(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 28

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12.1.91

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	2428(W)	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.		பல்வகை

நாள் : 21.9.1893 19

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., C.S., President of the Chingleput District Board, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Saidapet, 15th July 1893, No. 331-L.

I have the honour to report on the operation of Local funds in the Chingleput district for the official year 1892–93 and to submit the prescribed statements.

2. The report was laid before the District Board at its meeting held on the 13th instant. A copy of its resolution accompanies.

I.—General.

3. There were as in the previous year 3 Taluk Boards and 15 Unions, and their constitution and area were unaltered.

4. *District Board.*—The District Board had, on the 31st March 1893, the maximum sanctioned strength, viz., 32 members. Of these, 3 were ex-officio members, 13 nominated and 16 elected. The nominated members consisted of 5 officials and 8 non-officials. Of the elected members 3 were officials and 13 non-officials. Among nominated members, 10 vacancies occurred during the year—4 among officials and 6 among non-officials. One of the vacancies among the officials was occasioned by the departure of C. H. B. Burlton, Esq., Executive Engineer, on furlough to Europe, and the other 3, by transfer from the district, of the members named in the margin. Their places were filled up by their successors in office. Of the 6 vacancies among non-officials, 5 were filled up by re-appointment. Of the members so re-appointed, one (M.R.Ry. G. Mahadeva Chettiar Avargal) died in the year and his place was filled up by M.R.Ry. V. Ragava Chariar, Avargal, First Assistant, Local and Municipal department, Government office. There were 12 vacancies in the elective seats, one of which was occasioned by the resignation of Mahomed Ali Hazari Sahib Khan Sahib, of his seat on the Chingleput Taluk Board as the official element was in excess of the number allowed by section 17 of the Local Boards Act, and another by the transfer of Rao Bahadur Arumugam Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Ponnéri, to Madurántakam. Their seats were filled up by 2 non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards concerned. The remaining 10 vacancies occurred owing to the term of office on Taluk Boards, of members concerned, having expired. They were filled up in 9 cases by the re-election of the same members and in one case by the election of a new member. The 16 elective seats on the District Board were distributed among the 3 Taluk Boards as shown in the margin.

1. A. M. Foord, Esq., Executive Engineer.
2. M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Iyer Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
3. Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies, M.B., District Surgeon.

Chingleput	8
Saidapet	5
Tiruvallúr	3
Total ..	16

5. The number of meetings held by the District Board was 12 against 13 in the preceding year, and a quorum was secured on each occasion. The average attendance at each meeting was 15 (5 officials and 10 non-officials) or 47 per cent. of the actual strength against 16 (6 officials and 10 non-officials) or 50 per cent. in the preceding year. Among officials, Mr. Burlton, Executive Engineer, who continued on the Board till August, attended only one meeting, M.R.Ry. Damodara Mudaliar Avargal, Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, and Rao Bahadur Arumugam Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Ponnéri, only two meetings.

6. The three Taluk Boards had their sanctioned total strength, viz., 45 members on the 31st March last. Of these, 12 were officials and 33 non-officials against 14 officials and 31 non-officials in the preceding year, the difference being due to the appointment of non-officials in the room of Mahomed Ali Hazari, Tahsildar of Chingleput, and Syed Ismail Sahib, Civil Apothecary of Saidapet, the former having resigned under circumstances mentioned in paragraph 4, and the latter on expiry of his three years' term of office. Besides those, 24 vacancies occurred on the Taluk Boards—15 on expiry of term of office of members which were filled up by re-appointment. The Taluk Boards held 46 meetings in all, of which 45 were effective against 45 and 41 respectively in 1891–92. The average attendance at each meeting was 8 (2 officials and 6 non-officials) against 7 (2 officials and 5 non-officials) in 1891–92, or 53 per cent. of the actual strength against 49 per cent. There has been an increase in the number of meetings held and a slight improvement in the attendance of non-official members. The small attendance of the official element may be accounted for as far as Revenue officers are concerned by the urgent calls upon them in other directions owing to the season. The poor attendance of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools at the meetings of the Chingleput and Tiruvallúr Taluk Boards contributed to the result.

7. The Panchayats of the 15 Unions in the district had on the 31st March 1893 an aggregate strength of 121 against the sanctioned No. 123, the 2 vacancies having occurred at the end of the year on the Cheyur and Tiruvothiyur Panchayats. These have been since filled up. Of the 121 members, 36 were ex-officio, being village munsifs, 8 other officials (5 Hospital Assistants, 2 Clerks and one Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory School) and 77 were non-officials. Excluding 10 meetings dissolved for want of a quorum, the 15 Panchayats held 211 effective meetings, or 14 on an average against 13 in 1891–92; and the average attendance at each meeting was, as in the last year, 5 (2 officials and 3 non-officials) out of an average actual strength of 8. The largest number of meetings (23) was held by Tiruvallúr, while Karunguli and Cheyur fell short of the required number by 1 each and Tiruvothiyur by 3. The small number of meetings in the Tiruvothiyur Union is accounted for by the fact that the chairman and a member who were found to be interested in the Union contracts were required to vacate. The Hospital Assistant who succeeded as chairman was transferred to Vizagapatam, but failed to submit his resignation of his seat on the Panchayat. It took sometime before this was obtained from him and a fresh appointment was made. The affairs of all the Unions, except Chingleput, Tiruppórúr, Cheyur and Ponnéri, were managed by non-official chairmen. In Chingleput they were managed by the Deputy Superintendant of the Reformatory school, in Tiruppórúr, Cheyur and Ponnéri by the Hospital Assistants located there. All the Panchayats, with the exception of Cheyur and Tiruvothiyur, worked satisfactorily during the year. The ward system has been in force in Sembiam, Saidapet and Tiruvallúr and worked satisfactorily. One or two streets in these Unions were entrusted to a member of the Panchayat and he was held responsible for preserving them in good sanitary condition. Objections to the tax raised by the house-owners in each ward were in the first instance referred by the Panchayat to the supervising member and afterwards considered by the Panchayat and disposed of. The system was particularly successful in Tiruvallúr where the members and the chairman are reported to have evinced much interest in working it. The Chingleput Taluk Board has not yet adopted the system. The attention of the President will be called to the matter. As regards the introduction of private scavenging system in Saidapet which was in contemplation at the time of the last report, the President of the Taluk Board reports that a contractor has since been found who will undertake to provide

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the lotics required for the purpose and that he has been called on to enter into the necessary agreements. The progress of this undertaking will be duly watched.

8. *Financial position.*—The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure (debt heads excluded) with those of 1891–92:—

	1891–92.				1892–93.			
	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.	District funds.	Taluk funds.	Union funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ..	— 1,878	1,224	1,399	745	— 12,751	1,886	121	— 10,744
Receipts	1,38,172	83,095	13,546	2,34,783	1,40,126	1,03,926	15,836	2,59,886
Allotment from District to Taluk funds ..	— 40,345	40,345	..	..	— 5,589	5,589	..	..
Allotment from Taluk to District funds ..	..	..	..	..	10,000	— 10,000	..	..
Allotment from Taluk to Union funds	..	— 6,104	6,104	..	..	— 3,120	3,120	..
Total ..	95,949	1,18,560	21,049	2,35,528	1,31,786	98,280	19,076	2,49,142
Expenditure ..	1,08,700	1,16,674	20,898	2,46,272	1,39,660	94,450	18,370	2,52,480
Closing balance ..	— 12,751	1,886	121	— 10,744	— 7,874	3,830	706	— 3,338

The sum of Rs. 10,000 shown as allotment from Taluk to District funds is the amount transferred by the Chingleput Taluk Board to the District funds out of the large balance with which the transactions of that Board were expected to close according to the revised estimate for 1892–93. The transfer was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 10th February 1893, No. 295 L. Of the allotment from the District to the Taluk funds, a sum of Rs. 521 was paid to the Tiruvallúr Taluk Board out of the amount contributed by the North Arcot District Board, and the balance of Rs. 5,068 was paid to the Saidapet Taluk Board to supplement its inadequate receipts. The large decrease under this item, as compared with the figure for the previous year, is due to the funds of the Local Boards having been swelled by the collection of arrears of land-cess. Notwithstanding the transfer of funds above alluded to and enhanced receipts under land-cess, the District funds closed with a deficit of Rs. 7,874, chiefly due to the repayment of Rs. 33,321 overdrawn from Provincial funds in 1891–92. The Taluk funds closed with a balance of Rs. 4,536 in their favour, and the year closed with a net deficit of Rs. 3,338. Of this balance, Rs. 1,930 were due to the endowment funds.

9. *Incidence of taxation.*—The incidence of taxation per head of population, as per census of 1891, calculated on the income from land-cess, tolls and house-tax, was 3 annas 7 pies including, and 3 annas 1 pie excluding, tolls against 2 annas 5 pies and 1 anna 10 pies respectively in 1891–92. The increase is due mainly to the enhanced receipts under land-cess.

II.—Receipts.

10. *Opening Balance.*—According to the audited figures advised by the Accountant-General, the year opened with a *minus* balance of Rs. 11,123 including debt heads against the budget estimate of Rs. 5,170. Excluding debt heads (Rs. 6,914), the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 2,59,886 against Rs. 2,34,783 in the preceding year and the charges to Rs. 2,52,480 against Rs. 2,46,272. The increase in the receipts was chiefly due to the collection of a large portion of the arrears of land-cess which was outstanding at the beginning of the year and to the imposition of house-tax in the Karunguli Union, and, that in the charges, to the repayment of Rs. 33,321 to Provincial funds counterbalanced by short expenditure chiefly under Grants I and III.

11. *Land-cess.*—This cess is collected at the rate of one anna per rupee. It will be observed from statement VII that the total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 2,31,350, of which Rs. 1,96,572 or 85 per cent. of the total demand was collected against 57 per cent. in 1891–92. The above figure does not include an excess collection of Rs. 470. A sum of Rs. 17 was written off as irrecoverable and there was a balance of Rs. 34,761 left at the close of the year.

12. *Tolls.*—Tolls were collected at the 7 main gates and 3 subsidiary bars established on the several roads noted in statement V, at half the maximum rates sanctioned by the Act. All the gates were leased out for the year for a sum of Rs. 30,950 against Rs. 35,217 in 1891–92. The decrease was probably due to a succession of bad seasons and to the change in the position of the Poonamallee and Munankattalai gates under G.Os., dated 14th January and 17th March 1890, Mis. Nos. 50 L. and 651 L. Adding to the above lease amount a sum of Rs. 3,138, being the arrears of the preceding year as detailed in statement VIII, the total demand was Rs. 34,088, of which Rs. 33,683 or 99 per cent. were realised, and the balance of Rs. 405 was written off as irrecoverable by sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 14th June 1892, Mis. No. 1399 L.

The income from all heads of tolls, including establishment charges recovered from the late contractor of the Vandalur gate, fees for compounding licenses, interest charged on kists delayed beyond due dates and the contribution from the Conjeeveram Municipality, amounted to Rs. 35,741 as detailed in statement V against Rs. 37,523 in 1891–92 or 13·8 per cent. of the local fund receipts against 18·8 per cent. in that year. Excluding Rs. 329 incurred for the construction and repair of toll sheds, establishment and contingencies, the net income from tolls amounted to Rs. 35,412 or Rs. 52 per mile of road maintained by Local Boards. The cost of the upkeep of each mile of these roads, including charges on account of bridges, culverts, toll sheds, &c., being Rs. 136, the income from tolls covered 38 per cent. of the total outlay as against 33·5 per cent. in 1891–92.

13. *House-tax.*—At the close of the preceding year, this tax was in force in 12 out of the 15 Unions in the district. In the year under report, it was introduced in the Karunguli Union by sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 1st April 1892, Mis. No. 809 L. Excluding the amount of certain items detailed at foot of statement VIII from the arrear shown in the last report, there was a balance of Rs. 730 outstanding at the beginning of the year, which, together with the current demand, Rs. 13,411, raised the amount to be realised to Rs. 14,141. Of this amount, Rs. 13,871 or 98 per cent. were collected against 89 per cent. in 1891–92, and the budget estimate of Rs. 13,100. A sum of Rs. 14–9–0 was remitted on account of vacant houses, while only annas 8 were written off as irrecoverable. A balance of Rs. 255–7–0 have since been collected, uncollected at the close of the year, of which Rs. 65–12–0 have since been collected, and Rs. 40–12–0 remitted by Taluk Boards under sections 80 and 86 of the Act. As this remission was ordered after the close of the year, it was not excluded from the demand. Instructions will be issued to the Taluk Boards to dispose of cases for remission within the year to which the tax appertains. The major part of the balance still outstanding appears under Madurantakam and Cheyur Unions. The collection in all the Unions under the Saidapet Taluk Board was very good. In Sembiam, Kunnathur and Pulicat, the balances were *nil*. In Saidapet, a small balance of Rs. 8–14–0 was outstanding and was due by the Principal of the Agricultural College. This was not collected pending orders of Government on the question whether the opinion of the Public Works department officers in the matter of valuation of public buildings overruled the provisions of section 85 of the Act; and as the question has since been decided in G.O., dated 11th April 1893, No. 809 L., the arrear will be collected shortly. In Tiruvothiyur the balance was only Rs. 5. In Tiruvallúr also the collection was satisfactory.

The figures of the census of 1891 for the Union villages are not yet available, those of the previous census are therefore continued in the statement showing the incidence of house-tax. It will be seen from this statement that there were 15,754 houses in the 13 Unions, in which house-tax was collected, and the number of houses actually assessed was 16,273. Individually considered, in Tiruvothiyur, Kunnathur, Pulicat

and Tiruvallúr, the number of houses assessed was less than that existing. In Tiruvothiyur and Tiruvallúr there were many choultries which were exempted under section 78, and in the other Unions named, houses below the taxable value were exempted under section 86 of the Act. The average incidence of the tax per house assessed was As. 13–2 against As. 12–10 in 1891–92, the increase being due to revision of the classification of houses in most Unions. Coercive measures were adopted to a greater extent than in the preceding year and property was sold in 108 cases to realise Rs. 97. In Chingleput, Sriperúmbúdur, Karunguli and Pulicat, property was distrained for small amounts, but was not sold in any case. It is very creditable to the Chairman of Saidapet Union, where the comparatively large demand (Rs. 1,907) was realised with the small exception of Rs. 8–14–0 noticed above without resorting to coercive measures at all.

14. *Medical—Income from Endowments.*—This is derived from the rents of the inam lands of Nandumbakam, Siruvallur and Gollenchavadi chattrams and of the tannipandal maniems of Kodambakam and Puliyur which are made over to the Saidapet dispensary. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 235, of which only Rs. 66 or 28 per cent. were collected by the tahsildar owing to the unfavorable character of the season. The President of the Taluk Board will be addressed to take steps to realize the balance without further delay.

15. *Fishery Rents.*—According to the demand, collection and balance statement furnished by the tahsildars, the total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,881, of which Rs. 1,431 or nearly 76 per cent. were realized within the year. The decrease as compared with the estimate (Rs. 2,200) is due to deficient rainfall. There was an increase over the actuals of 1891–92.

16. *Rents and Produce of Land.*—The total income under this head amounted to Rs. 598 against Rs. 213 in 1891–92 and the estimate of Rs. 300. The increase is due chiefly to the sale of an unusually large number of withered trees in the streets of Unions and other villages, owing to the dryness of the season. A sum of Rs. 54 is also included in the figure given above, being the penal assessments mistakenly levied by Revenue officers in certain encroachment cases.

17. *Avenues.*—The income from sale of withered trees and of the produce of fruit-bearing trees amounted to Rs. 2,203 against Rs. 2,249 in 1891–92 and the estimate of Rs. 1,970. The figure for 1891–92 was swelled by the collection of arrears. In the year under report, the receipts appertain mostly to the current demand, the increase in which is due to the adoption of the system of selling the produce of trees in small lots and for periods of one year only on condition of pre-payment. The register of avenue trees prescribed in G.O., No. 306 L., dated 6th February 1892, and alluded to in paragraph 16-A of the last report, has since been received from the District Board Engineer. The debt of Rs. 551 due by Abdul Khadir Sahib of Tiruppattúr, referred to in the same paragraph, is continued in the accounts as there seems a prospect of realising something from him.

18. *Contribution from Provincial Funds for* (1) *Education.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 428 against the estimate of Rs. 620. The District Board having been relieved in G.O., dated 25th August 1891, No. 2055 L., of all charges on account of the training of teachers, no grants were drawn for scholarships of teachers; but the sum of Rs. 74 shown under "district" in statement I-A represents the amount of grant paid to a normal student belonging to the Tinnevelly district, included at the request of the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in the accounts of this district for the purpose of securing agreement between the Local Fund and Provincial accounts. Debit is also taken to this amount in statement I-B. Excluding the aforesaid sum of Rs. 74, the actual amount of grant drawn in the year was Rs. 354, of which Rs. 52 were paid towards the pay of the headmaster and the gymnastic instructor of the late Primary school at Saidapet and the balance of Rs. 302 on behalf of the boys of the fourth standard class and girls of the Salary-result schools. The decrease under the estimate is due (1) to the schools at Timmanur and Panjetty not having earned grants to the extent anticipated, (2) to those at Perumbair, Perambakam, Tiruvothiyur

and Vanjivakam having earned no grants whatever, and (3) to a portion of the grant for the headmaster and the gymnastic instructor of the late Primary school at Saidapet not having been drawn owing to the amalgamation of the school with the Teachers' College towards the close of the year. The increase as compared with the actuals of 1891–92 under "taluks" is due to the opening of the fourth standard class in more schools and to improved attendance in them.

III.—Expenditure.

19. Excluding debt heads (Rs. 6,845), the total charges amounted to Rs. 2,52,480 against Rs. 2,46,273 in 1891–92. The difference is the net result of an increase of expenditure under grants II and IV and a decrease under grants I and III. Under grant II, result grants were paid at the maximum rates against 75 per cent thereof in the preceding year, and under grant IV, a sum of Rs. 33,321 was paid to Provincial funds, being the repayment of the contribution made in the previous year to cover deficit in Local Fund receipts. Under grant I no special works, such as the repair of Ennore road, was undertaken as in 1891–92, and under grant III no additional outlay was incurred as in the previous year for improving water-supply when there was a water famine. The percentages of the expenditure under the several grants to the total outlay of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

Grants.	Expenditure.		Percentages.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Grant I	Rs. 1,36,692	Rs.		
,, II	20,359	1,16,594	55	46
,, III	60,463	22,701	8	9
,, IV	28,768	50,559	25	20
Total ..	2,46,273	62,586	12	25
		2,52,480	100	100

20. *Grant I—Public Works.*—Statement III shows the particulars of outlay on public works. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 97,399 against Rs. 1,16,306 in 1891–92, the difference being mainly due to the execution of special repairs to the Ennore-Madras road in 1891–92. The total outlay amounted to 37·5 per cent. of the year's receipts and 38·6 per cent. of the total charges against 50 and 47 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92 and was incurred by several agencies as shown below:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) By Local Fund Engineering establishment	96,639	1,14,004
(2) By Union Panchayats	514	1,563
(3) By Revenue officers and Presidents of Taluk Boards	1226	565
(4) By private individuals to whom the execution was entrusted	20	174
Total ..	97,399	1,16,306

Of the total outlay, Rs. 93,100 or 99·6 per cent. of the sanctioned allotment (Rs. 93,451) were spent on roads, toll-sheds, bridges and culverts, &c., against Rs. 1,11,597 or 98 per cent in the previous year.

21. *Communications—New and Repair.*—No provision was made in the budget under "new works" for want of funds. A sum of Rs. 196 was, however, subsequently allotted by Local Boards, out of which Rs. 91 were paid as compensation for lands taken up for certain roads detailed in statement III-A, and Rs. 12 in settlement of the balance of the claim of the contractor who had formed the Paruthipattu village road in the previous years. The remaining amount was paid for spreading the materials collected in the preceding year for the Allicooly village road which has been in progress and for the construction of a toll-shed at Ennumbakam near Cheyúr.

Under "repairs," in addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads, special repairs to the extent of Rs. 4,227 were executed to certain roads and bridges detailed in statement III-B. From statement IV, which shows the mileage and cost of roads, it will be observed that there were 896 miles of road in charge of Local Boards at the commencement of the year, and of this length, 684 miles were maintained against 682 in 1891–92, the increase being explained at foot of the above statement. Of the total length repaired, 647 miles appertained to Taluk and District Boards, and the remaining 37 miles were village roads. Excluding the charges on account of bridges, culverts, toll-sheds, &c., the cost of maintaining each mile of road repaired was Rs. 208 for district, Rs. 89 for taluk and Rs. 59 for village roads, against Rs. 212, Rs. 136 and Rs. 59, respectively, in 1891–92. The variations are due to the nature and extent of repairs executed by the Local Boards in each year. Including the contribution of Rs. 20 paid to villagers, the total outlay on village roads was Rs. 2,229 or 2·5 per cent. of the total outlay on roads (Rs. 90,663) against 3 per cent. in 1891–92. The Acting District Board Engineer, however, reports that this small percentage is due to defective classification of roads. The matter will receive attention in the next budget.

22. *Condition of Roads.*—All the spreading executed during the last four months of the year is in a bad state owing to the absence of rain which prevented proper consolidation. Some of the roads in the Conjeeveram taluk were neglected by the Overseer in charge, who was since transferred from the taluk. Several roads need increased allotments, and some important communications like the road from Kódambákkam to Sríperumbúdúr, Tiruvothiyur bridge to Ponnéri, and Madurántakam to Chunampet, and portions of the western trunk road in the Conjeeveram taluk, and the Chingleput-Tiruppórúr road require re-coating, but for want of funds nothing could be done. The contract system of spreading has been in force throughout the year. Judged by results I cannot pronounce it a success. Nearly all the roads that I have inspected are in a worse condition than they were 12 and 13 years ago when I last served as a Revenue officer in the district. The absence of rain at the time of year when it is most expected may, of course, account for the unsatisfactory results, and it would be premature to pronounce definitely on the system yet. At the end of the current year it may be expected that sufficient experience will have been gained to decide whether the system should be continued or not.

23. *Civil Buildings.*—Under civil buildings, no provision was made for new works. For repairs, a sum of Rs. 625 was expended out of a sanctioned total allotment of Rs. 781 in repairing and whitewashing the dispensary buildings, chattrams and bungalows in charge of Local Boards. The decrease is chiefly due to the allotments for the Saidapet Primary school, Karunguzhi and Gummudipundi bungalows, and the dispensary building at Sathiavedu not having been utilized by the Taluk Boards concerned, as the buildings in question were found to be in good order.

24. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Under new works, Rs. 214 were allotted by the Saidapet Taluk Board for the construction of a vegetable market at Pulicat. This work has been completed satisfactorily. Under repairs, Rs. 3,460 were spent against Rs. 3,358 in 1891–92 on labour employed for watching, watering, planting and fencing avenue trees, and an excavation of pits in new sections opened out. Out of the 896 miles of road in charge of Local Boards, 524 miles are planted with avenues as in the previous year. There were at the commencement of the year 87,588 trees; 6,520 plants were put down in the year and 1,900 perished, so that the number at the close of the year was 92,208. Besides these, there were 4,364 plants in the nurseries maintained at the four places noted in statement IV-B. The general condition of the young trees is unsatisfactory owing to the unfavorable character of the season. Many are reported to have died and a large number of the rest are unhealthy.

25. *Engineering Establishment.*—Mr. W. F. Donaghue, the District Board Engineer, was in charge of the district up to 8th March last. He then went on 15 months' leave on medical certificate, and the Supervisor, Ponnusawmy Pillay, was in charge as a temporary measure until he was relieved by Mr. Dwyer, the Assistant Engineer.

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North Arcot, who was appointed to act under sanction conveyed in G.O., No. 533 L., dated 10th March 1893. The cost of the establishment, including contingencies, amounted to Rs. 18,877 or 19·5 per cent. of the outlay on works by that agency (Rs. 96,639) against 17·3 in 1891–92. The increase in the percentage of cost of establishment is attributable to the decrease, owing to want of funds, of the total expenditure on works.

26. *Tolls and Ferries.*—The sum of Rs. 196 shown under this head was incurred for cost (Rs. 150) of advertising sale of tolls, &c., and for payment of arrears of pay (Rs. 46) due to establishment maintained in the preceding year at the Vandalúr and Munankattalai toll-gates under circumstances mentioned in paragraph 9 of the last report.

27. *Tools and Plant.*—No expenditure was incurred under this head as all spreading work was carried on under contract and contractors are required to find their own tools.

28. *Miscellaneous—Refund of Receipts.*—The amount shown under this head is the refund granted to the contractor under the terms of the agreement, of the fees on compounding licenses, issued in respect of the Tiruvallúr toll-gate in 1891–92.

29. *Grant II—Education—Inspection.*—The educational operations of the district were supervised until the beginning of the year by two Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools. In the year under report, Tiruvallúr taluk, which was under the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Saidapet Range, was detached from his charge and included in the Madras Range, so that each Local Fund taluk in the district now has its own Sub-Assistant. The pay and travelling allowances of these officers were borne from Provincial funds. There were as in the preceding year six Inspecting schoolmasters employed by the District Board working under the direct supervision of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. Besides these, at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, the services of the Muhammadan Inspecting schoolmaster of the Madras Municipality have been utilized for the inspection of the Muhammadan schools maintained by Local Boards, on condition that his travelling allowance alone be borne by the District Board. This proposal was sanctioned by Government in its Order, dated 21st December 1892, Mis. No. 3008 L. The subjoined table compares the work of the six Inspecting schoolmasters with that of 1891–92 :—

—	1891–92.					1892–93.				
	Number of villages visited.	Number of schools visited and prepared for examination.		Total number of visits paid to schools.	Number of schools opened.	Number of villages visited.	Number of schools visited and prepared for examination.		Total number of visits paid to schools.	Number of schools opened.
		Local Fund schools.	Other schools.				Local Fund schools.	Other schools.		
Saidapet	79	2	119							
Ponneri	156	2	119	416	29	136	3	166	418	30
Tiruvallúr	115	2	112	499	45	141	3	141	514	47
Chingleput	113	4	123	421	62	106	4	106	310	36
Conjeeveram	108	3	149	434	14	132	4	144	402	37
Madurántakam	166	4	162	414	9	167	3	193	442	47
		3	228	328	13	135	4	140	248	13
Total ..	737	18	809	2,512	172	803	21	830	2,334	210

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the Inspecting schoolmasters visited 803 villages and prepared 901 schools for examination against 737 and 917 schools, respectively, in 1891. There were no Inspecting schoolmasters at Tiruvallúr and Madurántakam for one and two and a half months, respectively, as [the officers in charge of these taluks were on leave for some months and it took sometime before their substitutes joined.

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The cost of these officers amounted to Rs. 3,277 as detailed in the margin against Rs. 3,246 in 1891–92 and the estimate Rs. 3,120. The increase under contingencies as compared with the preceding year's figure was due to the large number of forms which were printed and supplied to the Inspecting schoolmasters during the year. The decrease under travelling allowance is due to two taluks having been for sometime without Inspecting schoolmasters and to the grant of mileage being restricted to long journeys made under special orders or on absolute necessity.

	1892–93.	1891–92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary	2,373	2,391
Travelling allowance ..	562	644
Contingencies	342	211
Total ..	3,277	3,246

30. *Training Schools.*—There were no training schools maintained by the District Board as it has been relieved of the training of teachers by G.O., dated 25th August 1891, No. 2055 L.

31. *Sessional Schools.*—As stated in the last report, a Sessional school for training village teachers sanctioned in the preceding year was started at Chingleput from November last. Seven teachers were admitted against 15 provided in the budget. The school was under an itenerating teacher on Rs. 25 sanctioned in G.O., dated 1st July 1892, Mis. No. 1520 L., and is intended to be kept at each centre for a term of three months. The Inspector recommended that the first term which lasted up to February might, with advantage, be prolonged till April 1893 and the school continued at Chingleput, so as to give sufficient time to the teachers under training to prepare for the Primary school examination. These proposals were sanctioned by the District Board in its meeting held on 16th March 1893. The details of the cost of this school are included in statement IX. Excluding the sum of Rs. 74–4–6 referred to in paragraph 18, which is debited under the head of stipends of students, the total charges of the school for the months in the official year, during which it was in existence, came to Rs. 246 and the average cost per teacher trained to Rs. 35 which was high. The cost, it is to be hoped, will be reduced as the school becomes more largely used by the village teachers.

31. (*a*) There were no technical or secondary schools maintained by Local Boards in this district.

32. *Primary Schools.*—Including the Saidapet Primary school, which was on the Salary system, there were 19 Board schools at the commencement of the year. The Saidapet Primary school was handed over to the Principal, Teachers' College, by G.O., dated 1st July 1892, Mis. No. 1520 L., and the Muhammadan school at Wallajabad, which was patronized by a late Sub-Registrar, a Muhammadan, collapsed on his transfer from the station. Seven new schools were opened in the year. There were thus at the close of the year 24 schools, all of which were on the Salary-results system. Of the total number of schools, 3 were exclusively for Muhammadan boys and 3 for the children of Pariahs. In all these 24 schools there were on the 31st March last 790 boys and 152 girls and the average attendance throughout the year was 796. The net cost to Local Funds of maintaining these schools was Rs. 2,665–10–8, or on an average Rs. 3–5–7 per pupil. In the Upper Primary department, the average cost per pupil was only 14 annas; and these departments of the schools under the Chingleput Taluk Board were worked with a profit to Local Funds, while the cost was high for the schools under the Saidapet Taluk Board. This is ascribed to the meagre attendance of only 3 in the Upper Primary department of the Tiruvothiyur school under that Board. The President will be requested to take steps to improve the department in that school in the current year. The average cost per pupil in the Lower Primary department was Rs. 3–9–9. It would be less if the 3 schools for Pariah children, in which no fees are levied, were excluded. The total number of pupils that appeared from these schools at the standard examinations was, as detailed at foot of statement IX, 576, of whom 482 or 84 per cent. passed, the percentage for the Presidency being 77.

33. *Grant-in-aid*—(1) *Salary Grant.*—The Lower Primary departments of the marginally-noted three schools were aided on this system. They had 269 pupils on the last day of the year against 216 on the corresponding day of the previous year. The total amount of grants paid to these schools amounted to Rs. 357 against Rs. 370 in 1891-92 and an estimate of Rs. 470. The decrease under the estimate is chiefly due to the savings of the amount provided in the budget for the Wesleyan Mission School, Madurántakam, which did not receive any aid.

1. Free Church Mission School at Chingleput.
2. Wesleyan Mission School at Tiruvallúr.
3. Do. do. at Alandur.

(2) *Results Grants.*—There were 391 schools with 10,755 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last aided from Local Funds on this system against 404 schools with 10,615 pupils on the same date in the previous year. The difference in the number of schools is due to the conversion of some into Board's Salary-results schools and to the inclusion in the statement submitted for 1891-92 of certain schools which had been closed. The number of pupils examined for grant was 7,067, of whom 5,579 or 79 per cent. were found qualified, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being 7,373, 6,169 and 78 per cent. The fall in numbers is attributed to the continuance of adverse seasons. Grants were passed at the maximum rates in the year. A total amount of Rs. 13,350 was earned, of which Rs. 12,252 or 92 per cent. were disbursed within the year. The difference between the amount earned and that disbursed is due to (1) negligence on the part of Managers to present the certifying memoranda for encashment within the year, and (2) to the late date to which some schools had been posted for examination. The total expenditure including arrear payments amounted to Rs. 13,586 against the estimate of Rs. 13,500.

(3) *Building Grants.*—No expenditure was incurred under this head as the Director of Public Instruction, in his remarks on the budget for the year under report embodied in G.O., dated 21st March 1892, No. 707 L., struck out the provision made by the Board and undertook to meet any demands under this head from Provincial funds.

(4) *Miscellaneous Grants.*—For reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, there was no provision made under this head also. The sum of Rs. 20 shown as expenditure under it was paid by the Saidapet Taluk Board to the Manager of the Night school at Arni for oil charges. The Taluk Board, on the recommendation of the Educational officers, sanctioned the payment in its Resolution No. 5 of Proceedings, No. 14, dated 3rd February 1893, at the rate of Rs. 2 a month. As this is an unusual charge and not authorized by the rules, the President has been asked to obtain sanction of Government.

34. *Purchase of Books.*—The expenditure of Rs. 211 shown under this head was incurred chiefly in printing a large number of admission and attendance registers for sale by Inspecting schoolmasters. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput Range, did not submit indents for books till late in the year, and the amount provided for his range could not be utilized. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Saidapet Range, submitted an indent for Rs. 62 for books required by the Inspecting schoolmaster of Pounnéri, and although it was sanctioned in time, yet the Sub-Assistant Inspector did not supply the books until after the close of the year. The amount realized by sale of books was Rs. 414, and the commission paid thereon within the year was Rs. 60.

35. *Progress of Education.*—The total net outlay incurred on education by Local Boards was Rs. 20,764 or 8 per cent. of the current receipts against Rs. 17,853 or 9 per cent. in 1891-92. The amount expended exceeded the figure for the previous year by Rs. 2,911, but the decrease in the percentage is due to the difference in the receipts of land-cess in the two years. Seven new schools on the Salary-result system were opened; a Sessional school for the benefit of village teachers was started, and results grants were paid at the maximum rates. Though the number of aided schools showed a slight decrease, the attendance in them has improved. The total number of pupils under instruction in Board and Aided schools was 11,973 against 11,759 in 1891-92 (the number appertaining to the Saidapet Salary-result school being

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excluded) and bore a proportion of 14·6 per cent. of the school-going population calculated at 7½ per cent. of the total population (1,094,772) as per census of 1891 against 14·3 per cent. in 1891-92. Schools for the children of the excluded class of Pariahs were opened in three centres, viz., at Kunnathur, Gundur and Vengal. These three schools had on the 31st March last 99 boys and 5 girls on the rolls, and the average attendance was 62. No fees were levied in them, and the children were supplied with books and slates at the cost of Local Boards. Much opposition was shown by the mirasidars at Kunnathur, the teacher was scared away and the school almost collapsed. The Saidapet Taluk Board was, however, asked to continue the school on trial for three months. A new teacher, a native of the place, has since been put in. The sympathy of the Chairman of the Panchayat, M.R.Ry. Kolandavalu Mudaliar Avergal, himself a mirasidar, has been secured, and the Taluk Board has since resolved to continue the school for another three months on trial. The attention of all Taluk Boards has been directed to the wishes of Government regarding Pariah education as expressed in G.O., No. 493 L., dated 6th March 1893, and they have been called upon to submit proposals to give effect thereto.

36. *Grant III—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There were, as in the preceding year, 14 medical institutions maintained by the Local Boards in the district. The dispensaries at Walajabad and Sembiam were transferred during the year to Tiruvothiyur and Pulicat respectively. In Walajabad, the Free Church Mission established an hospital open to all classes of people and the Local Fund dispensary was not wanted. Sembiam is in close proximity with the Presidency town and its wants could be easily met by the numerous hospitals and dispensaries there. On the other hand, Tiruvothiyur and Pulicat were in urgent need of dispensaries. These changes were sanctioned in G.O., dated 23rd April 1892, No. 965 L. Of the 14 institutions, that at Chingleput is a hospital receiving in-patients. It is provided with 32 beds and has also a lying-in ward attached to it. In the remaining 13 institutions, only out-patients are treated. The proposals to convert some of the dispensaries into hospitals engaged the attention of the Local Boards during the year, but nothing was done owing to want of funds. The President of the Chingleput Taluk Board reports that funds are being raised by private subscriptions. A suggestion of the District Board that the funds intended by the Tiruvallúr Taluk Board for opening a dispensary at Periapoliem might better be diverted to the providing of accommodation for in-patients in the Tiruvallúr dispensary has been referred by that Board to a sub-committee. The proposal to provide the required accommodation at Saidapet has been delayed owing to a disagreement regarding the name to be borne by the hospital between M.R.Rys. Viraswami Chettiyar and Ramakrishniah Pantulu, who have both promised to contribute towards the cost of the undertaking. The difficulty has not been as yet got over.

37. The number of in-patients treated in the Chingleput hospital was 513 against 377 in 1891-92, and the total number of out-patients treated in the above hospital and the 13 dispensaries was 95,872 against 88,573 in the preceding year. The total number of in and out patients treated during the year amounted to 8·8 per cent. of the total population against 8 per cent. in 1891-92, the figures of the census of 1891 being adopted in both cases. The increase is attributed by the District Medical Officer to the practice of distributing medicines during his tours of inspection in villages, as by this means the rural population were made aware of the efficacy of European methods of treatment and thus induced to resort more freely to the dispensaries in their neighbourhood. Surgeon-Major Thomas, who was in charge of the district during a greater portion of the year, visited in this manner 50 villages and treated a total number of 2,312 sick against 19 villages visited and 1,352 sick treated in 1891-92. He was assisted in this work by a travelling compounder attached to his staff and he was also provided with a portable medicine box.

38. The total cost of maintaining the 14 institutions excluding the charges on account of the District Surgeon's establishment, midwives and midwifery pupils amounted to Rs. 18,547 against Rs. 18,292 in 1891-92 and a total estimate of Rs. 19,316. The average cost of treating an in and out patient was Rs. 2-4-11 and As. 3 respectively against Rs. 2-13-3 and As. 3-2 in 1891-92. The decrease in the average cost is attributable to the increase in the number of patients treated,

while the difference in the total expenditure as compared with the actuals of 1891–92 is the net result of increase notably under the heads (1) "Medical subordinates," (2) "clerks and servants" and (3) "medicines and surgical instruments" and a decrease under "contingencies." The increase under item (1) was mainly due to the place of the hospital assistant attached to the Saidapet dispensary having been filled during the latter part of the year, while it was vacant during the preceding year; that under item (2) was due to the increase of pay granted to the compounders attached to the dispensaries at Tiruvallúr, Tiruppórúr and Sríperumbúdúr in accordance with the terms of G.O., dated 26th July 1889, No. 1662 L. The decrease under "contingencies" is attributable to strict economy in the purchase of country medicines, &c., and the savings of the provision for furniture in most of the dispensaries. The decrease as compared with the estimate is chiefly due to—

(1) the absence of an hospital assistant at the Saidapet dispensary for several months in the year;

(2) the posting of third-class hospital assistants for some months in the year to the Poonamallee and Tiruvothiyur dispensaries in lieu of first-class hospital assistants for whom provision was made for the whole year;

(3) the posting of a civil apothecary of the lowest grade to the Pulicat dispensary in lieu of a first-class hospital assistant for whom provision was made in the budget; and

(4) the savings effected by dispensing with the services of the sweeper attached to the Poonamallee dispensary in the early part of the year.

In 1891–92, the dispensaries at Saidapet, Ponnéri, Poonamallee, Tiruvallúr and Nágalápuram had been provided with committees for their supervision, and in the year under report the scheme was adopted by the Chingleput Taluk Board in respect of most of the medical institutions under its control. A committee was also formed by the Tiruvallúr Taluk Board for the Sathiavedu dispensary. These committees generally scrutinized the contingent and other expenditure of the dispensaries. The Tiruvallúr dispensary committee wished to take stock of medicines but met with some opposition from the hospital assistant in charge. The matter formed the subject of a reference to Government and was disposed of in G.O., dated 24th December 1892, No. 3056 L. The Taluk Boards have been instructed to frame revised rules in the light of the orders contained in the above Government order for the guidance of these committees which, it is to be hoped, will work harmoniously with the medical subordinates concerned.

39. The Chingleput hospital and the Saidapet dispensary are endowed institutions. The former draws interest from the investment in Government securities of Rs. 27,800, Rs. 24,800 of which were purchased from the late Surplus Pagoda Fund. The latter has endowments in lands, the particulars of which are given in paragraph 14. The income from these and other miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,187 and Rs. 139 for the Chingleput hospital and the Saidapet dispensary respectively and the charges to Rs. 3,652 and Rs. 2,316, the difference in both cases having been made good from general local revenue.

40. *Midwives and Midwifery Pupils.*—There were 9 midwives at the end of 1891-92. An additional midwife was appointed from September last under sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 16th February 1892, No. 404 L., and posted to Uttramerur dispensary. The midwife at Pulicat resigned in June and her place was not filled up till February 1893. The midwife at Sathiávedu was found guilty of immoral conduct and transferred to Nágalápuram. She declined to move and was dismissed for disobedience of orders. No substitute for her has been forthcoming. There were thus nine midwives working at the close of the year, of whom only seven worked throughout the year. These seven midwives attended 412 labour cases against 441 attended by eight midwives in 1891-92, or on an average five cases each per month against 4·4. Of the above cases, 28 were admitted in the Chingleput hospital. The midwife attached to this hospital was paid Rs. 15 a month, while all the others in the district were paid Rs. 8 each with an extra remuneration of As. 8 for each case attended over and above a minimum of six cases. At Sathiavedu dispensary the minimum

number has been fixed at four. For every case below the fixed minimum, a reduction of As. 8 was made in the pay of the midwives. This system of paying by results accounts for the increase in the number of cases attended during the year notwithstanding the temporary vacancies above alluded to. The total cost of maintaining the midwives amounted to Rs. 819 against Rs. 1,055 in 1891–92, the decrease being due to the vacancies in the staff and to the strict observance of the system of payments by results. The average cost of each case * attended was Rs. 1–13–1 against Rs. 2–6–3. Of two midwifery pupils for whom provision was made in the budget, only one was found willing to undergo training. She will complete her course shortly and will then be posted to one of the five dispensaries now without a midwife. One woman has been sent for training in the current year and arrangements are being made to send two more.

* Number of cases attended by 7 midwives throughout the year	412
Number of cases attended by others during portions of the year ..	38
Total ..	450

41. The usual contribution of Rs. 1,400 was paid to the Conjeeveram Municipal Council towards the upkeep of the municipal hospital.

42. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine operations in the district were supervised by two first-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination with a staff of 23 vaccinators, of whom seven were of the first class, 12 of the second class and four of the probationary rank. Mr. Stewart, the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Chingleput range, was on leave for eight months in the year owing to ill-health, and during his absence a senior first-class vaccinator was put in charge of the range for some time. He was, however, found not able to cope with the work, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination deputed one Krishnasawmi Naidu to act for Mr. Stewart. The Deputy Inspector of the Saidapet range was also on privilege leave for a month in the year.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year with fresh animal lymph obtained by vaccinators by inoculating calves procured from villages chiefly for hire. The vaccinators were for this purpose divided into groups of three each, one of whom attended to inoculation of calves, another to collecting subjects, writing out the nominal lists and the like, and a third to making punctures with the lancet. The inoculated calves were carried about from village to village, but this has been found difficult as calves were not in some cases readily supplied by village officers, and animal lymph preserved in glycerine was also used to some extent. It has been suggested that depôts be opened at each taluk head-quarters for inoculating calves and keeping up continued lymph supply to vaccinators. The suggestion will be considered in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner. The total number of operations performed by the whole staff was 36,715, of which 34,504 or 94 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 41,972, 39,067 and 93 per cent. The fall in the number is attributable to the changes mentioned above and to the absence of a special establishment such as was entertained for the Ponnéri taluk in 1891–92. The average cost of a successful case was As. 3–4 against As. 3–2 in 1891–92, the increase being due to a decrease in the number performed.

Vaccination was carried on as heretofore in each dispensary and the medical subordinates were required to perform not less than 25 successful cases every month. A total number of 4,333 cases were performed by the medical subordinates against 4,374 in 1891–92, of which 3,960 or 90·5 per cent. were successful against the same percentage in 1891–92. The results, as a whole, are satisfactory. Including the work of the medical subordinates, the total number of successful operations during the year was 38,464 or 35 per mille of the population against 39 in 1891–92, the decrease being due to causes mentioned above.

Of the total number of operations, 6,553 were made with preserved animal lymph and 6,033 of these or 92 per cent. were successful. The number of calves inoculated was 440, and the average cost of a calf inoculated was one rupee. The total cost of animal vaccination including establishment charges was Rs. 4,460 or As. 1–10 per each successful case.

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	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
Local Fund vaccinators ..	16,655	15,748
Hospital assistants ..	1,439	1,340
Total ..	18,094	17,088

The total number of births registered was 30,084. The operations on children under one year of age was 18,094, of which 17,088, as shown in the margin, or 57 per cent. of the number born, were successfully protected within the year against 16,573 or 46·6 per cent. in 1891–92, which is satisfactory.

Surgeon-Major Thomas, the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto, Deputy Collector, Tiruvallúr division, have evinced much interest in vaccination. The former personally verified 4,000 cases performed by Local Fund vaccinators and the latter rendered assistance to the Deputy Inspector by taking due notice of the conduct of village munsifs who refused or delayed to procure calves for inoculation.

43. *Sanitation.*—The total outlay on all heads of sanitation amounted to Rupees 17,245 as shown below against Rs. 26,336 in 1891–92 and the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 17,259 :—

	1891–92.	1892–93.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Improvement of water-supply	12,108	2,425
(2) Do. of village sites	1,483	3,160
(3) Scavenging establishments	9,492	10,069
(4) Arrangements at fairs and festivals	928	914
(5) Other sanitary outlay	2,325	677
Total ..	26,336	17,245

The expenditure in 1891–92 was exceptionally high owing to the widespread water famine in that year, which necessitated a larger outlay than usual for digging new wells and deepening existing sources of water-supply and to the prevalence of cholera which entailed large expenditure by way of meeting the travelling allowance of medical subordinates on special duty and purchase of disinfectants and cholera medicines. The details of the operations during the year under report are given in statement XIV, from which it will be observed that 18 new wells were dug, 84 existing sources were deepened or otherwise improved, and 7 drinking-water wells were guarded. Village streets were improved in 25 places and prickly-pear was cleared in 55 villages against 20 villages in 1891–92. The system of employing itinerating gangs for the extirpation of prickly-pear is under consideration of the Chingleput Taluk Board. It was given up by the Saidapet Taluk Board as it was found unsuccessful after a trial in Sembiam union in 1890–91. The Tiruvallúr Taluk Board is not in favour of it owing to difficulty in securing intelligent supervision. Scavenging establishments were maintained in the 15 unions and in 7 other villages against 8 in 1891–92. These establishments were supervised in 7 unions by their respective Chairmen, in the remaining 8 unions and the non-union village of Poonamallee by sanitary overseers or peons. In Nágalápuram, it was supervised by the hospital assistant, and in the remaining 5 non-union villages by village munsifs. Much attention was paid to the sanitary condition of rural parts by the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Surgeon-Major Thomas, who inspected 81 villages against 55 in the preceding year. His recommendations were duly considered by the Taluk Boards from time to time and carried out by them as far as the funds at their disposal permitted. Special sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of carts and scavengers, construction of temporary latrines, employment of temporary watchmen to guard drinking water sources, watering streets and the like were made, as usual, at the time of important festivals in 16 places. The sanitary arrangements at the Periapolliem feast, which were carried out by M.R.Ry. Kothandarama Pillay under the supervision of Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto, were completely successful and no epidemic appeared. The Conjeeveram municipality was paid the usual contribution of Rs. 400 towards their expenses on the occasion of the grand festival of the Vishnu temple there.

In addition to the sums spent on account of the travelling allowance of medical subordinates deputed on cholera duty and the purchase of disinfectants, three moveable dust-bins were purchased at a cost of Rs. 18 for use of the Chingleput and Tiruppórúr unions.

44. *Choultries.*—There were, as in the preceding year, three choultries, which were mere rest-houses, under the control of the Local Boards. The total outlay for their upkeep was Rs. 327 exclusive of Rs. 148 incurred on Public Works improvements against Rs. 332 in 1891–92. The Chingleput chattram and Meyyur Chendrasekhara Pillay's choultry at Pallavaram have endowments attached to them consisting, in the case of the former, of the rents of (1) inam lands assigned to it, (2) the moniem lands of the late Venkatrunga Pillay's choultry at Srírperumbúdúr and (3) of the assessment on the resumed lands of Rama Naick's choultry, and in the case of the latter of the rent of two shops, a tamarind tope and a piece of land. The receipts from these sources were Rs. 164, which, together with the balance of Rs. 685, amounted to Rs. 849. Deducting the total charges, Rs. 376, as shown in statement VI, there was a balance of Rs. 473 left in favour of these institutions. The cost of maintaining the Uttramerur choultry was wholly met from Local funds. The total number of travellers who resorted to these chattrams was 62,556 against 72,427 in 1891–92.

45. *Bungalows.*—There were, as in the preceding year, two first-class and two second-class bungalows. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 404 against Rs. 328 in 1891–92, the increase being due to the first-class bungalows having been more extensively used. The total charges amounted to Rs. 489 against Rs. 324 in 1891–92; the difference represents the cost of repairs executed to three of the bungalows in the year and of the furniture supplied to the Gummidipundi bungalow. Estimates for the supply of new furniture to the remaining three bungalows and the repair of old ones were received from the engineer and forwarded to the Chingleput Taluk Board, but they have been kept in abeyance by that Board for want of funds.

46. *Miscellaneous Endowed Institutions.*—The only item falling under this head is the Petrus Uscan's Charity fund designed for the repair of the Marmalong Bridge in the 7th mile of the Southern Trunk Road and the steps leading up the St. Thomas' Mount. The cash balance in favour of this fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,004–14–10. The investments in Government securities and the Postal Savings Bank, as detailed in a separate statement accompanying this report, amounted to Rs. 11,651–7–11. The interest drawn for the year was Rs. 451–6–10. The total amount to the credit of this fund at the close of the year was thus Rs. 13,107–13–7. There was no expenditure incurred during the year on account of this endowment, so that the cash balance at its credit on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 1,456–5–8.

47. (*h*) *Miscellaneous* (3) *Lighting.*—The number of lights and the localities at which they were maintained remained the same as in the preceding year as shown in the margin. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,171. The work was carried out by contract in Saidapet, Tiruvothiyur and Pulicat Unions and departmentally in the others. Seven lamp-lighters were employed in places where it was managed departmentally on pay ranging from one rupee to 4 rupees. The total cost of maintaining these lights amounted to Rs. 1,889 or Rs. 9–11–9 for a light maintained on contract system, and Rs. 7–6–10 for that maintained departmentally. Besides the above expenditure, a further sum of Rs. 282 was spent in purchasing 18 new lights—7 for Saidapet, 5 for Pulicat and 6 for Srírperumbúdúr Unions—which, however, were not put up before the close of the year. The whole expenditure was met from Taluk Funds paid as contribution to Unions, with the exception of Rs. 233 for the lights on the Marmalong Bridge which were paid from the District funds.

Names of places.	Number of lights.
(*a*) *Unions*—	
Saidapet	30
Tiruvothiyur	37
Pulicat	12
Chingleput	35
Madurántakum	15
Srírperumbúdúr	26
Utramerur	16
Tiruvallúr	31
(*b*) *Other places*—	
Southern Trunk Road ..	23
Total ..	225

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Water Sheds.—Two water sheds were maintained temporarily for the hot season—at Guindy by the Saidapet Taluk Board and at Tiruvallúr by the Tiruvallúr Taluk Board—by sanction conveyed in G.Os., dated 21st April 1892, No. 956 L., and 27th July 1892, Mis. No. 1721 L. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 47-4-0. A provision of Rs. 90 was made by the Taluk Board with a view to maintain these institutions throughout the year; but the Government having ordered that they were not required except in the hot season, the balance of the provision was left unspent.

48. *Grant IV—Miscellaneous—Supervision and Office Management.*—The total cost of general administration including contingencies amounted to Rs. 13,753 against Rs. 13,284 in 1891–92 and formed 5·3 per cent. of the current receipts and 5·4 per cent. of the current charges against 6·7 and 5·4 per cent. respectively in 1891–92. The increase is chiefly due to (1) increase of salary to the second clerk of the District Board office and the Local Fund assistant accountant and to the curnams of certain unions by G.O., dated 16th February 1892, No. 404 L., (2) to the entertainment of a curnam and bill-collector for the Karunguli Union, and (3) to the charges incurred in printing and supplying a large number of union forms. There was no alteration in the rates given in the last report of travelling allowance paid to non-official members of the Local Boards.

49. *Repayment of, and Interest on, loans.*—Two half-yearly instalments of the principal and interest of the Korttalaiyár bridge loan, amounting to Rs. 11,552 and Rs. 3,703 respectively, were paid on the due dates. Subjoined is a memorandum showing the particulars of the loan:—

Amount of loan.	Purpose for which raised.	Mode of repayment.	Amount repaid.	Amount still due.	Probable date of repayment.
Rs. 1,99,790 at 4½ per cent.	Construction of the iron girder bridge across the Korttalaiyár river.	Half-yearly instalments.	Rs. 1,26,192	Rs. 73,598	1898

50. *Audit of Accounts.*—The accounts of the year were audited by M.R.Ry. Toke Venkatapathi Naidu Garu, the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, and the examination was characterized as very satisfactory. Under the new arrangements ordered in G.O., dated 31st May 1892, No. 1289 L., the union accounts were regularly examined by the head audit clerk and his remarks were duly communicated to the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned for necessary action or attention.

51. The District Medical and Sanitary officer's report also accompanies.

Enclosures.

Annual concise report on the working of the Local Fund Hospital and Dispensaries in the district of Chingleput for the official year ending 31st March 1893.

I have the honour to submit the concise report on the working of the Local Fund hospital and dispensaries in the district of Chingleput for the official year ending 31st March 1893.

2. Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies was District Medical officer from 1st April 1892 to 22nd May 1892; Assistant Surgeon M. Parasurama Nayakar was in charge from 23rd May 1892 to 4th July 1892, and I assumed medical charge of the district on 5th July 1892.

3. Fourteen hospital and dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against the same number in 1891–92. Of these, one is a hospital and thirteen are dispensaries, the corresponding figures of the previous year being also 1 and 13. The Local Fund hospital at Chingleput is the only institution that admits in-patients of all classes of people and has a lying-in ward. There are no institutions having wards for particular diseases. In the budget of 1890–91 provision was made for converting four dispensaries into hospitals for treating in-patients, but the District Board, at its meeting held on 17th February 1892, resolved to postpone this good measure for want of funds. In my opinion measures should be taken at an early date to increase the number of hospitals in this district. It was decided by the District Board's Proceedings, No. 11, dated 18th February 1892, to transfer the dispensaries at Sembium and Walajabad to Pulicat and Tiruvattiyur respectively, as the absence of provision for medical relief was very badly felt in these and in the surrounding places, and as the medical wants of Sembium and Walajabad were

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being met, in the case of the former by the numerous hospitals in the Presidency town and in the case of the latter by the Free Church Mission hospital in which all classes of people, irrespective of caste or creed, receive medical aid. Accordingly, the dispensary at Sembium was closed on 23rd June 1892 and transferred to Pulicat on 27th June 1892, and the dispensary at Walajabad was closed on 9th September 1892 and transferred to Tiruvattiyur on 15th September 1892 (*vide* G.O., No. 965, Local and Municipal, dated 23rd April 1892).

4. The following table shows the localities at which dispensaries and hospital are at present established. The hospital at Chingleput is first class, and all the other dispensaries are second class:—

No.	Taluk.	No. in each	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Saidapet	3	Saidapet Tiruvattiyur Poonamallee	Out-patients only. " " " "
2	Tiruvallúr	3	Tiruvallúr Nágalápuram Sathiaveda	" " " " " "
3	Ponnéri	2	Ponnéri Pulicat	" " " "
4	Chingleput	2	Chingleput Tiruppórúr	In and out patients. Out-patients only.
5	Madurántakam	3	Madurántakam Utramerur Cheyúr	" " " " " "
6	Conjeeveram	1	Sriperumbadúr	" "

5. The grades of medical officers holding independent charge of each of these hospital and dispensaries are shown in the subjoined table:—

Locality.	Officer in charge.
1. Saidapet	Civil Apothecary.
2. Pulicat	Do.
3. Poonamallee	Third-class Hospital Assistant.
4. Ponnéri	First-class do.
5. Chingleput	District Surgeon.
6. Tiruppórúr	Second-class Hospital Assistant.
7. Sriperumbadúr	First-class do.
8. Madurántakam	First-class do.
9. Utramerur	Second-class do.
10. Tiruvallúr	First-class do.
11. Nágalápuram	First-class do.
12. Sathiaveda*	Second-class do.
13. Tiruvattiyur	Second-class do.
14. Cheyúr	Second-class do.

* Not joined yet.

6. The dispensaries at Saidapet and Tiruppórúr were inspected by the District Surgeon three times, and the dispensaries at all the other stations were inspected twice during the official year under report.

7. The work of the medical subordinates attached to the several Local Fund dispensaries in this district was carefully scrutinized, and, with the exception of the hospital assistants who were in charge at Poonamallee and Tiruvattiyur, all were considered fit to hold their appointments. The hospital assistants who were at Poonamallee and Tiruvattiyur were at my inspection found to be careless and negligent in the discharge of their duties and their conduct brought to the notice of the President of the District Board and to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

8. The following transfers of medical subordinates in this district have taken place during the year:—

Rank.	Name.	From.	To.
Third-class Hospital Assistant..	P. S. Moses Pillai ..	Coimbatore	Local Fund Dispensary, Saidapet.
First-class do. ..	P. T. Colundasawmy Pillai.	Local Fund Dispensary, Poonamallee.	Local Fund Dispensary, Nágalápuram.
Third-class do. ..	W. Sawmydasen	Local Fund Dispensary, Nágalápuram.	Local Fund Dispensary, Poonamallee.
Second-class do. ..	D. David	Local Fund Dispensary, Sathiavedu.	Central Jail, Coimbatore.
First-class do. ..	T. K. M. Streenivasa Naidu	Civil Dispensary, Jeypore.	Local Fund Dispensary, Sathiavedu.
Second-class do. ..	P. Sadanandam Pillai ..	Local Fund Dispensary, Tiruvattiyur.	Civil Dispensary, Jeypore.
Third-class do. ..	C. Parthasarathy Naicker..	Local Fund Dispensary, Sathiavedu.	Local Fund Dispensary, Tiruvattiyur.
	V. Murugesa Pillai ..	Civil Hospital, Chingleput.	Local Fund Dispensary, Tiruvattiyur, as a temporary measure.

9. The medical subordinates have, on the whole, given me satisfaction in the performance of their duties. Four medical subordinates, viz., those at Cheyúr, Tiruppórúr, Ponnéri and Tiruvattiyur, perform the duties of Chairman of their respective unions in addition to their own duties. The sanitary condition of the towns under the supervision of all the medical subordinates was found on inspection to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. In places where no union has been established, it is customary for the medical subordinates, in company with the Police Inspector or Sub-Magistrate, to go from house to house and advise the people to keep their houses clean and to remove all night-soil to distant places. When epidemics occur in villages near their head-quarters they are deputed to visit the affected villages to render all assistance in their power and to advise the villagers to observe simple rules of sanitation.

10. The following statement shows the class and condition of the buildings in which the dispensaries are located. Of these, six are in rented buildings, being private property :—

No.	Dispensary.	Buildings.	Condition.	Remarks.
1	Saidápet	Local Fund property	Suitable	....
2	Pulicat	Rented	Do.	....
3	Poonamallee	Government building	Do.	....
4	Ponnéri	Do.	Do.	....
5	Chingleput	Local Fund property	Do.	....
6	Tiruppórúr	Rented	Do.	....
7	Sriperumbúdúr	Do.	Do.	....
8	Madurántakam	Government building	Do.	....
9	Utramerur	Rented	Do.	....
10	Tiruvallúr	Local Fund property	Do.	....
11	Nágalápuram	Government building	Do.	....
12	Sathiavedu	Rented	Do.	....
13	Tiruvattiyur	Local Fund property	Do.	....
14	Cheyúr	Government building	Do.	....
		Local Fund property	Do.	....
		Rented	Not suitable	Dangerous state. The Local Fund Board of Saidapet is looking out for another building.
		Do.	Suitable	

The medical subordinates in charge of these dispensaries have continued to be punctual in their duties and attentive to the patients.

11. In the subjoined tabular statement is exhibited the total sick treated in each dispensary compared with that of the previous four years :—

Names of Dispensaries.		1889-90		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Number treated.	Average daily attendance.	Number treated.	Average daily attendance.	Number treated.	Average daily attendance.	Number treated.	Average daily attendance.
Cheyúr (opened in 1890)	In	..	..	4,178	38·56	3,861	30·05	5,166	36·72
	Out.	..	..	405	13·65	577	12·97	513	17·97
Chingleput ..	In	..	..	8,278	57·62	7,960	34·10	9,741	42·47
	Out	..	..	..	..	5	·78	5	·78
Madurántakam ..	In	..	..	8,146	39·98	7,573	29·31	8,404	41·19
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nágalápuram ..	In	..	..	6,665	34·17	6,628	34·24	6,591	37·29
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponnéri ..	In	..	..	3,659	18·65	3,305	18·09	4,192	20·80
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonamallee ..	In	..	..	6,818	52·93	6,882	50·88	6,457	61·85
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In	..	..	5,967	48·65	5,922	50·05	6,179	41·87
Pulicat (late Sembiam)	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saidapet ..	In	..	..	10,302	98·21	10,061	100·98	10,945	106·05
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sathiavedu ..	In	..	..	4,441	29·87	5,169	26·66	5,197	26·67
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sriperumbúdúr ..	In	..	..	5,179	30·81	4,444	29·96	5,117	34·27
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppórúr ..	In	..	..	3,910	22·01	4,159	21·81	5,568	32·45
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvattiyur (late Walajabad)	In	..	..	8,722	24·46	4,343	19·21	4,054	23·97
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utramerur ..	In	..	..	7,018	26·12	6,952	24·54	9,573	34·80
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallúr ..	In	..	..	8,800	37·68	7,909	53·80	8,698	60·55
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	In	..	..	405	15·51	382	13·66	618	18·75
	Out	..	..	89,897	470·06	88,573	539·65	95,872	599·95
	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyúr ..	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	In	..	..	..	..	357	14·49	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	9,063	34·66	..	..
Madurántakam ..	In	..	..	..	..	6,863	36·40	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nágalápuram ..	In	..	..	..	..	5,815	33·05	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponnéri ..	In	..	..	..	..	5,119	57·36	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonamallee ..	In	..	..	..	..	6,955	46·86	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulicat (late Sembiam)	In	..	..	..	..	7,313	34·14	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saidapet ..	In	..	..	..	..	10,369	83·88	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sathiavedu ..	In	..	..	..	..	5,413	31·60	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sriperumbúdúr ..	In	..	..	..	..	4,849	25·92	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppórúr ..	In	..	..	..	..	4,889	24·52	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvattiyur (late Walajabad)	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utramerur ..	In	..	..	..	..	5,148	22·08	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallúr ..	In	..	..	..	..	6,182	28·79	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	In	..	..	..	..	357	14·49	..	..
	Out	..	..	..	..	77,583	489·05	..	..

It is satisfactory to note that the total number of in and out patients treated in the medical institutions increased greatly as compared with any previous years. This increase, in my opinion, is due in a great measure to my distributing medicines and treating patients during my tours of inspection and getting a promise from the people that in case of sickness they would attend to the nearest dispensary for treatment, and it is satisfactory to add that they have fulfilled their promise. This increase also testifies to the steady growth of the popularity of these various dispensaries and an increasing appreciation of European methods of treatment.

12. There are at present 9 qualified midwives working at Chingleput, Saidapet, Sriperumbúdúr, Ponnéri, Tiruvallúr, Madurántakam, Pulicat, Tiruvattiyur and Utramerur. A separate report of their work is attached.

13. *Public health.*—Owing to scanty rainfall during the two previous years and an unseasonable and scanty rainfall this year, the health of the district has been but fair, for marked failure of seasonable rain means drought, famine and pestilence. Crops, both wet and dry, have suffered to a great extent, and in consequence the prices of privisions rose and a large proportion of the poorer population existed on bad and insufficient food supply. The whole district, as is the common condition of India, is studded with villages which have been rendered foul by the filth and neglect of years; the every day Indian experiences of fouling of water, carelessness in spreading of infectious diseases, and committal of nuisances, all afford breeding grounds of cholera and other epidemics, fevers and diarrhœa. The fairly wide tract of low-lying land along the sea-board of this district, the fair amount of alluvial deposits of the Rivers Pálár, Cooum, Korttalaiyár and Arni are strong factors in the causation of the following prevalent diseases met with in this district—fevers, parasitic diseases, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive tract and rheumatism. The district is perennially haunted by fevers, bowel complaints and (frequently) by cholera and small-pox. Season has also a marked influence on disease, the cold weather (December to February) being the most fatal to natives and the dry hot months (March to July) the healthiest. It is to be noted that "fevers" are most fatal in rural towns and more prevalent amongst the rural population than in towns. Places under rice cultivation and land with good irrigation (Madurántakam and Chingleput) show a low death rate from fevers. From the facts set forth above, there has been a general prevalence of sickness throughout the district. Cholera was present throughout the district right through the year, being most virulent in the months of May (214 deaths), June (152 deaths), August (184 deaths), and September (139 deaths). There were in all 911 deaths from cholera. Last year there were over 4,000 deaths. In May and June it was most prevalent in Conjeeveram taluk (with 127 and 130 deaths respectively). In August and September it was prevalent in Saidapet taluk (with 98 and 68 deaths respectively). Medical subordinates from Local Fund dispensaries were deputed from time to time to the affected localities to render medical aid and to attend to the sanitation of the places. Extra cholera medicines were supplied, tar and sulphur were burnt, the affected localities were kept as clean as possible and drinking-water conserved.

Small-pox.—There were in all 308 deaths from this disease in the district, and out of this number 222 were infants. The disease was present throughout the district right through the year, being most prevalent in April (52 deaths) and in March 1893 (40 deaths).

The taluks most affected were Conjeeveram, Madurántakam and Saidapet. Last year there were 494 deaths from small-pox. Ophthalmia was present in an epidemic form during the hot months and also in June and July. Other diseases prevalent were fevers, dysentery, venereal diseases, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the eye, ear, connective tissue and skin and ulcers.

The death rate for the year was 23·16 as compared with 36·53 of the previous year.

14. The supply of medical stores and appliances to the several dispensaries was carefully preserved and generally sufficient. The medical indents of these dispensaries were, as usual, scrutinized at this office before submission to their respective Taluk and District Boards.

15. A separate report on vaccination by the medical subordinates is attached.

16. *Attendance at Meetings.*—As member of the District Board of Chingleput, the District Surgeon attended 8 meetings out of 12 (I attended 7 out of 8), and as a member and Vice-President of the Taluk Board of Chingleput he attended 10 out of 14 meetings in the year under review (I attended 8 out of 9 and presided 4 times).

17. *Inspections.*—Eighty-one towns and villages as against 55 last year were inspected by the District Medical and Sanitary officer. Of these, 57 towns and villages were inspected once, 18 towns and villages were inspected twice, 5 towns and villages were inspected three times, and one town was inspected four times, making altogether a total of 112 inspections in the year against 92 last year. Fifty-one towns and villages inspected as against 36 last year were

reported upon. The District Surgeon is required by paragraph 2 (*c*) of G.O., dated 22nd February 1883, No. 391, Public, to inspect the working of the vaccine and conservancy establishment in the larger villages, and so I availed myself of the opportunities thus afforded to me of extending the knowledge of European medicines and modes of treatment, and accordingly, during my tours of inspection, I have been accompanied by my travelling compounder and medicines were distributed at 50 villages during the year and a total number of 2,312 sick were treated in these villages as against 19 villages and 1,352 treated sick of last year.

The most common diseases treated by me were constipation, worms, itch, rheumatism neuralgia, fever, ulcers and inflammation of external ear.

These visits were very much appreciated by the people and they have asked me to visit them again.

Special visits were paid by the District Surgeon to Tirukkazhikkunram, Conjeeveram and Periapálaiyam during the time of the big festivals which yearly take place in these towns. These visits were paid with a view to ascertain what special sanitary arrangements were made for the convenience and safety of visitors and also for making any sanitary suggestions which may have appeared useful.

Village sanitation received a great deal of my attention and in my various sanitary reports on villages the following recommendations were made:—

That all drinking-water tanks and wells should be provided with watchmen to prevent the supply being defiled and all such wells to have masonry platforms and drains; it is also an excellent plan to cover in and flag them and the public be prohibited from bathing or washing clothes near them; removal of prickly-pear as much as possible, the removal in private lands being insisted on; substitution of movable (made of corrugated zinc sheets) for fixed masonry dust-bins; cattle to be housed away from sleeping rooms; the surface of ground surrounding houses, huts, &c., should be frequently swept and so kept clean and free from nuisances, this suggestion applying equally to public streets, roads, tracks, &c., as well as to private premises; all holes or gaps in the ground, where water is likely to collect in the rains and in consequence of which herbage quickly springs up, ought to be filled up with earth; should there be much jungle or other vegetation around houses, huts, &c., it should be cleared away.

Night-soil to be sold by auction; when there is no demand for sweepings and night soil on the part of the ryots, a garden outside the town or village might be formed in which such could be utilized; an endeavour to be made to find suitable sites for night-soil pits outside the town or village. Storing rain-water in masonry tanks would be an important step towards improving the drinking-water supply.

A good deal of nuisance being committed on some streets, the police should rigorously enforce the conservancy clauses of the Police Act. Councillors, members of the District and Taluk Boards should exert themselves by systematically inspecting their wards as often as possible to see that their streets are kept clean and that the inspectors are up to their work.

So far as villages are conserved, the evils lie mostly on the surface and what is wanted in villages is chiefly to ensure the maintenance of a pure water-supply and to keep the wells clean and to remove the rubbish to some distance from the village-site. Towns ought not to be allowed to contain unhealthy localities; houses ought not to be permitted to be built on damp unhealthy sites; buildings ought not to be constructed so as to impede the circulation of air and incidence of light. The several Local Boards effected as much improvement in sanitation generally as the funds at their disposal enabled them regarding the various recommendations made by Government in previous orders and by the District Surgeon during the year.

During my sanitary inspections of towns and villages I personally verified 5,169 cases of vaccination performed during the year.

(Signed) W. F. THOMAS, Surgn.-Major,
Ag. District Medicial Officer.

Chingleput,
29*th April* 1893.

Concise Report on the work performed by the midwives attached to the several Local fund dispensaries and hospital in the district of Chingleput during the year 1892-93.

The number of institutions having midwives attached to them, their number, and a short review of their work is shown in the table below:—

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Table showing the number of labour cases attended.

Stations.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Remarks.
Chingleput ..	31	44	44	44	
Madurántakam ..	10	62	76	58	
Utramerur ..	..	..	..	9*	
Ponneri ..	38	38	33	52	For about 4 months.
Pulicat (late Sembium) ..	8	16	52	19	
Saidapet ..	20	39	73	59	
Tiruvattiyur (late Walajabad) ..	..	..	32	107	
Sathiavedu ..	..	..	18	10	
Sriperumbádur ..	40	72	78	62	
Tiruvallúr ..	40	24	35	30	
Total ..	187	289	441	450	

Last year there were nine midwives distributed between nine dispensaries and hospital and 441 cases of labour were conducted.

At the end of the official year 1892-93 there are nine midwives distributed between nine dispensaries and hospital and 450 cases of labour were conducted.

A new midwife was entertained at Utramerur from 20th September 1892. The former midwife of Pulicat resigned her appointment at the end of June 1892 and we were not able to send another till 10th February 1893.

The midwife of Sathiavedu was transferred to Nagalapuram at the end of October 1892 on account of her immoral character and for creating a public scandal; but, as she declined to obey the "orders" transferring her to Nagalapuram, she was dismissed and we have not been able to place another midwife there.

We are hoping soon to have a still larger number of midwives and to see every dispensary and hospital provided with one.

Provision is made for the entertainment of two more midwives—one to the Cheyur and one to the Tiruppórúr dispensary. We have one midwifery pupil now undergoing training in the Lying-in hospital at Madras.

The provision made by the Saidapet Taluk Board for a midwife to the Poonamallee dispensary has, for the present, been struck out for want of funds. The midwife attached to the Chingleput hospital is paid Rs. 15 a month and she has to attend to other general duties in the hospital in addition to midwifery work. The other midwives have been paid a fixed salary of Rs. 8 per mensem with an extra remuneration of As. 8 for attending every labour case over and above 6, and a corresponding reduction is made for each case short of the required number. The Government in its Proceedings, dated 12th March 1892, Mis. No. 622 L., passed an order to the effect that each midwife should attend at least six labour cases every month except in the case of the midwife of Sathiavedu who is required to attend four cases a month.

Chinglepet,
29*th April* 1893. (Signed) W. F. THOMAS, Surgn.-Major,
Ag. District Medical Officer.

Concise Report on vaccination by the Medical subordinates of the Local Fund dispensaries in the district of Chingleput for 1892-93.

Vaccination was maintained, as heretofore, in each dispensary and the work performed by the Medical subordinates is shown in the table below :—

Dispensaries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Saidapet ..	337	343	322	329
Pulicat (late Sembium) ..	314	283	317	313
Poonamallee ..	401	344	231	240
Ponnéri ..	105	328	309	267
Chingleput ..	234	398	312	*264
Tiruppórúr ..	190	304	309	322
Sriperumbúdúr ..	258	340	306	311
Madurántakam ..	459	445	314	321
Utramerur ..	267	261	307	316
Cheyur ..	..	265	365	304
Tiruvattiyur (late Walajabad) ..	..	296	316	322
Tiruvallúr ..	399	321	313	301
Nagalapuram ..	348	350	331	341
Sathiavedu ..	237	304		322
Total ..	3,549	4,567	4,374	4,333

* For a month and a half there was no Hospital Assistant at Chingleput to conduct vaccination.

From the above table it will be seen that the work performed by the Medical subordinates in 1892-93 has been good. The District Board expects the 14 subordinates to do 4,200 cases between them.

The total number performed in 1892-93 was 4,333, of which 91·39 were successful against 91·4 per cent. of the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of cases vaccinated by each Medical subordinate and the number of successful cases :—

Name of dispensary.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
Saidapet ..	329	299
Pulicat ..	313	274
Poonamalle ..	267	255
Ponnéri ..	240	207
Chingleput ..	264	213
Tiruppórúr ..	322	304
Sriperumbúdúr ..	311	300
Madurántakam ..	321	299
Utramerur ..	316	247
Cheyur ..	304	301
Tiruvattiyur ..	322	300
Tiruvallúr ..	361	347
Nagalapuram ..	341	317
Sathiavedu ..	322	297
Total ..	4,333	3,960

Infantile vaccination work performed by the Medical subordinates is shown in the table below :—

Name of dispensary.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
Saidapet ..	5	4
Pulicat ..	138	129
Poonamallee ..	51	48
Ponnéri ..	76	68
Chingleput ..	47	40
Tiruppórúr ..	143	136
Sriperumbúdúr ..	157	152
Madurántakam ..	4	3
Utramerur ..	101	81
Tiruvallúr ..	212	203
Nagalapuram ..	191	180
Sathiavedu ..	168	156
Cheyur ..	74	74
Tiruvattiyur ..	72	66
Total ..	1,439	1,340

Last year the total number vaccinated under this head was 1,504, of which 1,382 were successful.

Chinglepet,
29*th April* 1893. (Signed) W. F. THOMAS, Surgn.-Major,
Ag. District Medical Officer.

Order—dated 31st August 1893, No. 1923 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Chingleput district for 1892-93 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1891-92 :—

is to be regretted. It is, however, stated that this low ratio was due to the defective classification of roads and that the matter will receive attention in the next budget. The general condition of the roads in the district is considered by the President to be far from good, and, in consequence mainly of the scanty rainfall in recent years, deteriorating. The cost of the local fund engineering establishment was 20 per cent. of the outlay on works against 17 in 1891–92, the increase being nominal and due to the small expenditure during the year under review. The condition of the young trees in the avenues is stated to have been unsatisfactory. It is probable that this may be ascribed rather to want of sufficient attention than to the character of the season.

(2) *Education.*—The inspecting schoolmasters,—of whom there were six as in the previous year—continued to do good work. Arrangements were made for the inspection of the Musulman schools maintained by the local boards by a member of the educational staff of the Madras Municipality. A sessional school was started during the latter half of the year, but only 7 teachers, against 15 for whom budget provision was made, underwent training in it. The average cost of the pupils trained thus amounted to Rs. 35, but it is hoped that this will be reduced in the current year in consequence of a larger number of village schoolmasters resorting to this school. The progress made by the students who were under training should have been reported. The primary school at Saidápet, which was the only institution on the salary system, having been handed over to the Principal of the Teachers' College, ceased to be maintained from local funds, while on the transfer of its patron, the local sub-registrar, the Musulman school at Walajabad collapsed. On the other hand, 7 new schools were opened in the course of the year, making in all 24 institutions maintained on the salary-result system. Of this number, 3 were exclusively for Musulmans and as many for Pariahs. In all there were on the last day of the year 942 pupils and an average attendance of 796 against 1,041 and 840, respectively, in 19 schools in the previous year, and the average net cost of a pupil in the lower primary departments was Rs. 3–9–9 against Rs. 1–11–5. These results are evidently due to the transfer to Government management of the Saidápet primary school, which at the commencement of the year had an attendance of 193 pupils, to the small attendance in the schools started for the exclusive benefit of Pariahs and to the gratuitous supply of books and slates to the pupils in the schools last mentioned, who have also been excused from the payment of fees. The Government has perused with regret the account given by the President in paragraph 35 of his report of the opposition shown to the school at Kunnathur, but trusts that the support which the chairman of the panchayat is now giving it will lead to its permanent establishment. The results attained by the board institutions in the several standard examinations were satisfactory, 84 per cent. of the pupils sent up having passed. The number of schools aided with result grants, which were disbursed at the maximum rates, fell from 404 to 391, although the attendance rose from 10,615 to 10,755. The decline in the number is explained to be due partly to the conversion of some into board schools and partly to the erroneous inclusion in the statements for 1891–92 of certain schools which had been closed. The total number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from local funds was, as in the previous year, 14·6 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against an average of 13·8 per cent. for the Presidency in that year.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—As in the preceding year, the local boards maintained 1 hospital and 13 dispensaries; but of the latter those at Walajabad and Sembium were transferred to Tiruvotiyur and Pulicat, where there was greater need for medical aid. It is to be regretted that the proposal to convert some of the dispensaries into hospitals had again to be postponed for want of funds. The number of patients treated in these institutions showed a considerable increase. Dr. Thomas made it his practice, it appears, to distribute medicines and to treat patients during his tours of inspection, and by this means the rural population was made aware of the efficacy of the European modes of treatment. The Government is glad to note that 50 villages

1891–92	.. ..	88,955
1892–93	.. ..	96,390

were visited and 2,312 sick persons treated in this manner. Ten midwives were employed by the local boards against 9 in 1891–92, and they attended on an average 5 cases each per mensem against 4 in that year, the increased outturn of work being evidently due to the system of paying these women partly by results. The work of the midwife at Tiruvotiyur was especially creditable.

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a great decline in the work of this department, the total number of successful operations being 38,464 against 43,028 in the previous year. The explanation of this offered in paragraph 42 may perhaps account for it but the cause seems to be somewhat obscure. Infantile vaccination made better progress; the number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated rose from 15·1 to 15·6 per mille of the population and was 57 per cent. of the number of registered births. It is satisfactory to observe that the vaccine operations were performed exclusively with animal lymph, fresh lymph being employed in 34,495 cases and glycerine vaccine paste in 6,553. The interest in vaccination evinced by Dr. Thomas and Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto has the approbation of Government.

(5) *Sanitation.*—Nearly the whole of the allotment under this head was utilised. The expenditure was smaller than in the previous year, as there was no necessity to repeat the large outlay on the improvement of water-supply which the then prevailing scarcity renderred necessay. The condition of the rural tracts appears to have received much attention from the District Medical officer, who made 112 inspections, visiting 81 villages against 55 in the preceding year. Steps were taken for the removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation in 55 villages against 20 in 1891–92. The advisability of increasing the number of watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water supply should be considered with reference to paragraph 4 (5) of G.O., dated 2nd September 1892, No. 2006 L.

5. *General Remarks.*—In consequence chiefly of a repayment of Rs. 33,321 overdrawn from Provincial Funds in 1891–92, owing to the short collections under land-cess in that year, there was a closing deficit on 31st March 1893 of Rs. 3,647, which was subsequently made good, for the time, from Provincial funds.

The President's report is full and clear and the statements submitted with it have been carefully prepared. The administration of local affairs was satisfactory and creditable to those concerned in all respects except as regards vaccination, and it is evident that the decline in that department was not due to want of attention.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram,
" through the Collector of Chingleput.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Public Works Department.
" Collector of Chingleput.
Editors' Table.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

2428/14

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget estimate, 1892–93.	Revised estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	396	— 5,170	— 11,120	— 12,916	1,697	96	— 11,123
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,16,630	1,66,850	2,02,900	98,521	98,521	..	1,97,042
Tolls	37,523	41,580	35,610	35,741	..	..	35,741
House-tax	12,159	13,100	13,300	..	..	13,885	13,885
Education—							
School Fees	905	1,040	960	..	1,013	..	1,013
Other Items	502	450	820	463	33	..	496
Medical—							
Hospital Receipts	125	180	140	30	157	..	187
Income from Endowments	91	110	110	..	66	..	66
Other Items	230	40	70	15	59	..	74
Interest—							
On Government Securities	1,685	1,560	1,560	1,006	555	..	1,561
On Arrears of Revenue	49	100	70	62	62	..	124
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	136						
Chaultry Rents	225	160	70	..	..	70	70
Ferry Rents	10	20	140	..	164	..	164
Other Items	5,499	6,800	20	..	16	..	16
Public Works	2,426	2,130	6,380	1,865	2,873	1,879	6,617
Contributions from Provincial Funds—			2,200	2,350	52	..	2,402
Education	1,090	620	500	74	354	..	428
General Purposes	2,124						
Public Works	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
To cover Deficits	33,321	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refunds	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	2,627	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	5,836	78	..	6,914
Do. from the Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	..	5,590	..	..
	..	..	..	10,000	..	3,120	..
Total ..	2,37,896	2,29,570	2,52,830	1,44,047	1,11,290	19,050	2,55,677
Charges.							
Grant I—							
New Works—							
Communications	1,026						
Buildings	335	175	90	65	109	..	174
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repairs—		214	..	..	..	214	214
Communications	1,10,397						
Buildings	1,016	93,256	92,200	54,944	37,448	514	92,906
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,358	781	750	103	522	..	625
Establishment	19,029	3,530	3,530	2,450	1,010	..	3,460
Tools and Plant	110	18,210	18,150	10,787	7,291	..	18,078
Contingencies	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contributions	174	1,100	1,100	589	406	..	995
Miscellaneous	..	21	20	..	20	..	20
		200	320	122	..	..	122
Grant II—							
Inspection	3,216						
Training Schools	1,561	3,420	3,400	3,277	..	..	3,277
Elementary Schools—		511	510	336	..	..	336
Salary System	1,555						
Salary-result System	1,786	1,250	1,150	..	1,155	..	1,155
Grant-in-aid Schools—		3,993	3,900	..	3,700	..	3,700
Salary Grants	376						
Result Grants	9,792	470	420	..	357	..	357
Building Grants	298	13,500	14,000	..	13,586	..	13,586
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contributions	1,395	..	..	..	20	..	20
Miscellaneous	377	..	..	..	..	..	..
		520	520	271	..	..	271
Grant III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	20,573	21,916	21,440	2,337	17,770	..	20,107
Vaccination	7,585	8,060	8,200	7,186	..	..	7,186
Sanitation	25,336	17,259	16,910	..	5,181	12,064	17,245
Choultries	382	330	360	..	327	..	327
Bungalows	324	456	400	..	404	..	404
Contributions	2,852	3,201	3,200	1,216	1,831	..	3,047
Miscellaneous	2,380	2,211	2,000	233	82	1,968	2,283

—	Actuals, 1891–92.	Budget estimate, 1892–93.	Revised estimate, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1892–93.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant IV—	12,678	14,178	13,650	7,060	3,082	3,589	13,731
Establishments, &c.	191	170	170	107	119	30	256
Refunds	15,293	15,250	15,250	15,255	..	..	15,255
Loans	206	120	100	2	20	..	22
Miscellaneous							
Repayment of amount advanced from Provincial Funds to cover deficit during 1891–92	..	..	33,320	33,321	..	..	33,321
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	2,657	1,764	..	6,835	10	..	6,845
Reserve	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Allotment to District Funds ..	..	..	..	5,590	..	..	..
Do. to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	..	3,120	..	..
Do. to Union Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Charges ..	2,48,929	2,26,698	2,57,750	1,52,035	1,07,570	18,379	2,59,324
Balance	— 11,123	3,472	— 4,920	— 8,038	3,720	671	— 3,647
Deduct—						671	671
Balance under Union Funds ..	96	727	590	..	..	..	1,936
Do. Endowments ..	1,690	3,176	1,800	1,456	474	..	
Net balance available for general purposes	— 12,909	— 425	— 7,310	— 9,494	3,246	..	— 5,248

The principal variations between the budget estimate, including subsequent allotments, and the actuals of 1892–93, are explained in the President's report.

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The local boards held a sufficient number of meetings and the attendance of members was satisfactory except in the case of the district board and the non-official members of the Saidapet Taluk Board. There were 15 union panchayats at work as in the previous year, and the average attendance at their meetings was fair, having been 5 out of 8. The panchayats of the Cheyur, Karunguzhi and Tiruvotiyur unions failed to meet once a month as required by section 129 of the Local Boards Act. This irregularity should be guarded against in future. All the panchayats, excepting those of Cheyur and Tiruvotiyur, are reported to have evinced interest in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess were considerably better than in the preceding two years, having amounted to 85 per cent. of the demand or 1 per cent. short of the general average.

(2) The income from tolls was even smaller than in 1891–92—a result which is ascribed to a succession of bad seasons and to the unsatisfactory position of the Poonamallee and Munankattalai gates. If the present situation of these gates gives room for evasion, steps should be taken for removing them to more suitable sites.

(3) House-tax was levied in 13 unions and was for the first time introduced in the Karunguzhi union; the collections were satisfactory, 98 per cent. of the demand being realized. The balance outstanding is mainly in Madurántakam and Cheyur, while in the remaining unions, especially in Sembiam, Kunnattur and Pulicat, where the whole of the demand was collected, the collections were very good. Coercive processes were resorted to in all the unions, except Saidapet, but property had to be sold only in 108 cases, involving on an average a little less than a rupee.

(4) No information has been furnished in regard to the steps, if any, taken by the local boards to develop their resources by starting new markets and levying fees therein.

(5) The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose to As. 3–7 including, and As. 3–1 excluding, tolls, against As. 2–5 and As. 1–10, respectively, in 1891–92, the increase being due to the collection of the arrears of land-cess.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—It is satisfactory that the expenditure under this head was 99 per cent. of the allotment, but the small outlay on village roads—2·5 per cent. of the total expenditure on communications against 2·7 in 1891–92—

Govt. of {1893} Madras.,

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 31st Aug. 1893, No. 1923 L.

AUGUST.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Chingleput District Board's Report for 1892–93.

No. 2428 Wa/21 September 1893.

Communicated to the Supt. Engineer Circle for information.

(Sd.) J. H. [illegible]

S. E. Circle.