

Public Works (1897) Department.

RAILWAY BRANCH.

G.O., No. 1136. R

DATED 14th Decr. 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report

Prot. L. & M. Dept., reviewing the — of the
Trichinopoly Municipal Council for 1896-97,
Communicated to the Agent, S. L. D., with
reference to the papers ~~relating to the~~
~~the~~ maintenance charges of the water
works of the town

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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Reviewing the — of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Khan Bahadur KADIR NAVAZ KHAN SAHIB, Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Collector of Trichinopoly), dated 12th June 1897, No. 17.

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Trichinopoly Municipality for the year 1896-97.

2. This year the municipality was administered by two full-time Chairmen appointed by the Government, first by M.R.Ry. P. S. Singaravelu Pillai Avargal for five months and latterly by me for the remaining seven months.

I.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

3. The constitution of the council remained unaltered during the year under report, sixteen of the seats including the Chairman's being reserved for appointment by the Government.

4. There were 23 members on the council on the 31st March last against the sanctioned strength of 24, one of the members having vacated his seat at the close of the year by his transfer to another district. Of the 23 councillors 5 are officials and the remaining 18 are non-officials; 5 of them are Europeans or Eurasians and the rest are Natives. Out of the 18 native councillors 11 are Hindus, 5 are Muhammadans and the remaining 2 are Native Christians.

5. There were 20 meetings held during the year against 18 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 14.45 in the year against 11.83 in the previous year. The attendance of the official members was 3 against 1.67 of the previous year. There were no meetings adjourned for want of a quorum.

6. There was no necessity to hold any elections in the year. There are still in office ten elected councillors against the sanctioned number of eight and the full number of nominated councillors has not yet been reached. As there was consequently no prospect of an election, the revision of the lists of electors was not undertaken in the year. The lists will be completely revised in the current year. The number of voters was 2,256 as per the last list.

II.—RECEIPTS.

7. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,395-13-9 against Rs. 1,87,420 anticipated in the revised estimate. The difference of Rs. 20,024-2-3 is due to the failure of the South Indian Railway Company and the Government (except in the Military Department) to pay within the year their contributions for the working expenses of the water-works and to short collections under house, land and water taxes which will be explained below.

8. *Tax on Buildings.*—The total demand (arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 39,023-12-0, of which Rs. 28,249-5-6 or 72.4 per cent. was collected within the year, while the total demand for the previous year was Rs. 36,067 and the collections were Rs. 28,217-4-0. The settled demand for the year now stands at Rs. 31,281-5-0.

There was an arrear demand of Rs. 7,742-7-0 under house tax. Out of this amount Rs. 7,401-14-0 was collected and Rs. 67-1-0 was written off. The balance amounting to Rs. 273-8-0 belongs mostly to the year 1895-96. The arrear taxes for

the years previous to 1895-96 are due for a bungalow and four houses which are under disputed ownership. The council are not willing to write off these amounts and will wait till the final settlement of the cases by the civil courts.

9. *Tax on Lands.*—The demand, both arrear and current, under this tax amounted to Rs. 5,753-15-0, of which Rs. 1,995-3-0 only was collected within the year. The tax on lands was completely revised in the year with special reference to the new settlement registers supplied by the Revenue Department. This entailed delay and hence the short collections. The demand as revised amounts to Rs. 3,703-2-0 against the last year's demand of Rs. 32,88-12-0.

Under this tax, there was an arrear demand of Rs. 2,050-13-0, of which Rs. 1,923-1-0 was collected and Rs. 16-8-0 written off. The balance of Rs. 111-4-0 belongs to the year 1895-96 and will be realized soon.

10. The total extent of lands assessed is 1,884.95 acres and the average rate of tax per acre is Rs. 2-0-1.

11. The incidence of the tax on buildings was Rs. 2-4-10 per house.

12. *Water-tax.*—This tax was for the first time levied in the year under report at 4 per cent. on the annual value of the buildings. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 12,658-3-0, of which Rs. 7,556-2-0 or 59.7 per cent. was collected within the year.

The water-tax was levied on all the buildings in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards. The pipe lines have not been properly run in the wards, nor has sufficient number of fountains been built in convenient places. The municipal council was not consulted with regard to the pipe lines and the number and position of the public taps. Consequently there are heard complaints from all the house owners whose wishes could have been met without much additional cost. To give an instance, the cantonment proper does not receive a sufficient supply of water and the people in the streets on the rock have no fountains at all, but have to come down to the crowded taps in the streets below the rock. The people refuse to pay the water-taxes and contend that the municipality should provide for the supply of pipe water within easy reach. For these reasons the collection of water-tax in the year was low. The council are now constructing additional fountains in selected places and hope to overcome these difficulties in time. The house-taxes in these wards are collected along with the water-tax and consequently the above mentioned reasons account for the low collections under the taxes on buildings also.

13. *Tax on Arts.*—The total demand including the arrears amounted to Rupees 12,879-8-6 against Rs. 11,425-8-0 of the previous year, and the collections under this head amounted to Rs. 12,092 against Rs. 10,868-10-7 in the previous year. There was a small balance of Rs. 689-8-0 remaining unadjusted at the end of the year.

14. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-three persons were assessed to the profession-tax in the sum of Rs. 12,580-8-0 against 2,694 persons for Rs. 10,578 in the previous year. The incidence of this tax per head was Rs. 4-9-5 against Rs. 3-14-10 in the previous year.

15. *Tax on Vehicles, Carts and Animals.*—The total receipts under these heads amounted to Rs. 11,993-12-0 against Rs. 11,544-4-0 in the previous year. The demand registers are prepared for these taxes by the sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the councillors in charge of the wards.

16. *Coercive Processes.*—The number of distress warrants issued in the year was 3,196 for Rs. 8,037-1-0 against 2,657 warrants involving Rs. 6,271-9-0 in the previous year. There were 353 warrants involving Rs. 947-0-6 remaining unexecuted at the beginning of the year. Out of the aggregate amount of Rs. 8,984-1-6 covered by the warrants, a sum of Rs. 7,183-0-8 was realized within the year.

Property was distrained in 70 cases for the recovery of Rs. 184-9-2 but was sold in 3 cases only for realizing Rs. 8-4-2. The number of prosecutions instituted for collection of taxes was 67 to recover Rs. 180 only.

17. *Tolls.*—In this municipality the tolls are managed by the district board who pay the council one-third share of the total receipts from the toll-bars around the town. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 10,558-8-10 against Rs. 9,856-12-5 in the previous year.

18. *Incidence of Taxation.*—The average incidence of taxation, inclusive of tolls, was As. 12-10 in the year against As. 11-1 per head in the previous year and exclusive of tolls was As. 10-11 per head against As. 9-4 in the previous year.

19. *Receipts from other sources.*—The total miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 94,937-0-5 against Rs. 90,723-9-9 in the previous year.

20. *Rent of Lands and Buildings.*—The income from this was Rs. 571-2-7 in the year against Rs. 613-0-9 in the previous year.

21. *Avenue Receipts.*—The receipts from the sale of avenue clippings and of withered trees amounted to Rs. 200-9-9 against Rs. 129-10-6 in the last year.

22. *Produce of Lands and Gardens.*—The receipts under these items amounted to Rs. 158 against Rs. 140 of the previous year. They are derived from the lease of the cocoanut topes grown in the moat lands and of the vacant municipal lands for pasturage in the wet season. Proposals are under consideration to improve the topes and to grow fruit-bearing trees in the vacant lands with the waste water at the public fountains.

23. *Conservancy Receipts.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 5,400 in the year against Rs. 5,365 in the previous year. The receipts from this source consist of the sale-proceeds of the old night-soil which is left buried in trenches and of the street sweepings collected in the dépôts. The practice here has for the last several years been to sell in auction the rubbish and night-soil separately for a term of two years at a time. The council binds the contractor in the case of the rubbish to sell off and clear it away then and there. There should not be in the dépôts more than one month's accumulations of the town refuse under any circumstances. As for the night-soil the daily collections are carted away to the distant dépôt and are buried in deep pits and covered over with one foot of clean earth. They are sold for manure after some time.

24. *School Fees.*—The fee collections from the salary-result schools maintained by the council amounted to Rs. 495-8-0 in the year against Rs. 313-4-3 in the previous year. The increase in the collections is gratifying, as it clearly indicates that the schools are popular and supply a real want felt by the lower classes of our population, for whom they are mainly intended.

25. *Sale-proceeds of Medicines and other Hospital Receipts.*—The receipts under these heads amounted to Rs. 707-13-8 in the year against Rs. 543-9-9 in the previous year. The credit system hitherto in vogue in the municipal hospital was given up almost entirely in the year and payment in advance for the medicines prescribed was insisted on. This accounts for the increase in these receipts.

26. *Income from Markets.*—The total receipts from the rents and fees collected in the markets amounted to Rs. 20,102-3-4 in the year against Rs. 15,063-12-0 in the previous year and Rs. 16,448-1-0 in 1894-95. This income consists of the rents of stalls and the fees levied on all the articles taken into the markets for sale. The rates of fees in force are 1 pie per head-load, 4 pies per bullock load, and 1 anna per cart-load. The rents of stalls vary from As. 6 to Rs. 16 per stall per month.

There are eight markets maintained by the municipality. All of them are leased out to renters in public auction with the exception of the stalls in the fort general market, the butchers' market and the grain market which are managed departmentally.

The current demand for the income from all the markets rose in the year to Rs. 19,355-3-0 against Rs. 17,378-6-0 and showed an increase of Rs. 1,976-13-0. There was besides an arrear demand of Rs. 2,841-5-0 due under market rents. Out of a total demand of Rs. 22,196-8-0, Rs. 20,102-3-4 or 90.56 per cent. was realized within the year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 2,094-4-8 which will be collected soon.

The net income derived from the markets after deducting all the charges incurred for the establishment and annual repairs amounted to Rs. 16,019-7-0 against Rs. 13,832-10-1 in the previous year.

27. *Income from Slaughter-houses.*—The receipts from the five slaughter-houses maintained by the municipality amounted to Rs. 2,452-14-10 against Rs. 2,578 in 1895-96 and Rs. 2,361-8-0 in 1894-95. The houses are all leased out to farmers from year to year, and consequently their receipts are fluctuating. The rates of fees charged are 6 pies per sheep, goat or pig killed and As. 3 for bullock.

The net income from the slaughter-houses after meeting all expenses for their supervision and maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,680-2-10 against Rs. 2,016-9-1 in the previous year.

28. *Travellers' Bungalow.*—The fees paid by the travellers halting in the bungalow amounted to Rs. 300-8-0 against Rs. 279-8-0 in the previous year. The collections were made departmentally and showed an increased income on account of the races which attracted many visitors from distant parts.

29. *License Fees.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,580-8-6 against Rs. 1,237-15-9 in the previous year, and showed an increase of Rs. 342-8-9 in the year under report. This income is derived from fees (which are now collected in advance) charged for licenses granted for offensive trades, marriage pandals erected in the streets and other purposes.

30. *Cart-stands.*—The receipts from the fees collected at the municipal cart-stand amounted to Rs. 5,610 against Rs. 5,085-13-4 in the previous year. There was a small balance of Rs. 359-2-8 remaining uncollected at the close of the year and this will be collected soon.

31. *Fines.*—The income from fines under the Municipal and other Acts amounted to Rs. 1,994-9-3 against Rs. 1,526-7-9 in the previous year. This amount nearly approaches the average figure under fines for the last few years.

32. *Endowments.*—The municipal hospital has an endowment. Its funded capital amounts to Rs. 12,433-3-2 against Rs. 12,420-1-2 of the previous year. This increase in the capital is due to the interest for one year having been allowed to accumulate in the Postal Savings Bank, in which a portion of it is deposited. The interest of Rs. 418-15-2 on the Government promissory notes for Rs. 12,000 was received from the Accountant-General with whom they are entrusted.

33. *Grants and Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 20 was received from the Provincial funds for result grants earned by the girls taught in the municipal boys' schools and Rs. 201-15-6 was drawn for the grants due towards the pay of the gymnastic instructors and drawing masters employed for all the schools.

34. The amount of Rs. 1,188 received from the Government is the annual contribution made for the maintenance of the numerous roads in the cantonment, and the sum of Rs. 261 shown against other purposes is the contribution received from the Military department on account of the profession-tax due by the officers stationed here.

35. The amount of Rs. 10,387 received in aid of the water-supply consists of the additional free grant of Rs. 8,100 from the Government, the further contribution of Rs. 730 from the Military department, the additional contribution of Rs. 230 from the central jail and the annual contribution of Rs. 1,327 paid by the Military department for the working expenses of the works. The council regrets to notice that the Judicial department has not remitted within the year the annual contribution due for the jail, and that the South Indian Railway is raising objections to the amount claimed as its contribution towards the working expenses for the year on the ground that the supply was inadequate and irregular.

36. *From the Local Boards.*—The District and Taluk Boards of Trichinopoly paid their annual contributions of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, towards the maintenance of the municipal hospital. The former also paid Rs. 162-9-0, being the contribution for the race-course roads which are maintained jointly by that board and the municipal council.

37. *Other Grants.*—The South Indian Railway Company paid Rs. 8,770, being the additional contribution towards the initial cost of the water-supply scheme. The company has not yet paid in its share of the working expenses for the year under

report. The water-works were opened on the 27th April 1896 and from that date water is being supplied to the company. To my repeated demands the Agent has been stating that the supply of water was not ample and that the amount of contribution demanded did not appear to him to be proportionate. I must here admit that the supply was not satisfactory for the first two or three months owing to the engines in the subsidiary station not working; but this irregularity cannot, I submit, be a reason for the company to refuse payment of the promised contribution.

38. *Private Scavenging Fees.*—The demand, both arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 9,077-4-0, of which Rs. 4,483-15-0 was collected in the year against Rupees 4,150-9-5 realized in the previous year. The collection in advance of these fees has always been a matter of very great difficulty and puzzle here. The power given by the Act for the collection of the scavenging fees was not sufficient to recover them with facility, and the remedy suggested by the Government to stop the service to the houses of defaulters and to prosecute them if they fail to have their latrines cleaned has been found to be not sufficiently efficient, and it is feared will result in the council's entirely giving up the scheme in most of the wards in this municipality. Now that the Amendment Act of III of 1897 has removed much of this difficulty, the council hopes to adjust the arrears of fees soon and to make the service self-supporting.

39. *Recoveries for other purposes.*—A sum of Rs. 3,849-5-9 was received from house-owners for the laying of service pipes to their premises.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

40. *GRANT 1, PUBLIC WORKS.*—The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,04,375-8-3 against the revised estimate of Rs. 1,26,480 and the actuals in 1895-96 of Rs. 73,019-0-7.

41. *Communications.*—The total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 14,799-3-0 against Rs. 14,436-8-10 in the previous year.

Of this sum Rs. 358-7-8 was spent in providing protection by rail-fence of a portion of the trunk road and Karur road which run on the flood bank of the Cauvery, Rs. 13 was expended in constructing a tunnel and the remainder in relaying the several important roads enumerated in statement II-A.

42. *Buildings.*—The new buildings provided in the year were two pairs of latrines in Melachintamani and Varaganeri for Rs. 1,136-5-6, the extension of a latrine in the cantonment at a cost of Rs. 195-0-11, the contagious shed in the hospital for Rs. 199, compound walls to the new rubbish depôt for Rs. 194-11-10, and the purchase of twenty-two dust-bins for Rs. 227-3-0.

Further a sum of Rs. 4,592-2-11 was expended on the necessary repairs to the public buildings. The most important of these were the latrines repaired at a cost of Rs. 837-4-1, the fort market in which the stall verandahs were repaired at a cost of Rs. 799-5-0, the municipal hospital which was repaired and colour washed for Rs. 307, the grain market for Rs. 917-3-0, and the Woraiyur market in which the butchers' stalls were repaired for Rs. 1,073.

43. *Drains.*—A drain with a cistern at its lower end was built for the Nadu street in Varaganeri at a cost of Rs. 50. The sewage water is collected in it and carted away outside the town. The Big Chetti street drain was repaired for Rupees 57-11-3.

44. *Water-supply.*—The expenditure on the water-supply scheme for this year amounted to Rs. 60,841-5-7 against Rs. 51,625-8-7 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred for the new water-supply works up to the end of the year under report amounts to Rs. 5,00,499-13-9 against the revised estimate of Rs. 5,18,255. The works have been completed, but the accounts have not yet been finally closed by the Sanitary Engineer to Government. The delay is reported to be due to the death of the contractor who built the head works.

Besides this work, a sum of Rs. 357-14-0 was spent in providing revetment to portions of the Virupatchipuram and Vannan channels which feed the tanks in the second and third wards to which the water-supply scheme is yet to be extended.

45. The water-works were opened in April 1896 and pure water is supplied to six of the eight wards into which the municipality is divided. The total charges on the water-supply amounted to Rs. 20,528-7-5, of which Rs. 6,837-3-7 was the pay of the establishment and the balance of Rs. 13,691-3-10 was the contingent expenses on fuel, oil, &c.

46. *Public Works Establishment.*—The establishment maintained during the year was a temporary overseer on Rs. 35, a clerk on Rs. 10 and a peon on Rs. 6. The balance of Rs. 35 in the sanctioned pay for the post of an overseer was paid to the chief sanitary inspector temporarily entertained under G.O., No. 471 M., dated 19th March 1896. The appointment of the supervisor sanctioned for the municipality was not made at all and has since been given up. A qualified overseer will soon be appointed as directed in G.O., No. 714 M., dated 27th March 1897.

47. *GRANT 2, EDUCATION.*—The total outlay on education for the year amounted to Rs. 10,047-13-2 against Rs. 8,963-3-11 in the previous year and Rs. 10,710 provided in the budget estimate.

48. *Normal Students.*—The allotment of Rs. 120 made for payment of scholarships to students was not fully spent, as the selection of the teachers for the normal training was made about the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 12-4-2 only was paid to the two teachers who are being trained.

49. *Salary-results Schools.*—There were six schools at the commencement of the year. Four additional schools were opened in the year for the benefit of the poor working classes residing in the suburbs. All the ten schools are well-attended and do excellent work. There were 599 boys and 27 girls in these schools on the 31st March last, against 415 pupils in the previous year. The average daily attendance in them was 452.

The cost of the staff employed in these schools amounted to Rs. 1,869-8-11, and the contingent expenses came up to Rs. 568-8-4. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,021-9-0 was distributed rateably among the teachers as rewards, the same being 75 per cent. of the result grants earned by the schools.

50. *Result Grants.*—The result grants paid to the managers of aided schools amounted to Rs. 5,264-14-0 in the year against Rs. 5,200-9-0 in the previous year. There were at the end of the year 40 schools having a strength of 3,218 boys and 98 girls against the 37 schools with a strength of 2,849 boys in the previous year.

51. *Inspection of Schools.*—Two inspecting schoolmasters—one on Rs. 25 and the other on Rs. 20—were maintained in the year at a cost of Rs. 605-11-8 against Rs. 471-12-0. Both the men are reported by the Assistant Inspector of Schools to have done very fair work.

52. *Common Gymnasium.*—Two gymnastic instructors on Rs. 12 each were employed in the year to teach gymnastics in all the primary schools. Their pay and other expenses amounted to Rs. 299-7-9.

53. *Drawing.*—This subject was taught in many of the schools at a cost of Rupees 195-13-4. The instruction imparted could not be satisfactory, as there were many changes in the teachers employed for the purpose. From the current year I have entertained two teachers—one on Rs. 20 and the other on Rs. 15—and expect much improvement in this branch of education.

A sum of Rs. 160 was paid to the managers of twelve aided schools as grants for buildings and furniture. Further a grant of Rs. 50 was paid to three poor Pallah schools for the purchase of books and slates.

54. *GRANT 3, SANITATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES.*—The municipal hospital and jubilee dispensary were maintained in the year at a cost of Rs. 18,335-10-4 against Rs. 15,537-6-4 in the previous year. The increase in the charges is mainly due to the purchase of European medicines and to the laying of service pipes into the hospital.

55. There were employed in the year four hospital assistants, seven compounders, one European matron and two native midwives. A female apothecary is under training in the Madras Medical College, and the stipends paid to her in the year amounted to Rs. 125.

The number of in- and out-patients treated in the hospital was 1,467 and 48,210, respectively, against 1,479 and 46,539 in the previous year. In the Jubilee dispensary 19,338 out-patients were treated against 18,235 patients in the previous year. The midwives treated 36 labour cases inside the hospital and 233 cases outside the hospital, against 222 labour cases in the last year.

The senior hospital assistant in charge of the main hospital has free-quarters provided within the hospital compound as well as the European matron and a native midwife. The other three hospital assistants live in rented houses within 200 yards from the hospital and are paid Rs. 5 each for house-rent.

56. *Vaccination*.—The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,069-8-11 against Rs. 995-10-7 in 1895-96 and Rs. 1,171-14-10 in 1894-95. Five vaccinators were employed in the year, and they performed 2,481 operations on children under one year of age and 5,028 operations on children above one year against 2,211 and 4,294 operations, respectively, in the previous year. All these operations were successful, except 226 cases of the latter class in the year under report. Besides these, the hospital assistant in charge of the Woraiyur dispensary performed successfully eight vaccine operations on children under one year and 37 operations on children above one year.

57. *Vital Statistics*.—The registration of births and deaths was done by the eight registrars on Rs. 10 each. The total cost under that head amounted to Rupees 1,157-3-0 against Rs. 865-6-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to the introduction of the new forms and registers and the fixing of notice boards in prominent parts of the town, publishing the provisions of the Act regarding the registration of births and deaths.

The number of births and deaths registered in the year was 2,790 and 2,811, respectively, against 2,265 and 1,907 of the previous year. The deaths were distributed among the following causes:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Cholera	..	658
Small-pox	..	9
Fever	..	535
Dysentery	..	287
Diarrhoea	..	37
Other causes	898	1,283

The number of prosecutions instituted for failure to report births and deaths was 76 against 8 cases in the previous year.

58. *Cholera*.—This disease appeared in the town on the 19th August 1896 in a sporadic form, assumed an epidemic form about the 10th October, and abated towards the end of the year. It disappeared from 6th May last entirely. There were 1,228 attacks and 658 deaths within the year. Eighty-one bad cases were removed to the hospital and treated in the isolation sheds with the result that 21 cases were cured and the remaining 60 proved fatal.

For the purpose of combating the epidemic, the municipality was divided into three divisions and eight circles. There were employed eight observation staffs under the supervision of three divisional inspectors. These eleven men were kept on duty nearly during the whole period, but the number of peons and toties was increased or decreased as necessity arose. The great Yekadasi festival of Srirangam fell in December, and the great Mahamagam in Kumbakonam was celebrated in February of this year. The occurrence of these two festivals rendered a larger expenditure necessary in this municipality than it would otherwise have been. The total cost on account of cholera amounted to Rs. 4,238-10-6.

59. *Conservancy*.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rupees 34,663-14-11 against Rs. 25,648-3-4 in the previous year and Rs. 34,530 provided in the revised estimate. There were employed during the year, 60 sweepers and 96 scavengers to sweep the streets and clean the latrines and urinals. Their work was supervised by 11 sanitary inspectors and 16 peons under the control of the councillors in charge of the wards. There were 84 latrines in use, of which 42 were for males and the rest for females.

60. During the year 62 rubbish-carts, 30 night-soil carts and 3 sewage-water carts were employed in removing the sweepings, night-soil and offensive matters to the appointed depôts. An inspector on Rs. 12 is posted at the night-soil depôt to supervise the work of the conservancy carts and the trenching of the night-soil in the proper manner.

61. *Private Scavenging*.—The total cost of the scavenging service amounted to Rs. 5,582-8-10 in the year against Rs. 5,628-14-8 in the previous year. Seven maistries and 93 scavengers were employed in the year. The number of private latrines cleaned was 3,620.

62. *GRANT 4, LIGHTING*.—The total cost of lighting the town amounted to Rupees 5,374-6-9 against Rs. 5,768-9-6 in the previous year and Rs. 5,580 provided in the budget estimate. There were 669 lamps burning in the year against 663 in the previous year. The number of lamp lighters was reduced in the year from 29 to 25. There were three superintendents employed in supervising the lighting arrangements.

63. *Markets*.—The eight markets were swept and cleaned by twelve sweepers under the supervision of the superintendent and the ward inspectors. The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,045-12-0 against Rs. 1,070-1-11 in the previous year.

64. *Slaughter-houses*.—There are five slaughter houses—three for sheep, one for bullocks and one for pigs. These were cleaned by four sweepers. Three superintendents were placed in special charge of these slaughter-houses. The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 548-7-4, and that of their repairs came to Rs. 224-4-8.

65. *Travellers' Bungalow*.—As in the previous year, the establishment of the bungalow consisted of one maistry and three servants, whose pay amounted to Rupees 142-8-0. Other contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 15.

66. *Public Garden*.—Three coolies on Rs. 5 each were employed in the year in looking after the plants growing in the Boulevard garden and in other places. Their pay, &c., amounted to Rs. 223-10-9. The square piece of land lying in front of the fort market and municipal hospital was fenced and laid out in the year with a view to make it a park. Arrangements are also made to bring the waste moat lands into cultivation and to grow thereon rows of good trees.

67. The sum of Rs. 180 is the usual contribution paid for the maintenance of the public garden in the cantonment. This is used by the European and Eurasian residents for recreation purposes.

68. *Fire Engine*.—The fire-engine worked by manual labour was repaired and suitable buckets were purchased at a cost of Rs. 63. The same is placed in charge of the police for prompt use on occasions of fire.

69. *Other charges—Work done for private parties*.—Rs. 1,775-12-3 was expended in laying service pipes to house-owners who had paid in the required amount beforehand.

70. *Destruction of dogs and snakes*.—Stray dogs were killed and snakes were destroyed for Rs. 65-3-0. Rewards are paid at As. 2 per cobra killed, at As. 3 per bitch and As. 2 per dog destroyed.

71. *GRANT 5, SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT*.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,672-3-5 against Rs. 8,255-12-11 in the previous year, and Rs. 11,830 anticipated in the budget estimate.

72. *Debt and Interest*.—Rs. 4,400 were paid to the Government towards the second instalment for the repayment of the debt taken for the water-supply scheme, and Rs. 5,471-7-8 was paid in the year for the interest on the loans.

73. *Advances*.—The permanent advance of Rs. 170 consists of Rs. 20 given to the pipe overseer and Rs. 150 to the District Medical and Sanitary officer to meet urgent expenses in connection with the repairs to the pipes and the treatment of the cholera cases, respectively.

74. *Refunds*.—The sum of Rs. 1,141-4-0 refunded represents the remissions granted by the council on appeal in the taxes on arts, buildings and lands for 1895-96 after the close of that year.

75. *Gratuity.*—A gratuity of Rs. 180 was paid to a retired sanitary inspector for long and good services rendered by him—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 1673 M., dated 30th September 1896.

76. *CLOSING BALANCE.*—The closing balance for the year under report was as low as Rs. 487-4-2.

ENCLOSURE.

CONCISE Annual Report for the Municipal Hospital and Jubilee Dispensary, Woraiyur, Trichinopoly, for the official year 1896-97.

Public Health.—The public health was unsatisfactory. Epidemic cholera prevailed during several months of the year, the total number of attacks and deaths recorded in the town being 1,228 and 658. In accordance with G.O., No. 1028 M., dated 26th June 1895, a special detailed report has been submitted on this subject.

2. *Vital Statistics.*—The recorded birth-rate for the town was 30.79 and the death-rate 31.02 per mille, as against 24.99 and 21.04 of the year preceding. These figures denote an appreciable advance in the registration of vital statistics, and it is hoped that the improvement will be progressive.

								1895-96.	1896-97.
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,265	2,790
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,907	2,811

Population 90,609

3. *Sanitation.*—(a) There has been no material change in the conservancy system and agency; but the supervision and transport have been more efficient.

(b) *Drinking-water.*—The Cauvery with its channels is the chief source of supply. Pipe distribution has been successfully established in a large section of the town and from its evident advantages it is most desirable that this system should be extended.

(c) *Drainage.*—No system, and no change since last report, excepting that the waste-water from the pipe system makes the want of a proper drainage scheme more pronounced and shows the futility of temporary devices for obviating the nuisance. Of the sanitary defects pointed out last year—viz., (a) insufficient latrine accommodation; (b) indifferent supervision of, and in adequate agency for, the removal of night-soil and rubbish; (c) the pollution of sources of drinking-water; (d) bad slaughter-houses and indifferent markets—those relating to conservancy and drinking-water have to a large extent been remedied. Attention should be directed to rectifying the others as early as funds will permit.

4. *Vaccination.*—Animal vaccination direct from calf to arm is employed. During the year there were 7,509 cases operated, of which 7,283, *i.e.*, nearly 97 per cent., were successful as against 6,505-6,319 of last year. Of the 7,509 cases, 2,481 were in subjects under one year of age and in the proportion of 88.92 per cent. to the births registered and 82.87 per mille of population. There were 2,124 prosecutions instituted on account of failure to vaccinate; 10 of these were punished and fined to the extent in aggregate of Rs. 30-12-0, and 2,114 were warned. The quality of lymph employed was decidedly good and the results of operations were satisfactory, there having been an increase of 964 successful cases over last year. As previously remarked, a suitable vaccine depôt is urgently wanted and it should, if possible, be constructed in a locality not far removed from the municipal hospital, so that vaccine operations may not only be conducted centrally as regards the town, but be also under the easy supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary officer and his Assistant Surgeon.

5. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—(a) *Nature and sufficiency of accommodation.*—The nature and extent of accommodation remained as described in the report of 1894-95.

(b) *State of Repair of Buildings.*—The buildings were maintained in good repair.

(c) *State of Repair of Furniture.*—The furniture and appointments generally were serviceable and sufficient.

(d) *Inspection.*—(1) *Steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.*—The recommendations of the Surgeon-General included the appointment of a Resident Assistant Surgeon, the construction of a lying-in hospital and an out-patient dispensary, and the purchase of a Nursing Manual. All excepting the first of these, which apparently was negated on the score of want of funds, have received due attention from the municipal council.

(2) *Steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the Inspecting officers.*—Nil.

(e) *Amount of recoveries from patients who have been able to pay for their diet and medicines.*

								1895-96.	1896-97.
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 14 0	153 4 7
Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175 13 9	369 14 0

(f) Number of patients treated as compared with previous years—

	In-patients.	Daily average.	Out-patients.				Total.	
			Municipal hospital.		Jubilee dispensary.		Number treated.	Daily average.
			Number treated.	Daily average.	Number treated.	Daily average.		
1895-96	1,479	58.46	46,539	245.97	18,235	69.82	64,774	315.79
1896-97	1,467	52.63	48,210	283.20	19,338	77.04	67,548	360.24

The very large attendance of out-patients is satisfactory and indicates the popularity and efficiency of the hospital.

(g) Mortality and actual causes of it—

1895-96	93
1896-97	128 (Of these from cholera 58.)

(h) Operations with results—

	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.
Municipal hospital—						
1895-96	2,800	2,740	42	7	4	7
1896-97	2,757	2,646	95	10	3	3
Jubilee dispensary—						
1895-96	380	378	2	..	..	..
1896-97	311	304	7	..	..	..

(i) *Establishment whether sufficient and efficient.*—The medical subordinates discharged their duties—which, in consequence of the severe and prolonged epidemic of cholera, were more than ordinarily arduous—with credit to themselves and their profession. As regards the ward attendants I regret to say that the municipality has not been able to effect the improvements recommended in last year's report.

(j) Midwives—Work actually done—

	In-door.	Out-door.		
		Municipal hospital.	Jubilee dispensary.	Total.
1895-96	30	95	96	191
1896-97	36	121	112	233

One European matron and two native nurses were employed. Mrs. Clerk, the matron, has, besides attending to her special midwifery work, exercised a salutary supervision over the general management of the female department of the hospital. The native midwives worked satisfactorily.

(k) One female Apothecary is under training in the Medical College at Madras at the cost of the municipality (Rs. 25 per mensem).

(l) *General Remarks.*—The hospital has during the year enjoyed the benefit of water service (through pipes), and its grounds have been made attractive by the erection of a fountain.

TRICHINOPOLY, 31st May 1897. (Signed) W. O'HARA, Surgn.-Lieut.-Colonel,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'HARA, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, dated 11th June 1897, R.C. No. 442.

[Reference—Your Dis. No. 606/97, dated 9th June 1897.]

With reference to the above, I have the honour to state that—

(1) The figure given in statement XII, viz., 48,210, is correct and should be substituted for 49,677 entered by error.

(2) Number of out-patients treated in the Jubilee dispensary is 19,338, and not 19,835 (entered in error in statement XII).

(3) The number of patients treated in 1895-96 was 18,235 (the other figure 18,265 being a clerical error).

(4) The actual sale-proceeds were Rs. 369-14-0; of this Rs. 13-11-6 (sales during March 1896) appear to be included in municipal accounts, and Rs. 45-11-7 (sales in March 1897), to have been excluded. The difference Rs. 32-0-1 representing the discrepancy noted.

(5) The deaths from cholera (681) correspond with the register of the medical subordinate in charge for the epidemic, but is inclusive of April and May 1897. Kindly cause the necessary alterations to be made.

No. 1785.

Forwarded through the Collector.

2. The condition of the roads and streets is generally better than it was last year.

TRICHINOPOLY,
16th June 1897.

(Signed) V. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Deputy Collector.

Ref. on Cur. No. 2174-Rev.

Submitted.

2. The Divisional officer has remarked that the roads are generally in a better condition than last year. They are in very fair order considering the floods of last year and the heavy traffic.

3. *Paragraph 5.*—There was a slight improvement in the attendance of both official and non-official members during the year.

4. *Paragraph 8. Tax on buildings.*—It is unsatisfactory to observe that out of the finally-settled demand of Rs. 31,281-5-0 for the year, Rs. 10,423-4-0 excluding arrears still remained uncollected. Prompt steps should be taken for the early realization of Rs. 222-2-0, the arrears of 1895-96.

5. *Paragraph 9. Tax on Lands.*—The collection of only Rs. 72-2-0 out of the finally-settled demand of Rs. 3,703-2-0 is discreditable to the council. The arrears of Rs. 111-4-0 for 1895-96 should be collected soon. The chairman should have stated when he obtained the new settlement registers from the revenue authorities. His explanation for the large arrears under this head cannot be considered satisfactory.

6. *Paragraph 12. Water-Tax.*—The collection under this head is also poor. The matter relating to the contribution of the working expenses by the South Indian Railway Company has been reported to Government in this office endorsement, R.C. No. 1959-Rev., dated 31st May 1897. The chairman states that the council is now constructing additional fountains in select places to meet the wishes of the people. The council would do well to encourage the extension of the system of house service pipes, which will be a relief to the council financially and likely to reduce the number of complaints.

7. *Paragraph 13. Tax on Arts.*—Under this head, there is a balance of Rs. 688 out of the current demand.

8. *Paragraph 16. Coercive processes.*—There was an unsatisfactory increase in the number of coercive processes issued during the year.

9. *Paragraph 38. Private scavenging.*—Out of the finally-settled demand of Rs. 4,953-13-6, only Rs. 2,909-2-0 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,044-11-6; and, again, out of the arrear demand of Rs. 4,123-6-6, the sum of Rs. 1,574-13-0 alone was collected, the balance for the years 1895-96, 1894-95 and 1893-94 being respectively Rs. 1,190-14-0, Rs. 555-2-0 and Rs. 279-8-0. The number of houses served by private scavenging agency was only 3,620 against 3,907 during the previous year, while the total number of houses on the municipal register is 13,575. These facts indicate a want of attention and bad management in this important matter, about which Government passed severe remarks during the previous year and observed

that the securing of the cleanliness of private premises in a large and crowded town like Trichinopoly was one of the first duties of the administration. Frequent inspection of houses and the institution of prosecutions are efficient means for extending the scheme. It is hoped that the council will be able to show better results during this year with the enormous powers given to it under the Amendment Act.

10. *Paragraph 57. Vital statistics.*—A slight advance has been made in the registration of vital statistics. With a staff of eight registrars a good progress should have been made. This work requires careful attention and supervision, as correct registration is a means of showing the condition of people and the progress of epidemics or famine.

11. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a very low balance of Rs. 487-4-2 against Rs. 67,192 or more correctly Rs. 4,872, leaving out of consideration the sum of Rs. 62,320 reserved for expenditure on the water-supply scheme. The council should try to retrench its expenditure as much as possible. Under the circumstances, I am doubtful if the time has yet come for restoring the privilege of the council electing its own chairman.

TRICHINOPOLY,
22nd June 1897.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Acting Collector.

ORDER—No. 2207 M., dated 11th October 1897.

The receipts and charges of the Trichinopoly Municipality for 1896-97 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1895-96:—

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1896-97.
<i>Receipts.</i>				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance brought forward	96,028	65,770	67,190	67,192
Tax on Arts	10,869	11,050	12,050	12,097
„ on Buildings and Lands	30,416	35,220	35,820	30,250
Water-tax on Buildings and Lands	..	13,010	14,140	7,556
Tax on Vehicles and Animals	6,573	6,120	7,220	7,063
„ on Carts	4,972	5,210	5,210	4,934
Tolls	9,857	10,000	10,800	10,559
Realizations under Special Acts	70	100	200	190
Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c., and Sale-proceeds of Lands, &c. ..	1,238	1,090	1,190	1,304
Conservancy Receipts	5,365	5,350	5,350	5,400
Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions	313	310	460	495
„ „ from Medical Institutions	544	570	700	708
Income from Markets and Slaughter-houses	17,642	22,400	22,420	22,555
License Fees	1,238	1,500	1,700	1,581
Other Fees	5,110	5,620	6,080	5,659
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	1,527	2,000	2,000	1,995
Interest on Investments and Premium on Loans	419	420	420	419
Grants and Contributions from Government	10,340	4,220	13,220	12,058
„ „ from Local Boards	6,000	4,650	4,650	4,663
„ „ from other Bodies	..	2,000	12,650	8,770
Recoveries for Services to Private Individuals	4,153	7,010	9,000	8,333
Miscellaneous	727	130	140	566
Loans	32,000	..	..	..
Advances Recovered	4,038	..	22,000	20,241
Total	2,49,439	2,08,750	2,54,610	2,34,588
<i>Charges.</i>				
GRANT I—				
New Works—				
Communications	1,548	370	370	372
Buildings	604	4,700	4,700	1,952
Drainage	..	..	..	50
Water-supply	51,625	79,100	79,100	61,199
Repairs—				
Communications	12,889	13,500	13,500	14,428
Buildings	1,852	5,000	5,000	4,592
Drainage	274	60	60	68
Water-supply	2,803	22,330	22,290	20,528
Establishment	1,029	740	1,160	568
Tools and Plant and other Stores	334	300	300	209
Contributions for Public Works	61	..	..	..
Total	73,019	1,26,100	1,26,480	1,03,956

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1896-97.
<i>Charges—cont.</i>				
GRANT 2—				
Training Schools	36	120	120	12
Municipal Schools—				
On the Salary-result System	2,594	3,090	3,090	3,460
Result Grants	5,200	6,000	6,000	5,265
Building, Furniture, &c., Grants	..	25	250	160
Inspection	472	586	580	606
Miscellaneous	661	670	670	545
Total ..	8,963	10,710	10,710	10,048
GRANT 3—				
Hospitals and Dispensaries	15,538	17,830	17,830	18,336
Contributions	1,080	1,260	1,260	915
Vaccination	996	1,120	1,120	1,070
Registration of Births and Deaths	865	1,210	1,210	1,157
Conservancy, Road-cleaning and Road-watering	32,243	43,620	43,200	45,110
Total ..	50,722	65,040	64,620	66,588
GRANT 4—				
Lighting	5,769	5,580	5,580	5,374
Markets and Slaughter-houses	1,527	1,630	1,630	1,594
Travellers' Bungalows	188	240	240	158
Public Garden, Survey of Land, Fire and other Charges	1,858	2,560	4,560	3,987
Total ..	9,342	10,010	12,010	11,113
GRANT 5—				
Supervision and Management	8,256	11,830	11,830	11,672
Repayment of Debt	3,333	4,400	4,400	4,400
Interest on Loan	4,324	5,480	5,470	5,472
Advances Recoverable	18,861	..	..	19,531
Refunds	5,927	1,200	1,200	1,141
Pensions and Gratuities	..	180	180	180
Balance	67,192	— 31,200	17,710	487
Grand Total ..	2,49,439	2,03,750	2,54,610	2,34,588

2. The municipal council held twenty meetings against eighteen in the previous year. The average attendance of both officials and non-officials improved and was fairly satisfactory.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) There was an increase of 49 in the number of persons assessed to the tax on arts and of Rs. 2,003 in the net current demand, which is gratifying. Under the tax on buildings, the demand fell by Rs. 348, but under the tax on lands, the registers of which were revised during the year, it rose by Rs. 414. The water-tax was levied for the first time during the year under review at 4 per cent. on the annual value of buildings and the demand under this head amounted to Rs. 12,658.

(2) The current collections under the tax on arts continued to be good, but they were poor under the house and water taxes, being only 67 per cent. under the former and 59 per cent. under the latter, while of the land-tax only 2 per cent. was realized. These results are most discreditable to the municipal executive and reflect seriously on the administrative capacity of the two Deputy Collectors who were the official Chairmen during the year. The Collector should now call upon these two officers to explain these bad collections and should forward the explanations to Government with a report as to how far each of them is responsible for the results. The date of receipt by the Chairman of the new settlement registers with reference to which the land-tax is stated to have been revised during the year, the dates on which the municipal assessment books were ready, and the progress made in the collection of the taxes, arrears and current, in each month should also be reported. The complaint in paragraph 12 of the Chairman's report, that the municipal council was not consulted with regard to the pipe lines and the number and position of the public taps, will be referred to the Sanitary Engineer for remarks. The explanation of the short collections given in paragraphs 9 and 12 of the Chairman's report are wholly inadequate; nor is there any sufficient reason why difficulties that may have arisen in connection with the water-tax should have been allowed to interfere with the collection of the house-tax. It is observed that where coercive process was resorted to only 2 per cent.

of the cases went to actual distraint and in only one case in a thousand was property sold. The outstanding balances which amounted to Rs. 19,844 should now be adjusted without delay. The realizations of arrears under the principal taxes, however, improved and were on the whole satisfactory. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the remarks of the Collector in paragraph 6 of his endorsement regarding the advisability of extending the system of house-service pipes instead of constructing additional fountains at the municipal cost.

(3) The receipts from the taxes on vehicles and animals and from tolls, school-fees, sale of medicines, market-rents, license-fees, cart-stand fees and fines showed an advance. The attention of the Public Works Department is drawn to the remarks of the Chairman in paragraph 37 of his report regarding the refusal of the South Indian Railway Company to pay its share of the maintenance charges of the water-works. The communication received with the Collector's endorsement, No. 1959-Rev., dated 31st May 1897, related to the liability of the South Indian Railway Company for the payment of the water-tax and not to its liability for a share of the working expenses of the water-works, as stated by the Collector in paragraph 6 of his endorsement.

(4) The number of houses served by the private scavenging agency instead of increasing fell off, being 3,620 or only 27 per cent. of the number assessed to the tax on buildings against 3,907 in 1895-96 and 4,151 in 1894-95. The service was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,099 against Rs. 1,478 in the previous year. The outstanding balance, including the arrears of Rs. 2,025 appertaining to previous years, amounted to as much as Rs. 4,069. If the fees had been collected in advance, as repeatedly ordered by Government, the service would have been self-supporting. As the Collector points out, these unsatisfactory results are evidently due to inattention and bad management which, in the opinion of Government, must be primarily attributed to the inefficiency of the official Chairmen and which His Excellency in Council views with grave displeasure. The Collector is requested to obtain the explanation of these officers for their remissness in this matter and forward it to Government with the report called for in clause (2) *supra*.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The only new works of importance under execution during the year were those in connection with the water-supply scheme, on which a total expenditure of Rs. 5,00,500 has been incurred against the revised estimate of Rs. 5,18,255. The works were opened in April 1896. The outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 14,800 or 40 per cent. in excess of the net municipal income from tolls, and the roads are reported by the Collector to have been in very fair order considering the damage done by the floods of 1895-96. The construction of the lying-in hospital, for which a sum of Rs. 2,600 was provided in the budget, was not undertaken during the year. The Chairman has neglected to furnish any explanation of this default, an omission which should now be supplied. It is observed that a provision for the purpose has been entered in the budgets of the previous two years.

(2) *Education.*—The net expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 9,331 or 12.9 per cent. of the receipts from taxation. All but Rs. 637 of this sum was spent on primary education. The municipal council maintained one secondary and nine primary schools on the salary-result system against one secondary and five primary schools in the previous year, and aided with result grants 39 primary schools, of which one was closed during the year against 38 in that year. The attendance at both municipal and aided schools improved, and the results of the departmental and grant examinations were satisfactory; but more than 12 per cent. of the allotment for result grants was allowed to lapse. No explanation of the lapse has been given. This should now be supplied. The total number of boys under instruction in the municipal and aided schools rose, being 3,754 or 56.8 per cent. of the male population of school-going age against 3,253 or 49.2 per cent. in the previous year. Nearly one-third of the number of teachers employed in these institutions were still untrained. Steps should be taken to reduce this large proportion in the current year by withholding or curtailing grants.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—The number of in-patients treated in the municipal hospital was 1,467 or 12 less than in 1895-96; but the number of out-patients who attended this hospital and the jubilee dispensary rose, being 67,548 against 64,774 in that year.

While the increase may be taken to indicate the continuing popularity of the institutions, it is observed that the public health during the year was unsatisfactory. The European matron and the two midwives employed by the municipal council attended 269 cases of labour against 222 attended by three midwives in the previous year. The statements in clauses (h) and (j) of paragraph 5 of the medical report are unnecessary and need not be repeated in future reports.

(4) *Vaccination and Vital Statistics.*—The reported number of persons vaccinated during the year rose, being 7,554 against 6,571. Of the cases 97 per cent. are returned as successful. It would have been interesting to learn as the result of any verifications that he may have conducted, the opinion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer regarding the trustworthiness of these figures. The number of children under one year successfully vaccinated is shown as 2,489 or 27.5 per mille of the population against 2,218 or 24.5 per mille in 1895-96 and a registered birth-rate of 30.8 per mille.

There was an appreciable improvement in the registration of vital statistics, the number of births and deaths registered during the year being, respectively, 30.8 and 31.0 per mille of the population against 25.0 and 21.0, respectively, per mille in 1895-96; but the returns cannot yet be regarded as trustworthy the rates recorded being much below the normal. The subject demands the closer supervision of the municipal council.

(5) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure under this head exceeded the allotment by 3.4 per cent. and was 26.9 per cent. of the current receipts. From paragraph 3 of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's report it appears that some attention was paid to the sanitation of the town; but from the fact that cholera was prevalent in the town for the greater portion of the year and caused as many as 658 deaths, it is evident that a great deal yet remains to be done. Strenuous efforts should be made to remedy the defects pointed out from time to time by the Sanitary Commissioner. The improvement of the slaughter-houses and markets, from which the municipal council derives a considerable income, should receive early attention.

5. *General Remarks.*—The year closed with a balance of Rs. 487, or only 0.3 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with Rs. 6,850 anticipated in the sanctioned budget and against the limit of 10 per cent. fixed by Government, the decrease being chiefly due to the short collections under the house, land and water taxes. The excess expenditure incurred under some of the heads, as appears from statement II, will be admitted in the accounts of 1896-97, but a separate application should have been submitted for the purpose.

The administration of the municipality during the year under review showed no substantial advance on that of the previous year and cannot be considered to have been either efficient or satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

- „ Collector of Trichinopoly.
- „ President, District Board, Trichinopoly.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Surgeon-General.
- „ Sanitary Board.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ Sanitary Engineer.
- „ Public Works Department, with reference to paragraph 3 (3).

Editors' Table.

Ed. C. M. Thambuswamy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Progs. of the Madras
Govt. L. & M. Dept.

M. No. 2207 M of 11 Oct 1897

Communicated
to the Agent South Indian
Railway for attention.

11/12

7/11

8/12/97

To
The Agent S. I. Ry
- Ex. G. Ry. Secy
- Com. Insp. for Ry.

16/12/97

11/12/97