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na . Reviewing
the report on the
for the year
1922-23.

Gobt. of {1893} Madras
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th July 1893, No. 552.

JULY.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

Reviewing the report on the — for the year
1892-93.

MAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATE
No.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

FORWARD PAPER, No.

1796

OF 1894

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DIPTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DISPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged.)

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N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

The cost of the distribution of raw rice to the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends under G.O., dated 7th November 1885, Political Department, amounts to Rs. 582-4-0 as detailed below. There were four deaths and three admissions and one absent during the year:—

Month and year.							Number of paupers	Cost of relief.		
								RS.	A.	P.
April 1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	48	11	8
May "	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	49	15	3
June "	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	49	15	7
July "	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50	0	0
Aug. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	48	11	5
Sept. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	48	11	8
Oct. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	47	7	7
Nov. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	47	7	3
Dec. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	47	7	0
Jan. 1893	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	48	11	5
Feb. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	46	7	3
Mar. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	46	6	3

Total .. 582 4 0

Rupees 48-11-7, the cost for March 1892, was drawn from the Accountant-General on 2nd May 1892, but it is not included in the amount Rs. 582-4-0.

The number of Mussulman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane, who received money doles at the Commissioner's office, was on 1st April 1892 as follows:—

30 females receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS.	A.	P.
1 male "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0

The number that stood on the rolls on 31st March 1893 was—

27 females receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS.	A.	P.
1 male "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	12	0
Three female paupers died.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0

No. 59.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

26th June 1893.

(Signed) H. W. H. COX, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1893, No. 552, Public.

With his endorsement read above, the Commissioner of Police submits his Assistant's report on the Triplicane Langarkhana for the year 1892-93.

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the institution during the year under review as compared with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Government contribution ..	4,800	4,800	4,800	Pauper inmates ..	238	196	200
Interest ..	100	120	120	Cooked food } to out-door pau-	2,047	2,044	2,201
Donations ..	..	100	..	Raw rice } pers.	1,601	1,575	1,753
Miscellaneous ..	329	304	320	Money doles ..	126	125	125
				Establishment ..	774	774	775
Opening balance ..	5,229	5,324	5,240	Contingencies ..	165	141	164
	1,393	640	1,109				
Total ..	6,622	5,964	6,349		4,951	4,855	5,242
Capital invested in Govern-				Investment in Government secu-			
ment securities ..	3,000	3,000	3,000	rities ..	1,032	..	..
				Closing balance ..	640	1,109	1,132

* See however paragraph 5 below.

3. Notwithstanding an improvement in the income from the Langarkhana garden which is noted with satisfaction, the total receipts in 1892-93 were slightly less than in 1891-92 owing to the absence of any donation towards the upkeep of the institution as in the latter year, but the charges were in excess by Rs. 363, the increase occurring chiefly under cooked food and raw rice allowances to out-door paupers. The total number of paupers relieved rose from 3,531 to 3,705 or nearly 5 per cent., but it was still below the figure (3,767) for 1890-91. The monthly average strength of the several description of paupers stood as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Out-door receiving cooked food ..	RS. 145	RS. 138	RS. 145
Do. raw rice ..	143	132	140
Do. money doles ..	16	16	16
In-door ..	10	7	7

The increase as compared with 1891-92 in the out-door paupers receiving cooked food and raw rice, together with the high price at which rice continued to be sold throughout the year, accounts for the increase in the charges of the year noticed above.

4. The monthly average number of Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends continued to be 39, the expenditure on their account being Rs. 582 per annum or Rs. 48-8-0 per mensem. At the close of the year there were also 28 Mussulman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane who received money doles at the Commissioner's office against 31 at its beginning. These were receiving Rs. 54-4-0 per mensem.

5. The total expenditure on the Langarkhana during 1892-93 is shown in the opening paragraph of the report as Rs. 5,222-0-9, but the correct total of the details furnished is only Rs. 5,218-4-3. This discrepancy should be explained. The paragraphs of the report should, in future, be invariably numbered.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Police.
" Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.

The following is an abstract statement of paupers to whom relief in the shape either of cooked food or raw rice or money dole was granted in the institution during the year:—

Month and year.	Out-door paupers			Inmate paupers.	—
	Receiving cooked food.	Receiving raw rice.	Receiving money dole.		
April 1892	138	127	16	8	
May	138	126	16	8	
June	138	126	16	7	
July	150	133	16	8	
Aug.	146	139	16	7	
Sept.	147	141	16	7	
Oct.	147	147	16	7	
Nov.	145	149	16	7	
Dec.	146	149	16	7	
Jan. 1893	145	149	16	7	
Feb.	151	148	16	7	
March	152	148	16	8	
	1,743	1,682	192	88	3,705
1891-92	1,663	3,617 1,591	192	85	3,531
		3,446			..

The total number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was during the year 3,617, giving a monthly average of 301 against 3,446 or a monthly average of 287 in the preceding year. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of paupers under all heads. The increase in the out-door paupers alone was 171, the total increase being 174. Notwithstanding the uncertain and daily rising price of rice, the staple article of food, new admissions were made, but not to the utmost extent to which the available funds of the institution permitted it. During the currency of the year it was difficult to see that such a large sum would become available at the close of the year, for the prices were rising almost every day. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 435; the fund allotment, together with the interest on the invested amount, came up to only Rs. 410 a month. The difference was met out of the balance left at the close of the preceding year. By very careful and thrifty management the expenditure was kept within the receipts. The price has already begun to rise again (May 1893) and will go on rising until October or November next. The accumulated balance at the close of the year will be gradually worked off by granting relief to a larger number of paupers.

The following statement shows the prices at which rice was purchased during the year under report and in the four preceding years:—

Months.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	—
April	32½	32½	28½	27½	23½	Measures per pagoda.
May	32½	33	27½	26½	24½	
June	32	32½	27½	26½	22½	
July	32	32½	28½	25½	22½	
August	32	32½	25½	24½	24½	
September	32	32½	26½	24½	24½	
October	32	30½	26½	25½	24	
November	30½	29½	26½	24½	24½	
December	30½	29	26½	24½	22-7½ ollocks.	
January	32½	28½	26½	24½	24½	
February	32½	28½	27½	23½	26	
March	32½	28½	27½	22½	25½	
	12)583½	12)359	12)324½	12)381½	12)287-3½	
	32	30½	27	25½	23-7½ ollocks or 24 measures nearly.	

It will be seen from the above statement that in this year also the prices were more unfavorable than in the preceding year. The prices were almost famine prices.

The difference between the average prices per pagoda of 1891-92 and 1892-93 was one measure and two ollocks. Comparing the year under report with 1888-89, the difference in the average price is more than eight measures per pagoda. As about 100 pagodas of rice are purchased every month, and if the average price of 32 measures of 1888-89 prevailed this year, we would have gained about 800 and odd measures, which, at the rate of 7½ measures, the usual quantity allowed to each raw rice recipient, would go to relieve more than 100 paupers in addition to the 301 shown as relieved during the year.

Under the head of contingent charges there was an increase of Rs. 26-4-1 over the amount spent in the preceding year. It is due mainly to the purchase of two Chubbs' and one lever padlocks at a cost of Rs. 22-2-0 at Messrs. P. Orr and Sons.

The necessity for the purchase of these locks arose, as a portion of the raw rice stored in the store-room was unaccountably disappearing for two or three months and it was suspected that the lock put on to the store-room, which was a very ordinary one, was being opened by another key and rice stolen. To prevent this a Chubbs' lock was first purchased in August last and put on to the store-room, and no raw rice was stolen from that time. In December last (28th December), the store-room, as well as the adjoining room in which the daily issued stores were kept by the cook, were broken open. Only the Chubbs' lock put on to the store-room was stolen and some of the raw rice which was in the room in charge of the cook was taken out and strewn about in the garden. The lock put on to this room, which was also a very ordinary one, was not stolen; it was broken and found on the floor. It was strongly suspected that this house-breaking was committed by the cook Amiran (who had charge of the daily issued stores) at the instigation of the late superintendent and concopillay who then continued in service, although the order dismissing them was passed in June 1892. The order was not carried out until 1st February 1893 as there was a difficulty in finding proper men to fill their places. Two persons, named Cundasawmy Moodelly and Tiruvengada Moodelly, were appointed to fill their places. The former is a Government pensioner, having been pensioned on reduction of establishment in the Madras Revenue Survey office. He has a character to maintain and will not go wrong as the late superintendent did. The latter (the new concopillay) was a school-master in a private school and is a quiet honest man.

There were always two peons attached to the institution. One was dismissed in 1891 for misconduct and his place was not filled up as there was no need for a second peon. On the night the house-breaking occurred the other peon was, he says, sleeping inside the Langarkhana premises, but did not know anything about the occurrence. He is a very old man and not capable of keeping a vigilant watch. He will be got rid of as soon as a pensioned constable or head constable can be found to take his place. A second peon was therefore employed on 15th February 1893.

The following statement shows the casualties and admissions during the year:—

	Deaths.	Dismissals, absentees, &c.	Admissions.
Cooked food recipients	6	16	35
Raw rice do.	13	1	36
Money dole do.	1	1	2
Inmate paupers	1	1	2

The following statement shows the number in each class of paupers on the rolls at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

	Out-door paupers.			Inmate paupers.
	Cooked food recipients.	Raw rice recipients.	Money dole recipients.	
1. Number on the rolls on 1st April 1892	138	126	16	8
2. Do. discharged	15	1	..	2
3. Do. died	6	13	..	1
4. Do. admitted	35	36	..	2
5. Do. on the rolls on 31st March 1893	152	148	16	7
6. Average daily strength	145-23	140-15	16	7-33

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. M. VINAYAGAM MOODELLIAR, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated Madras, 23rd June 1893.

I have the honour to submit the following annual report and statement of receipts and expenditure of the Triplicane Langarkhana for the year 1892-93 :—

1. Receipts.		Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
(a) Balance at the close of 1891-92	.. ..	1,108	15	3
(b) Amount drawn from the treasury	.. ..	4,800	0	0
(c) Interest drawn on investment of Rs. 3,000	.. ..	119	11	2
(d) Amount of toddy rent derived from the cocoanut trees	.. ..	70	0	0
(e) Sale-proceeds of broken rice, plantain, fruit, &c.	.. ..	250	1	1
Total	.. ..	6,348	11	6

2. Expenditure.				
For feeding 1,743 out-door paupers with cooked food	.. ..	2,201	6	10
„ distributing raw rice to 1,682 out-door paupers	.. ..	1,752	14	9
„ money doles to 192 out-door paupers	.. ..	124	14	0
„ feeding 88 inmate paupers	.. ..	199	10	6
„ servants' wages from March 1892 up to February 1893	.. ..	775	7	9
„ contingent charges	.. ..	163	14	5
Total	.. ..	5,222	0	9
Balance	.. ..	1,126	10	9

Under the head of receipts the decrease in the item (d) is due to the cocoanut trees not having been leased out for six months in the year. The cocoanut trees were incessantly worked at from the year 1885, i.e., toddy was drawn from these trees without interruption from 1885 throughout each succeeding year; so it was thought advisable that the trees should have some rest and were not leased out for six months. I have now been able to secure a toddy contractor who is to work at the trees for six months only in the year and to pay Rs. 14 a month for these six months and to allow the trees rest for the other six months and to pay Rs. 8 a month during these latter six months of rest, so that an average monthly income of Rs. 11, or a yearly income of Rs. 132, has been secured. This arrangement is very beneficial to the institution.

In the item (e) of the receipts showing the sale-proceeds of broken rice, plantain, fruit, &c., there has been an increase of nearly Rs. 80 over and above the amount realized in the preceding year. The garden produce alone amounted to Rs. 227 and odd, the highest sum ever realized. This is the fourth year the garden has been under my management. The late superintendent in his appeal petition stated that the garden had declined much in the year. The actual result refutes his statement.

There were in all 3,705 paupers against 3,531 in 1891-92 and the average expenditure per mensem was Rs. 435-2-8 against a monthly average of Rs. 404-9-5 in the preceding year. The cost of each pauper per mensem is Rs. 1-6-6 against Rs. 1-6-0 or 6 pies in excess of that of the previous year.

The cost of the distribution of raw rice to the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends under G.O., dated 7th November 1885, Political Department, amounts to Rs. 582-4-0 as detailed below. There were four deaths and three admissions and one absent during the year:—

Month and year.	Number of paupers	Cost of relief.
April 1892	39	RS. A. P. 48 11 8
May "	40	49 15 3
June "	40	49 15 7
July "	40	50 0 0
Aug. "	39	48 11 5
Sept. "	39	48 11 8
Oct. "	38	47 7 7
Nov. "	38	47 7 3
Dec. "	38	47 7 0
Jan. 1893	39	48 11 5
Feb. "	38	46 7 3
Mar. "	38	46 6 3
Total ..	582	4 0

Rupees 48-11-7, the cost for March 1892, was drawn from the Accountant-General on 2nd May 1892, but it is not included in the amount Rs. 582-4-0. The number of Mussulman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane, who received money doles at the Commissioner's office, was on 1st April 1892 as follows:—

30 females receiving	RS. A. P.
1 male	58 4 0
"	2 8 0

The number that stood on the rolls on 31st March 1893 was—

27 females receiving	RS. A. P.
1 male	51 12 0
"	2 8 0

Three female paupers died.

No. 59.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.
26th June 1893.

(Signed) H. W. H. COX, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1893, No. 552 Public.

With his endorsement read above, the Commissioner of Police submits his Assistant's report on the Triplicane Langarkhana for the year 1892-93.

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the institution during the year under review as compared with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government contribution ..	RS. 4,800	RS. 4,800	RS. 4,800	Pauper inmates ..	RS. 238	RS. 196	RS. 200
Interest	100	120	120	Cooked food } to out-door pau-	2,047	2,044	2,201
Donations	..	100	..	Raw rice } pers. {	1,601	1,575	1,753
Miscellaneous	329	304	320	Money doles	126	125	125
Opening balance ..	5,229	5,324	5,240	Establishment	774	774	775
Total ..	1,393	640	1,109	Contingencies	165	141	164
Capital invested in Govern-	6,622	5,964	6,349	Investment in Government secu-	4,951	4,855	5,218
ment securities	3,000	3,000	3,000	rities	1,032	..	..
				Closing balance ..	640	1,109	1,131

* See Annexure para 5 below.

3. Notwithstanding an improvement in the income from the Langarkhana garden which is noted with satisfaction, the total receipts in 1892-93 were slightly less than in 1891-92 owing to the absence of any donation towards the upkeep of the institution as in the latter year, but the charges were in excess by Rs. 363, the increase occurring chiefly under cooked food and raw rice allowances to out-door paupers. The total number of paupers relieved rose from 3,531 to 3,705 or nearly 5 per cent., but it was still below the figure (3,767) for 1890-91. The monthly average strength of the several description of paupers stood as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Out-door receiving cooked food	RS. 145	RS. 138	RS. 145
Do. raw rice	143	132	140
Do. money doles	16	16	16
In-door	10	7	7

The increase as compared with 1891-92 in the out-door paupers receiving cooked food and raw rice, together with the high price at which rice continued to be sold throughout the year, accounts for the increase in the charges of the year noticed above.

4. The monthly average number of Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends continued to be 39, the expenditure on their account being Rs. 582 per annum or Rs. 48-8-0 per mensem. At the close of the year there were also 28 Mussulman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane who received money doles at the Commissioner's office against 31 at its beginning. These were receiving Rs. 54-4-0 per mensem.

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(True Extract.)

14/7/93.

Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Police.
" Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.

The following is an abstract statement of paupers to whom relief in the shape either of cooked food or raw rice or money dole was granted in the institution during the year:—

Month and year.	Out-door paupers			Inmate paupers.	—
	Receiving cooked food.	Receiving raw rice.	Receiving money dole.		
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Oct.	147	147	16	7	
Nov.	145	149	16	7	
Dec.	146	149	16	7	
Jan. 1893	145	149	16	7	
Feb.	151	148	16	8	
March	152	148	16	8	
	1,743	1,682	192	88	3,705
		3,617	192	85	3,531
1891-92	1,663	1,591	192		..
		3,446			

The total number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was during the year 3,617, giving a monthly average of 301 against 3,446 or a monthly average of 287 in the preceding year. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of paupers under all heads. The increase in the out-door paupers alone was 171, the total increase being 174. Notwithstanding the uncertain and daily rising price of rice, the staple article of food, new admissions were made, but not to the utmost extent to which the available funds of the institution permitted it. During the currency of the year it was difficult to see that such a large sum would become available at the close of the year, for the prices were rising almost every day. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 435; the fund allotment, together with the interest on the invested amount, came up to only Rs. 410 a month. The difference was met out of the balance left at the close of the preceding year. By very careful and thrifty management the expenditure was kept within the receipts. The price has already begun to rise again (May 1893) and will go on rising until October or November next. The accumulated balance at the close of the year will be gradually worked off by granting relief to a larger number of paupers.

The following statement shows the prices at which rice was purchased during the year under report and in the four preceding years:—

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April	32½	32½	28½	27½	23½	Measures per pagoda.
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July	32	32½	28½	25½	22½	
August	32	32½	25½	24½	24½	
September	32	32½	26½	24½	24½	
October	32	30½	26½	24½	24½	
November	30½	29½	26½	24½	22-7½ ollocks.	
December	30½	29	26½	24½	24½	
January	32½	28½	26½	23½	26	
February	32½	28½	27½	23½	25½	
March	32½	28½	27½	22½	25½	
	12)583½	12)349	12)324½	12)381½	12)287-3½	
	32	30½	27	25½	23-7½ ollocks or 24 measures nearly.	

It will be seen from the above statement that in this year also the prices were more unfavorable than in the preceding year. The prices were almost famine prices.

The difference between the average prices per pagoda of 1891-92 and 1892-93 was one measure and two ollocks. Comparing the year under report with 1888-89, the difference in the average price is more than eight measures per pagoda. As about 100 pagodas of rice are purchased every month, and if the average price of 32 measures of 1888-89 prevailed this year, we would have gained about 800 and odd measures, which, at the rate of 7½ measures, the usual quantity allowed to each raw rice recipient, would go to relieve more than 100 paupers in addition to the 301 shown as relieved during the year.

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The necessity for the purchase of these locks arose, as a portion of the raw rice stored in the store-room was unaccountably disappearing for two or three months and it was suspected that the lock put on to the store-room, which was a very ordinary one, was being opened by another key and rice stolen. To prevent this a Chubbs' lock was first purchased in August last and put on to the store-room, and no raw rice was stolen from that time. In December last (28th December), the store-room, as well as the adjoining room in which the daily issued stores were kept by the cook, were broken open. Only the Chubbs' lock put on to the store-room was stolen and some of the raw rice which was in the room in charge of the cook was taken out and strewn about in the garden. The lock put on to this room, which was also a very ordinary one, was not stolen; it was broken and found on the floor. It was strongly suspected that this house-breaking was committed by the cook Amiran (who had charge of the daily issued stores) at the instigation of the late superintendent and concopillay who then continued in service, although the order dismissing them was passed in June 1892. The order was not carried out until 1st February 1893 as there was a difficulty in finding proper men to fill their places. Two persons, named Cundasawmy Moodelly and Tiruvengada Moodelly, were appointed to fill their places. The former is a Government pensioner, having been pensioned on reduction of establishment in the Madras Revenue Survey office. He has a character to maintain and will not go wrong as the late superintendent did. The latter (the new concopillay) was a school-master in a private school and is a quiet honest man.

There were always two peons attached to the institution. One was dismissed in 1891 for misconduct and his place was not filled up as there was no need for a second peon. On the night the house-breaking occurred the other peon was, he says, sleeping inside the Langarkhana premises, but did not know anything about the occurrence. He is a very old man and not capable of keeping a vigilant watch. He will be got rid of as soon as a pensioned constable or head constable can be found to take his place. A second peon was therefore employed on 15th February 1893.

The following statement shows the casualties and admissions during the year:—

	Deaths.	Dismissals, absentees, &c.	Admissions.
Cooked food recipients	6	16	85
Raw rice do.	13	1	36
Money dole do.	1	1	2
Inmate paupers			

The following statement shows the number in each class of paupers on the rolls at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

	Out-door paupers.			Inmate paupers.
	Cooked food recipients.	Raw rice recipients.	Money dole recipients.	
1. Number on the rolls on 1st April 1892	138	126	16	8
2. Do. discharged	15	1	..	2
3. Do. died	6	13	..	1
4. Do. admitted	35	36	..	2
5. Do. on the rolls on 31st March 1893	152	148	16	7
6. Average daily strength	145-23	140-15	16	7-33

12/7
C. 1746

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—
From M.R.Ry. M. VINAYAGAM MOODELLIAR, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated Madras, 23rd June 1893.
I have the honour to submit the following annual report and statement of receipts and expenditure of the Triplicane Langarkhana for the year 1892-93 :—

	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Receipts.			
(a) Balance at the close of 1891-92	1,108	15	3
(b) Amount drawn from the treasury	4,800	0	0
(c) Interest drawn on investment of Rs. 3,000	119	11	2
(d) Amount of toddy rent derived from the cocoanut trees	70	0	0
(e) Sale-proceeds of broken rice, plantain, fruit, &c.	250	1	1
Total	6,348	11	6
2. Expenditure.			
For feeding 1,743 out-door paupers with cooked food	2,201	6	10
„ distributing raw rice to 1,682 out-door paupers	1,752	14	9
„ money doles to 192 out-door paupers	124	14	0
„ feeding 88 inmate paupers	199	10	6
„ servants' wages from March 1892 up to February 1893	775	7	9
„ contingent charges	163	14	5
Total	5,222	0	9
Balance	1,126	10	9

Under the head of receipts the decrease in the item (d) is due to the cocoanut trees not having been leased out for six months in the year. The cocoanut trees were incessantly worked at from the year 1885, i.e., toddy was drawn from these trees without interruption from 1885 throughout each succeeding year; so it was thought advisable that the trees should have some rest and were not leased out for six months. I have now been able to secure a toddy contractor who is to work at the trees for six months only in the year and to pay Rs. 14 a month for these six months and to allow the trees rest for the other six months and to pay Rs. 8 a month during these latter six months of rest, so that an average monthly income of Rs. 11, or a yearly income of Rs. 132, has been secured. This arrangement is very beneficial to the institution.

In the item (e) of the receipts showing the sale-proceeds of broken rice, plantain, fruit, &c., there has been an increase of nearly Rs. 80 over and above the amount realized in the preceding year. The garden produce alone amounted to Rs. 227 and odd, the highest sum ever realized. This is the fourth year the garden has been under my management. The late superintendent in his appeal petition stated that the garden had declined much in the year. The actual result refutes his statement.

There were in all 3,705 paupers against 3,531 in 1891-92 and the average expenditure per mensem was Rs. 435-2-8 against a monthly average of Rs. 404-9-5 in the preceding year. The cost of each pauper per mensem is Rs. 1-6-6 against Rs. 1-6-0 or 6 pies in excess of that of the previous year.

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras
To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
With the Government
Stonehouse Hill

Dated 26th June 1893
Receiver

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 JUN 93
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Triplicane Langarkhana

Forwarding Annual
Report on the working of the
— for 1892-93.

For S.
to be received
by the
Commissioner
of Police
Madras
27/7/93

who received money doles at the
Commissioner's Office was on 1st April
1892 as follows:—

30 females receiving ^{Rd-as-P} 58-4-
1 male do 2-8-

The number that stood on the
Rolls on 31st March 1893 was

27 females receiving ^{Rd-as-P} 51-12-
1 male do 2-8-

Three female paupers died.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
In very anxious haste

Assistant Commissioner of Police
M. S.

CCP 59

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary
M. S. 101

Government, Madras.



The following statement shows the number in each class of paupers on the rolls at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Out-door Paupers

Inmate
Cooked Rawrice money Paupers
food Receipts Receipts Receipts

1 Number on the Rolls on 1st April 1892	138	126	16	8
2 do discharged	15	1		2
3 do died	6	13		1
4 do admitted	35	36		2
5 Number on the Rolls on 31st March 1893	152	148	16	7
6 Average daily strength	145.23	140.15	16	7.33

The cost of the distribution of rawrice to the 40 Brahmin and Paupers nominated by the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends under G. O. dated 7th November 1885 Political Department amounts to Rupees 582:4: as detailed below. There were 4

4 deaths and 3 admissions and one absent during the year.

Month and year	No of Paupers	Cost of Relief
April 1892	39	48 11 8
May	40	49 15 3
June	40	49 15 7
July	40	50 " "
August	39	48 11 5
September	39	48 11 8
October	38	47 7 7
November	38	47 7 3
December	38	47 7 "
January 1893	39	48 11 5
February	38	47 7 3
March	38	46 6 3
		<u>582:4:0</u>

Rupees 48:11:7 the cost for March 1892 was drawn from the Accountant General on 2nd May 1892 but it is not included in the amount Rs 582:4:0

The number of Mussulman paupers of Bangalore and Triplicane who

which was also a very ordinary one
 was not stolen; it was broken and found
 on the floor. It was strongly suspected
 that this House-Breaking was committed
 by the Cook Amiran who had charge
 of the daily issued stores at the instigation
 of the late Superintendent and Concofillay
 who then continued in service although
 the order dismissing them was passed
 in June 1892. The order was not
 carried out until 15th February 1893
 as there was a difficulty in finding
 proper men to fill their places. Two
 persons named Sindas and Modelly
 and Vinayada Modelly were appointed
 to fill their places. The former is a
 Government Pensioner, having been
 pensioned on reduction of establishment
 in the Madras Revenue Survey Office.
 He has a character to maintain and
 will not go wrong as the late Super-
 intendant did. The latter the late
 Concofillay was a school-master in
 a

a private school and is a quiet honest
 man.

There were always two persons
 attached to the Institution. One was
 dismissed in 1891 for misconduct and
 his place was not filled up as there
 was no need for a second person. On
 the night the House-Breaking occurred
 the other person was he says sleeping inside
 the Lungarkhana premises but did not
 know anything about the occurrence.
 He is a very old man and not capable
 of keeping a vigilant watch. He will
 be got rid of as soon as a pensioned
 Constable or Head Constable can be found
 to take his place. A second person was
 therefore employed on 16th February 1893.
 The following statement shows the
 casualties and admissions during the year.

	Deaths	Dismissals absentees &c	Admissions
Cooked food Recipients	6	16	35
Raw Rice	do	13	1
Money do	do	4	4
Sumat paupers	1	1	2

It will be seen from the above statement that in this year also the prices were more unfavorable than in the preceding year. The prices were almost famine prices. The difference between the average prices for pagoda of 1891-92 and 1892-93 was one measure and 2 obloko. Comparing the year under report with 1888-89, the difference in the average price is more than 8 measures per pagoda. As about 100 pagodas of rice are purchased every month and if the average price of 32 measures of 1888-89 prevailed this year we would have gained about 800 and odd measures which at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ measures the usual quantity allowed to each raw rice recipient would go to relieve more than 100 paupers in addition to the 301 shown as relieved during the year.

Under the head of Contingent Charges there was an increase of Rs 26-4-1 over the amount spent in the preceding year.

year. It is due mainly to the purchase of 2 Chubb's and 1 lever padlocks at a cost of Rs 22-2- at Messrs. P. Carr and Sons.

The necessity for the purchase of these locks arose as ^{a portion of the} raw rice stored in the Store Room was unaccountably disappearing for 2 or 3 months and it was suspected that the lock put on to the store room which was ~~very ordinary~~ one was being opened by another key and rice stolen. To prevent this a Chubb's lock was first purchased in August, last and put on to the Store room and no raw rice was stolen from that side. In December last / 28th December, the Store room as well as the adjoining room in which the daily issued stores were kept by the book was broken open. Only the Chubb's lock put on to the Store room was stolen and some of the raw rice which was in the room in charge of the Cook was taken out and shown about the garden. The lock put on to this room which

during the year 3617 giving a monthly average of 301 against 3446 or a monthly average of 287 in the preceding year. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of paupers under all heads. The increase in the out-door paupers alone was 171, the total increase being 174. Notwithstanding the uncertain and daily rising price of rice, the staple article of food, new admissions were made but not to the utmost extent to which the available funds of the Institution permitted it. During the currency of the year it was difficult to see that such a large sum would become available at the close of the year, for the prices were rising almost every day. The average monthly expenditure was Rs 257, the fund allotment together with the interest on the invested amount came up to only Rs 410 a month. The difference was met out of the balance left at the

close of the preceding year. By very careful and thrifty management the expenditure was kept within the receipts. The price has already begun to rise again / May 1873 / and will go on rising until October or November next. The accumulated balance at the close of the year will be gradually worked off by granting relief to a larger number of paupers.

The following statement shows the prices at which rice was purchased during the year under report and in the four preceding years.

Months	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
April	32 ² / ₃	32 ¹ / ₃	28 ³ / ₈	27 ¹ / ₂	23 ⁵ / ₈
May	32 ¹ / ₂	33	27 ⁷ / ₈	26 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₄
June	32	32 ³ / ₈	27 ¹ / ₂	26 ⁷ / ₈	22 ³ / ₄
July	32	32 ¹ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₈	22 ³ / ₈
August	32	32 ¹ / ₈	25 ⁷ / ₈	24 ⁵ / ₈	24 ¹ / ₈
September	32	32 ¹ / ₈	26 ¹ / ₈	24 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₃
October	32	30 ⁵ / ₈	26 ¹ / ₄	25 ³ / ₈	24
November	30 ¹ / ₂	29 ³ / ₄	26 ⁵ / ₈	24 ³ / ₈	24 ¹ / ₄
December	30 ¹ / ₂	29	26 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₄	22 ⁷ / ₈ ^{locks}
January	32 ² / ₃	28 ³ / ₈	26 ⁷ / ₈	24 ³ / ₈	24 ⁷ / ₈
February	32 ¹ / ₃	28 ³ / ₄	27 ⁵ / ₈	23 ⁵ / ₈	26
March	32 ¹ / ₃	28 ¹ / ₄	27 ³ / ₄	22 ⁷ / ₈	25 ⁵ / ₈
	12) 383 ¹ / ₃	12) 369	12) 324 ¹ / ₈	12) 381 ¹ / ₄	12) 287 ³ / ₈
	32	30 ³ / ₄	27	25 ¹ / ₈	23 ⁷ / ₈ ^{locks or 24 measures nearly}

measures
per pagoda.

declined much in the year. The actual result refutes his statement.

There were in all 3705 paupers against 3534 in 1891-92 and the average expenditure per manum was Rs 435.28 against a monthly average of 404-9-5 in the preceding year. The cost of each pauper per manum is Rs 1-6-6 against Rs 1-6-0 or 6 pice in excess of that of the previous year.

The following is an Abstract Statement of paupers to whom relief in the shape either of cooked food or Raw Rice or money dole was granted in the Institution during the year:-

Month & year	Out-door paupers.			Total	Paupers
	Receiving Cooked food	Receiving Raw Rice	Receiving money dole		
April—1892	138	127	16	8	
May—	138	126	16	8	
June—	138	126	16	7	
July—	150	133	16	8	
August—	146	139	16	7	
September—	147	141	16	7	
October—	147	147	16	7	
November—	145	149	16	7	
December—	146	149	16	7	
January—1893	145	149	16	7	
February—	151	148	16	7	
March—	152	148	16	8	
	1743	1682	192	88	3705
1891-92	1663	3617 1591	192	85	3531
		3446			

The total number of outdoor paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was during

2. Expenditure.

	Amount
For feeding 1743 out-door paupers with cooked food	2201 6 10
For distributing raw rice to 1682 out-door paupers	1752 14 9
For money doles to 192 out-door paupers	124 14 "
For feeding 88 inmate paupers	199 10 6
For servants' wages from March 1892 up to February 1893	775 7 9
Contingent charges	163 14 5
	5218 4 3
	Total 5222 " 7
Balance	1126 10 9

Under the head of Receipts the decrease in the item d is due to the Coconut trees not having been leased out for 6 months in the year. The Coconut trees were incessantly worked at from the year 1885 i.e. Toddy was drawn from these trees without interruption from 1885 throughout each succeeding year. So it was thought advisable that the trees should have some rest and were not leased out for 6 months. I have now been able to secure a Toddy

Contractor

Contractor who is to work at the trees for 6 months only in the year and to pay 14 Rupees a month for these six months and to allow the trees rest for the other six months and to pay Rupees 8/- a month during these latter 6 months of rest, so that an average monthly income of Rs 11/- or a yearly income of Rs 132/- has been secured. This arrangement is very beneficial to the Institution.

In the item e of the Receipts showing the sale proceeds of Broken rice plantain fruit &c, there has been an increase of nearly 80 Rupees over and above the amount realized in the preceding year. The garden produce alone amounted to Rs 227 and odd, the highest sum ever realized. This is the fourth year the garden has been under my management. The late Superintendent in his Appeal Petition stated that the garden had declined

City Police Office

Madras, 23rd June 1893

From *M. Vinayagamoodthar Esq.*
~~Assistant~~ COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
 MADRAS.

To *The Commissioner of Police*
 Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Annual report and Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Triplicane Lingarkkaria for the year 1892-93.

— 1 — Receipts —		Amount
a. Balances at the close of 1891-92.	1008 16 6	
b. Amount drawn from the Treasury.	1500 0 0	
c. Interest drawn on investment of Rs 3000.	119 11 2	
d. Amount of 30d dip rent derived from the Coconut trees.	70 0 0	
e. Sale proceeds of Broken rice plantain fruit &c.	250 1 4	
Total		6348 11 6