(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 30

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் டிசம்பர் 1991

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

நிருவாகம் துறை

அரசாணை எண். — மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2516.W. — அச்சகம் பலவகை

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மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., President, District Board, Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tinnevelly, 13th July 1893, No. 59.

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1892–93 on the administration in the Tinnevelly district of the Local Boards Act V of 1884. The prescribed statements are enclosed.

I.—GENERAL.

2. *District Board.*—The District Board consisted of an ex-officio President and 31 members (16 officials and the rest non-officials), against 15 officials and 17 non-officials in the previous year. Of the official members, 4 were ex-officio, 4 nominated and 8 elected as compared with the same number of ex-officio and nominated members and as against 7 elected members in the previous year. Of the non-official seats, 8 were nominated and 7 elected against the same number of nominated and 9 elected seats in 1891–92. On the 18th March 1893 however one elective seat fell vacant and was subsequently filled. During the year the Tinnevelly Taluk Board elected one official and two non-official members and the Shermádevi Board one official and one non-official member. Twelve meetings were held during the year under report with an average attendance of 17·8 members (8·7 official and 9·1 non-official), against the same number of meetings with an average attendance in the preceding year of 17·4 members (6·8 official and 10·6 non-official), of 14·7 in 1890–91 and of 7·5 in 1889–90; thus the more regular attendance of the members noticed in the previous year was still further improved. This improvement is ascribed partly to the interest taken in public affairs, and partly I believe to the meetings not being unduly and unnecessarily protracted; no meeting was postponed for want of a quorum.

3. *Taluk Boards.*—The Taluk Boards represented as in the preceding year the four revenue divisions of the district. The Shermádevi and Srívilliputur Taluk Boards had each an ex-officio President and 15 members (5 official and 10 non-official), while the Tinnevelly Taluk Board had 3 non-official members more and the Tuticorin 1 member less. On the 31st March 1893 all the Taluk Boards had their full strength, except the Tuticorin Taluk Board, where the term of one of the non-official members expired on the 18th idem; he was subsequently re-appointed. The Taluk Boards held on an average 13·7 meetings during the year with an average attendance of 9·4 members (2·7 official and 6·7 non-official), against 13·5 meetings in the preceding year with an average attendance of 9·2 members (2·6 official and 6·6 non-official). The Tinnevelly and Tuticorin Taluk Boards held each 14 meetings as in the previous year, while the Taluk Boards of Shermádevi and Srívilliputur 12 and 15 meetings respectively against 13 each in 1891–92. For want of a quorum two meetings were postponed—one in each of the Taluk Boards of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

4. *Unions.*—There were 26 unions against 23 in the preceding year, the tax levying unions being 22 against 17. The unions into which the tax was newly introduced during the year were (1) Nánguněri and (2) Rajapalayam already constituted unions, as also (3) Puliyangudi, (4) Kadayanallur and (5) Watrap, the recently constituted Panchayats—*vide* Government Orders noted in the margin.

(1) & (2) Dated 6th July 1892, Mis. No. 1572 L.
(3) Dated 21st March 1892, No. 699 L., Local and Municipal.
(4) Dated 10th October 1891, No. 2481 L., Local and Municipal.
(5) Dated 20th June 1892, No. 1452 L., Local and Municipal.

Of the 4 remaining unions in which house tax was not levied, Sáttúr was authorized to levy the tax by G.O., dated 5th April 1893, No. 725 L. (Local and Municipal), and Satankulam, Káyalpatnam and Ettiyapuram by G.O., dated 23rd June 1893, Mis. No. 3092 L. The Panchayats consisted on the 31st March 1893 of 301 members (77 ex-officio, 25 other official and 199 non-official), against the sanctioned maximum strength of 316. Where suitable non-official members were not available, official members were appointed. The average attendance was 6·7 members (2·2 official and 4·5 non-official), against 6·2 members (2·5 official and 3·7 non-official) in the previous year, while the meetings averaged 14·3 against 14·1 in 1891–92; Kadayanallur union takes the first place with 22 meetings and Puliyangudi the last with 5. The latter Panchayat was formed only late in the year owing to difficulties connected with the selection of the Chairman and members in consequence of local differences. The number of meetings postponed for want of a quorum was 13 in 9 unions as shown in margin against 9 in 6 unions in the previous year. The ward system was introduced into all the unions of the Local Fund taluks of Shermádevi and Srívilliputur, and into the unions of Tiruchendúr and Kulasékarapatnam under the Tuticorin Taluk Board; while in the Tinnevelly taluk proposals have been received for its introduction into the Sankaranayinárkóyil and Keelaviraragavapuram unions, Melaviraragavapuram and Pettai unions having been placed under that system during the preceding year; the system is reported to work on the whole with fair success.

(1) Pettai	1
(2) Puliyangudi	1
(3) Srivaikuntam	1
(4) Alwartirunagari	1
(5) Ambásamudram	4
(6) Veeravanallur	1
(7) Kadayanallur	1
(8) Virudupatti	2
(9) Sivakási	1
	13

5. *Financial.*—The following abstract compares the financial results of 1891–92 and 1892–93:—

—	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 ..	5,781	48,312	10,967	53,498	11,141	59,949	13,443	84,533
Receipts	1,95,550	1,93,799	41,981	4,31,330	1,86,568	1,79,803	44,537	4,09,908
Loan from taluk to district funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repayment of loan paid to taluk funds	5,000	5,000	..	..	5,000	5,000	..	..
Interest on loan from taluk to district funds	1,250	1,250	..	..	985	985	..	..
Recovery of interest overdrawn from district funds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allotment from district to taluk funds	6,144	6,144	..	..	4,047	4,047	..	..
Allotment from taluk to district funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allotment from taluk to union funds	..	11,297	11,297	..	..	11,650	11,650	..
Total, Assets ..	1,77,375	2,43,208	64,245	4,84,828	1,86,677	2,33,184	69,630	4,94,441
Total, Expenditure ..	1,66,234	1,83,259	50,802	4,00,295	1,64,611	1,78,130	56,728	3,99,469
Balance ..	11,141	59,949	13,443	84,533	22,066	60,004	12,902	94,972

Excluding debt heads and allotment from one fund to another, the total assets of the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,441 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,99,469 against Rs. 4,84,828 and, Rs. 4,00,295, respectively, in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,972; of which Rs. 52,698 appertain to endowment fund, Rs. 1,296 to the ferry fund and Rs. 12,902 to union funds. The District Board closed with a balance of Rs. 20,770 (exclusive of ferry fund balance) and the Taluk Boards with Rs. 7,371 (exclusive of endowment fund balance)—*vide* paragraph 48 *infra*. There is a decrease both under receipts and charges; the former occurring chiefly under land-cess and choultry rents due to the unfavorable character of the season, and the latter mainly to the following reasons:—(1) non-payment of compensation for the lands required for the Sankaranayinárkóyil—Chintamani road, the acquisition not having been completed within the year; (2) non-payment of contribution to the Madura district for the construction of Aruppukotta-Virudupatti road, no demand having been received; (3) the non-construction of the technical institute as explained in this office letter, No. 41, dated 1st May 1893; and (4) the non-completion of road repairs owing to the want of water consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon.

6. *Union Funds.*—Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 13,443 and the allotment of Rs. 11,650 from the taluk funds, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 69,630 and the expenditure to Rs. 56,728, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,902.

7. In the following statement the incidence of Local Fund taxation during the year is compared with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population of the district according to the census of 1891 exclusive of Municipalities.	Income from taxation.				Total Local Fund receipts.
			Land-cess.	Tolls.	House tax.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tinnevelly	5,376	1,849,022	2,40,430	59,439	29,727	3,39,596	4,09,908

District.	Incidence of taxation excluding tolls.		Incidence of taxation including tolls.		Average incidence of Local Fund receipts.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tinnevelly	0 2 7	0 2 5	0 3 1	0 2 11	0 3 9	0 3 7

II.—RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The opening balance amounted to Rs. 84,533 against the estimate of Rs. 80,090 and as compared with Rs. 53,498, the actuals of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 4,443 over the estimate was due chiefly to short expenditure under Grant I in the preceding year. In the opening balance there is a difference of Rs. 2,685 between the figures adopted by Government as the closing balance of 1891–92 and those shown in the District Board and Treasury accounts, which is owing to the adjustments effected in the latter by the inclusion of a sum of Rs. 2,700, being the sale-proceeds of the Government promissory notes of the Sáttúr dispensary, and by the addition to the expenditure of the preceding year of a sum of Rs. 15, being the value of postage stamps purchased by certain unions in the Srívilliputur Taluk Board and erroneously omitted in the Treasury account—*vide* Accountant-General's result statement, No. A.A.Z.—L-123, dated 29th November 1892, and the result statement for March 1892.

9. *Land-cess.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,40,430 against Rs. 2,51,540, the estimate, and Rs. 2,61,174, the actuals of 1891–92. The decrease was due to postponed and short collections on account of the unfavorable character of the season. Statement No. VII shows the demand, collection and balance of this item.

The incidence of taxation excluding tolls and the average incidence of the total receipts were each two pies less than in the previous year, while the incidence including tolls was less by three pies; the decrease is due to the falling off in the receipts.

10. *Tolls.*—At all the gates tolls were levied at half the maximum rates. Including (*a*) the rental of Rs. 54,143 collected at the 27 gates of the district, (*b*) Rs. 44, the interest collected from defaulting lessees, and (*c*) the contribution of Rupees 5,252 by the Tuticorin Municipality, the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 59,439 against an estimate of Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 60,661, the actuals of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5,439 over the estimate was due to keen competition, and the decrease of Rs 1,222 below the actuals of the previous year to the realization in 1891–92 of a considerable amount of arrears left uncollected in 1890–91. Kallurni toll-gate sanctioned by G.O., dated 20th April 1892, Mis., No. 943 L., was departmentally managed throughout the year—*vide* G.O., dated 5th October 1892, Mis. No. 2285 L.

11. *House-tax.*—This tax was collected at the maximum rates in 22 unions against 17 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 39,727 against an estimate of Rs. 39,810 and Rs. 38,559, the actuals of 1891–92, the decrease of Rs. 83 being due to short collection in the Puliyangudi union where, although the tax was leviable for the whole year, the Panchayat was not formed and in working order till the latter half of the year; the average percentage of total collection to the total demand was 89·2. The unions of Melaviraragavapuram and Rajapalayam collected the full demand within the year. Of the remaining unions, the collections were good in 8 unions—Srívilliputtur (97·4), Tenkási (96·3), Virudupatti (95·6), Srívaikuntam (94·2), Veeravanallur (92·7), Sankaranayinárkóyil (91·2), Ambásamudram (90·8) and Pettai (90·1). They were indifferent in 8 unions—Watrap (88·8), Shermádevi (88·4), Kadayanallur (87·7), Nángunéri (86·4), Sivakási (83·1), Kalladakurchi (82·5), Keelaviraragavapuram (81·7) and Sivagiri (81·2); while in Alwartirunagiri (75·1), Tiruchendir (68·1), Kulasekarapatnam (57·1) and Puliangudi (28·9), the collections were not satisfactory. In Statement No. XVIII the incidence of taxation and other particulars connected with it are shown. The average tax per house was As. 9 ranging between Rs. 1–4–6 on the rich community of Melaviraragavapuram and As. 6–2 in Kulasekarapatnam unions, as against an average of As. 9–11 and a maximum and minimum of Rs. 1–4–1 and As. 6–2 in the same unions in the preceding year. Coercive process was issued in 2,946 cases, being 3 per cent. of the total number of demands (76,515), against 921 cases in the preceding year, but resort to sale was found necessary only in 16 cases—11 in Srívaikuntam, 3 in Petai and 2 in Sivakasi—in respect of a total sum of Rs. 5–4–0. In the previous year sale was resorted to in 63 cases involving Rs. 38–4–9.

12. *Education.*—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,531 against an estimate of Rs. 3,620 and Rs. 3,562, the actuals of 1891–92. The decrease of Rs. 89 under the estimate was due to the realization of Rs. 48 only against the budget estimate of Rs. 100 from the endowment attached to the Tachanallur Salary-result schools. The usual contribution of Rs. 60 was received from the Tuticorin Municipality towards the services of an Inspecting schoolmaster.

13. *Medical.*—Under this head a sum of Rs. 1,974 was realized against an estimate of Rs. 800 and the actuals of Rs. 59 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,174 was mainly due to the arrear payment of Rs. 1,900 by the Utumalai zemindari, its contribution towards the upkeep of the dispensary at Virakeralampudur.

14. *Interest.*—The interest on stock certificates held by certain hospitals and dispensaries and the Ambásamudram bridge lighting fund amounted to Rs. 1,035 against an estimate of Rs. 970 and Rs. 1,019, the actuals of the previous year. The increase was owing to the prompt adjustment of the item—*vide* Statement No. XIX.

In the interest on loans paid from the Endowment fund balance on account of the Srívaikuntam bridge work, there was a decrease corresponding to the repayment of the annual instalment. The decrease of Rs. 15 under the estimate of Rs. 1,000, interest due to Endowment funds, is due to the repayment of the principal of Rs. 1,000 to the Kuttalam chattram about the middle instead of at the end of the year, as that institution stood in urgent need of money.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head the following items are included, the total of which amount to Rs. 56,724 against an estimate of Rs. 60,330 and Rs. 56,660, the actuals of the previous year:—

Items.	Actuals of 1891–92.	Estimate of 1892–93.	Actuals of 1892–93.	Increase or decrease of columns 2 and 3 over actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Choultry rents	25,293	28,830	22,840	*5,990*
(*b*) Market rents	4,089	4,260	4,571	311
(*c*) Bungalow fees	692	730	738	8
(*d*) Ferry rents	135	100	35	*65*
(*e*) Fishery rents	13,352	13,000	13,750	750
(*f*) Avenues	4,791	5,000	7,318	2,318
(*g*) Other items—				
Contribution from private individuals	2,695	3,100	1,499	*1,601*
Fees and fines	4,325	3,850	4,717	867
Sundry receipts	1,338	1,460	1,256	*204*
Total	56,660	60,330	56,724	..

(*a*) *Choultry rents.*—The decrease occurs entirely in the Sérmádévi Taluk Board, and is ascribed to the unfavorable character of the season in the Nángunéri taluk which affected the richly-endowed chattram of Tirukurungudi.

(*b*) *Market rents.*—The increase is due to competition consequent on the growing importance of the institutions. As in the previous year there were 42 markets on the list of which 25 were fee-levying against 24 in 1891–92. The Virudupatti market which collected no fees in the preceding year levied Rs. 8 during the year under report. Kulasékarapatnam still retained on the list on account of its unspent balance of Rs. 9 may be omitted by transferring its balance to the Udangudi market situated within the limits of the same union. The Tuticorin Taluk Board will be requested to take the necessary steps in the matter. Most of the fee-levying market places have been enclosed with walls and provided with wells. In some of them sheds with tiled or corrugated iron roofs have been erected. Trees have been planted in many markets. The necessary proposals were submitted and sanctioned in the current year's budget for the execution of further improvements with the large unspent balances.

(*c*) *Bungalow fees.*—The receipts realized Rs. 738, the increase being trifling. There were six bungalows as in the previous year and all are reported to be in good order.

(*d*) *Ferry rents.*—The decrease under this item was due to the low state of Tambraparni river during the year.

(*e*) *Fishery rents.*—The increased income is due to competition. The fisheries are generally leased out in the months of May and June and consequently any subsequent failure of the rains does not affect the Local Fund receipts of the year. No rents were collected by the Public Works Department.

(*f*) *Avenues.*—There is a large increase of Rs. 2,318 over the estimate and Rs. 2,527 over the actuals of the previous year due to the better management of the avenues. Greater care was exercised in collecting the produce of the fruit-bearing trees and better arrangements were made to have the dead and fallen trees promptly sold.

(*g*) *Other items.*—The receipts under this head were made up of (1) contribution from private individuals for sanitary works, (2) fines imposed under the Police Act, (3) process service fees, (4) private scavengering fees, (5) pandal fees, (6) fees

for the temporary use of cart-stands and village-sites on occasions of fairs and festivals and (7) pensionary contribution of the Local Fund servants. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,472 against an estimate of Rs. 8,410 and Rs. 8,358, the actuals of the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly under contributions for sanitary works such as for wells. These contributions fell to about half the donations of the previous year.

16. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The total sum drawn under this head amounted to Rs. 5,870 against an estimate of Rs. 11,940 and the actuals of Rs. 4,190 of 1891–92. The decrease of Rs. 6,070 under the estimate occurs chiefly under results grants for the fourth standard of the Board schools and under building grants. The sum of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated contribution on account of the technical institute, was not realized as the building was not put in hand, the Board having decided, subject to the approval of Government, to defer spending a large sum of money on a costly building until some evidence had been secured of the extent of the demand for industrial instruction. The Government was addressed on the subject in this office letter, No. 41, dated 1st May 1893. Further, Rs. 700 expected on account of the three school-houses at Elavarasanendal, Kóvilpatti and Sivakási were not drawn owing to the non-completion of those buildings within the year. Under results grants about Rs. 400 due to the Salary-results schools in the Tinnevelly Taluk Board were not adjusted, certifying memoranda not having issued before the end of the year.

17. *Canal and Ferry Fund.*—The amount of Rs. 1,256 was transferred in 1891–92 to the District Board with the ferries by G.O., No. 976, Financial, dated 28th September 1891.

18. *Repayment of loans.*—Rs. 5,000 were adjusted from District to Taluk funds on account of the sixth instalment of the loan of Rs. 45,000 obtained from the Endowment fund balance of the Taluk Boards for the construction of the Srívaikuntam bridge.

19. *Allotment from the District Fund.*—Rs. 1,500 were allotted from the District to the Tuticorin Taluk fund, Rs. 1,000 to meet the additional grant required for result grants to aided schools and Rs. 500 for the collection of road materials on road No. II, Palamcottah to Nagalapuram, *viâ* Ottappidáram and Vilátikulam as an experimental measure, which, while testing the extent of the alleged distress in that part of the country, might afford labour to those that were in want of it. As the Tinnevelly Taluk fund closed with a *minus* balance of Rs. 2,547, the amount has been adjusted from the District Board funds for which the sanction of Government is now requested.

20. The sum of Rs. 456 collected on account of Provident fund is shown under debt heads.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

21. *Grant I, Public Works.*—The total expenditure on public works was Rupees 1,73,586 against an estimate of Rs. 2,01,886 and Rs. 1,70,221, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 28,300 under the estimate is explained below against each head of expenditure. Of the total allotment 85·9 per cent. were spent against 88·8 in 1891–92 :—

	Rs.
By the Imperial Public Works Department	180
„ the Local Fund Public Works Department	1,59,045
„ other agency	14,361
Total	1,73,586

22. *Communications.*—Rs. 1,50,461 or 91·7 per cent. of the allotment were spent on roads and connected masonry works against Rs. 1,44,033 or 92 per cent. in the preceding year. The expenditure by the several agencies is shown below :—

	Rs.
By the Public Works Department	180
„ the Local Fund Public Works Department	1,41,541
„ other agency	8,740
Total	1,50,461

The outlay by the Public Works Department was in raising the Kothankulam tank bund over which road No. IX runs. The construction of the village road between Kalugumalai and Palankottai at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,350 was completed within the year. It was found impracticable owing to want of water consequent on the failure of the rains to spread the road metal on several roads, and ordinary repairs were therefore left incomplete in many places.

The average cost of maintenance per mile for all the district roads was Rs. 129 against Rs. 125 in the previous year. This increase was mainly in the larger quantity of material collected and laid down; as already explained it was impracticable to spread the metal in many places. The toll revenue covered nearly 52·6 of the cost of maintenance against 49 per cent. in 1891–92. The general condition of the roads is on whole fair, but about 200 miles require fundamental remaking. Arrangements have been made during the current year to remetal about 90 miles under the system of important renewals sanctioned by Government in the budget of 1893–94. The avenues on the main lines and on many of the minor roads are in good condition. Fruit-bearing trees are planted as far as possible—*vide* statement IV-B. The maintenance of avenues cost Rs. 4,869 against an income derived from them of Rs. 7,318.

23. *Civil Buildings.*—The outlay on civil buildings amounted to Rs. 12,004 or 48·6 per cent. of the allotment of Rs. 24,441. The sum of Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget for the technical institute was not spent as explained in paragraph 16 *supra*. The school-house at Sivakási, estimated to cost Rs. 600, was completed, but payment was not made within the year, while the schools at Elavarasanendal and Kóvilpatti, with an allotment of Rs. 900 and Rs. 600, respectively, were not constructed, the former, as owing to local difficulties, a suitable contractor was not forthcoming, and the latter for want of an appropriate site. The grants sanctioned for the repairs of the Alwartirunagari-Govindappien and the Srívaikuntam-Teppakkulam chattrams were not fully utilized. The following are the details of expenditure under civil buildings :—

	Rs.
(1) Schools	3,016
(2) Hospitals and dispensaries	1,839
(3) Choultries	6,078
(4) Bungalows and rest-houses	1,071
Total	12,004

24. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Rs. 11,121 or 83·7 per cent. of the allotment of Rs. 13,429 were spent, of which the details are given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Markets	3,601
(2) Tanks and wells	1,583
(3) Sanitary works	720
(4) Chattram irrigation works	28
(5) Avenues	4,940
(6) Miscellaneous (bathing ghats)	249
Total	11,121

The decrease of Rs. 2,308 below the estimate under this head was chiefly owing to the non-presentation of bills for payment within the year of the expenditure on two bathing ghats costing Rs. 420 and of a Teppakulam costing Rs. 308, as also to the non-completion of sheds in 3 markets and of repairs to a well, the unutilized allotments being Rs. 711 and Rs. 278, respectively.

25. *Establishment Charges.*—The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 30,359 against an estimate of Rs. 31,360 and Rs. 32,143, the actuals of the preceding year.

The details are —

	Rs.
(*a*) Local Fund engineering establishment charges including contingencies	27,344
(*b*) Tools and plant	1,488
(*c*) Public Works Department supervision and tools and plant ..	44
(*d*) Other establishment charges	1,122
(*e*) Tolls and ferries	361
Total ..	30,359

The charges on account of Local Fund engineering establishment were 17·2 per cent. of the expenditure on works executed by that department against 18 per cent. in the preceding year and the prescribed limit of 20 per cent. From November 1892, when the late District Board Engineer left the service, the pay of the Engineer was reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 500, and his travelling allowance from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4. The salary of the Supervisor of the Tinnevelly range was also reduced from Rs. 125 to Rs. 100. With the funds thus created and supplemented by a sum from the general funds an additional Assistant Engineer on Rs. 150 was entertained and a messenger on Rs. 6—*vide* G.O., dated 5th September 1892, Mis. No. 2025 L. The percentage expended on tools and plant was ·94 against a little over 1 per cent. in 1891–92. Rs. 41 were paid on account of Public Works Department supervision and Rs. 3 for tools and plant in connection with the raising of the road along the Kothunkulam tank bund executed by that department. The Public Works Department scrutinized the estimates of the following works :—

(1) Extending road No. XXIII, Srívaikuntam to Pudukkóttai between Iruvappapuram and Pudukkóttai, Tenkarai and Ottappidáram taluks.

(2) Constructing a rest-house for Muhammadans in the compound of the Local Fund chattram at Melaviraragavapuram, Tinnevelly taluk.

(3) Lengthening the road-dam at the 6th furlong of the 48th mile of road No. II, Palamcottah to Nagalapuram, Ottappidáram taluk.

(4) Constructing a road from Nazareth to Satankulam, Tenkarai taluk.

(5) Constructing an additional suite of rooms for the accommodation of travellers at Kuttalam. The details of expenditure under tolls and ferries are shown in statement V.

26. *Contribution.*—The usual toll contribution of Rs. 9,150 was paid to the Tinnevelly and Palamcottah Municipalities and Rs. 194 in license fees to the mittahdar of Karakurichi for quarrying road materials from the Pudukkóttai quarry.

27. *Grant II—Education.*—Excluding the sum of Rs. 3,016 spent under Grant I towards the construction and repairs of certain salary-result schools, the total sum spent on education amounted to Rs. 42,088 against an estimate of Rs. 50,073 and Rs. 44,291, the actuals of the preceding year. The expenditure during the year under report fell short of the estimate by Rs. 7,985. This decrease is made up of short expenditure under inspection (Rs. 1,007), Board training school (Rs. 1,987), stipends to Muhammadan teachers (Rs. 118), sessional schools (Rs. 407), salary-result schools (Rs. 2,109), results grants to aided schools (Rs. 2,206) and purchase of books and payment of commission on their sales (Rs. 209). The causes of variations are expained below.

28. *Inspection.*—Of the twelve Inspecting schoolmasters sanctioned in the budget, the two additional masters—one Hindu and the other Muhammadan—were entertained during the year, the former in August and the latter in March. The substitute for the Sátur Inspecting schoolmaster while under training at Madras was appointed four months after the permanent incumbent left the taluk. The long delay in

the selections for these appointments, reported by the Educational authorities to be due to want of competent candidates, resulted in short expenditure under this head. The twelve Inspecting Schoolmasters visited 1,347 villages and inspected 1,817 Boys' schools including the Board schools and 46 Girls' schools against 1,208 villages, 1,576 Boys' schools and 52 Girls' schools respectively in the previous year. The number of visits paid to schools ranged from 2 to 4. The Inspecting Schoolmasters prepared for examination 58 Board and 1,693 other schools against 55 and 1,097 respectively in 1891–92. The work of the inspecting agency is reported to be on the whole fair. Statement No. XX exhibits the work done by them. The charges on account of inspection amounted to Rs. 4,293 against Rs. 4,294 in the preceding year.

29. *Training Schools.*—As in the previous year the Board maintained the training school at Melaveraragavapuram. The number of students trained at the cost of Local Funds was 37, being 7 in the lower secondary and 30 in the primary standard against the same number in the former and 45 in the latter in the preceding year. One of the lower secondary students left the school in February last. The Municipalities of the district sent 4 teacher-pupils to be trained, 3 from Tinnevelly and 1 from Palamcottah against 7 in the previous year, 3 from Palamcottah and 2 each from Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. No non-stipendiary student was under training. Out of the 7 lower secondary students who appeared during the year for examination in May 1892 (*vide* paragraph 28 of the Administration Report of the previous year), only one passed both in the written and in the practical test. Of the batch of the year under report, all the 7 lower secondary students appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination in December last, of whom 2 passed in the written branch. The result of the practical examination is not yet known. In May 1893, all the 7 lower secondary students and the 30 primary students appeared for examination, the result of which is awaited. The 2 students who passed in December appeared again in May as their previous pass was insufficient to secure a certificate for full training. The net cost of the training department to local funds was Rs. 521 or Rs. 14–7–6 per pupil against Rs. 3,749 or Rs. 81 per pupil in 1891–92. The large decrease is due to the adjustment, during the year under report, of the arrears of the Provincial grants of the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 1,860—*vide* paragraph 28, clause 1 of the Administration Report of 1891–92.

On the 31st March 1893 there were 106 pupils in the practising branch of the institution against 100 on the corresponding date of 1891–92. This branch comprised the first four and the infant standards. All the standards were examined within the year, the total grant earned being Rs. 165. The number of pupils prepared for examination was 62, of whom 39 passed, merit grants being earned by about half the number of pupils. The total cost of the practising branch was Rs. 110 against an income of Rs. 306 including the arrears of Rs. 141 of the previous year drawn during the year under report.

The total cost of the Board Training school was Rs. 3,863 against an estimate of Rs. 5,850 and Rs. 4,540, the actuals of 1891–92. The decrease of Rs. 1,987 below the estimate was owing (i) to vacancies in the posts of second assistant master and the drawing master, the former throughout the year and the latter for six months, competent candidates not coming forward notwithstanding repeated advertisements in the Fort St. George and local Gazettes; (ii) to the admission of 37 against 50 students provided for in the budget, the decrease being due to the indifference of the teachers of aided and unaided schools in the less educated parts of the district; but the reduced grants paid to untrained teachers (paragraph 34 *infra*) will, it is hoped, have its effect in time; and (iii) to the non-presentation of bills within the year for furniture, &c., purchased for the school. Two Muhammadan teachers were, as in 1891–92, trained at Madras. Their stipends amounted to Rs. 92, of which a fourth was paid from Provincial funds.

30. *Special Training Schools.*—There were six sessional schools against nine in the previous year and seven sanctioned for the year, those at Nánguneri and Tinnevelly being discontinued as unnecessary—*vide* paragraph 22 of the letter giving cover to the budget of 1892–93, printed in G.O., dated 5th February 1892, No. 297 L. In Sátúr, the school was not opened, as the acting inspecting schoolmaster was not appointed till the time for the opening of the sessional school had expired. The term

of attendance was as before three months. The number of students admitted was 62 against 97 in the preceding year and the rate of monthly stipends was, as in 1891–92, Rs. 4 per pupil. In the schools that were opened the admissions fell short of the estimate by 10. It has accordingly been now decided to open only 3 schools—*vide* current year's budget. The 5 schools, except the Sankaranayinárkóyil school, presented 46 pupils with 36 passes. The total cost amounted to Rs. 643 or Rs. 10–5–11 per pupil against Rs. 12 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 408 below the total estimate is due to the fall in the admissions as explained above.

31. *Secondary schools.*—The Alwartirunagari Sanscrit school classified under this grade had an average attendance of 30 pupils against 24 in 1891–92. Both the teachers of the school were allowed a third salary grant from Provincial funds. The total charges amounted to Rs. 180, the amount of the budget, or Rs. 6 per pupil against Rs. 7–12–0 in the previous year. Advanced Sanscrit literature and the vedas are taught in the school, which was inspected by the educational agency.

32. *Elementary schools.*—There were at the beginning of the year 57 schools against 51 in the previous year. The school at the Panbuli village was closed owing to the opening of a private school, and the night classes at Melapalayam and Sivagiri were also closed owing to deficient attendance. On the other hand 3 new schools and 1 night class were opened during the year, the former being in Srivilliputtur, Virdupatti and Sankaranayinárkoyil, and the latter in the village of Karivalumvundanallur. Two of the salary-result schools in the Srivilliputtur Taluk Board were transferred to other places. There were thus 58 against 57 schools at the close of the year. These are reported to work well. Of the 3 new schools opened during the year, 2 were for the Pariah or "fifth" class, and the other for Muhammadans. The Panchamas (fifth-class) school at Srivilliputtur is reported to be improving. That at Sankaranayinárkóyil was opened only in March. The Muhammadan school at Virdupatti is also reported to work satisfactorily. Statement No. IX shows the financial results of the several classes of schools. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,997 against an estimate of Rs. 13,078 and Rs. 10,078, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,081 below the estimate was chiefly due to the grading of schools effected in the Tinnevelly Taluk Board towards the end of the year. The net cost of instructing a pupil of the upper primary class was Rs. 4–8–0 against Rs. 5–3–6, and of the lower primary Rs. 3–8–5 against Rs. 2–14–4 in the preceding year. The increase in the latter is due to the provision for some of the schools being met exclusively from Local funds, the certifying memoranda of those schools not having been issued before the end of the year.

33. *Grant-in-aid schools.*—Statement No. X furnishes the statistics of this class of schools. There were at the close of the year 787 schools with an attendance of 25,766 against 871 schools with 26,996 in the preceding year. Of the schools, which in 1891–92 received no aid, 65 were retained on the list of aided schools of that year in accordance with the rules of the Educational department then in force, but they were left out of account in 1892–93. This explains the large decrease. Certain schools are also reported to have been closed in some rural parts of the district on account of the distress that prevailed. Results grants were paid as usual at maxima rates, but in the Tuticorin Taluk Board only 50 per cent. of the rate was paid in the case of over-earned grants. Out of 17,602 pupils presented for examination, 13,141 were found qualified for grants against 16,950 and 13,318 respectively in 1891–92. They earned Rs. 24,399, of which Rs. 19,270 were paid within the year. The average grant per head of pupil was Rs. 1–13–4 against Rs. 1–10–10 in the preceding year. Including the arrear payment of Rs. 1,524, the total charges amounted to Rs. 20,794 against an estimate of Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 21,915, the actuals of 1891–92. The decrease below the estimate is due chiefly to the large amount of grants remaining yet to be drawn in the Sérmádévi Taluk Board.

34. *General Progress of Education.*—The total number of pupils under instruction in Board and aided schools was 28,064 against 29,354 in 1891–92. Taking 7½ per cent. of the total population to represent the male population of school-going age, the percentage of the number of pupils under instruction was 20·2 against 21·2 in the previous year. The decrease in attendance is largely due to the exclusion of the 65

schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The qualifications of teachers employed in the Board and aided schools are shown in statement No. XXI. The untrained teachers are paid results grants with a deduction of 5 per cent. as in 1891–92.

35. *Grant III, Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—As in the previous year there were six hospitals and nine dispensaries. The construction of the necessary buildings for receiving in-patients at the Sáttúr dispensary were completed during the year.

The total number of patients treated was 109,077 (621 in-patients and 108,456 out-patients against 95,139 (635 in-patients and 94,504 out-patients) in 1891–92. In the dispensaries of Ideyangudi, Tenkasi and Sáttúr in-patients were also treated during the year, but at their own cost; the first mentioned is a private institution, while the in-patients at the two latter were treated for wounds caused by criminal means and sent by the police.

The increase in the number of out-patients was distributed generally over all the institutions, but nearly half of the increase was in the Sérmádévi dispensary which worked throughout 1892–93, and only for 2½ months in the preceding year. As in 1891–92 there were 8 aided dispensaries, of which 7 were managed by Mission agency and 1 by a medical practitioner. The number of cases treated in them was 53,130 against 53,111 in the preceding year. The Nazareth dispensary stood as usual at the head of the list with 15,615 against 15,735 patients in 1891–92. The total expenditure on account of Local Fund institutions amounted to Rs. 21,466 against an estimate of Rs. 22,788 and Rs. 21,846, the actuals of the previous year. The average cost of treating a patient was As. 3–2 against As. 3–8 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the increase in the number of patients treated. The rate at the Verakeralampudur dispensary, though higher than in others, fell from As. 11–1 to As. 7. The District Board maintained, as in the preceding year, a reserve Hospital Assistant at a cost of Rs. 350. The Tinnevelly Taluk Board formed, about the middle of the year, local committees for the supervision of the dispensaries at Melaveraragavapuram and Sankaranayinárkóyil. The working of these bodies will be reported in the next Administration Report. The other Taluk Boards await the results of the Tinnevelly experiment. The District Medical and Sanitary officer has been provided with a medicine chest in order that he may be able to distribute medicines during his tours of inspection. The District Surgeon's establishment cost Rs. 444 against an estimate of Rs. 440.

36. *Midwives.*—There were 7 against 6 in the preceding year, the additional midwife being attached to the Srívaikuntam hospital. The midwife sanctioned for the Melaviraragavapuram dispensary has not been appointed, no candidate being forthcoming. The system of payment by results was introduced by all the Taluk Boards. The number of cases attended by the midwives was 465 against 343 in the preceding year, being an average of 66·4 against 57 cases each. The charges incurred under this head were Rs. 654 against Rs. 548 in the previous year, the average cost per case being Rs. 1–6–6 against Rs. 1–9–6 in 1891–92.

37. *Medical Pupils, Practitioners.*—Towards the maintenance at the Medical College of a female medical pupil of apothecary's grade, the usual contribution of Rs. 240 was paid to the Marchioness of Dufferin's fund. Her services have been recently made available.

38. *Vaccination.*—Particulars of the vaccine staff and of their work are given in detail in statement No. XIII. The establishment consisted of three deputy inspectors, 10 first-class and 23 second-class vaccinators and 6 probationers against the same number of deputies, 11 first-class and 25 second-class vaccinators and 6 probationers in the previous year. During the year, the services of 2 vaccinators—1 first-class and the other second-class—were dispensed with, the former for furnishing suspicious returns and the latter for overstaying his leave, and 1 second-class vaccinator died about the end of the year. Their places were not filled in view of the reorganization of the vaccine staff sanctioned by Government in the budget for 1893–94. The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 80,586 against 69,085 in the previous year and 60,900, the minimum fixed by the District Board. The increase of 11,501 cases or 16·6 per cent. over the operations of the preceding year was thus distributed among the three ranges of the district: Tinnevelly 5,781,

Sáttúr 3,465 and Sérmádévi 2,255. The large increase was due to the vaccinations during the latter nine months of the year, being performed exclusively with animal lymph, the use of which is distinctly more popular than the old method. The district authorities also paid special attention to scrutinizing the work of the vaccinators and impressing upon the village officials by commendation or otherwise their responsibility in the matter. The number of successful cases was 78,035 or 96·8 per cent. of the operations against 66,235 or 95·9 per cent. of the vaccinated cases in the preceding year. The deputy inspectors verified 59,436 or 76·2 per cent. of the total outturn against 46,106 cases or 69·1 per cent. in the previous year. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 10,251 against an estimate of Rs. 10,190 and Rs. 9,925, the actuals of 1891–92. The cost per successful case was As. 2–1 against As. 2–5 in the previous year. The dispensary vaccination, including that at aided dispensaries, was only 1,342 cases against 1,416 in 1891–92. The number of successful cases during the year was 1,044 or 77·7 per cent. of the total operations, the low percentage of good results secured by dispensary officers who obtain their supply from the batch vaccinators being ascribed by the district medical and sanitary officer, to "the fact that animal lymph deteriorates in a very short time, there being many instances on which it proved to be inert when forwarded from one station to another." Further and careful inquiries will, however, be made on this point. The number of children vaccinated at these institutions under one year was 160 with success in 147 against 143 with success in 130 cases in the previous year. The medical subordinates in charge of pure local fund dispensaries vaccinated 1,121 subjects, of which 896 were successful against 1,027 cases with 926 successful cases.

39. *Infantile vaccination.*—The total number of children vaccinated under one year of age was 18,224 against 13,589 in 1891–92, an increase of 34·1 per cent. Success was reported in 98·5 per cent. of the cases against 98·3 per cent. in the preceding year. Infantile vaccinations bear a proportion of 22·6 per cent. to the total number of vaccinations under all heads and of 30·8 per cent. to that of children capable of vaccination out of the district population (exclusive of municipalities). The number of successful operations during the year was 9·7 per mille of the district population against 7·2 in the preceding year.

40. The particulars of vaccination with animal lymph are exhibited in the following table:—

Name of range.	Number of calves inoculated.	Vaccination.			Establishment charges.	Contingencies.	Total charges.	Cost per case.
		Vaccinated.	Successful.	Per cent.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Tinnevelly	182	24,077	23,954	97·1	2,640	743	3,388	0 2 3
Sérmádévi	183	23,902	23,082	96·5	2,004	759	2,763	0 1 11
Sáttúr	179	21,256	20,520	96·5	2,034	693	2,727	0 2 2
Total ..	544	69,864	67,586	96·7	6,683	2,195	8,878	0 2 1

The total number of subjects operated upon was 69,864, of which 67,586 or 96·7 per cent. were successful against 22,244 with success in 21,163 or 95 per cent. in 1891–92. The average cost per successful case of vaccination with animal lymph was As. 2–1 against As. 2–7 in the preceding year. The average cost with human lymph, which was used during the first three months of the year, was As. 2–1 against As. 2–3 in the previous year.

41. *Sanitation.*—Excluding the outlay of Rs. 2,552 on sanitary public works under Grant 1 in the construction and repair of 3 square tanks, 8 wells and drinking ponds, 8 bathing ghats and 1 latrine in an union, the expenditure under the head amounted to Rs. 43,180 against an estimate of Rs. 46,690 and Rs. 42,468, the actuals of 1891–92. The expenditure was 92·2 per cent. of the allotment and 10·5 per cent. of the total receipts against 91·5 and 11 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 3,510 below the estimate is spread over 21 unions and certain non-union villages of the Nángunéri taluk. The sanitary allotments were, however,

more carefully utilized than in the previous year. Statement No. XIV gives the details of expenditure under sanitation, of which the figures below give an abstract:—

	Rs.
(1) Improvement of water-supply	8,661
(2) Village-site	5,316
(3) Scavengering establishment	21,665
(4) Arrangements at fairs and festivals	1,074
(5) Other sanitary outlay	6,464
Total ..	43,180

Under sanitary works, 1 tank, 3 ponds (uranies) and 29 wells were constructed and 118 existing sources of water-supply repaired against 37 new wells and 214 repair works in the preceding year. Eighteen watchmen, being two less than in the previous year, were entertained to guard drinking-water sources. The number of villages improved was 106 against 110 in 1891–92. The unions and villages conserved were 26 and 59, respectively, against 23 and 63 in the preceding year, the increase in the former being due to the establishment during the year of unions in Kadayanallur, Watrap and Puliyangudi; and the decrease in the villages to the formation of the aforesaid new union, and to the inclusion in the union of Puliyangudi of the village of Chintamini which had a separate scavengering establishment. The itenerating gang of the Srívilliputtúr taluk is reported to have done good work. They improved 32 villages and 19 hamlets, clearing away also prickly-pear and rank vegetation. The work turned out by them capable of measurement is estimated at Rs. 485 against Rs. 474, the cost of their maintenance. Prickly-pear was also removed in the Sáttúr union, in six non-union villages of the Srívilliputtúr taluk and in two villages of the Tuticorin taluk, at a total cost of Rs. 707. The sanitary maistries of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board were removed during the year as the allotment for sanitary works in the non-union villages required, in the Taluk Board's opinion, no such establishments. The number of stations conserved during fairs and festivals were 20 against 18 in 1891–92, the cost being Rs. 1,074 against Rs. 944 in the preceding year. The expenditure under "other sanitary outlay" is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Construction of drains, permanent and temporary latrines and repairs	2,054
(*b*) Purchase of iron dust-bins and construction of masonry bins ..	747
(*c*) Do. and repairs of sewage carts and hire of bullocks	2,132
(*d*) Do. of wheel-barrows and repair of rubbish carts, &c. ..	639
(*e*) Cholera and other epidemic charges	62
(*f*) Sundry other items such as tools, &c.	830
Total ..	6,464

The expenditure incurred in the purchase and repair of carts and in the hire of bullocks is still debited to this head in the Treasury account, as no instructions were received from the Accountant-General to include, as required by Government memorandum, No. 621, dated 22nd August 1892, those charges under the head of scavengering establishment. The sanitary condition of the unions is still susceptible of great improvement.

42. *Cholera and other epidemics.*—There was no cholera or small-pox in an epidemic form.

43. *Choultries.*—As in 1891–92 there were 37 institutions, 24 endowed and 13 unendowed, 8 of the former being feeding chattrams. Tirukurungudi chattram feeds travellers of all classes, Kuttálam all except non-Hindus; at Padmaneri, Brahmins and Sudras are fed, and at the rest Brahmins only. Rations were issued to 86,515 persons at a cost of Rs. 8,452 as compared with 79,472 persons and Rs. 11,477 in 1891–92. The decrease in the average cost per head is reported to be owing to certain bills connected with the chattrams in the Nángunéri taluk not having been

cashed within the year. The number of disabled, lame and blind persons who drew pensions from the Tirukurungudi and Kuttálam chattrams were 67 as in the previous year. Statement No. XI furnishes the statistics of these institutions. Excluding the usual contributions towards medical institutions, education and the pay of the second clerk in the Sérmádévi Taluk Board office, the total charges including public works amounted to Rs. 27,480 against Rs. 30,588 in the preceding year. The variations under other items are explained in statement I-B.

44. *Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 2,547 against Rs. 1,620 was paid for Presidency charges as advised by the Accountant-General, on account of the Medical College, sanitary inspection, medical reserve staff and cutlers' establishment. The contribution to municipalities on account of the maintenance of hospitals amounted to Rs. 2,036 against an estimate of Rs. 1,850 and Rs. 1,589, the actuals of the previous year. Under contributions to private individuals are shown Rs. 240, paid to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and Rs. 2,440 to the aided dispensaries. The total expenditure of Rs. 2,680 falls short of the estimate by Rs. 200 and the actuals of the preceding year by Rs. 1,480, the former was owing to the Melapalayam dispensary's neglect to claim the sum of Rs. 200 due to it and the latter to the payment in 1891–92 Rs. 1,000 towards the of construction of the Nazareth dispensary and of Rs. 400, the arrears of the Menganapuram dispensary.

45. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this head is made up of the following items and amounted to Rs. 10,275 against an equivalent estimate and Rs. 9,583, the actuals of 1891–92 :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Lighting charges of unions and the Tinnevelly-Pálamcottah road	9,896
(*b*) Fixing lanterns at the non-union villages of Kodaganallur and Gangaikondán, Tinnevelly taluk	96
(*c*) Lighting charges of Watrap village before union was established in it	34
(*d*) Establishment charges of water-pandals at the district headquarters, Nángunéri, Sankaranayinárkoyil, Srivaikuntam and Vilatikulam	206
(*e*) Refunds	43
Total	10,265

The temporary water-pandals at Srívaikuntam and Vilatikulam were sanctioned during the year—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2282 L., dated 5th October 1892. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the extension of lighting in the newly established unions. There were, at the close of the year, 1,38[illegible] lamps against 1,295 in 1891–92. In the 22 tax-levying unions there were 1,329 lamps, on the Palamcottah-Tinnevelly road 41, and 16 in the non-union villages of Gangaikondán and Kodaganallur in the Tinnevelly taluk. In the two villages last mentioned, the lamps were maintained at the cost of the villagers. The cost of lighting ranges between Rs. 2–5–3 and As. 8–9 per lamp, the former being the rate on the Palamcottah-Tinnevelly road, and the latter in the Sérmádévi Taluk Board. The system of lighting by contract is being introduced into the unions.

46. *Grant IV—Establishment, &c.*—The total charges under this grant amounted to Rs. 32,282 against an estimate of Rs. 32,169 and Rs. 32,546, the actuals of 1891–92. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Controlling establishment at the presidency including the printing work done at the Government Press	2,996
(2) Establishment at the Collector's office	2,194
(3) Local Board's establishment including contingencies	13,123
(4) Travelling allowance to non-official members	2,715
(5) Pensions	224
(6) Law charges and refunds	540
(7) Loans	12,098
(8) Miscellaneous	362
Total	34,252

The amounts against items (1) and (5) were communicated by the Accountant-General. Of Rs. 8,600 paid on account of loans, Rs. 5,000 were paid to the Taluk Boards (Sérmádévi Rs. 1,000 and Tinnevelly Rs. 4,000) as the sixth instalment of the Rs. 45,000 loans from endowments and Rs. 3,600 (Rs. 100 on account of the arrears of the previous instalment and Rs. 3,500 for the current) to the Ettiyapuram estate as the fourth instalment of the loan of Rs. 35,000. Under interest, Rs. 985 were paid to the Endowment fund and Rs. 983 including arrears to the Ettiyapuram estate on the abovementioned loans. The sum of Rs. 362 shown under Miscellaneous was the amount placed at the disposal of the Accountant-General on account of the premium and interest on the stock certificate of Rs. 100 purchased to complete the previous instalment and of Rs. 3,500 for the instalment of 1892–93 of the Ettiyapuram estate loan. There was no change in the rates of travelling allowance to non-official members.

47. *Closing balance.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 95,493 as shown below against Rs. 73,095 estimated in the budget for 1893–94 :—

Name of Local Boards.	Balance as per budget of 1893–94.	Actual balance as per report.	Union fund balance.	Endowment fund balance.	Net balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Board	3,280	22,522	..	Ferry. 1,296 Provident. *456	20,770
Tinnevelly Taluk Board	29,880	20,739	1,749	18,990	..
Tuticorin do.	12,730	16,029	2,447	11,736	1,846
Sérmádévi do.	24,560	30,441	6,383	19,902	4,156
Srivilliputtúr do.	6,645	5,762	2,323	2,070	1,369
Total	68,815	72,971	12,902	52,698	7,371
Grand Total	† 73,095	95,493	12,902	54,450	28,141

* Included under debt head.

† The balance of Rs. 73,095, according to the budget of 1893–94, includes Rs. 2,700, being the sale-proceeds of the Government promissory notes of the Sáttúr dispensary and the sum of Rs. 147, the cost of Public Works Department supervision erroneously included in the figures furnished from the Accountant-General's office, but omitted in the Treasury account—*vide* paragraph 24, clause 3, of the Administration report of 1891–92 and this office letter, dated 5th April 1893, No. 34. The difference of Rs. 2 is in the rounding of figures. A sum of Rs. 2,547 has been adjusted from the District Board fund balance to meet the *excess* balance of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board—*vide* paragraph 19 *supra*.

IV.—ENDOWED INSTITUTIONS.

48. The number of endowed institutions was 82 against 83 in the preceding year, the Sáttúr dispensary having been removed from the list owing to the sale of the Government promissory notes which formed its endowment. There were 4 schools, 10 hospitals and dispensaries, 24 chattrams, 42 markets and 2 miscellaneous institutions. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 51,909, a sum of Rs. 5,985 paid on account of loan and interest and Rs. 11,056 contributed from the general Local funds to meet the excess expenditure of certain institutions, the receipts amounted to Rs. 34,860, the expenditure including the law charges of Rs. 63 to Rs. 50,112 and the balance to Rs. 52,698 against Rs. 51,909 in 1891–92. For the utilization of this large balance, proposals were made and sanctioned in the budget for 1893–94.

V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

49. The income was below that of the previous year owing mainly to causes connected with the unfavorable agricultural season. The total expenditure also fell slightly below that of 1891–92, but the decrease under sanitation is made up by the increase under public works. There has been a steady and gratifying advance in vaccination. Education maintained its position; that it made no general and marked advance is chiefly to be attributed to the straitened circumstances of the year. At the same time, the wants of the non-Hindu classes and the Muhammadan community received greater attention. The better attendance, noted in the previous year, of the members of the Local Boards and panchayats continued and improved and witnesses to the keener interest taken in local affairs by the people of the district.

50. The report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer, the educational statistics received from the Inspector of Schools and a copy of the District Board's Resolution No. 1, dated 10th July 1893, are enclosed.

Enclosure.

Annual Concise Report on Local Fund and aided dispensaries in the Tinnevelly district for the year 1892–93.

1. *Public health.*—Excepting cholera and small-pox, the general health of the people on the whole was satisfactory.

Cholera, which was prevalent in 1891–92, continued though in a milder degree till the month of October. From April to July the disease was prevalent in almost all the taluks and caused 661 deaths. From August to October it subsided considerably and the deaths were only 229. From November the district was entirely free from cholera. Of the nine taluks, the highest number of deaths was recorded in the Tenkarai taluk.

The rules to be observed during the prevalence of cholera laid down in G.O., No. 1205, dated 22nd May 1891, were reprinted with vernacular translations and distributed to all the Medical subordinates and heads of villages.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from cholera for the last three years:—

Years.	Total deaths.
1890–91	7,034
1891–92	4,885
1892–93	890

Small-pox.—During the year the mortality from small-pox was not so high as in the preceding year, the number of deaths in the district being 1,698 against 3,934 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,236. The disease was prevalent in all the taluks and in all the months of the year. The largest number (388) of deaths is recorded in Sankaranayinárkóyil taluk and the least (89) in Tinnevelly taluk.

2. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries entirely supported or aided by the Taluk Boards is 23 as in the previous year. Of these, four are under the Srívilliputtúr Taluk Board, 8 under the Sérmádévi, 8 under the Tuticorin and 3 under the Tinnevelly Taluk Boards. Of the 23 hospitals and dispensaries, 14 afforded treatment for in and out patients and in the rest out-patients only were treated. In-patient accommodation with dieting is provided in the hospitals named below:—

1. Srívilliputtúr.
2. Nángunéri.
3. Ambásamudram.
4. Srívaikuntam.
5. Virdupatti.
6. Ottappidáram.

3. *Hospital buildings.*—Fourteen hospitals and dispensaries are located in the buildings specially built for the purpose and the rest in rented houses, private or Government buildings.

4. *Attendance of patients.*—The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 162,207 against 148,250 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 13,957. Of the total number treated, 896 were in-patients against 968, and 161,311 were out-patients against 147,282 in the preceding year. Comparing the figures treated in each dispensary with that of the preceding year, there has been a great increase in four and a small increase in seven dispensaries. The highest number is shown in the aided dispensary at Nazareth. Among in-patients there is a decrease of 72 as compared with the previous year. Of these, the admissions of Nazareth dispensary were 63 less than in the previous year.

The following statement shows the attendance of patients for the last four years:—

——	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
In-patients	1,078	933	968	896
Out-patients	143,128	139,454	147,282	161,311
Total ..	144,206	140,387	148,250	162,207

5. *Average attendance.*—The daily attendance for the year under report was 1,221·34, showing an increase of 51·77 over that of the previous year. The table given below exhibits the attendance for the four years:—

1889–90	1,127·02
1890–91	1,119·38
1891–92	1,195·57
1892–93	1,221·34

6. *Mortality.*—Of the 896 in-patients treated, 45 or 5·02 per cent. died. In 1891–92 the death rate was 3·72 per cent.; among out-patients 103 are registered as having died.

7. *Surgical operations.*—There were 104 major and 4,719 minor operations performed during the year, showing an increase of 12 major and 417 minor operations when compared with the numbers of the preceding year. The highest number of major operations was performed at the Local Fund hospital, Ambásamudram. Of the 104 major operations, only 5 or 4·80 per cent. proved fatal and the remainder were discharged as cured or otherwise.

The statement given below shows the number of operations performed for the last five years:—

Years.	Major.	Minor.	Total.
1888–89	97	3,180	3,277
1889–90	70	3,718	3,788
1890–91	86	3,785	3,871
1891–92	92	4,302	4,394
1892–93	104	4,719	4,823

8. *Midwives* are attached to seven hospitals and dispensaries. Of these, only one possesses a diploma from the Madras Lying-in Hospital; the others were locally trained. The midwife attached to Srívaikuntam hospital was entertained on the 2nd July last. The total number of cases attended by them for the year was 465 or 66 each against 343 or 57 each in the previous year, showing an increase of 122. The highest number (116) of cases was attended by the midwife attached to Virdupatti hospital. The system of paying the midwives by results in addition to their present pay was introduced for all midwives. The midwife attached to the aided dispensary at Mengnanapuram attended 6 cases during the year.

The following statement shows the number of dispensaries to which midwives are attached and the number of cases attended by each during the year:—

Dispensaries.	Total number attended.	Natural labour.	Difficult labour.	Mothers.		In the town.
				Recovered.	Died.	
Nángunéri	64	61	3	64	..	61
Virdupatti	116	97	19	116	..	116
Srívilliputtúr	55	45	10	54	1	51
Ambásamudram ..	69	61	8	65	4	58
Sankaranayinárkóyil ..	32	30	2	31	1	31
Tenkási	90	76	14	88	2	81
Srívaikuntam	39	30	9	39	..	39
Total ..	465	400	65	457	8	437
Mengnanapuram ..	6	4	2	6	..	3

9. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine staff of the District Board consists of 1 first class and 2 second class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 10 first class, 23 second class and 6 probationary vaccinators. The total number vaccinated during the year was 80,586, of which 78,035 or 96·83 per cent. of the cases were successful against 69,085 vaccinated or 95·87 per cent. successful in the previous year, showing a large increase of 11,501. The increase seems to be partly due to the introduction of animal lymph in lieu of human lymph and partly to the District Board having raised the minimum number of cases.

Infantile Vaccination.—During the year 18,224 children under one year of age were vaccinated with a success of 17,955 or 98·52 per cent. against 13,589 or 98·32 per cent. in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4,635 over the figures of the previous year. Tinnevelly range stands first with 7,658 cases, Sérmádévi second with 5,401 cases, and Sattúr last with 5,165 cases. Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers vaccinated under one year, there is still much room for improvement as only 35 per cent. of the total births were vaccinated. The proportion of infantile vaccination to the total number vaccinated is 22·61 per cent.

Re-vaccination.—The total number of cases re-vaccinated in all the ranges for the year amounted to 5,446 against 5,007, showing an increase of 439 over the figures of the previous year.

The three Deputy Inspectors verified 59,436 cases or 73 per cent. of the total number of cases vaccinated which exceeds the minimum number prescribed in the Vaccination Code. The percentage of verification by the Sérmádévi Deputy Inspector was 74·82 and that of Sattúr and Tinnevelly 73·98 and 73 respectively.

It is to be feared that a great many of the cases which are returned as successful are only at best partially so. I have noticed that after a time many of these so-called successful cases show hardly any marks, and the operation is not really a protection against small-pox. I would suggest more careful supervision so as to ensure that the cases vaccinated have been thoroughly done with good lymph free from impurities rather than making an attempt to increase the number of cases annually. I think also that a certain number of Muhammadans should be appointed as vaccinators. The very backward state of vaccination amongst Muhammadans is noticeable; they object to be interfered with by people outside their own caste and it is very probable they would submit to vaccination by their own people more readily.

During the year the services of 1st-class vaccinator Subramania Pillai and 2nd-class vaccinator Shunmugavalaidum Pillai were dispensed with for unsatisfactory work and for overstaying leave and one 2nd-class vaccinator died of fever.

The following statement shows the number vaccinated for the last three years:—

Years.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Percentage of successful.	Under one year.		Number of cases verified by the Deputy Inspectors.
				Total vaccinated.	Successful.	
1890–91	56,112	55,128	98·26	8,293	8,228	38,444
1891–92	69,085	66,235	95·87	13,589	13,369	46,106
1892–93	80,586	78,035	96·83	18,224	17,955	59,436

10. *Dispensary Vaccination.*—The total number of cases vaccinated by the medical subordinates in charge of Local Fund and aided dispensaries during the year was 1,342 against 1,416 in the preceding year, showing a slight decrease of 74. Of the 1,342 cases vaccinated, 1,044 or 77·78 per cent. were successful. The percentage of success is very low and appears to be due to the fact that animal lymph deteriorates in a very short time, as there have been many instances in which it proved to be inert when forwarded from one station to another. The total number of children vaccinated under one year was 160 with a success of 147 against 143 with a success of 130 in the previous year.

ABSTRACT of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892–93.

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Ettiyapuram, population 5,167.	Is obtained from wells. Quality fair and quantity sufficient.	No pucka drains; side cuttings exist in a few streets to carry off rain water.	Roads are generally in a bad state of repair. Water stagnates and the ground is miry. Lanes and open spaces are used as latrines. Heaps of manure lie about. *Suggestion.*—Rubbish should be regularly removed and not left to a contractor. Streets should be gravelled and cleaned; a few latrines are required and a few more sweepers, also some iron dust-bins. *Public health.*—Fair.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892–93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Nánguneri, population 3,506.	Is obtained from a spring in the bed of the tank and from a few wells. The supply is said to be inadequate during the hot weather. Quality fair.	No system; two Brahmin streets are provided with drains.	Roads, streets, lanes and open spaces are used as latrines. Rubbish is allowed to lie about in all directions. Manure heaps are generally to be found in back-yards. *Suggestion.*—A few moveable dust-bins are required; two more sweepers would be desirable and the sweepings should be removed to a distance. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate within the town. The people should not be allowed to use the bed and bank of the tank as a latrine, as this large tank, which is close to the town, gives the supply of drinking-water during the year. A few latrines should be built and the people invited to use them. *Public health.*—Satisfactory.
Tenkási, population 11,987.	Is obtained from the river and channels. Quality good and quantity sufficient.	The main streets are provided with pucka drains to carry off rain water.	The main thoroughfares are kept clean. There are good roads through the town, but many of the side streets and lanes are dirty. Drains are generally pretty clean. Open spaces and corners are used for heaping manure and rubbish. *Suggestion.*—A few public latrines at suitable places in the town are much required. The side streets and lanes should be better attended to. *Public health.*—Good.
Kadianallur, population 7,467.	Is obtained from a tank and five wells. Quality fair and quantity sufficient, but in the dry season the wells fail.	No system	A few streets are clean, but the majority are in a very filthy state. Open spaces and corners are occupied by sweepings and manure heaps as a rule. *Suggestion.*—A few public latrines are required. The drinking-water wells, with the exception of one Brahmin well, require platforms and drains to carry off refuse water. *Health of people.*—Good.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892–93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Sérmádévi, population 7,624.	Is obtained from the channel and the river. During hot weather it is obtained from two Teppacolams and the river. Quality good and quantity sufficient except in the very hot weather.	No pucka drains. Side cuttings exist in some streets to carry off rain water.	The main streets are fairy clean, but the small streets and lanes and open spaces are not so. Manure and rubbish are allowed to accumulate in open spaces. *Suggestion.*—There is a small tank near the Union office which should either be drained off or the surroundings should be raised so as not to allow water to stagnate outside as at present. A few public latrines in suitable places are required, as there are none and 7,000 people have to use backyards or resort to the lanes, open spaces or adjoining lands. *Health of the people.*—Good
Veeravanalloor, population 13,048.	Is obtained from channels at present. Quality good and quantity sufficient; during the hot weather two large Teppacolams are used.	No system. Side cuttings exist in some streets to carry off rain water.	The streets are very dirty. Lanes are used as latrines. Drains are littered with rubbish; vacant spaces along the road sides, even in main streets, are filled with cow-dung. Rubbish is not thrown into the bins, but heaped up anywhere, even beside the dust-bins. *Suggestion.*—More lights are required. Eight sweepers are not sufficient for a town of 13,000 inhabitants. It is recommended to increase the number. Manure should not be allowed to be heaped up. *Public health.*—Satisfactory.
Kulladaikurichy, population 10,936.	Is obtained from channel and during the hot weather from the river.	No system. Some of the main streets have drains	Some of the main roads are fairly clean. The Brahmins generally sweep in front of their houses, but as a rule the streets are dirty. The drains are blocked with rubbish and rubbish is thrown on the streets instead of in the dust-bins. The back lanes are hardly ever cleaned and are used sometimes as latrines. Open spaces are generally occupied by rubbish and manure. *Suggestion.*—The sweepers should do very much more than they are doing. Another maistry seems necessary to keep them to their work. They do almost nothing. A number of public latrines, at least 7 or 8 in convenient places, should be constructed. *Public health.*—Satisfactory.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892–93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Ambásamudram, population 8,770.	Is obtained from channels, tanks and wells.	No pucka drains, rough drains with stone sides and some side cuttings exist.	The main streets are swept and kept for the most part in fair order. The smaller streets and lanes are very dirty. Drains are generally filled with rubbish and these, as well as lanes, corners, &c., are often used as latrines. *Suggestion.*—Eight sweepers seem to be sufficient, but they are evidently not kept to their work; they should be better supervised. More dust-bins are required. A number of latrines should be built, and the people enjoined to use them. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate in the town. Rubbish depôt outside the town should be established. *Public health.*—Unsatisfactory.
Sankaranayinárkóyil, population 8,212.	Is obtained from wells. Quality indifferent and quantity sufficient. During the hot months scarcity is felt.	A few streets are provided with rough-stone drains.	Some of the main streets appear to be swept and cleaned, but others, with the small streets and lanes, are very dirty, and are often used as latrines. The smell of fæcal matter is very marked, owing to the fact that it is allowed to lie on the roadside, whilst the middle of the road only is swept. Open spaces are often used for heaping rubbish and manure. *Suggestion.*—The sweepers should be made to do their work. There are plenty of them, but they appear to do little or nothing. The sweepings and night-soil should be removed daily to the proper places and not left on the roadsides; for this purpose two or three additional night-soil carts are required. *Health of the people.*—Satisfactory.
Sivagiri, population 13,632.	Is obtained from 4 teppacolams and from a number of wells. Quality fair and quantity abundant throughout the year.	No system	There is no such thing as surface cleanliness. Quite the opposite. Every street from one end to other is covered with rubbish, cattle droppings and fæcal matter. The drains are generally filled with the same, and open spaces are occupied by venerable heaps of manure, some of them much higher than a man's head. The odor, which prevades the air in almost all directions, is poisonous.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892-93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Sivagiri—*cont.*			*Suggestion.*—Eleven sweepers are hardly enough to keep the town of 13,000 inhabitants clean, still they might do a great deal towards that end, but it seems useless to recommend any more, seeing that those already employed do nothing. The Union Board seem to take no interest in the matter. No supervision is exercised and the result is that any money spent is wasted, and the town is swallowed up in its own filth. There is only one maistry and he evidently is worse than useless. Some latrines should be built and a few more dust-bins. The Union should supply some lights. *Public health.*—Good.
Pettai, population 12,404.	Is obtained from channel and wells and square-built tanks. Quality fair and quantity sufficient.	A few streets are provided with side cuttings.	Somewhat improved since last inspection, but some of the back lanes are still used as latrines, and the sweeping is not kept up. Some of the drains are very dirty from collection of sewage. Heaps of rubbish and manure are allowed to remain for a long time. *Suggestion.*—Public latrines and iron dust-bins are required as recommended on last inspection. The town cannot be clean without them. The rubbish depot, which is at present at the western end of the town and within it, ought to be removed outside. Hollow spaces near wells or water of any kind should not be filled up with rubbish (which always contain night-soil), as this contaminates the water. A few more lights would be useful. The cesspools are perhaps the most objectionable thing in the town. Old barrels, &c., help to collect a portion of very foul sewage which gradually saturates the soil. The barrels are worse than useless. They should be removed at least even if pucka cesspools cannot be built. *The health of the people* is at present good.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892-93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Srivilliputtur, population 18,256.	Is obtained from two tanks and from a few wells. Quality indifferent of a pea soup colour and consistence from abundance of mud and sand. Quantity barely sufficient.	None of the streets is provided with pucka drains. Side cuttings exist to carry off rain water.	The main streets are, for the most part, clean. Some of the roads are in bad repair. Lanes, drains, open spaces and corners are, as a rule, in a bad state with abundance of rubbish, manure cattle-droppings and fæcal matter. *Suggestion.*—The Inspectors should keep the sweepers to their work. They have been working hard for the last two days, but it is to be feared this is not a constant practice. A few more carts of all kinds are surely required if all is to be removed from such a large town. *Public health.*—Good.
Virudupatti, population 9,506.	Is obtained from wells. Quality indifferent; quantity rather insufficient.	A few rough-stone drains on main streets and a few side cuttings.	The town is, for the most part, very dirty. The main streets are mostly clean, but open spaces are generally occupied by manure and rubbish heaps. Lanes and open spaces are used as latrines. Those spaces which go by the name of privateg round are generally receptacles for all sorts of filth. *Suggestion.*—The work of the sweeper requires more supervision. The number seems quite sufficient to keep the town clean. Cesspools should be repaired and their contents thoroughly removed regularly. Rubbish and manure should also be regularly removed. A few more latrines are required, as there are none for males, and they have to defecate in open spaces, &c., about the town. Either a slaughter house should be built or animals should be slaughtered outside the town. *Health of people.*—Fair.
Sivakasi, population 10,823.	Is obtained from wells. Quality fair and quantity sufficient.	Most of the streets are provided with pucka drains which are more or less occupied by sewage.	Is badly attended to. One or two of the main streets are fairly clean, but the lanes and open spaces abound in rubbish and even fæcal matter. The spaces near the latrines are the worst. A piece of ground near a latrine at the western side of the town is the most filthy I ever observed. Hardly an inch of this ground that is not covered with human excreta.

Abstract of sanitary reports of the principal towns inspected during the year 1892-93—*cont.*

Towns.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and public health.
Sivakasi—*cont.*			*Suggestion.*—The contractor should be compelled to remove the sweepings and night-soil daily, also the rubbish. More sweeping is required and the street drains in particular want cleaning. The contents of the cesspools and the cesspools themselves want looking to, so as to prevent the soil from being saturated with their contents. *Health of people.*—Good.
Aulvartirunagary, population 5,956.	Is obtained from the river and wells. Quality fair; quantity sufficient.	No system. There are a few side cuttings.	Roads are covered with filth. Open spaces are generally used for heaping up manure. Lanes and corners are used as latrines. *Suggestion.*—A few latrines and a sanitary maistry is required to keep the sweepers to their work. The streets and roads should be regularly cleaned. *Health of people.*—Satisfactory.
Srivaikuntam, population 7,781	Is obtained from the river and channels close by. Quanitity sufficient.	No pucka drains. Side cuttings exist in some streets.	A few of the main streets are fairly clean and appear to be regularly swept, but lanes, open spaces, &c., are in a frightful state, being almost covered with fæcal matter, and the smell in most cases is abominable. *Suggestion.*—More sweepers are required. Hardly anything is done in the way of sweeping. More latrines, 5 or 6, are urgently required. A night-soil cart is much wanted. *Health of people.*—Pretty good.

PALAMCOTTAH,
9th May 1893.

A. NORONHA,
Assistant Surgeon In charge.

From the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, dated 1st August 1893, No. 62.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting memorandum of alterations to be caused in statements I-B and VI which accompanied the administration report for 1892-93.

ORDER—dated 9th September 1893, No. 1983 L., Local and Municipal.

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

	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	53,498	80,130	81,680	11,141	59,949	13,443	84,533
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	2,61,174	2,51,540	2,51,840	1,20,215	1,20,215	..	2,40,430
Tolls	60,540	54,000	59,710	59,439	..	..	59,439
House-tax	38,559	39,810	42,295	..	..	39,727	39,727
Education—							
School Fees	2,334	2,120	2,130	..	2,325	..	2,325
Income from Endowments	12	100	190	..	48	..	48
Other Items	1,216	1,310	1,210	1,150	8	..	1,158
Medical—							
Other Items	59	800	1,940	3	1,971	..	1,974
Sale-proceeds of Government Promissory Notes	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest—							
On Government Securities	1,019	970	1,045	..	1,035	..	1,035
,, Arrears of Revenue	571	400	670	317	..	..	317
,, Loans	..	..	..	..	985	..	..
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	2,695	3,100	1,525	..	1,034	465	1,499
Choultry Rents	25,293	28,830	29,580	..	22,840	..	22,840
Market Rents	4,089	4,260	4,240	..	4,571	..	4,571
Ferry Rents	135	100	60	35	..	..	35
Other Items	24,498	24,040	26,850	230	23,204	4,345	27,779
Public Works	667	650	680	290	205	..	495
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	2,263	5,500	6,450	3,523	1,471	..	4,994
Building, &c., Grants	603	5,790	580	..	..	..	..
Public Works	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refunds	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Choultries	1,224	740	875	366	..	..	366
Contribution from Canal and Ferry Fund	1,256	..	..	..	876	..	876
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	320	..	80	..	82	..	82
Provident Fund	..	..	..	456	..	..	456
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	4,047	..	..
,, ,, Taluk Funds	..	..	..	..	..	11,650	..
Repayment of Loan	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
Total	4,84,828	5,04,190	5,13,930	1,97,165	2,49,866	69,630	4,94,979
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	22,655	33,492	30,470	7,323	9,515	9,589	26,427
Buildings	11,122	18,661	13,940	8	7,763	..	7,771
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,624	5,966	5,130	..	3,864	781	4,645
Repairs—							
Communications	1,21,378	1,30,524	1,28,750	89,299	34,373	362	1,24,034
Buildings	1,928	5,750	5,445	..	4,233	..	4,233
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,514	7,463	7,400	..	6,031	445	6,476
Establishment	27,691	27,510	28,040	15,689	11,102	..	26,791
Tools and Plant	1,611	1,650	1,650	902	589	..	1,491
Contingencies	2,841	2,200	1,970	1,259	818	..	2,077
Contributions	9,303	11,300	11,100	9,344	..	..	9,344
GRANT II—							
Inspection	4,294	5,300	5,300	4,293	..	..	4,293
Normal Schools	4,718	6,060	5,440	3,955	..	..	3,955
Sessional ,,	1,693	1,050	1,050	643	..	..	643
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	310	180	180	..	180	..	180
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System	10,078	13,078	12,935	..	10,997	..	10,997
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	21,915	23,000	23,000	..	20,794	..	20,794
Contributions	..	..	30	30	..	..	30
Miscellaneous	1,383	1,405	1,405	1,171	25	..	1,196
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	23,549	24,837	24,805	995	22,120	..	23,115
Vaccination	9,925	10,490	10,530	10,251	..	..	10,251
Sanitation	42,463	46,690	49,105	..	11,851	31,329	43,180
Markets	523	986	1,040	..	577	..	577
Choultries	23,698	27,980	27,805	..	20,568	..	20,568
Bungalows	502	610	610	..	596	..	596
Contributions	7,289	6,990	6,990	2,787	4,476	..	7,263
Miscellaneous	9,583	10,699	10,710	..	1,522	8,753	10,275

—	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—							
Establishment, &c.	20,303	20,885	21,910	9,923	5,860	5,469	21,252
Refunds	1,879	130	280	180	154	..	334
Loans	3,400	4,720	6,165	12,098	..	..	6,113
Miscellaneous	729	434	495	446	122	..	568
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	494	..	..	..	17	..	17
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	4,047	..	..	..
,, to Union ,, ...	..	..	..	..	11,650	..	..
Total Charges ..	4,00,295	4,50,070	4,43,380	1,74,643	1,89,797	56,728	3,99,486
Balance	84,533	54,120	70,250	22,522	60,069	12,902	95,493
Deduct—							
Balance under Ferry Funds ..	1,296	..	1,290	1,296	..	..	1,296
,, ,, Provident Funds ..	..	..	400	456	..	..	456
,, ,, Union Funds	13,443	..	9,540	..	..	12,902	12,902
,, ,, Endowments	51,908	..	49,840	..	52,698	..	52,698
Net balance available for general purposes	17,886	..	9,180	20,770	7,371	..	28,141

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—As in the previous year, the district board held 12 meetings. The attendance of the official members improved, while that of the non-officials fell off slightly. On the whole, the attendance was fair, being more than 50 per cent. of the total strength. The four taluk boards in the district held on an average 14 meetings each against 13 in 1891–92, and the attendance of the members showed a slight improvement, rising from 9·2 to 9·4. Notwithstanding the remarks in paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 5th September 1892, No. 2024 L., the attendance of the official members of the Srívilliputtúr Taluk Board was below what it should be. There were 26 unions at work against 23 in 1891–92. Steps should be taken for securing the preponderance of the non-official element on the panchayat at Srívaikuntam. The average attendance of members of the panchayats was slightly better than in the preceding year. The ward system of supervision, which was extended to some of the unions, is reported to have been fairly successful, and the working of the local boards and union panchayats was, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, the collections under land-cess amounted to only 86 per cent. of the demand against 89 in 1891–92.

(2) As in the previous year, there were 27 toll-gates and the demand under this head was fully realized.

(3) House-tax was levied in 22 unions against 17 in 1891–92. In 10 of these the collections were good, in 8 others fair, and in the remaining 4, especially in Puliyangudi, where only 29 per cent. of the demand was realized and no coercive processes were issued, they were unsatisfactory; the President has however to some extent explained the shortfall in Puliyangudi. As in the preceding year, the number of processes issued in the Srívaikuntam Union, in comparison with others, was exceptionally large, amounting to nearly one-fourth of the total of 2,946. Property was distrained in 259 cases and sold in 16 cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 341 and 63.

(4) Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, the receipts from choultry rents declined from Rs. 25,293 to Rs. 22,840. The fee system was in force in 25 markets against 24 in the previous year, but the increase in the income under this head was slight. In consequence of the better management of the avenues, the revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,318.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The expenditure amounted to 85 per cent. of the allotment against 89 in 1891–92; but that on communications was again 92 per cent. of the grant. Village roads appear to have received increased attention, the outlay on them having amounted to 7·8 per cent. of the total outlay on communications against 6·9 in the previous year. The general condition of the roads is reported to have been, on the whole, fair. Notwithstanding the short outlay on works, the cost of the local fund engineering establishment was only 17 per cent. of the expenditure on works against 18 in 1891–92.

(2) *Education.*—There were 12 inspecting schoolmasters against 10 in 1891–92 and their work appears to have been up to the average. In the local fund normal school at Milaviraraghavapuram 37 students, all of whom appeared for examination after April, were trained against 52 in the previous year. There were 6 sessional schools attended by 62 pupils, and from 5 of these schools 46 pupils were sent up, of whom 36 passed. The average attendance of the secondary Sanscrit school at Alwartirunagiri rose from 24 to 30. There were 58 board primary schools against 57 in the previous year. The net cost of educating each pupil in the upper primary departments of these institutions fell from Rs. 5–3–6 to Rs. 4–7–10, while that in the lower primary departments rose from Rs. 2–14–4 to Rs. 3–8–5; the increase was nominal and due to the delay in the issue of the certifying memoranda. The decrease (from 871 to 787) in the number of aided schools was, as explained in paragraph 33 of the President's report, also nominal. Not more than 90 per cent. of the allotment for grants was utilised during the year, the decrease appearing mainly under the Sérmádévi Taluk Board. The total number of pupils under instruction in the board and aided schools was 20·3 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 21·2 in 1891–92.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—As in the previous year, 6 hospitals and 9 dispensaries were maintained by the taluk boards, and 8 dispensaries, managed by Mission agencies and by a medical practitioner, were aided from local funds. There was a large and satisfactory increase in the number of patients treated in the institutions of the former class. There were 7 midwives, or one more than in 1891–92, and these attended in all 465 labour cases against 343 in that year.

1891–92	95,139
1892–93	109,077

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was a further improvement in the work of this department, and the Government is glad to learn that the Revenue officers of the district have given special attention to forwarding vaccination. The total number of successful operations was 42·7 per mille of the population against 36·3 in 1891–92, and the number of children under one year successfully vaccinated rose from 7·2 to 9·7 per mille of the population. It is hoped that the remarks of the District Medical officer in the latter part of paragraph 9 of his report will have the careful attention of the boards concerned. The suggestion regarding the employment of Muhammadan vaccinators merits consideration.

(5) *Sanitation.*—As in 1891–92 the expenditure against the allotment under this head amounted to 92 per cent. The itinerating gang employed in the Srívilliputtúr taluk is reported to have done good work. The special attention of the taluk boards concerned should be drawn to the remarks and suggestions of the District Medical and Sanitary officer in his report on the sanitary condition—in the cases of Sivagiri and Srivaikuntam peculiarly disgraceful—of the towns and villages inspected by him, and particularly to the frequent complaint made by that officer that the sweepers employed do not do their work and that the supervision is bad and in some cases non-existent. It is unsatisfactory to observe that the remarks of Government in this connection, contained in paragraph 4 (5) of G.O., dated 5th September 1892, No. 2024 L., have not received sufficient attention. Some of these unions are large towns, and might perhaps with advantage be converted into municipalities. The Collector and President will report on the subject.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 95,493 or 23 per cent. of the receipts; but of this sum Rs. 52,698 belonged to endowed institutions and Rs. 12,902 to unions. Proposals for utilising these large balances, as well as those

under general funds, have been sanctioned in the current year's budget. The allotment of Rs. 2,547 from the district fund to the Tinnevelly taluk fund, mentioned in paragraph 19 of the President's report, is sanctioned.

The administration of local affairs continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary, P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

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

Erd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., 9th Sept. 1893, No. 1983 L.

SEPTEMBER.

Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the Tinnevelly District Board report for 1892–93.

No 2516 W dy 4 October 1893

Communicated to the Supts. Engineer VII Circle for information

(Sd) J H W

S.E. VII Circle