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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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88

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

19th December 1878, No. 2277.

Municipal—Reports.

Read the following papers:—

No. 163. *From J. GROSE, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Nellore, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1878.*

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the working of the Municipal Act in the Nellore Town for the year 1877-78, together with the accounts prepared in the forms prescribed by Government.

2. The accounts were duly audited by Mr. E. Green, the English Head Clerk, in the Collector's Office. He has brought to light several irregularities noticed by him in the accounts and in the manner the items of petty charges, such as stationery, office contingencies, &c., were accounted for by bills. Arrangements are being made to prevent the recurrence of similar mistakes and to secure efficient management of the business of the office for the future. The report of the Auditor, which has been found very useful to the Municipality, is enclosed.

3. During the year under report there were twenty Commissioners and nine sittings were held, the average attendance in each being five against twenty-two, sixteen, and six, respectively, in 1876-77.

4. The institutions which were supported by the Municipality during the year were as usual—

- (1) The Civil and Branch Dispensaries.
- (2) The Lying-in Hospital.
- (3) The Lungerkhana or Poor-house.

5. *Civil Dispensary.*—The buildings occupied by the institutions were in good repair. The furniture, fittings, &c., although not of the most suitable description were kept clean and in good condition. Four large sheds of Casuarina wood, thatched with palmyra leaves, were built for the reception of famine patients in the month of April 1877. Two smaller sheds were also erected for cholera and smallpox cases.

6. The most common diseases among in-door patients were—

	Cases.
Dysentery	2,324
Diarrhoea	2,410
Dropsy	1,392
Smallpox	607
Debility and old age, including privation	444

All of these were far more prevalent than in any previous years within the memory of man, and much more fatal.

Among out-patients the cases treated were—

	Cases.
Malarious fevers	5,420
Ulcers	674
Rheumatic affections	425
Dysentery	589
Diarrhoea	357
Dropsy	311
Gonorrhoea and its complications	336
Other local diseases	704

Malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy were not only much more prevalent than in any former years, but much more fatal. Cholera and smallpox prevailed, but the former ceased in the town of Nellore, while smallpox gradually diminished towards the end of the year.

7. The hospital was visited once daily, and oftener when necessary, by the Civil Surgeon. It was not inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General during the year. His last visit was in September 1876.

8. The total number of in-patients treated was 9,617, and of out-patients 9,989, against an average for the preceding ten years of 2,836 and 4,923, respectively.

9. *Branch Dispensary.*—This Dispensary was under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon as usual. The report received from this officer contain particulars relating to the calendar year instead of the official year. This will be remedied in future.

10. During the year 1877, 6,434 patients were treated, of whom 6,220 were cured, twenty-four relieved, and seven died; 115 of them absented themselves, and sixty-eight remained on the 31st December 1877. Of those relieved 235 were Europeans and East Indians and 5,985 Natives. The average daily number of sick for the year was 32.4. People are now applying for European medicine recognising their superiority and harmlessness in comparison to medicines prepared by the native practitioners. This dispensary has to its credit Rupees 8,000 invested in Government-securities.

11. These Dispensaries were as usual supported by contributions from Government Rupees 910, from the Local Funds Rupees 2,910, and from the Rajah of Venkatagerry Rupees 1,800, amounting in all to Rupees 5,620. The charges amounted to Rupees 5,443-7-3,* leaving a balance of Rupees 176-8-9 in favor of the Municipality.

12. *Lying-in Hospital.*—This was maintained partly from a contribution (949 Rupees) from Local Funds, and infirmary staff consisted of one midwife on Rupees 80, and seven nurses on Rupees 5 each per mensem. Of the latter six were unpassed, and were under instruction. None were sent out to taluks during this year; eighty-two patients were fed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 1,597-1-1 as shown in the margin, or Rupees 19-7-7 per head.

13. *Lungerkhana or Poor-house.*—This institution was as usual entirely supported by a grant from Government of Rupees 2,940. There was a deficit balance of Rupees 54-8-0 at the commencement of the year; 13,632 paupers received relief during the year; of these, 10,777 were fed twice, and 2,855 once a day. There were nine new admissions and thirty-five discharged, eight died. The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,866-14-4, being three annas and four pices on average per head per diem.

14. *Education.*—Besides the three charitable institutions above referred to, there were, as in the previous year, ten schools under the management of the Municipality. The attendance at them has a little fallen off, it being 354 against 382 in the previous

year, showing a reduction of twenty-eight. The only result schools in the Municipality were the American Baptist Mission Girls' and Boys' School attended by seventy-nine scholars. Both these were aided, so there were altogether twelve schools with an attendance of 433, of which the eleven boys' schools were benefited by the Municipal Funds. Of the ten Municipal Schools three were Anglo-Vernacular and the rest Vernacular. They were maintained partly by a Local Fund contribution of Rupees 1,000, partly from the Municipal Funds, and partly by the school fees. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rupees 388-3-0, showing a decrease of Rupees 133-5-0 as compared with the previous year's receipts. This result is due chiefly to the irregular attendance or non-attendance of boys on account of famine and to the revision of the rates of fees. The expenditure on account of the pay of teachers and the school overseer, house-rent, repairs, cost of furniture, and prize books, amounted to Rupees 2,916-0-10, or Rupees 1,527-13-10 in excess of the actual receipts. This excess was met from the Municipal Funds.

15. The subjoined table shows the details of receipts and charges for each of the ten schools:—

Name of Schools.	STRENGTH ON THE 31ST MARCH 1878.					School Fees.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Girls.	Total.		Establishment and Contn- gencies.	Furniture and Books.	Overseer's Pay and Contn- gencies.	Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.		P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
1. Ranganayakoo- loopett Anglo- Vernacular School.	26	23	..	..	49	41 14 0	382 14 1	4 3 6	..	..	..	..
2. Nabobpett Ver- nacular School.	36	4	..	..	40	27 15 0	210 3 9	3 7 3	..	..	..	..
3. Stonehousepett Vernacular School.	15	1	..	..	16	15 9 0	124 7 9	2 1 0	..	..	..	..
4. Kaladipallem Vernacular School.	..	..	21	..	21	10 2 0	108 0 0	1 8 2	..	..	..	..
5. East Nellore Ver- nacular School.	27	5	..	..	32	24 0 0	238 1 3	5 8 6	..	..	..	..
6. West Nellore Anglo-Vernacu- lar School.	35	38	..	..	73	147 12 0	733 10 3	5 7 10	..	..	..	..
7. Fattekhanpett Vernacular School.	21	..	..	..	21	11 6 0	105 9 4	1 9 0	..	..	..	..
8. Moolapett Anglo- Vernacular School.	31	22	..	..	53	83 2 0	455 12 0	5 9 0	..	..	..	..
9. Moolapett Par- chery Vernacular School.	..	..	21	..	21	15 7 0	169 1 9	9 3 8	..	..	..	..
10. Santapett Verna- cular School.	24	4	..	..	28	11 0 0	102 11 1	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	215	97	42	..	354	388 3 0	2,630 7 3	42 10 0	242 15 7	2,916 0 10	..	..
Local Fund Contribu- tion.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Results Grant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 0 0	..	..	29 0 0	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,388 3 0	2,659 7 3	..	..	2,945 0 10	..	..
Receipts and Expen- diture for 1876-77.	267	82	23	10	382	1,521 7 0	2,528 7 5	230 5 4	238 0 10	2,996 13 7	..	..

16. The objects for which Municipal Funds alone were used without contribution from any source were (1) Public Works, (2) Sanitation, (3) Lighting, (4) Vaccination, (5) Registration of Births and Deaths, (6) Water Paudals.

Malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy were not only much more prevalent than in any former years, but much more fatal. Cholera and smallpox prevailed, but the former ceased in the town of Nellore, while smallpox gradually diminished towards the end of the year.

7. The hospital was visited once daily, and oftener when necessary, by the Civil Surgeon. It was not inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General during the year. His last visit was in September 1876.

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11. These Dispensaries were as usual supported by contributions from Government Rupees 910, from the Local Funds Rupees 2,910, and from the Rajah of Venkatagerry Rupees 1,800, amounting in all to Rupees 5,620. The charges amounted to Rupees 5,443-7-3, leaving a balance of Rupees 176-8-9 in favor of the Municipality.

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1. Ranganayakoolpett Anglo-Vernacular School.	26	23	..	..	49	RS. A. P. 41 14 0	RS. A. P. 382 14 1	RS. A. P. 4 3 6	RS. A. P. ..	RS. A. P. ..	
2. Nabobpett Vernacular School.	36	4	..	..	40	27 15 0	210 3 9	3 7 3	..	..	
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7. Fattekhannpett Vernacular School.	21	..	..	..	21	11 6 0	105 9 4	1 9 0	..	..	
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Local Fund Contribution.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	..				..		
Results Grant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 0 0	..	..	29 0 0						
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17. *Public Works*.—The outlay under this head was Rupees 1,581-6-11 on the works noted below:—

NEW WORKS.

Sanitary and Miscellaneous.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Building mud walls for the temporary slaughter-house ..	6	10	8
(2) Buckets and hooks	28	12	0
(3) Constructing drains and erecting parapets to the culverts in the bazaar road ..	176	7	6
(4) Constructing a drain east of the Venketagiri Raja's bungalow	13	15	4
Total ..	225	13	6

REPAIRS.

Communications.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Repairing several streets in the Nellore Town ..	1,175	12	11
(2) Purchasing barriers	6	0	0
(3) Purchasing sample wheel-barrow	18	8	8

Miscellaneous.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Repairing toll gates	101	6	6
(2) Do. funnels	4	13	0
(3) Do. drains	40	6	4
(4) Whitewashing Branch Dispensary	8	10	0
Total ..	1,355	9	5
Total ..	1,581	6	11

18. *Sanitation*.—As in 1876-77 the conservancy of the town was carried on by an establishment of thirty-three scavengers and thirty-five toties and one head scavenger under the immediate supervision of a Sanitary Inspector with one Assistant. The cost of the establishment was Rupees 6,904-13-3, or Rupees 297-4-10 more than in previous year.

19. *Lighting*.—There were 66 lamp-posts against 67 in 1876-77. The charges on this account amounted to Rupees 1,096-8-3. Of this Rupees 740-8-3 was on account of oil and contingencies. The establishment consisted of four lamp-lighters at Rupees 6 each. The expenditure was though slightly below that of the previous year it exceeded the Budget grant by Rupees 160-8-3 owing to the famine batta paid to Mashalchies and to the purchase of kerosene oil.

20. *Vaccination*.—One vaccinator was employed on Rupees 12 per mensem. The number of operations effected by him was 2,352, or 386 more than in 1876-77. Of these, 2,235 were successful, 53 unsuccessful, and on 64 the result was unknown. A most virulent type of smallpox prevailed throughout the year; many of the paupers who came to the town from different localities for relief were vaccinated. The cost on this account was Rupees 168-8-4, nearly the same as in the preceding year.

21. *Registration of Births and Deaths*.—Four hundred and eighty-four births and 2,658 deaths were registered against 667 and 1,262, respectively, in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 183 births and an increase of 1,396 deaths. This result was due mainly to the prevalence of famine.

22. The causes which contributed to the deaths for the year under report may be classified as follow:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Cholera	545	379	212
Smallpox	4	129	113
Fever	19	57	341
Bowel-complaints	3	11	1,052
Other causes	467	686	940
Total ..	1,038	1,262	2,658

The cost of the establishment maintained for registering these statistics was Rupees 275-8-0. There were two Registrars employed on Rupees 10 each.

23. *Water Pandals*.—There were eight water pandals kept up during the hot weather as usual at a cost of Rupees 212-14-3.

24. *Festivals*.—The Hindu festivals of Moolapett and Ranganayakooloopett took place as usual in the year, and the customary sanitary precautions were adopted. The attendance on these occasions was moderate, and there was no disorder nor disease.

25. *Finance*.—The year commenced with a balance of Rupees 284-3-2, which is less by Rupees 2-7-0 than that reported in the preceding year. The difference is due to certain adjustments subsequently with reference to the report of the Auditor. The total receipts of the year were Rupees 27,167-1-8, and the expenditure Rupees 25,172-0-9, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,994-1 at the close of the year.

26. *Receipts*.—The table below gives the details of the receipts:—

Particulars.	Actuals of 1876-77.	Budget Estimate for 1877-78.	Actuals of 1877-78.	Difference between Columns 2 and 4.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rates on Houses and Lands ..	RS. 7,434	RS. 7,700	RS. 7,740	+ 306	+ 40
Vehicles and Animals	1,644	1,800	1,140	— 504	— 660
Carts	1,580	1,700	1,130	— 450	— 570
Tolls	4,593	4,500	4,650	+ 57	+ 150
Fees including slaughter-house fees, &c. ..	694	680	686	— 28	— 14
Fines, &c.	217	250	249	+ 32	— 1
Total ..	16,162	16,630	15,575	— 587	— 1,055
Endowments	5,679	5,690	5,650	— 29	— 40
Local Fund Contributions, &c. ..	4,869	5,290	4,859	— 10	— 431
Miscellaneous	1,202	700	1,083	— 119	× 333
Total ..	11,750	11,680	11,592	— 158	— 83
Grand Total ..	27,912	28,310	27,167	— 745	— 1,143

27. The collections of the year were below the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of 1876-77 by Rupees 1,144 and Rupees 746, respectively. The decrease chiefly occurred in the items noted in the margin, and was due to a considerable number of

cattle having perished during the year of famine and to the owners of carts, &c., having in consequence for the most part stopped using them and removed the wheels in view to save payment for registration. The variations under other heads do not call for any special notice.

28. *Charges.*—The subjoined table compares the charges of the year with the actuals of 1876-77 and the sanctioned grants—

Items.	Actuals. 1876-77.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1877-78.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Difference of Columns 2 and 4	Difference of Columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grant I.—Public Works ..	5,250	3,270	1,581	— 3,009	— 1,689
Do. II.—Education ..	2,898	2,928	2,945	+ 47	+ 17
Do. III.—Medical Service and Sanitation.	14,992	15,614	14,389	+ 887	— 1,225
Do. VI.—Miscellaneous ..	5,530	4,696	4,201	— 1,329	— 345
Do. V.—Supervision and Man- agement.	1,655	1,790	2,351	+ 696	+ 561
Refunds	155	..	5	— 150	+ 5
Total ..	29,490	28,298	25,472	— 4,018	— 2,676

29. The smaller expenditure on Public Works during the year was owing to some of the works provided for in the Budget not having been taken up, in consequence of the pressure of work on account of famine. The increase in the expenditure under Grant III over the actuals of the previous year was due to the payment of famine batta to the servants in the Conservancy Department. The sum of Rupees 500 provided under Grant IV in the Budget on account of avenues was not disbursed to the contractors, as they have not completed the required work according to their engagement; owing to this and to the variations under other miscellaneous items there was a decrease under Grant IV. On the beginning of the year under report the Vice-President has been allowed Rs 30 as conveyance allowance under the sanction of Government. There was a larger expenditure on account of printing during the year; hence the large increase under Grant V.

30. The incidence of the taxation on the population, and which amounted to Rupees 29,922 in the Nellore Municipality, according to the Census of 1871, was 14 Annas and 6 Pies per head, and the average expenditure 13 Annas and 7 Pies per head.

31. Copies of reports received from the District and Assistant Surgeons and from the Deputy Inspector of Schools are as usual herewith forwarded.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Annual Medical Report of the Civil Dispensary, Nellore, for 1877-78.

DISPENSARY BUILDINGS, &c.—No additions to, or alterations in, the permanent buildings have been effected during the year under report. They are in good repair.

The furniture, fittings, &c., although not of the most suitable description, are kept clean and in good condition.

The compound was much improved during the year by levelling the inequalities which prevented its being kept as clean and neat as otherwise would have been possible.

On part of the ground so levelled four large sheds of Casuarina wood, thatched with palmyra leaves, were built for the reception of famine patients in the month of April 1877.

Each shed was eighty feet long and eighteen feet broad, sixteen feet high to the ridge pole, seven feet to the eaves, furnished with three door-ways on one side (that looking towards hospital building) and five window openings 3' x 3". The flooring formed of well mixed clay was raised nine inches above the level of the ground and covered with a two inch layer of sand, which was renewed from time to time. Two smaller sheds were erected towards the east side of the compound for cholera and smallpox cases.

II. DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.—There has not been for the last three years any meeting of dispensary Committee, if indeed there is any in existence at all.

III. The most common diseases among in-door patients were dysentery (2,324 cases), rheuma (2,410 cases), dropsy (1,392 cases), smallpox (607 cases), debility and old age including starvation (444 cases); all of these were infinitely more prevalent than in any former year within the memory of man, and much more fatal.

Among out-patients malarious fevers (5,420 cases), ulcers (674 cases), rheumatic affections (5 cases), dysentery (589 cases), diarrhoea (357 cases), dropsy (311 cases), gonorrhoea and its complications (336 cases), and other local diseases (704 cases), were the most prevalent diseases. Malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy were not only much more prevalent than in former years, but much more fatal.

IV. EPIDEMICS.—Cholera and smallpox continued to prevail from the preceding year both in the town and in the surrounding district. The former ceased in the town of Nellore in the month of September, and did not re-appear although it was reported to prevail in parts of the district up to the close of the year. Smallpox continued to prevail but in diminished frequency and intensity towards the end of the year.

V. The hospital is visited once daily, oftener when necessary, by the Civil Surgeon. The hospital was not inspected during the year by the Deputy Surgeon-General who inspected it in the preceding September.

VI. The attendance both of in-door and outdoor patients far exceeded that of any former years. The total number of in-patients treated was 9,617 against an average for the preceding years of 2,836. The number of out-patients was 9,969 against an average for the preceding years of 4,923.

NELLORE,
1st January 1878.

(Signed)

Æ. M. ROSS, Surgeon-Major,
Zillah Surgeon, Nellore.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Annual Medical Report of the Branch Dispensary, Nellore 1877.

	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.
Remained, 31st December 1876 ..	3	38	41
Admitted since 1st January 1877 ..	241	6,152	6,393
Total treated	244	6,190	6,434
Cured	235	5,985	6,220
Relieved	2	22	24
No better	..	..	..
Absented	..	115	115
Died	2	5	7
Remaining, 31st December 1877 ..	5	63	68
Average daily number of sick for the year ..	8.96	31.543	32.439

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The past year was a most extraordinary one of the most unprecedented famine and pestilence. The entire failure of rain in 1876 told last year upon the temperature, the water supply for men and cattle, and crops of all kinds. The heat which rose in the early part of the year

was something fearful in the middle of the hot weather. To intensify the heat, the west land wind blew for a considerable longer time than usual. Most of the wells dried. Tanks and channels had no water in them, so that the suffering for drinking water for both men and cattle was inexpressible. Many trees dried up and several gardens dried; as a whole, were it not for the occasional supply of water from the river by the Revenue Authorities to the channels and ditches all round the town, many might have perished for want of drinking water. At last the eagerly expected rain fell, though a little late in the monsoon, and not in sufficient quantity. This insufficiency was more than made up by the plentiful supply of freshes in the River Pennar which flew over the anicut for about three months in the latter part of the monsoon.

The health of the public suffered very much. Diseases of all kinds broke out; such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, dropsy, and smallpox. Most of these were caused by starvation or insufficient and bad food, and bad and insufficient water, and many hundreds died, most from diseases connected with starvation and unwholesome food.

2. On account of the entire failure of crops of all kinds in 1876 the prices of grains in 1877 rose to such a fearful rate that only the rich were able to buy sufficient to eat. The rest suffered a great deal. The fate of the poor was most miserable. Hundreds of beggars used to go round the town with no effect, because the well-to-do had not sufficient to eat themselves. The most benignant Government came in for help. Relief-works on large scales were opened. Poor-houses and relief-camps were established to alleviate the sufferings of thousands. Goshas of women had their share of help; in fact, Government tried all their best to relieve the suffering of the people. Grains of all kinds were largely imported from the thriving districts in the north, yet the prices of all kinds of provisions continued to be high. Peshanum, the best kind of rice, was not much cultivated because the rainfall was not sufficiently in season for it; but the other kinds of paddy and other grains have been plentifully cultivated, most of which are ready to be reaped, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. The prices of grains and other provisions are still high, though not as bad as last year. The hope of seeing better times this year has cheered the drooping minds of many a thousand people.

3. The principal diseases that were prevalent in the past year were ague of the most obstinate kind and other fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, dropsy, smallpox, measles, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and several diseases of the skin. Most of the cases of dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, and ague were troublesome, and would not easily yield to treatment. There were many fatal cases from these diseases. Many cases of ague were complicated with enlargement of spleen and followed by dropsy. Affection of spleen is a new feature in Nellore fever last year, but most cases were amenable to treatment if detected in time. Insufficient and bad food and prolonged drought had had a great share in causing most of the above diseases; therefore without good and wholesome food medicines could not do much good.

4. Cholera, which broke out in the middle part of the year 1876, continued to prevail in the first half of the past year. It was not of very virulent type, but prostrated the poor, starving and ill-fed people very soon. In the relief-camp it broke out, and did great damage. In the town its ravage was comparatively less.

5. Smallpox, which is an almost epidemic disease of Nellore, spread fearfully in the hot weather, and carried away many in several stages of the disease. There were many confluent cases which proved fatal. In addition to smallpox, chickenpox and measles also prevailed; the latter did great harm to many children; the dysentery or diarrhoea that followed carrying away many of them.

6. Most cases of fevers that were prevalent were of malarious nature. They prevailed more or less throughout the year. It was these cases that were complicated with enlargement of spleen, thus proving troublesome to treat. They are still prevalent, though not in such large numbers as in the middle of last year. The quantity of febrifuge medicines expended last year is fearfully large.

7. The working of the dispensary was very satisfactory. The total treated was 6,434, of whom such a large number as 6190 were natives and 244 under the head of Europeans and East Indians. People are more freely applying for European medicines, now knowing their superiority and harmlessness in comparison to native practitioner's medicines. Still only practitioners are springing up, if they get hold of some set of prescriptions which is the only qualification required, and do a great deal of harm with the abuse of their mercurials, preparations of arsenic, croton, acouite, &c.

8. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rupees 9,589-3-10, of which Rupees 8,000 are in Government Promissory Notes; Rupees 678-10-11 the interest on the invested money; and Rupees 210-7-11 floating balance. No private subscriptions were received in the past year.

NELLORE,
1st January 1878.

(Signed) M. SITHAMBRAM,
Assistant Surgeon.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

65. There is the same number of ten schools this year as last year. Their attendance, however, has a little fallen off, it being now 351 against 382 of last year, showing a reduction of 28. The only result schools in the Municipality are the American Baptist Mission Girls' and Boys' Schools attended by 79 scholars. Both these are aided; so there are altogether twelve schools with an attendance of 433, of which the eleven boys' schools are benefited by the Municipal Funds. All the above twelve schools are of the lower grade. Of the ten Municipal Schools, three are Anglo-Vernacular and the rest Vernacular. The following are the statistical tables of the ten Municipal Schools:—

66. Statement showing the dimensions and area of the Municipal Schools.

Schools.	Description of the Building.	Dimensions of Building in Yards.	Area in Square Yards.	Area of Compound in Square Yards.	Total Area.
West School	Three halls and three rooms.	..	400	450	850
Moolapet School ..	One hall and two rooms.	10 x 10	190	200	390
Runganaikpet School ..	Two halls, one room, and one veranda.	15 x 10	150	200	350
Nabobpet do. ..	Two halls, one room, and two verandas.	10 x 8	80	12	92
East School	Three halls, one room, and one veranda.	12 x 8	96	30	126
Parcherry School ..	One hall, one room, and one veranda.	12 x 7	84	..	84
Futteekhanpet School ..	One hall	7 x 4½	31	..	31
Stonehousepet do. ..	Two halls, one room, and one veranda.	8 x 6	48	48	96
Kabadipalem do. ..	One hall	6 x 4½	27	40	67
Santhapet School ..	One hall and one veranda.	6 x 6	36	..	36

71. Comparative table showing the strength of the several classes of the Municipal Schools during 1876-77 and 1877-78:—

	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN									
	1876-77.					1877-78.				
	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	Total.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	Total.
First Quarter ..	2	47	93	34	482	8	30	103	239	380
Second do. ..	3	46	82	33	489	6	21	74	254	355
Third do. ..	3	35	81	33	441	1	13	76	259	349
Fourth do. ..	9	39	86	23	382	12	45	77	220	354

72. A provision of twelve schools with an attendance of 433 pupils for a Municipality with a population of 29,458 seems to be very inadequate. The present salary system of the

Municipal Schools has been in force since 1872-73, while before that there had been no other than the result system at work. The former system was introduced with a view of bringing together the small and scattered schools and establishing a central institution for each suburb, with a teaching staff more efficient than that of the former result schools. Though greater soundness of instruction has been attained, the combination of schools has only been partly effected. Only those pial schools whose masters were entertained in the Municipal Schools joined the latter, while the others have kept aloof. There are now about twenty-five such pial schools attended by about 450 pupils without any connection with the Municipality. Since the abolition of the result system, they have abandoned our improved method of teaching and ceased to teach printed books, saving a very few cases. The low attendance of the Municipal Schools having attracted the attention of Government called for a report. In Resolution, No. 115 of 1877, of the Nellore Municipal Board, I was required to submit a report with reference to paragraphs 6 and 3 of G.Os. of 2nd January and 27th February 1876, Nos. 8 and 743, respectively. Accordingly one was sent, dated 28th May, No. 641, in which a new scheme of the Municipal Schools was recommended, which was passed by the above Board without any modification. At the time it was drawn up, it was not thought that the unfavorable season would last so long; so it was adopted for ordinary times. Seeing the longer continuance of the bad times, I thought it proper to propose in my letter, No. 1433, dated 30th November 1877, that the masters be paid half of the fees of their classes in addition to the stipends proposed in the above scheme, which proposal, however, was deferred for future consideration. Should the above proposals be carried out, there is a likelihood of a greater progress in elementary education in the Municipality.

73. It will be seen from the table in paragraph 71 that the sizes of the classes in the Municipal Schools are very disproportionate. While there are 297 pupils in the first and second classes, there are only fifty-seven in the third and fourth classes. The thinness of the higher classes seems to be greatly due to a want of proper division of labor between the Higher and Lower Class Schools existing in the Municipality. While the former are interfering with and affecting the latter by their containing elementary classes, it cannot be expected that the higher classes of the Municipal Schools can be stronger than they are. This is a defect that could be remedied only by the abolition of the lower department in the local Higher Class Schools and the introduction of the scheme referred to above.

(True Extract.)

NELLORE,
4th May 1878.(Signed) C. KOTAIYA,
Deputy Inspector of Schools.

No. 164. ORDER THEREON, 19th December 1878, No. 2277.

An abstract of the account submitted with the above letter, showing the receipts and charges of the Nellore Municipality for 1877-78, is subjoined in which are also shown the estimated amounts for the year and the actuals for 1876-77 for purposes of comparison:—

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals, 1876-77.	Estimate, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance brought forward	1,864	..	284
Rates on Houses and Lands	7,434	7,700	7,632
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals	1,644	1,800	1,140
Registration of Carts	1,580	1,700	1,130
Tolls	4,593	4,500	4,650
Licenses	695	450	667
Assignments by Government	3,879	3,190	2,940
Contribution from Local Funds	4,809	5,290	4,850
Fines and Fees	217	250	357
Endowments	2,023	2,500	1,800
Miscellaneous	978	930	471
Advances Recoverable	..	..	611
Total	29,776	28,310	26,541

CHARGES.

	Actuals, 1876-77.	Estimate, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT I.			
New Works	389	..	..
Communications	1,253	..	50
Buildings	336	500	176
Sanitary and Miscellaneous	..	..	..
Repairs—			
Communications	2,747	2,600	1,176
Buildings	288	..	101
Sanitary and Miscellaneous	237	170	78
GRANT II.			
Municipal Schools	2,789	2,928	2,916
Results Grants	..	..	29
GRANT III.			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	7,063	7,786	6,131
Vaccination	167	169	168
Registration of Births and Deaths	253	260	275
Conservancy	6,608	7,300	6,905
GRANT IV.			
Lighting	1,126	936	1,097
Choultries	3,466	2,910	2,867
Avenues and Watering Roads	500	500	..
Miscellaneous	362	350	227
GRANT V.			
Supervision and Management	1,750	1,790	2,361
Refunds	155	..	5
Balances	287	12	1,979
Total	29,776	28,310	26,541

2. In the above abstract the contribution from Provincial Funds of Rupees 910 towards the pay of the Medical Establishment has been omitted from the receipt and expenditure side. The inclusion of the amount in the President's accounts is irregular and opposed to paragraph 2 of G.O., 27th February 1877, No. 743. The distraining fees shown under the House and Land rate in Statement I, not being the proceeds of the tax, have been carried to the head of "Fees and Fines" in the Abstract.

3. The receipts, excluding the opening balance and advances recovered, amounted to Rupees 25,646 against Rupees 28,310 estimated, and Rupees 27,912 realised in 1876-77. The decrease is chiefly owing to the unusual mortality among cattle during the year which led to diminished revenue from the Tax on Animals and Carriages, to the interest on the invested Funds of the Hospital not having been drawn within the year, and to the Contribution from Local funds on account of the Lying-in Hospital having been less by Rupees 431 than the amount estimated. With reference to the last point, it is observed that the remarks in Statement VI-B, that some of the pupils of the Lying-in Hospital were sent out into the taluks, is apparently opposed to what is stated in paragraph 12 of the President's letter.

4. The House-tax Collections were satisfactory; only Rupees 905, or 12.5 of the current demand, remained uncollected at the close of the year, while the arrears balance was only Rupees 169. The Land-tax fell heavily in arrears, Rupees 739 having been

left uncollected out of the current demand of Rupees 849, besides Rupees 206 of the arrears demand.

5. The expenditure aggregated Rupees 24,562 against Rupees 23,298 estimated. The decrease is chiefly under Public Works. The amounts spent on the various objects of the Act were in the following proportions:—

Public Works	6.4
Education	11.9
Hospitals	51.9
Miscellaneous	17.1
Supervision	9.7

6. The decrease in the Public Work expenditure is explained as having resulted from the pressure of other work connected with the famine. No information is furnished as to the state of the roads in the town on which only Rupees 1,176 were spent against Rupees 2,747 in 1876-77.

7. The outlay on Education was Rupees 2,945 against a Budget provision of Rupees 2,928. Excepting Rupees 29 paid as results grants to the American Baptist Mission School, the whole of the expenditure was incurred in the maintenance of the ten Municipal Schools which existed in 1875-77. The attendance in these fell from 382 to 354. The decrease is ascribed partly to famine and partly to the revision of the rates of school fees. The average net cost per pupil was Rupees 7-2-3. Of this nearly two-fifths was borne by Local Funds. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reports that there are twenty-five pial schools with 450 pupils not brought under the influence of the improved Municipal system. It is highly desirable that most, if not all, of these should be brought under proper control and supervision. The President will impress on the Commissioners the importance of their directing attention to this point. The remarks of the Deputy Inspector as to the prejudicial influence exercised by the existence of elementary classes in the Higher Class Schools on the Municipal Schools will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction. Statement V has not been submitted. The omission should be supplied.

8. The Dispensary and its branch are reported to have done excellent service in a year in which sickness prevailed to an unusual extent. No less than 2,617 in and 9,989 out patients against an average of the previous ten years of 2,836 and 4,923, respectively, were treated in the Dispensary, besides 6,434 patients in the branch institution. It is very satisfactory to note the growing preference among the natives for a higher system of medicine. Diseases of the most virulent type received treatment; and cholera and smallpox raged during the greater portion of the year. The Lying-in Hospital also worked well; eighty-two patients were fed and treated in it. The number of operations performed by the vaccinator again shows a satisfactory increase; being 2,352 against 1,906 in 1876-77. The cost of each operation was one anna and two pies. The births and deaths were registered at 484 and 2,658 against 667 and 1,262, respectively, in 1876-77. The conservancy, lighting, and other objects of the Act appear to have been well attended to and do not call for remark. The printing charges, Rupees 154, were high, and the stationery supplied to Ongole should have been purchased only after receipt of full information from that Municipality.

9. The Auditor appears to have detected frauds not known or suspected before. His report, which is full, but unaccompanied by the usual balance sheet, shows considerable laxity in the office management. The Vice-President did not apparently exercise that check which the Government desired he should. The President should at once arrange for this being done, and that officer being made responsible for the registers and vouchers being properly and neatly kept and for the money passing through his hands alone; the Head Clerk being entrusted only with small sums from the permanent advance, for which proper security should be taken from him. The President will give his attention to the clarities brought to notice in connection with the Tax on Vehicles and Animals. The accounts of the Municipality have been submitted in loose sheets. They should have been stitched together in book-form.

The particulars in Statement II-A, Repairs, do not agree with those in Statement II. The usual note to Statement II is not appended. The other defects have been noticed above.

(True Extract.)

H. S. Fick
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Nlore.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" President of the Local Fund Board, Nellore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Dec. 27/98 No 228

Comm. of 1897/98
his FINANCIAL

THE TREASURER OF THE
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