy. Village roads appear to have received more attention than in the previcus year, the expenditure incurred thereon being 6·4 per cent. of the total outlay on roads against 5 per cent. in 1888-89. It is satisfactory to note that the Board's first attempt to improve the avenues of the district was attended with success, and 450 seedlings were put down on the 4th and 5th miles of the Ootacamund-Mysore road. There were only 12 failures, which have been replaced, and the condition of the avenue trees generally is stated to be good. The cost of establishment, including contingencies, was 19·7 per cent. of the total outlay on works.

(2) *Education.*—Although the outlay under Grant II amounted to Rs. 4,653 against Rs. 3,673, the actuals of the previous year, education made but little progress. The inspecting schoolmaster appointed towards the close of 1888-89 should be required to produce very much better results in future. The working of the Normal school at Yeddapalli seems to have been very unsatisfactory, not one of the four students sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination having passed. The Board's proposal to close this school, referred to in paragraph 37 of the President's report, has not yet reached Government. Excluding the outlay on this Normal school, the results on which seem to be almost *nil*, and on inspection, the expenditure of the Board on education during the last three years has been as shown in the margin. There has thus been a decrease. No funds were apparently devoted to secondary education, and the Board maintains only four small primary schools with an aggregate annual attendance of 59 pupils, all in the lower primary standards except one. There is also a primary practising branch attached to the Normal school, which had an average attendance of 35. The Government is unable to consider this a sufficient share to be taken by the District Board in direct education, and the question of extending its educational operations either by opening fresh schools or by giving grants to a larger number of institutions and at higher rates should be seriously considered, and the result reported to Government. The working of the Boards' schools is stated to have been "pretty fair." The proportion of boys under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from Local Funds to the total male population of school-going age shows an improvement, being 12·1 per cent. against 11 per cent. in the previous year; but it is to be regretted that the attendance of Badagas fell off from 530 to 438 and that of Kotas from 18 to 9. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to the remarks at the close of paragraphs 44 and 52 of the President's report.

	Rs.
1887-88	2,638
1888-89	2,175
1889-90	2,473

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The increase in the total number of patients treated in the three Local Fund hospitals is noted with satisfaction. Almost the entire increase occurred in the Gúdalúr institution. The attention of the President is called to the remarks of the medical subordinate at Devála regarding the necessity for providing huts for the waterman and peon in proximity to the hospital, and to his statement to the effect that the latrine is roofless.

1888-89	8,113
1889-90	8,769

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a slight improvement under this head, the total number of operations performed being 2,040 against 1,877 in 1888-89. Infantile vaccination was still very backward. Every endeavour should be made to secure better results in the current year and to extend vaccination by means of animal vaccine, which appears to have been worked with success in the year under review. The attention of the Surgeon-General with Government will be drawn to the President's remark in paragraphs 55 and 66 of his letter, regarding the poor returns of vaccination

operations performed by the civil apothecaries in charge of the Kótagiri, Gúdalúr and Devála hospitals.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The Government is glad to observe that the expenditure under this head exceeded the allotment by 9 per cent., the excess appearing mainly under improvement of water-supply and village-sites. Some information should have been furnished on the subject of village sanitation, as required in G.O., dated 30th May 1887, No. 966 L.

(6) *Endowments.*—The deficit balance with which the transactions of the Devála hospital closed should have been made good by an appropriation from the General Local Funds of the district. It is, however, proposed to do this in the current year. The total balance in favor of the endowed choultries at the beginning of the current year should be distributed among them in proportion to their annual receipts, and the transactions of each choultry should in future be shown separately.

5. *General Remarks.*—The President's report is full and clear, and the administration of Local Funds during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. The balance left at the close of the year was large, being Rs. 31,650, or 23 per cent. of the year's receipts; but of this sum, Rs. 3,452 appertain to endowed choultries, Rs. 10,235 represent advance deposits of tolls belonging to the current year, and the greater portion of the remainder is to be utilized in the current year.

(True Extract.)

for Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Nilgiris.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Nilgiri District, through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Collector of Nilgiris.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1890} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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SEPTEMBER.

Report.

Reviewing the Nilgiri District Board's — for 1889-90.