

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

FOR

1906-1907.

Madras:
PRINTED BY THOMPSON & CO.,
33, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

1907.

T.N.A.LIBRARY: MENDING STAIR

Author :

Title : Admin Report exp. action of
M. 1906-07

Acc. No : 57031 Year of Publication: 1907

	Pages	Sheets
Preliminary Pages: 1 to 6 = 1		
Main Book : 1 to 44 = 44		
Supplementary: pages to =		
Total	50	25

Missing pages

Net pages = 50 - 25 = 25

Date sent for Mending:

Mended by:

Checked by:

Date of Return:

Lib. Asst/A.L.

En/

CONTENTS.

GENERAL.

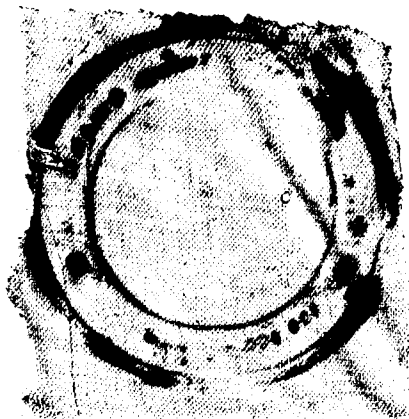
	Para.		Para.
Changes in the Constitution of the Corporation ...	1-3	Committees ...	9-16
Re-instatement ...	4	New Municipal Office Premises ...	17
Executive Officers ...	5-6	Licensing ...	18
Meetings ...	7	Tramways ...	19
Municipal Member in the Legislative Council ...	8	Electric Lighting ...	20
		Finance ...	21

RECEIPTS.

Tax on Arts, &c. ...	22-24	Sewage Farm ...	56
Tax on Buildings and Lands ...	25-30	Sale of Rubbish ...	57
Water and Drainage Tax on Buildings and Lands ...	31-35	Income from Slaughter of Animals for Food ...	58
Lighting Tax do ...	36-39	Income from Slaughter-houses ...	59
Tax on Vehicles with Springs and on Animals ...	40-42	Income from Municipal Markets ...	60
Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without Springs ...	43-45	Private Markets ...	61
Tolls on Vehicles and Animals entering Municipal Limits ...	46	Income from Dhobykhana ...	62
Payment for occupation of Municipal Lands ...	47-49	License fees on import of Timber and Firewood ...	63
Rent of Lands and Buildings ...	50	Fees for Licenses, Registration, &c. ...	64
Sale-proceeds of Lands ...	51	Distrain Fees ...	65
Rent of Municipal Wharf ...	52	Fines under Munl. and other Acts ...	66
Esplanades Rents ...	53	Grants and Contributions ...	67
Rent of Municipal Cart-stand ...	54	Miscellaneous ...	68
Cart-stand Fees ...	55	General Incidence of Taxation ...	69
		Advance Account ...	70
		General Remarks ...	71

EXPENDITURE.

Buildings—New Works ...	72	Conservancy ...	161-171
Repairs ...	73	Sanitary Defects ...	172
Communications—New Works ...	74	Sanitary Progress ...	173
Repairs ...	75-81	Improvement of Pacherries ...	174-175
Drainage—New Works ...	82-83	Watering Roads ...	176
Repairs ...	84-85	Lighting ...	177-181
Water-supply—New Works ...	86-98	Avenues ...	182-183
Repairs ...	94-99	Public Parks ...	184-192
Administration ...	100-102	Fire Engines ...	193
Education ...	103-104	Other Charges ...	194
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	105-108	Supervision and Management ...	195
Contributions ...	109-113	Repayment of Debts ...	196-197
Vaccination ...	114-135	Refund of other than current collections ...	198
Vital Statistics ...	136	No. II Account ...	199
Births ...	137-142	Workshops ...	200
Deaths ...	143-159		
Plague Measures ...	160		



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CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Report of the President, from April 1906 to March 1907.

Changes in the Constitution of the Corporation.

1. *Election.*—There were no elections by ballot during the year under report as the 20 Commissioners elected at the general elections held in December 1904 continue to hold for a term of 3 years under section 56 of the Act.

2. The lists of persons qualified to be elected Commissioners and to vote were not revised during the year and remained therefore unaltered with 442 persons eligible to be Commissioners and 6,524 persons eligible to vote as in the previous year, the ratio per mille of the literate adult male population being 6.44 and both literate and illiterate adult male populations 44.64 respectively. The lists are now under careful revision.

3. *Nomination.*—Commander G. J. Baugh, R.I.M., was appointed on 8th May 1906 to represent the Harbour Trust Board in place of Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M. resigned. Mr. C. L. Bidie, Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., and Major C. G. Webster, I.M.S., were appointed by Government on 26th June, 13th November and 14th August 1906, respectively, in place of Mr. D. A. McCready, Lt.-Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S., and Major E. Hasell Wright, I.M.S., resigned. Messrs. W. A. Beardsell and A. Scholl were appointed on the 5th February and Mr. C. W. Prest on 5th March 1907 as Commissioners to represent the Chamber of Commerce in the room of Messrs. W. Ure, W. R. Carruthers and A. D. Jackson, resigned.

Reinstatement.

4. Mr. Arthur Innes Mayhew, who ceased to be a Commissioner owing to failure to attend three consecutive General Meetings, was reinstated by the Corporation under the provisions of Section 55 of the Act at its Meeting held on 28th August 1906.

Executive Officers.

5. Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., who was Acting President of the Corporation since 17th March 1906, was confirmed from the forenoon of the 25th October 1906, the date on which Mr. S. D. Pears vacated the appointment.

6. Mr. Mahomed Sufdar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Officer, was granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of 1st October 1906 and in continuation thereof one year's furlough. M. R. Ry. T. Singara Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., Manager, Corporation of Madras, was appointed to act in his stead.

செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட
தொடர்புபட்ட
தமிழ் மாதம் 1996 வருடம்
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Meetings.

7. Of the 21 Meetings of the Corporation, 12 were General Meetings, 5 Special Meetings, 3 Adjourned General Meetings and 1 Adjourned Special Meeting. The average attendance of the Commissioners at each Meeting was 26 against 27 in the previous year.

The Standing Committee met 28 times.

Municipal Member in the Legislative Council.

8. Under the provisions of G.O., No. 122 R., Legislative, dated 31st May 1906, the two years tenure of office of the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desika Charia expired on 21st August 1906. The same gentleman was re-elected by the Commissioners at their Adjourned Special Meeting held on 18th August 1906 as the candidate recommended by the Corporation to fill a seat in the Legislative Council.

Committees.

9. The report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th March 1906 on the steps to be taken for the encouragement of re-vaccination was adopted by the Corporation at its Meeting held on 30th April 1906.

10. The report of the Committee appointed on 27th November 1905 on the question of purchase of stoneware pipes was adopted by the Corporation at its Meeting held on 25th June 1906.

11. A Committee was appointed on 29th May 1906 to consider Mr Nowrojee's Water-Supply Improvement Scheme and to point out ways and means for financing the same. The report being submitted to the Corporation at its Meeting held on 7th August 1906, was approved of with certain alterations and forwarded to Government. Government in their order, No. 1886 M., dated 26th October 1906, approved of some of the proposals for raising funds and referred others back to the Corporation for further report.

12. Under G.O., No. 1020, Judicial, dated 15th June 1906, a Committee was appointed by the Corporation on 7th August 1906 to suggest amendments to the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1879. The report, which was submitted to the Corporation at its Meeting on 14th September 1906, was adopted and forwarded to Government.

13. The Corporation at its Meeting held on 1st February 1907 adopted the report of the Committee appointed on 22nd December 1905 to consider the question of tramways in Chintadripet and forwarded the same to Government for approval.

14. The report of the Committee appointed on 26th March 1906 to consider the utility of the separation of the Sanitary and Conservancy staffs and to offer any suggestions to improve the same was submitted to the Corporation on 25th September 1906. The Corporation came to no conclusion thereon before the end of the year.

15. Under G. O., No. 2143 M., dated 5th December 1906, a Committee was appointed consisting of the President, Sanitary Commissioner, Health Officer, two Municipal Commissioners and two leading Mahomedans for selection of additional grounds for Mahomedan burials. The report was placed before the Corporation at its Meeting held on 19th March 1907 and was forwarded to Government.

16. The following Committees had not submitted their reports at the close of the year :—

(1) A Committee appointed by the Corporation at its Meeting on 30th April 1906 to investigate and scrutinize the working of the various departments of the Corporation and to report thereon.

(2) A Committee appointed by the Corporation at its Meeting held on 19th March 1907 to further consider the establishment of a Provident Fund.

New Municipal Office Premises.

17. Government in their order, No. 1506 M., dated 20th August 1906, having pointed out that legal difficulties would attend the proposal to utilise the Victoria Public Hall as a Municipal Office, the Corporation at its Meeting held on 20th November 1906 resolved to ask Government to allow the Consulting Architect to prepare plans of a suitable building and to give sanction for a site in the People's Park. The Corporation at its Meeting held on 1st February 1907 further decided that a Municipal Laboratory was essential and that a building for it should also be constructed on the same site.

Licensing.

18. A new appointment—that of License Superintendent—was created to supervise the work of licensing which has largely expanded under the new Act and a revised schedule of fees which received the sanction of Government in G.O., No. 735 M., dated 18th April 1906 and G.O., No. 1820 M., dated 13th October 1906. The License Superintendent worked under the direct orders of the President in the General Department and has already effected great improvements in his special branch.

Tramways.

19. *Electric Tramways.*—Of the three extensions sanctioned in G.O., No. 135 Ry., dated 18th January 1905, the one through Popham's Broadway to Old Jail Street, which was reported to be under construction last year, was completed during the year under review. The other two extensions, viz., China Bazaar Road to Elephant Gate Section and Royapettah Bazaar to Mylapore Section were also taken up and completed.

Electric Lighting.

20. Work under the license granted to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., was begun by Messrs. Crompton & Co. The question of street lighting by electricity remains in abeyance but will be further considered during 1907-08.

Finance.

21. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 3,92,603-7-9 against Rs. 3,29,651-8-2 in the preceding year. The receipts from all sources inclusive of the special contribution of 3 lakhs from Government for the improvement of water-supply and Drainage and a loan of 1 lakh raised in the open market for the construction of special buildings amounted to Rs. 23,13,246-0-8 against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 28,18,251-9-5 which included a special contribution of Rs. 3,25,000 (3 lakhs for Drainage and Rs. 25,000 for plague charges) and a loan of 7½ lakhs (7 lakhs from Government for Drainage Works and ½ lakh raised in the market for plague charges). The net receipts of the year, deducting the contribution and loan, were Rs. 19,13,246-0-8 against Rs. 17,43,251-9-5 or Rs. 1,69,994-7-3 over that of the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 19,13,246-0-8, Municipal rates and taxes contributed Rs. 13,30,585-5-2 and other miscellaneous receipts Rs. 5,82,660-11-6 against Rs. 11,99,782-5-3 or Rs. 5,43,469-4-2 or Rs. 1,30,802-15-11 and Rs. 39,191-7-4 respectively over the actuals of 1905-06. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 19,76,833-8-0 against an estimate of Rs. 21,74,100 and against Rs. 27,55,299-9-10 the actuals of the preceding year. The closing balance of the year stood at Rs. 7,29,016-0-5, of which Rs. 3,41,217-3-1 represent the balance of Loan account.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

Current.

22. The gross current demand under this head of revenue rose from Rs. 91,230 in the previous year to Rs. 94,775 in the year under review. As Rs. 30 is remitted on appeal during the year the net demand stood at Rs. 94,745.

23. The current collections, which were again higher than those of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 90,875 against an estimate of Rs. 87,400 and against Rs. 86,697-8-0 collected in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,870 against Rs. 4,582-8-0 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-0 against Re. 0-2-10 and the percentage of collection was 95.92 against 95.08 of the previous year.

Arrear.

24. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,826-15-2 which by subsequent assessments rose to Rs. 7,524-4-8 against Rs. 5,717-2-7 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 3,807-5-6 were collected against Rs. 2,007-15-4 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 562-8-0 was remitted on objection and Rs. 707-8-8 written off as irrecoverable against Rs. 482-8-0 and Rs. 932-6-1, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,446-14-6 at the close of the year against Rs. 2,294-7-2 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 54.69 against 88.36 in the preceding year.

Tax on Buildings and Lands.

This tax was levied at 10 per cent. on the annual value.

Current.

25. The gross demand for the year under review was Rs. 6,41,658-10-8 which, after disposal of appeals, was reduced to Rs. 6,37,733-8-8 against Rs. 6,19,068-3-4 in the previous year.

The net demand was made up as follows :—

(1)	Tax on Buildings and Lands under section 129	...	Rs.	6,32,668	10-0
(2)	Do. Paddy lands under section 141	...	"	1,326	11-6
(3)	Do. lands occupied by native huts under section 141	...	"	3,738	3-2
				Total Rs.	6,37,733 8-8

26. The total increase from the revision of assessments amounted to Rs. 22,590-7-4, made up of Rs. 12,621-5-2 derived from the general revision of assessments in six Divisions of the City, viz., the 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Division, the revision in the 10th Division taking effect only from the second half of the year, and Rs. 9,969-2-2 derived from the cursory annual and half-yearly revisions of the assessments of scattered cases in other divisions. Out of 5,914 cases in which the tax was raised, 1,884 appeals were preferred, which were disposed of at 17 sittings of the Revision Commissioners, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 18,665-5-4 against Rs. 24,443-12-2, which was the result of a more general revision in the previous year.

27. Only one appeal under section 175 was preferred to the Presidency Magistrates against the decision of the Appeal Board. This was dismissed as time-barred.

28. The current collection of the year amounted to Rs. 5,89,503-7-6 inclusive of Rs. 3,039-3-4 received in advance for the ensuing year and Rs. 435-3-3 the difference refundable to parties on account of reduction of valuations on appeal. Deducting the last two items, the net collections of the year amounted to Rs. 5,86,029-0-11 which with Rs. 6,187-1-7 collected in the previous year on account of taxes for the year under report made up a total of Rs. 5,92,216-2-6 against a demand of Rs. 6,37,733-8-8 and against Rs. 5,67,856-8-1 the actual collection of the previous year. The remissions during the year on account of vacancies under section 142 and reduction of assessments on appeal and other various causes amounted to Rs. 5,955-3-11 against Rs. 9,388-9-5 in the previous year. Rs. 2-6-4, against Rs. 11 in the previous year, was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 89,675-6-8 outstanding at the end of the year against Rs. 43,148-15-10 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-4-0 against Re. 1-3-5 in the previous year and the percentage of collection 92.86, the highest on record, against 91.73 in the year preceding.

Arrear.

29. The outstanding demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 55,405-11-10 which by subsequent amendments rose to Rs. 55,700-3-5 against Rs. 64,510-9-5 the previous year. The collection amounted to Rs. 42,705-8-3 against 49,543-10-3 in the previous year. Remissions on account of vacancies and other causes amounted to Rs. 1,042-8-1 and the writes-off as irrecoverable to Rs. 772-15-5 against Rs. 1,397-8-11 and Rs. 1,312-10-3, respectively, in the previous year. The balance at the close of year was Rs. 11,179-3-8 against Rs. 12,256-12-0 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 67 against 76.8 in the previous year or against 71.84 the average of the three previous years.

30. Out of the total balance of Rs. 50,854-10-4 under arrear and current left collected at the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 24,131-13-0 has already been collected by the end of June 1907, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,722-13-4 for further adjustment in 1907-08.

Water and Drainage Tax on Buildings and Lands.

This tax was levied at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for first half-year and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for second half-year on the annual value.

Current.

31. The net demand was Rs. 3,79,705-5-7 against Rs. 2,47,419-5-11 in the previous year.

The items that constitute the demand are:—

(1)	Water and Drainage Tax on Buildings and Lands	
	under section 145...	Rs. 3,76,695 14 11
(2)	Do. on Paddy Lands under	
	section 146...	752 8 9
(3)	Do. on Lands occupied by	
	native huts under section 146...	2,256 13 11
Total Rs....		3,79,705-5-7

32. The increase in the net demand was Rs. 1,32,285-15-8 against Rs. 10,012-5-9 in the previous year and was due to revision of assessments made during the year and to increase of rates from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first half-year and to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second half-year. In the Budget for 1906-07 as submitted by the Corporation this tax was proposed to be levied at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value for the whole year. But the Government was of opinion that the delay in levying the tax at the maximum rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. affected the general administration of the City and ordered therefore in G. O. No. 1128 M., dated 22nd June 1906, that, in view of the fact that much of the first half-year had then already expired, the tax should be imposed at $5\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. for that half-year and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second half-year. The tax was accordingly levied throughout the City except in regard to properties situated outside the populous parts of the City and those belonging to the Railway Companies where the tax was levied at 4 per cent. as per G. O., No. 1453 M., dated 19th July 1905 and Government of India Order, No. 1789, dated 25th February 1907, respectively.

33. The current collections of the year amounted to Rs. 3,49,985-2-3 inclusive of Rs. 1,975-6-3 received in advance for the ensuing year, and Rs. 214-3-7, the difference refundable to parties on account of reduction of valuations on appeal. The net collections of the year after deducting the last two items amounted to Rs. 3,47,795-8-5 which with Rs. 2,478-6-7 collected in the previous year on account of taxes for the year under report made up a total of Rs. 3,50,268-15-0 against Rs. 2,26,722-9-7 of the previous year. The remissions during the year on account of vacancies and reduction of assessment on appeal and other causes amounted to Rs. 3,512-15-5 against Rs. 3,840-9-11 in the previous year and the write-off as irrecoverable was Rs. 1-7-1 against Rs. 4-6-6 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 25,992-12-11 against Rs. 17,386-7-10 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-11-11 against Re. 0-7-9 and the percentage of collections 92.25 against 91.64 in the previous year.

Arrear.

34. The demand outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,419-9-11; this was increased by subsequent amendments to Rs. 22,537-5-5 against Rs. 26,227-4-1 in the previous year. The collections were Rs. 17,166-3-1 against Rs. 19,925-18-5. The remissions on account of vacancy and other causes amounted to Rs. 416-13-1 and the writes-off to Rs. 323-7-5 against Rs. 738-7-6 and Rs. 534-18-1, respectively, in the previous year. There was thus left at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 4,630-13-10 against Rs. 5,098-2-1 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 76.17 against 75.98 in the preceding year or against 71.13 the average of the three previous years.

35. Of the sum left uncollected both under Arrear and Current, Rs. 14,883-15-6 has already been realized by the end of June 1907 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,789-11-3 for further adjustment in 1907-08.

Lighting Tax on Buildings and Lands.

This tax was levied at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value.

Current.

36. The net demand was Rs. 79,728-15-0 against Rs. 77,396-4-5 in the previous year and was made up of—

(1)	Lighting Tax on Buildings and Lands under section 148...	Rs. 79,095 14 6
(2)	Do Paddy lands under section 149...	165 12 0
(3)	Do Lands occupied by native huts under section 149 ..	467 4 6
Total Rs....		79,728 15 0

37. The current collections of the year amounted to Rs. 73,596-1-2 inclusive of Rs. 379-13-4 received in advance for the ensuing year and Rs. 54-6-3 the difference refundable to parties on account of reduction of valuations on appeal. The net collections of the year amounted therefore to Rs. 73,161-13-7 which with Rs. 771-12-11 collected in the previous year on account of taxes for the year under report made up a total of Rs. 73,938-10-6 against Rs. 70,952-13-5 the actual collection of the previous year. The remissions during the year on account of vacancies and reduction of assessments on appeal and other causes amounted to Rs. 743-14-7 against Rs. 1,173-2-6 in the previous year and the amount written off was Re. 0-4-10 against Re. 1-6-0 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 5,065-8-10 against Rs. 5,436-0-10 in the year preceding. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-2-6 against Re. 0-2-5 in the previous year, and the percentage of collection 92.73 against 91.68 in the previous year.

Arrear.

38. The demand outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 7,045-10-10 which by subsequent amendments came up to Rs. 7,082-5-8 against Rs. 8,205-7-4 in the previous year. The collection during the year was Rs. 5,402-7-5 against Rs. 6,253-2-9 in the previous year. The remissions on account of vacancies and other causes were Rs. 130-4-1 against Rs. 174-12-5 in the previous year and the writes-off as irrecoverable amounted to Rs. 102-2-2 against Rs. 167-14-2 in the previous year. The balance left outstanding was Rs. 1,447-8-0 against Rs. 1,609-10-0 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 76.28 against 76.21 in the year preceding or against 71.31 the average of the three previous years.

39. Of the balance left uncollected both under arrear and current, Rs. 3,031-15-11 has already been realized by the end of June 1907, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,481-0-11 for further adjustment in 1907-08.

Tax on Vehicles with Springs and on Animals.

Current.

40. The demand under this head of taxation was Rs. 91,498. After deducting Re. 0-12-0, being the amount remitted by the appeal Board, the net demand stood at Rs. 91,492-4-0 against Rs. 89,538-6-0 in the previous year. The details of classification of vehicles and animals assessed during the year are shown in Statement IV-G., Appendix I.

41. The current collections of the year amounted to Rs. 86,635-2-0 inclusive of Rs. 535-4-0, the taxes received in advance for the ensuing year. The net collections therefore amounted to Rs. 86,099-14-0, which with Rs. 914-8-0 collected in the previous year on account of taxes due for the year under report, made up a total of Rs. 87,014-6-0 against an estimate of Rs. 82,600, and against Rs. 88,968-13-9, the actuals of the previous year. Rs. 132 were written off as irrecoverable and the balance left at the close of the year

for further adjustment was Rs. 4,345-14-0 against Rs. 5,569-8-3 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was $\frac{V. Re. 0-1-3}{A. Re. 0-1-3}$ the corresponding figures for the previous year being $\frac{V. Re. 0-1-7}{A. Re. 0-1-3}$. The percentage of collection to demand was 95.15 for Vehicles and 95.04 for Animals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 94.14 and 93.31 respectively.

Arrear.

42. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,813-0-5 for Vehicles and Rs. 4,224-6-1 for Animals which by subsequent amendments rose to Rs. 4,915-8-5 and Rs. 4,276-14-1, respectively, corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,761-15-8 and Rs. 4,133-1-10 respectively. Rs. 1,348 on account of Vehicles and Rs. 1,206-12-0 on account of Animals were collected during the year against Rs. 1,523-5-3 and Rs. 1,401-8-0 in the previous year and Rs. 79 for Vehicles and Rs. 150 for Animals were written off as irrecoverable against Rs. 957-10-0 and Rs. 690-4-0, respectively, in the previous year. The outstanding balances at the close of the year under these heads amounted to Rs. 2,215-8-5 and Rs. 1,826-7-10 against Rs. 1,859-8-5 and Rs. 1,608-5-10 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 37.0 for Vehicles and 37.92 for Animals against 35.09 and 37.86, respectively, in the previous year.

Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

43. The current demand under this head of taxation amounted to Rs. 30,809-0-0 against Rs. 30,903-0-0 in the previous year. 6,506 carts were tendered voluntarily for registration; 3,597 carts were seized under Section 162 against 3,548 in the previous year. 3,564 carts were released on payment, 33 were sold; there remained none at the close of the year.

44. The current collections of the year amounted to Rs. 30,224-4-0 inclusive of Rs. 402-0-0 received in advance for the ensuing year. The net collections therefore amounted to Rs. 29,822-4-0 which with Rs. 435-0-0 collected in the previous year for the demand of the year under review, made up a total of Rs. 30,257-4-0 against an estimate of Rs. 30,190-0-0 and against Rs. 30,853-2-4 the actuals of the previous year. Rs. 12-0-0 were remitted and Rs. 39-12-0 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving nil balance. The incidence of tax per head of population was Re. 0-0-11, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Re. 0-1-0 and the percentage of collection to demand was 99.83 against 99.85 in the previous year.

Arrear.

45. A sum of Rs. 15-0-0 was collected under arrear, the balance of Rs. 12 left at the end of the previous year having been increased by a fresh assessment during the year.

Tolls on Vehicles and Animals entering Municipal Limits.

46. For the year under report the right of collecting Tolls was leased out for Rs. 38,115 against Rs. 35,110 in the previous year; the whole amount was

collected. The incidence per head of population was Re. 0-1-2 against Re. 0-1-1 in the previous year. The right of collecting Tolls for the year 1907-08 was put up to public auction in December 1906 and was sold for Rs. 44,100.

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.

Current.

47. *Payment for occupation of Municipal lands.*—The demand under this head of revenue amounted to Rs. 8,313-13-5 and Rs. 580-2-4, comprising 12,816 items of quarterly payments and 3,712 items of monthly payments respectively, or a total demand of Rs. 8,893-15-9 representing 16,528 items against Rs. 10,308-3-2 constituting 16,928 items of quarterly payments in the previous year. Out of 312 objections received during the year, 14 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

48. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 6,764-1-9 against Rs. 9,139-5-0 the actuals of the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 8,600, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,129-14-0 at the end of the year. A major portion of the items constituting this balance will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable as they relate to poor itinerant vendors who very frequently shift from place to place and thus render collection tedious, difficult and often impossible. The shortfall in the estimated collection was due partly to the removal of payments for sunshades hitherto shown under this head to that of "License Fees" charged under Section 426 of the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904 and partly to more stringent insistence on the removal of encroachments. The percentage of collection was 76.05 against 88.66 in the preceding year.

Arrear.

49. The arrear demand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,588-4-5, which by subsequent amendments rose to Rs. 4,632-9-5, of which Rs. 696-13-9 were collected, Re. 1-3-9 remitted, and Rs. 1,584-13-10 written off as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,349-10-1 against Rs. 3,414-6-3 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 15.05 against 13.85 in the previous year.

50. *Rent of lands and buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 17,403-3-8 was collected under this head against an estimate of Rs. 16,200.

51. *Sale-proceeds of lands.*—Against an estimate of Rs. 5,500 a sum of Rs. 5,997 was collected. This is an uncertain item.

52. *Rent of Municipal Wharf.*—The usual rent of Rs. 1,600 was collected during the year.

53. *Esplanades Rents.*—The income under this head during the year under report was Rs. 823-1-3 against Rs. 1,039-12-2 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 820. The right of collecting rents for grazing, &c., on the Esplanades for a period of one year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 was put up to public auction in March last and was sold for Rs. 750 per annum against Rs. 820 at the previous sale.

54. *Rent of Municipal Cart-stand.*—A sum of Rs. 2,510 was collected under this head during the year against Rs. 2,298-15-2 in the preceding year and against an estimate of Rs. 2,510. The right of collecting rents from the cart-stand which is situated at Elephant Gate Bridge and the 8 bazaars attached thereto was sold by public auction in March last for one year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 for Rs. 2,600 per annum against Rs. 2,510 in the preceding contract.

55. *Cart stand Fees.*—The amount collected under this head was Rs. 918-8-0 against Rs. 391 in the preceding year and against an estimate of Rs. 810.

56. *Sewage Farm.*—As mentioned in last year's report the right of cultivation of the Cassimode Farm which is the only one to which sewage is now supplied was sold for a period of three years from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1909 for Rs. 46,200 per annum. The farm as sold was estimated to be in extent Caw. 124, Gr. 9, Sq. ft. 1,310 but on a survey being made it was found that an extent of Caw. 3, Gr. 9 and Sq. ft. 1,374 had been washed away by the sea during the course of the preceding contract. As the present contractor is the same as the previous one and as at the time of his making his previous contract he had been informed that the question of rebate would be considered at the close of the same, the question was taken up for settlement and in the result he was allowed a rebate for the term of his previous three years contract of Rs. 20,635-8-0 calculated on the area washed away and on a further extent of Caw. 10, Gr. 21, Sq. ft. 2,146 left uncultivated for lack of sewage. This compares with Rs. 32,247-6-0 formerly refunded to the previous contractor for the period 1900-03. The contractor had further been promised at the time of auction that he would not be required to pay rent for six months for the area newly acquired and at the time uncultivated. This period was subsequently extended to nine months as the work of laying down pipes was not complete. The question as to whether sufficient sewage could be supplied for the whole farm became the subject of dispute and finally an agreement was entered into that the farm at present believed to be cultivable consisting of 43.97 cawnies old and 65.16 cawnies new, totalling 109.13 cawnies should be paid for in full from 1st January 1907 but that should the amount of sewage after the whole was sown be found to be insufficient a refund for any payments and expenses in excess of 90 cawnies should be allowed. As a net result after adjusting the refund of Rs. 20,635-8-0 the actual receipts to the Corporation for the year 1906-07 only amounted to Rs. 1,693-8-3. The farm has now, however, it is believed, been put upon a satisfactory basis and should rapidly become a source of large profit.

57. *Sale of Rubbish.*—The amount realized from sale of rubbish during the year was Rs. 18,111-5-5 against Rs. 10,571-2-4 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 18,000. The right of removing rubbish from Manally and Kathivakam Rubbish Depots for one year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 and from Brick-kiln Road Rubbish Depot and Mylapore Wharf for the same period was sold by public auction in March last, the former for Rs. 11,700 and the latter for Rs. 5,700 per annum against Rs. 8,700 and Rs. 3,000 respectively at the previous sale.

58. *Income from Slaughter of Animals for food.*—The income derived from the fees payable under Section 334 of the Act was Rs. 28,925-6-2 against Rs. 33,478-8-1 and against an estimate of Rs. 41,020. The decrease is owing to the non-payment by the Slaughter-House Contractors of their instalments from January to March 1907 pending settlement of the question of rebate claimed by them on account of the losses sustained in consequence of the strike. In accordance with the sanction conveyed in G.O., No. 1886 M., dated 26th October 1906 the maximum license fees prescribed in Section 334 of the Madras City Municipal Act for every animal slaughtered in the several Slaughter-Houses in the City, were imposed with effect from 1st January 1907. The enhancement of the slaughtering fee led to a strike among the butchers which was well organized and kept up with great obstinacy for 50 days from 1st January to 20th February 1907. The strike caused considerable hardship on the meat-eating people of the City and the Corporation came to their rescue by arranging to sell mutton departmentally. The number of sheep purchased for the purpose by the Corporation was 1,931 which cost Rs. 8,631-5-1. 16 of the sheep died, leaving 1,915 for slaughter. The net cost of mutton sold amounted to Rs. 3,721-13-1, thus resulting in a small profit of Rs. 90-8-0 to the Corporation. The right of collecting license fees from the several Slaughter-Houses for a period of one year from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907 was put up to public auction in March last and sold for Rs. 58,216 per annum against Rs. 35,170 previously. During the year under review 296,326 sheep, 14,160 cattle and 577 pigs were slaughtered in Municipal Slaughter-Houses in addition to 1,784 sheep, 15 cattle and 22 pigs slaughtered by private persons under licenses granted under Section 335 of the Municipal Act. The number of sheep slaughtered in the private Slaughter-Houses is unknown.

59. *Income from Slaughter-Houses.*—The amount collected from rents and fees under Section 331 of the Act was Rs. 15,159-5-10 against Rs. 15,277-14-10 in the preceding year and against an estimate of Rs. 18,470. The decrease is owing to the causes mentioned in para. 58. The Corporation having since resolved not to allow any rebate the amounts due will be recovered. The right of collecting rents and fees from the Municipal Slaughter-Houses for one year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 was put up to public auction in March last and was sold for Rs. 20,233 per annum against Rs. 14,560 in the previous sale. The meat-van collections are being managed departmentally.

60. *Income from Municipal Markets.*—The total amount collected from Municipal Markets during the year was Rs. 27,748-11-5 against Rs. 21,746-9-0 in the preceding year and against an estimate of Rs. 30,530. The income from the Smithfield Market during the year was Rs. 5,178-2-0 against Rs. 4,328-4-1 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 5,510. The decrease is due to the contractor not paying the full amount of instalments due by him for February and March 1907, owing to the loss sustained by him during these months consequent on the strike for which he had applied for compensation. The Corporation, before whom the subject was placed for consideration, having resolved at their meeting held on 21st May 1907 not to allow any rebate, the amount will be recovered. The amount collected from the Moore Market

was Rs. 22,570-9-5 against Rs. 17,418-4-11 in the preceding year and against an estimate of Rs. 25,020. The decrease is due to the reason stated above and also to non-payment of last instalment within the official year, which has however subsequently been recovered with penal interest.

61. *Private Markets.*—There are 40 private markets in the City. The amount of license fees collected during the year was Rs. 3,216 against Rs. 2,100 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 3,300.

62. *Income from Dhobykhana.*—The income from Dhobykhana during the year under report amounted to Rs. 432 against Rs. 432-3-10 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 430. The right of collecting rents from the Dhobykhana for one year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 was advertised to be sold by public auction in March last but no bidders turned up on the auction day. This shows that this institution is not regarded as a paying concern although its usefulness from a sanitary standpoint cannot be doubted. The old contractor subsequently offered to take it up again for a less sum than previously, viz., Rs. 30 per mensem. This was accepted.

63. *License fees on import of Timber and Firewood.*—The gross amount collected under this head was Rs. 1,65,489-5-11 against Rs. 1,53,311-9-10 in the previous year. Out of this sum Rs. 19,967-4-5 were refunded leaving a net collection of Rs. 1,45,472-1-6 against an estimate of Rs. 1,38,000 and Rs. 1,41,335-7-1 the net collection of the preceding year.

64. *Fees for licenses, registrations, &c.*—The amount collected under this head was Rs. 45,980-1-0 against an estimate of Rs. 47,000.

65. *Distrainment fees.*—A sum of Rs. 821-15-7 was realized during the year under report against an estimate of Rs. 1,000.

66. *Fines under Municipal and other Acts.*—The amount realized under this head during the year under report was Rs. 2,619-2-0 against an estimate of Rs. 3,500.

Grants and Contributions.

67. The contribution from Government amounted to Rs. 3,54,000 against Rs. 3,65,510 in 1905-06 and is made up of Rs. 32,050 the usual yearly contribution and a free grant of 3 lakhs for the improvement of water-supply and drainage and Rs. 21,950 as subsidy for payment of educational grants.

Miscellaneous.

68. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,18,585-13-10 or Rs. 31,798-12-0 over the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 86,787-1-10, the estimate for the year being Rs. 1,09,260. The increase is due principally to greater realizations under the head of "Payments for non-domestic water" the charges for which were increased from 8 annas to 12 annas per 1,000 gallons with effect from 1st October 1906.

General Incidence of Taxation.

69. The incidence of taxation collected during the year per head of population including tolls was Rs. 2-9-10 and excluding tolls Rs. 2-8-7 against Rs. 2-5-8 and Rs. 2-4-7 respectively in the previous year.

Advance account.

70. This account opened with a balance of Rs. 1,14,094-9-2 and the advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,970-2-3, making a total of Rs. 1,17,064-11-5. Of this sum Rs. 15,900-7-11 were recovered during the year against Rs. 5,953-9-8 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,164-3-6, made up of Rs. 90,755 permanent and Rs. 10,409-3-6 other advances unadjusted at the end of the year against Rs. 1,14,094-9-2 (Rs. 91,050 permanent and Rs. 23,044-9-2 other advances) in 1905-06.

General Remarks.

71. The above paragraphs shew an improvement in the finances of the Corporation. The large increase in receipts is due, of course, principally to enhanced taxation under "Water and Drainage" but apart from that there has been a distinct rise in the percentage of collections under the most important heads. Special efforts were made to prevent evasions of the tax on Vehicles with springs and on Animals. Taking into consideration the fact that 3 additional Conservancy Depôts were taken under departmental management thus causing a fall in receipts from Bullocks, the result is not unsatisfactory. The receipts under License Fees are encouraging when it is remembered that the reduction of fees under the Petroleum Act caused a heavy fall under that head and that the revised Schedule of Fees having been sanctioned late in the year did not produce its full effect.

Expenditure.

Part I—Public Works.

Buildings.

NEW WORKS.

72. The Budget of 1906-07 did not provide for many new works on a large scale and of these the principal, viz., a Model Parcherry, an Infectious Diseases Hospital and a Sheep Slaughter-House were deferred pending sanction for the raising of a loan of one lakh in the open market. Sanction was received in January and the loan was floated in February 1907; the average rate obtained was 98.16 per cent. Details of the smaller works will be found in Appendix I and include a number of latrines converted into the Flush Out pattern, some alterations and additions to the Bauliah Naidu Dispensary, construction of dust bins for the Health Department and of coal bins for the pumping stations. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of plans and estimates for works proposed to be carried out in the current year.

REPAIRS.

73. The repairs done to the Municipal buildings and the cost of such repairs are shown in detail in Statement II-A., Appendix I.

Communications.

NEW WORKS.

74. Four new culverts were constructed, one in New Street junction of a street leading from Perambore High Road, one on the southern side of New Street, one at the commencement of a new street to be formed at the junction of Tholasinga Mudaly Street and Muniappa Nayak Street and one at Goya Tope, 13th Division.

REPAIRS.

75. During the year 3 miles, 1 furlong and 186 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time.

76. The work done in the reform of roads, charged to Works Department grants, was as follows:—

The number of squares of 100 sq. ft. laid was 29,426, which is equivalent to 27.86 miles of road 20 feet wide, against 28.17 in the previous year.

		C. FT.
The quantity of material used in reform, &c., work was...	Laterite	... 368,742
	Blue granite	... 504,678
The quantity of material used in patchwork was ...	Laterite	... 143,893
	Granite	... 29,746

77. The cost including materials, cartage and laying, but exclusive of rolling was Rs. 1,27,505 as regards the 27.86 miles of roads completely reformed, or about Rs. 4,576 per mile. When compared with the figure recorded last year, viz., Rs. 3,477 per mile, the increase is heavy but the comparison is not quite accurate. Last year's figures were arrived at by taking the mileage done during the official year 1905-06, while the cost was reckoned as the actual payment made by the Revenue Department during the same period. These payments

practically represent the cost of work for the calendar year 1905 as it usually takes 3 months from the commencement of a road to the time of final payment. The figures quoted for this year represent the work actually done during the official year and the known cost of the same, ignoring the fact that some cheques had not been drawn at the end of March. The same system was adopted in the Administration Report for 1904-05 and it is, therefore, with that year rather than with 1905-06 that comparison should be made. The cost per mile in 1904-05 was Rs. 3,357 and the rise is accounted for by the higher price of all materials and labour. In the contract ending in March 1905 the cost of laterite was Rs. 6 per 100 c.ft.; the cost of the stone known as "rotten granite" then used was Rs. 7-5-0 per 100 c.ft.; the cost of labour was As. 6-6 per 100 sq. ft. In the present contract the same laterite costs Rs. 7-11-0 per 100 c. ft.; blue granite is now used exclusively in place of the "rotten granite" and costs Rs. 12 per 100 c. ft.; while the labour now costs As. 10-3 per 100 sq. ft. The increased cost for the laterite is unavoidable; while Pallavaram granite is so immeasurably superior to "rotten granite" that its use will, it is believed, eventually prove economical. The first blue granite road—that opposite the Connemara Hotel—which was laid in December 1904, is still in perfect order, shows no sign of wear and has had nothing at all spent on it for repairs.

78. From Statement II-A, Appendix I, it would appear that though Rs. 2,06,210 was provided in the revised budget on communications in general, yet work to the value of only Rs. 1,62,750 has been carried out. As a fact, however, work to the amount of Rs. 1,64,979 was actually given out to the contractors and completed during the year though not fully paid for. The Revised Estimate grant further includes the sum of Rs. 25,171 arrears of the previous year paid for during the year under report: the difference, therefore, between the sum of these two figures and the revised budget allotment, or Rs. 16,060, represents the value of work that might have been given out in addition to that which was done. The reason that this was not done was that the Engineer after very careful consideration and observation became convinced, about October 1906, that the ordinary "patching" was a great waste of funds. Rs. 64,000 had been originally provided for "repairs materials" part of which materials were used in reform of roads and part in patching. In 1905-06, no less than 279,093 cubic feet of materials were used for patching, and it seemed probable that this material would have been far more advantageously used for reform of roads; observation showed that the patches could not be made to combine properly with the surrounding material, and that patches had to be re-patched, time after time, at intervals of a few weeks. The Engineer, therefore, cut down the amount of stone for patching to a very low figure, and used the stone instead for reform of small roads. Between October 1906 and March 1907 no less than 33 short roads were reformed with the materials thus saved from ineffectual work. The roads done in this way were all in the poorer and out-of-the-way neighbourhoods, that are entitled to more attention than they have received in the past, and include the three miles just mentioned of roads reformed for the first time. Of this grant of Rs. 64,000 only about Rs. 44,500 was spent. There was some delay in getting the new procedure at work and the contractor for material also failed to supply the whole of what he was ordered to provide. This accounts for the failure to spend the whole grant.

79. Entirely in addition to the above, reform representing 1.81 miles of road 20 feet wide was done with New Drainage Works funds in roads where sewers had been laid.

80. The following culverts were repaired:—

The culvert at the junction of Ritherdon and Poonamallee High Roads, 12th Division.

The culvert in Potters' Lane, Purasawakam High Road.

The culvert at the junction of Purasawakam High Road and Old Lunatic Hospital Road.

The culvert in Flower's Road.

The culvert in Graeme's Lane, 15th Division.

The arched culvert in Coom Road at the junction of Arunachella Nair Street.

The arched culvert in Coom Road at the junction of Cox Street.

The arched culvert in Iyah Mudaly Street at the junction of Coom Road.

REPAIRS TO BRIDGES.

81. The following bridges were repaired besides petty repairs to other bridges.

Col. Law's Bridge.

The bridge in Brodie's Road.

Drainage.

NEW WORKS.

New Drainage Works.

82. The New Drainage Works have been suspended temporarily as per G.O., No. 1671 M., dated 17th September 1906, and the Engineer of the Corporation was called upon to submit, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, detailed plans and estimates for remedying the defects in the works already executed in the five sections of the City for professional scrutiny and sanction of the Public Works Department and to take up at once, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, the preparations of detailed estimates for the drainage of Tondiarpet Section on the lines suggested by that officer. The great and increasing nuisance occasioned by the overflow of sewage into the Kelly drain caused this matter to be given preference to all other drainage proposals and a scheme for satisfactorily abolishing the nuisance was under active preparation during the last quarter of the year.

The following statements show the progress of work under the New Drainage Grant:—

i. Cast Iron Man Hole covers.

Situation.	Number of covers.	Sizes.	Remarks.
Popham's Broadway ...	45	24"	
Do ...	1	18"	
North Beach Road ...	27	24"	
Wall Tax Road ...	25	18"	
Do ...	5	...	
Arunachalla Chetti Street ...	12	18"	Storm water covers.
Total...	115	...	

ii. Statement showing the lengths of different sizes of pipe laid during 1906-07 in all the sections.

4" stoneware pipes for house connections	...	...	...	13,253½ ft.
6" Do for sewers	...	...	...	13,644½ "
6" cast iron pipes do	...	...	...	18 "
9" stoneware do do	...	...	...	8,117 "
9" cast iron do do	...	...	...	8½ "
12" stoneware do do	...	...	...	5,640½ "
12" cast iron do do	...	...	...	32 "
15" stoneware do do	...	...	...	40 "
18" Do do do	...	...	...	26 "
Total...				40,779½ ft.

7.72 miles as against 28.98 miles in the previous year.

During the year 1,261 house connections have been made.

Two sewer ventilating lamps of Webb's patent were purchased ; of which one has been fixed in North Beach Road as a trial, and has so proved successful. The other one has not yet been installed.

A small gang is now employed to finish up the manholes and connections that remained to be done when the works were closed.

A map to illustrate, as far as possible in rough outline, the principal particulars of the New Drainage Works is appended to this report.

Drainage Works under the Ordinary Staff.

83. The following works were completed during the year :—

6" masonry drains were constructed in the newly opened W.U. and S. streets in Perumal Covil Garden Hutting Ground.

A 6" drain was constructed connecting the latrine of the Engine Drivers' quarters at the Rayapuram Pumping Station with the underground sewer in Lighter House Road.

The covered cross-drains in Ummen Covil Street junction with Subramanya Mudaly Street were diverted and two cesspools were constructed.

Some works connected with laying down of 24" C. I. Main to take the place of the present sewer No. 11, such as manufacturing and fixing C. I. manhole covers, &c., were done during the year.

REPAIRS.

84. The repairs done to the several drains within the City are shown in detail in statement II-A, Appendix I.

85. *Pumping Stations.*—The five pumping stations built for the New Drainage Works were put to work and commenced pumping sewage to the Cassimode Farm in April 1906, and at the same time the old sewage farms at Mylapore, Kistnampet, Napier Park and DeMellow's Road were thrown out of use. The removal of these sources of polluted air from the inhabited portions of the City has removed a distinct source of nuisance and has probably been one of the causes of the present low death-rate.

The pumping station at Lang's Gardens is worked to some extent with the heat obtained from a Harrington's incinerator ; this incinerator has not been an entire success, neither the amount of refuse burnt nor the freedom from smell being in accordance with the guarantees of the contractors, who were in consequence fined the sum of Rs. 5,000. Some alterations in structure and more intelligent management by the staff would cause improvement, but as the working of the incinerator has to be stopped whenever the wind blows the smoke on to the Presidency Magistrate's Court, it is doubtful if it is likely to prove of much advantage to the Corporation.

At the commencement of the use of these pumping stations, pumping was resorted to for 16 hours a day only. During the night hours there was no pumping. This had two evil results. In the first place the sewage overflowed into the Buckingham Canal at two points in Triplicane and also near Basin Bridge and into the Cooum from both Lang's Gardens and Napier Park ; in the second place there being no proper flow ; under these circumstances considerable silting up must have taken place.

Continuous pumping was therefore introduced in January 1907 at all these stations except at Mylapore, the extra drivers, labour and fuel being provided for in the Revised Budget. The extra pumping has practically stopped all complaints of overflows from the house siphons, and there are at present no overflows into the canals or the Cooum. There are still three points where sewage is getting into the river from places that are not connected to the new sewage system, owing to the work having been stopped in Triplicane and Chintadripet in October 1906, before these sections were quite completed.

The cost of maintenance, working and repairs at the several pumping stations was Rs. 61,589 as compared with Rs. 57,720 in the previous year. The increase is very small, considering that much more powerful pumps are now worked, and for longer hours. Considerable economies in fuel are being effected.

Water Supply.

NEW WORKS.

86. The scheme for the introduction of a new filtered water-supply into the City at a cost of Rs. 28,00,000 was sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 609 M., dated 22nd March 1907, and formally accepted by the Corporation at its meeting of 16th April 1907, when the suggestion of Government that a Chief Engineer on a salary not to exceed Rs. 2,500 a month should be appointed to undertake the

execution of the new water-supply and drainage works was approved. A map to illustrate the water-supply scheme is appended to this report.

87. The following works were executed during the year :—

Laying and jointing 175' of 2" C. I. pipe from 4" main in Arunachella-charry Street through Murugappacharry Street and Subramanya Chetty Lane and erecting a single discharge cock fountain in the latter street.

Laying and jointing 2" pipe from 14" main in Triplicane High Road through Cassim Alli Lane and connecting with 2" main at the junction of Thandroya Mudaly Street and Chengalroya Mudaly Street.

Laying and jointing 2" pipe from Ice House Road to Nayar Varada Pillay Street and constructing single discharge cock fountain in the middle of the street.

12,126 feet of old and worn-out pipes have been taken out, cleaned, relaid, or substituted by new pipes wherever found necessary and the expenditure charged to petty works.

88. During the year under report 606½ yards of new pipes were laid and 9 fountains, 3 valves, 7 stopcocks, 8 hydrants, 53 meters and 33 pumps were fixed.

89. Table 2 shows the size and length of pipes laid—*vide* Appendix II.

90. On the 1st of April 1906 the level of the Red Hills Lake stood at 40.94 and on the 31st March 1907 at 41.89.

91. The water-supply of the City was continued throughout the year without pumping.

92. The monthly rainfall together with the average water level of each month is shown in Table 5, Appendix II.

93. The quantity of water-supply measured at the Red Hills during 1906-07 was 590,818,550 c. ft., equal to 3,689,490,937 gallons as against 593,079,057 c. ft. in the previous year.

REPAIRS.

94. *Delivery Channels, Fountains and Pipes.*—These were kept in order at a cost of Rs. 41,530. There are now 1,348 fountains within Municipal limits, nine new fountains having been erected during the year.

95. *Private Services.*—488 new services were laid by licensed plumbers during the year and 2,444 existing services were extended.

96. The total number of house services laid up to the end of 1906-07 was 20,395.

97. There were 23 licensed plumbers on the 31st March 1907.

98. The quantity of water charged for as having been used for non-domestic purposes was 135,485,998 gallons. The amount of bills issued was Rs. 1,03,907

and the amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,00,378 as shown in detail in Table 6, Appendix II.

99. The rate of charges for water supplied for non-domestic purposes was annas 8 for 1,000 gallons up to September 1906 and annas 12 per 1,000 gallons thereafter.

Administration.

100. *Notices.*—1,510 notices were served under sections 215, 239, 248, 256, 257, 262, 264, 278, 440 and 442 of the Municipal Act for erection of pandals and scaffoldings, erection or restoration of buildings and putting up sun-shades, &c. In 1,210 cases they were complied with.

101. *Permits.*—4,103 permits were granted under sections 249, 253, 262, 268 and 280 of the Municipal Act to erect pandals and scaffoldings, erection or restoration of buildings and putting up sun-shades.

102. *Prosecutions.*—Magisterial proceedings were taken in 897 cases. In 614 cases the defaulters were convicted and fined; in 31 cases they were acquitted and in 56 cases the charges were withdrawn. In 125 cases the summons were not served owing to the absence of the defaulters and 71 cases are pending disposal. The continued fall in the number of prosecutions is due partly to the fact that the public are becoming aware of the sections of the Act and more readily comply with them. It is, however, also partly due to the fact that the Magistrates fail to accord adequate sentences in certain classes of Municipal cases, notably for failure to build in accordance with sanctioned plans. Greater attention has, therefore, been paid to the provisions of section 287 of the Act, unauthorized work having been in several instances demolished.

Grant II. —(Education.)

103. During the year under review Rs. 47,567-8-3 including the Government subsidy of Rs. 21,950 was spent on education as follows :—

Rs. 42,886-5-0 under teaching grants including an arrear grant of Rs. 8,986-5-0, Rs. 1,758-7-0 under rent grant including an arrear grant of Rs. 18-8-0, and Rs. 280-0-0 under furniture grant including an arrear grant of Rs. 252-8-0 for the previous year; Rs. 1,421-15-8 for the maintenance of the Night School including the pay and allowances of the Gymnastic and Kindergarten Instructors; and Rs. 1,278-8-0 for the salary and allowances of the two Supervisors.

104. On the 31st March 1907 there were 145 Primary Schools for boys with 8,767 boys and 1,262 girls, and 28 Primary Schools for girls with 69 boys and 2,861 girls against 189 Primary Schools with 7,222 boys on the corresponding day of the previous year. The two Corporation Night Schools which were working unsatisfactorily were closed with effect from 16th May 1906, and a Panchama School for boys was opened at Chetput on the 15th June 1906. This school is working with three teachers and it had on its rolls on the 31st March last 78 boys and 13 girls.

Grant III.—Sanitation and Medical Services.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

105. *Royapettah Hospital*.—The maintenance of the Royapettah Hospital cost Rs. 17,671-12-0 against Rs. 15,512-7-9 in 1905-06; and 1,309 in-patients and 37,566 out-patients were treated during the year against 1,337 and 37,914, respectively in the preceding year.

106. *George Town Dispensary*.—Rs. 6,931-3-5 was spent for the George Town Dispensary against Rs. 7,290-12-2 in the preceding year: 48,723 patients were treated against 42,950 during the preceding year.

107. *Bauliah Naidu Dispensary*.—The maintenance of the Bauliah Naidu Dispensary cost Rs. 3,932-7-8 against Rs. 3,816-15-5 in the previous year. The number of patients treated was 32,471 against 28,913 in the preceding year.

108. The reports of the Medical officers in charge of the above institution appear in Appendix IV.

Contributions.

109. For hospitals the usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made during the year under review.

110. *St. Thomé Dispensary and St. Thomas' Convent*.—The usual monthly grant of Rs. 66-10-8 and the annual grant of Rs. 800 were disbursed to the St. Thomé Dispensary: 11,761 patients were treated against 11,689 in the previous year. To the St. Thomas' Convent the monthly grant of Rs. 20 was continued: 14,194 patients received treatment against 14,869 in the previous year. The annual reports of these two institutions appear in Appendix IV.

111. *Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital*.—The annual grant of Rs. 500 was paid to this hospital. The number of patients reported to have attended the hospital was 17,740 against 16,369 in the previous year. For further details of patients treated, &c., reference is invited to the report of the Honorary Secretary to the Governors of the Hospital—Appendix IV.

112. *Sembium Dispensary*.—Rs. 780, the amount advised by the President Chingleput District Board, was paid as a moiety of the charge for the upkeep of this dispensary against Rs. 780 for 1905-06 which was also paid in the year under report.

113. *Improvement to the buildings of the Monegar Choultry and Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital*.—A contribution of Rs. 3,001 was sanctioned by the Commissioners at their Meeting held on 29th January 1906 being a moiety of the cost of necessary improvements to the buildings of the Monegar Choultry and the Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital. These have been completed.

Vaccination.

114. During the official year 1906-07 there were 37,682 cases vaccinated (24,447 males and 13,235 females) against 53,426 cases in 1905-06, 38,737 in 1904-05 and 30,062 in 1903-04, showing a decrease of 15,744 cases over the previous year. This was due largely to the fact that small-pox was less prevalent and there was therefore less inducement to undergo re-vaccination. There is also a decrease in the number of emigrants vaccinated in the city. Further, the existence of small-pox of a virulent type in 1905-06 induced many intelligent parents, in that year, to get their under-age children vaccinated.

115. Out of 37,682 cases vaccinated 24,881 operations were performed in the Corporation Vaccine Depots and 12,801 in the Emigration Depots and in the Penitentiary. In these institutions vaccination was carried on by vaccinators employed by the institutions.

116. Of the total number of cases vaccinated 28,129 were successful, 6,182 were unsuccessful and in the remaining 3,371 cases the results could not be verified and are shown as unknown. The unknown cases show a decrease of 473 when compared with the previous year, but is not altogether satisfactory. Of these unknown cases 2,458 are shown by Municipal vaccinators and 913 by the Penitentiary and Emigration Depots.

117. Of 24,881 cases vaccinated in the Municipal Vaccine Depots and in the neighbourhood of infected houses, 10,206 were produced at the depots for inspection of results, and in 14,675 cases the results were ascertained at residence by the vaccination staff. Prosecutions were instituted for non-production of vaccinated children for inspection in 137 cases against 196 in the previous year and the defaulting parents were fined to the extent of Rs. 106-4-0 against Rs. 166-8-0.

118. The total number of cases verified by the inspecting staff was 13,743—vide statement given in Appendix No. IV.

119. The percentage of success obtained in the year in primary and re-vaccination cases excluding the unknown from the total was 97.66 in the former and 64.00 in the latter. In the previous year it was 89.16 and 71.28 respectively.

120. The different kinds of lymph employed in vaccination during the year are given below with percentage of success obtained with each:

	Primary Vaccn.	Percentage of success.	Re-vaccn.	Percentage of success.
Calf to arm.	6,002	98.10	2,826	80.85
Glycerine lymph.	8,021	98.28	3,194	70.69
Lanoline lymph.	4,795	94.90	12,844	59.37

The vaccinators of the Penitentiary, the Natal and Mauritius Emigration Depots used lanoline lymph obtained from the King Institute, Guindy. The lanoline lymph gave a percentage of 94.90 of success in primary cases against

92.13 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2.77 per cent. The glycerine lymph gave a percentage of 98.28 against 99.45 in the previous year.

121. A comparison of the work performed in the several Vaccine Depots shows that the largest number of cases vaccinated was in the Vepery Depot, namely, 4,291. The highest percentage of success, namely, 97.85 was obtained in the Thousand Lights Depot where only 1,097 cases were vaccinated.

122. Out of 37,682 cases vaccinated 18,818 were primary vaccination against 25,377 in 1905-06, showing a decrease of 6,559 cases with a percentage of 97.66 of success or 1.50 per cent. less than in the previous year.

123. Re-vaccination was performed in 18,864 cases against 28,049 in 1905-06, the decrease (9,185) being due to the causes above mentioned. The percentage of success obtained in re-vaccination was 64.00 against 71.28 in the previous year.

124. Vaccination among children under 1 year numbered 15,032 including 443 in the Emigration Depots and the Penitentiary against 19,255 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4,223. The percentage of success obtained in the infantile vaccination was 97.74 against 99.33 in the previous year. Of the total number of children vaccinated, 10,048 were born in Madras and 4,984 in the Mofussil.

125. The total number of births verified during the year under report was 16,624. Excluding 4,421 deaths from various causes, the number available for vaccination was 12,203. Of these, 6,686 cases were vaccinated leaving 5,517 unprotected children to be accounted for. Of these, 3,039 are said to have permanently left the City and 456 were not traced in the hutting grounds and pacherries after the lapse of six months, the age of compulsory vaccination. In 354 cases vaccination was postponed on account of sickness on medical certificates and in 91 cases action is being taken against the parents or guardians for not having their children vaccinated under the by-laws. The remaining 1,577 cases include temporary removals, postponements at the depots and cases that were found sick when enquiries were made by vaccinators. Most of the children left unprotected at the end of previous years for various reasons, were vaccinated during the year under report.

126. Out of 37,682 cases vaccinated 2,268 were Europeans, East Indians and Native Christians, 2,427 Mahomedans, 26,541 Hindus and 6,446 other castes. For every 100 of the population 7.40 were vaccinated. The vaccination of the Hindus was proportionately larger than that of any other class, namely, 6.46 while the percentage among Europeans, &c., was 5.54 and Mahomedans 4.23. The population of other castes in Madras is only 409 while the number shown as vaccinated is 6,446. This is due to the returns received from the Natal Emigration Depots which deal almost entirely with strangers.

127. Throughout the year small-pox was prevalent in all parts of the City but to a considerable less extent than last year. Altogether 443 attacks and 227 deaths from this disease were reported against 1,458 attacks and 694 deaths in the previous year. Of these, 193 were among children under 12 years of age.

110 of whom were vaccinated in infancy and the remaining 83 not vaccinated. Of the 83 un-vaccinated 63 died and of 110 vaccinated 48 alone died. Out of a total population of 1,56,948 under 12 years of age, the most susceptible period for fatal small-pox attacks, only 48 vaccinated children died of this disease.

250 of those attacked were over 12 years of age and of these 211 had been vaccinated.

70 of those over 12 died and 63 of these fatal cases had been vaccinated in their youth.

42 deaths from small-pox occurred in hospitals and their ages were not returned in the hospital small-pox reports.

The average age of those attacked was 18.22 and the average age of those who died was 15.11. These are the ages at which as is well known the effects of infantile vaccination would have worn out.

128. The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year under report was 220 against 418 in 1905-06. The decrease is due to the parents getting their children vaccinated in due time and to the vaccination staff vaccinating unprotected children on the spot and verifying results at their doors. The number prosecuted for failing to obtain vaccination was 83 and the amount of fines imposed for the omission was Rs. 108-4-0. The total amount of fines collected during the year was Rs. 214-8-0 against Rs. 404-8-0 in 1905-06. Out of 83 cases prosecuted for failing to obtain vaccination, 53 were afterwards vaccinated, 11 left the town, 6 were postponed for illness, 8 died before the cases were called for hearing and 5 were pending on the file at the end of March 1907. Out of 24,881 cases vaccinated by the Corporation vaccinators 10,206 were produced at the depots for inspection of results against 13,014 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,808. The remaining 14,675 cases were verified by the vaccination staff in their houses.

129. The number of calves inoculated during the year under report was 230 against 495 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 265 calves due to the discontinuance of animal vaccination for 3 months from 1st September 1906 to 30th November 1906.

130. The cost of maintaining animal vaccination including the expenses incurred in supplying glycerinated lymph to the usual customers was Rs. 1,079-7-1 against Rs. 3,080-6-2 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,000-14-3.

131. The amount realised by the sale of lymph during the year under report was Rs. 325-8-3, the outstanding balance of 1905-06 was Rs. 251-4-3, making a total of Rs. 579-12-6. The amount credited to the Corporation was Rs. 576-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 3-4-0 to be recovered at the close of the year.

132. The total cost of vaccination on account of establishment, &c., during 1906-07 was Rs. 11,024-1-6 against Rs. 12,645-2-0 in the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 1,621-0-6 due to the discontinuance of



vaccination for three months from 1st September 1906 to 30th November 1906. Out of the total cost the charges for establishment were Rs. 9,002-9-4, carriage allowance Rs. 240, animal vaccination Rs. 1,079-7-11, printing and stationery, &c., Rs. 702-0-3. If the amount realised by the sale of lymph be deducted from the total cost, the net expenditure of the department would be Rs. 10,447-9-0 against Rs. 10,798-10-0 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 351-1-0.

133. The cost of each successful vaccination during the year can only be ascertained on receipt of a bill from the King Institute for the supply of lymph from 17th May 1906 which has not as yet been received in spite of frequent reminders.

134. Lanoline lymph from the King Institute was used in the City from 17th May 1906 to 26th October 1906, under a resolution of the Corporation passed on 30th April 1906 on the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner which was approved by Government. Complaints, however, became general that the process of vaccination with this lymph was far more painful than that caused by the calf-to-arm method and the percentage of success was less. The Corporation, therefore, resolved in October to revert to the old system under improved conditions and under the immediate supervision of a qualified medical man and refused even to allow of glycerinated lymph being obtained from Guindy in future. This is to be regretted as there can be no doubt that glycerinated lymph is manufactured at Guindy in a far more efficient and sanitary manner than at Chintadripet: the Vaccine Depot at that place has not as yet been improved and the appointment of a medical man has not been included in the budget for the current year.

135. The standard statements of vaccination Nos. I and II are given in Appendix No. IV as required in G.O., No. 82 M., dated 25th January 1897 Para. 3.

Vital Statistics.

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Area of the City	...	...	27 sq. miles or 17,280 acres.
Population	...	...	509,346.
Density	...	...	23.5 per acre.
7"—9" Dn Density	...	...	138.7 per acre.
14"—15" Dn. do.	...	...	8.4 per acre.
Inhabited houses	...	...	55,665.
No. of persons per house	...	...	9.
Births	...	...	19,344 (including still births)
Deaths	...	...	23,749.
Infantile mortality	...	...	341.2 per 1000 infants born alive in the year.

136. Agreeably to G.O., No. 610, dated 30th March 1906, Vital Statistics are also this year tabulated in accordance with the forms prepared at the ... in November 1904.

The Statistics have been prepared from the reports of the Registrars who diagnose the diseases from descriptions given by the party registering the death and they are by no means accurate.

The number of deaths certified during the year by medical practitioners under Section 382 of the Municipal Act was 865 against 965 last year, while the number of deaths returned by the public hospitals came to 1,778 against 2,698 of the year previous. Thus out of a total of 23,749 deaths, only in 2,643 cases is the cause of death accurately known.

Printed post card forms were distributed among the practitioners to enable them to report deaths without much trouble and expense to them and it is hoped that the obligation required by Section 382 will in future be more strictly carried out.

It has also been proposed to start a poor dispensary in Chintadripet with a medical registrar in charge to treat the poor and to determine and register accurately the cause of death in his district. This will be extended to other parts of the town, if it proves a success.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year for failing to register births and deaths within the time allowed was 208, of which 38 were for births and 170 for deaths. Out of 208 cases, 179 were convicted, 16 were warned or withdrawn, 7 removed and 6 pending. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 138-12-0.

The number of applications received during the year for extracts from the birth registers was 105 and from the death registers 165, of which 47 extracts in births and 137 in deaths were granted. In respect of 28 applications no entry was found and in 58 cases extracts were not granted as the parties failed to pay the prescribed fees. The total fees collected during the year for extracts from the birth and death registers was Rs. 416.

Births.

137. The number of births registered in 1906 was 18,608 against 28,263 in the previous year and against an average of 20,029 for the 5 years previous. Calculated on the census population of 1901 the birth rate for 1906 is 36.5 per 1,000 against 45.6 in 1905 and against 39.3 the mean of 5 years preceding. Calculated on the estimated population, the birth ratio is 34.3.

138. The greatest number of births took place in the 3rd quarter of the year and the lowest in the 2nd quarter.

139. Of the 18,608 births, 9,538 were males and 9,070 were females.

140. Still births.—The number of still births recorded during the year was 736 against 1,005 in the previous year, the proportion being 3.9 still births to every 100 born alive or 3.8 per cent. of the total registered births including still births.

141. Births in Public Lying-in Hospitals.—The Government Maternity Hospital returned 1,628 births, Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Maternity

Hospital 823, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital 568, the Medical Mission Hospital 64, Station Hospital 1 and the Penitentiary Hospital 1, making a total of 3,085 births, which is equivalent to 16.5 per cent of the total births in the city.

142. The birth rates among the various communities in the City were as follows:—Europeans 21.5, Eurasians 37.6, Native Christians 34.6, Hindus 36.2, Mahomedans 40.5 and others 14.6.

Deaths.

143. The number of deaths registered during the year exclusive of still births was 23,749, which gives a death rate of 46.6 per thousand of the population. The ratio of the previous year was 59.0 and the ratio of the mean of the 5 previous years was 46.3. Calculated on the estimated population, the death rate for the current year is 43.8 per 1,000 of the population.

144. Of the 23,749 deaths, 1,773 occurred in public hospitals distributed as follows:—Monegar Choultry Hospital 669, General Hospital 546, Government Maternity Hospital 128, Rayapuram Plague and Cholera Hospital 97, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital 90, Krishnampet Isolation Hospital 71, Royapetta Hospital 65, Government Lunatic Asylum Hospital 56, Rayapuram Medical Mission Hospital 20, Penitentiary Hospital 19, Egmore Plague and Cholera Hospital 6, Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital 5, Government Ophthalmic Hospital 2, Station Hospital, Fort St. George 2, Perambore Followers Hospital 1, and Body Guard Hospital 1. There is no doubt that a large number of these relates to persons who had come to the City for treatment and cannot therefore rightly be included among the deaths in the City population. The deaths of non residents who had died in public hospitals in the City have been roughly estimated at 579 during the year. If we exclude this from the number of deaths in the City, the death rate falls to 45.4 per 1,000 on the census population of 1901 or to 42.4 on the estimated population.

145. Of the total deaths 6,350 were among infants under one year of age and 4,009 between 1 and 5. The death rate for children under 5 years of age was 175.6 per 1,000, while the rate for all those above this age was 29.7 per 1,000.

146. *Mortality according to sex.*—Out of 23,749 deaths, 11,888 were male and 11,861 were females, the proportion being 100.6 males to every 100 female.

147. *Mortality according to wards.*—The first division centre ward (now the 2nd Division) as usual returned the highest death rate, viz., 67.1 while the 6th Division south ward (now the 15th Division) returned the lowest death rate of 37.

148. *Mortality according to nationality.*—The number of deaths registered among Europeans was 113, Eurasians 471, Native Christians 928, Hindus 19,22, Mahomedans 3,004 and among others 4, with the ratios of 25.4, 41.0, 36.6, 46.52.8 and 9.7 respectively.

149. *Cholera.*—The total number of deaths registered under this head was 564 against 3,684 in the previous year. The number of attacks recorded during the year was 740. The ratio of deaths from this cause was 1.1 against 7.2.

1905. The disease prevailed epidemically in the City from the last week of August to the middle of October. Cholera was prevalent in the neighbouring districts of the Presidency throughout the year 1906 and it was, therefore, unlikely that the City could escape a visitation of this disease. Imported cases were reported from all parts of the City before the outbreak. Early measures were therefore, taken to organize a special staff for this work and at the request of the Corporation, Government placed Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., on special duty. Between him and Doctor Mathew, the Assistant Health Officer of the Corporation, the work of the North Range, where the outbreak was severe, was divided, the former being in charge of 7-9 Divisions and the latter 1-6 Divisions while the Health Officer was in charge of the South Range. A sharp localised outbreak in Bishop's Lane and its neighbourhood in Vepery caused some panic among the Eurasian population of that quarter. All enquiries made to find out the source of infection failed. Water, milk, &c., were bacteriologically analysed but no trace of the comma bacilli could be found in them. The prompt evacuation and disinfection of the infected houses and the free distribution of leaflets containing instructions to guard against all attack of cholera resulted in promptly checking the outbreak in that locality. The disease was practically confined to the northern half of the City, where owing to the ignorance and filthy habits of the people it was difficult to control it. Paripalayam festival as usual helped to swell the number of cases.

The ward that suffered most was 2nd Division Centre ward (now the 8th Division) and the least 8th Division West ward (now the 20th Division), the former returning a ratio of 2.2 per 1,000 and the latter 0.1.

According to the nationality the highest ratio was returned among Eurasians, viz., 10.8, while the lowest was among the Mahomedans, viz., 0.5.

The disease was declared epidemic in the City during the week ending 31st August 1906 and lasted till 12th October 1906. The total number of reported attacks from cholera during the year was 740 and deaths 564.

Arranged according to weeks the attacks and deaths are as follows:—

1906.	Attacks,	Deaths,
Week ending 31st August	85	53
" 7th September	86	71
" 14th "	97	64
" 21st "	105	80
" 28th "	80	67
" 5th October	84	65
" 12th "	24	19

150. *Small-pox.*—The small-pox outbreak which began in the last quarter of the previous year continued during the first part of the year under report and it was not till towards the close of May that signs of abatement were shown. 62 deaths were registered from small-pox against 329 in the previous year, being 29 deaths more than the year before. The ratio for the year was 1.2 and the average

four months and only 87 deaths in the remaining part of the year. The epidemic is the severest known since 1884 when compulsory vaccination was introduced.

151. *Measles*.—From this cause, 359 deaths were registered against 257 in the previous year, which was 102 deaths more than the previous year, the ratio being 0.7, and the mean ratio for the previous five years, 0.3. This disease was more prevalent simultaneously with small-pox and returned 276 deaths during the first four months of the year.

152. *Plague*.—During the year 56 deaths occurred from plague against 2 in the previous year. The ratio for the year was 0.1, and the mean ratio for the previous 5 years 0.01. Of the 56 deaths, 55 were indigenous and 1 imported. This is the highest number of deaths recorded in the City since the outbreak of plague.

153. *Kala Azar or Piroplasmosis*.—The deaths registered under this name were all certified either by the hospitals or by the medical practitioners in the City. The number of deaths reported under this disease was 79 against 69 in the previous year.

154. *Enteric Fever*.—49 deaths were registered from this cause with a ratio of 0.09 against 0.1 in the previous year, the highest number returned being 10 in September. In the previous year the highest number returned was also 10 and was in the same month. Of the 49 deaths 2 occurred among Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 5 Native Christians, 27 Hindus, and 8 among Mahomedans.

155. *Other Fevers*.—The number of deaths returned under "Other Fevers" was 1,100 against 4,085, the ratio for the year being 2.1 against 8.0. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 11.0. The number of deaths under this head has obviously decreased owing to special enquiries made by the Registrar of every case reported to them simply as "Fever," which resulted in a large number of them being included in one or the other of the specified fevers.

156. *Dysentery and Diarrhoea*.—Under these causes 5,704 deaths were registered against 6,913, the annual ratio being 11.1. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 8.9. It is probable that a large number of these were from cholera, but were returned under this head to escape visitation of the sanitary staff.

157. *Tubercle of Lungs*.—80 deaths were registered from this cause against 106 in the previous year, the ratio being 0.1. The highest ratio returned was 1 in the 6th Division north ward (now the 14th Division.) The mean ratio for the previous five years was 0.1. In the previous year the 2nd Division south ward (now the 9th Division) returned the highest ratio from this cause, viz., 1.2. Judging from the large number of tubercular cases one sees in the City, there is little room to doubt the inaccuracy of this statement.

158. *Respiratory diseases*.—From respiratory diseases 1,410 deaths were registered against 1,433 in the previous year, the ratio being 2.7 against 2.8. The ratio for the previous five years was 2.3.

one year of age against 7,359 in the previous year. The ratio calculated on the infantile population of the last census was 465.2, while the ratio per 1,000 infants born alive was 341.2. The ward that returned the highest number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 1st Division centre ward (now the 2nd Division) and the lowest 6th Division north ward (now the 14th Division), the former returning 685 deaths while the latter 118.

Plague Measures.

160. The Plague outbreak which commenced in December 1905 completely subsided by the middle of March 1906, the last case having occurred on the 17th March 1906.

The health camp, the observation circles and other arrangements connected with the plague operations were kept up for some time longer. It was not until the middle of May 1906, that the health camp was completely evacuated. The last case in hospital—a case of chronic intractable suppurating plague bubo—was discharged towards the close of May.

The 12 observation circles which included the infected kuppams and their neighbourhood were kept up till the end of August, when 8 of the 12 observation circles were abolished. The remaining 4 circles which included the old infected kuppams were, however, continued till the end of March 1907.

The special staff engaged on rat destruction work in the infected area were also sent away in September 1906.

During September 1906, 2 imported cases of plague occurred in the City of which one proved fatal. With the exception of these, no other cases of plague were reported.

The campaign against rats, which was begun in February 1906, is still being kept up and the total number of rats destroyed up to 27th March 1907 is 237,680, none of which were plague infected.

During the year the Superintendent of Passports continued to supervise the passport establishment in the City.

Passports were issued as before at Perambore and Bitragunta, but in March 1907 passport examination was transferred from the former station to the new Basin Bridge Railway Station to suit the convenience of the Railway authorities and the Plague Hospital and Detention Camp at Perambore was transferred to the Barracks, Old Jail Street.

The number of persons detained during the year in the several detention camps in the City was:—

Perambore 293.

Egmore Plague Hospital nil.

During the year 68,089 passports were issued at Perambore and Basin Bridge. Of these 59,946 were city passports and the remainder 8,143 were mofussil passports. Besides, 7,581 city passports were also issued at the Madras Harbour. Out of the total of 67,527 city passports issued during the year against 72,729 of last year, 1,573 passport holders were untraced against 2,927 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 2.32 against 4.04 of last year.

The number of mofussil passports dealt with by the City Plague staff was 5,914 against 5,879 during the previous year. Of these 154 could not be traced, giving a percentage of 2.57 against 2.29 in the previous year.

During the year there were 49 prosecutions and 34 convictions against 186 prosecutions and 140 convictions in the preceding year. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 197-0-0 against Rs. 572-8-0 in the previous year.

The Port Health Officer reports as follows with regard to inspection of vessels :—

“Disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out by means of steam and Perchloride of Mercury. The boots and shoes of native crews embarking at this port for Europe are disinfected with formaldehyde. The staff for working the disinfecting machine consists of a driver and two firemen. Two watchmen are employed to look after the machine and buildings day and night.”

“261 steamers, arrivals from plague infected ports carrying 26,097 crews and 51,277 passengers for Madras were inspected during the year on account of plague. 292 outgoing vessels carrying 26,623 crews and 21,447 passengers were inspected for the same reason. All crews and passengers embarking at Madras for places out of India are inspected on shore prior to embarkation.”

“All passengers landing at this port within 10 days of their departure from an infected port are passported. The effects of deck passengers are disinfected before the owners are allowed to leave the harbour for their homes.”

“On board the above 261 vessels, 19,421 shore coolies were permitted to work. Before they are sent on board the names and addresses of the coolies are taken down and on their return in the evening they are given a disinfecting bath of Perchloride of Mercury. Such of the coolies as are absent on the following morning are inspected at their homes under the orders of the Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras.”

Conservancy.

161. During the year under report, Harris Road, Monegar Choultry and Puliantope Cart Depots were added to the list of departmental depots, the last being amalgamated with the Chulai Cart Depot. The total of the depots departmentally managed is now 5. Two depots, *viz.*, Kistnampet and Burial ground continue under contract. The question of absorbing them into the departmental system was debated by the Corporation at the close of the year, but it was finally decided that the former policy should continue for 1907-08.

162. The departmental system has now been in force for two years. As was

only to be expected, it has not been without defects and drawbacks. The methods of working were severely criticised by one of the Commissioners who investigated them in December last, and as a result of his report, it was determined to do away with the semi-independent and highly paid depot superintendents and to replace them by men of the class of conservancy overseers working under the direction and immediate control of a Veterinary Officer. This change was effected in April 1907 and promises to have satisfactory results. A complete and detailed system of accounts has been introduced and all possible precautions taken to prevent speculation and fraud.

163. The system may therefore now be considered to be passing out of the experimental stage and to be likely to become permanent. There can be no doubt that in the most important essentials it is preferable to contract. Firstly : the condition of the depots and of the bullocks and carts has undeniably improved. Secondly : even compared with the contractors' rates for the year under report it is cheaper ; the average rate per pair of bullocks and driver being Rs. 22-5-11 per annum in the departmental depots and Rs. 22-15-11 in those managed by contractors, and in this connection it must be remembered that it was primarily the continually increasing rates quoted by contractors that induced the Corporation to undertake the trouble of direct management. Also the price of gram was abnormally high during the year, and no contract having been arranged for its supply, the Corporation had to suffer from the fluctuations in the market. This will be avoided in the current year by the institution of a central gram depot supplied by a single contractor. Thirdly : the most important criterion of all is the amount of work turned out under the respective systems. Upon this point unfriendly critics maintain that the superior merits of the departmental system have yet to be proved. It is maintained that the Corporation bullocks are unduly cosseted and not worked sufficiently hard. There is a modicum of truth in this argument. The superintendents, *viz.*, *viz.*, *viz.* have been too careful of the condition of the bullocks and it is possible that more work might be got out of them. Even as it is, however, it does not seem to be true that the contractors' bullocks do more. They make fewer trips and carry lighter loads. The one point in which the contractors appear to have an advantage is that they get labour more easily. This is probably due to the fact that they give advances liberally and are less severe on the drivers than the Corporation.

164. The following figures show the general cost of conservancy :—

*Maintenance of bullocks (Departmental Depots).—*The total expenditure under this head including drain cleaning and conservancy was Rs. 1,62,487-4-8 against Rs. 1,02,697-8-5 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 1,72,440. The expenditure includes the sum of Rs. 20,357-4-0 spent on purchase of 190 pairs of new bullocks.

*Hire of bullocks (Contractors' Depots).—*The amount spent under this head was Rs. 54,917-14-10 against Rs. 1,47,516-10-4 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 55,230.

*Cost of labour, *viz.* sweepers and scavengers supplied departmentally in all divisions of the City.—*The expenditure under this head amounted

Rs. 36,030-11-0 against Rs. 34,337-14-7 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 36,760.

165. *Latrines.*—The total number of public latrines in the city is 241 or 1 more than in the previous year. 154 pukka built house latrines were constructed during the year by private parties as a result of notices served on them by sanitary inspectors.

166. *Burial and Burning Grounds.*—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,714-5-4 against Rs. 13,253-0-8 in the previous year and against an estimate of Rs. 4,300. The extension of the Washermanpet Burial Ground was deferred and the work of raising the Kistnampet Burial ground was not completed.

167. *Notices.*—The total number of notices served during the year was 3,475, of which 2,745 were complied with. Among them may be noted for repairing branch drains, &c., 311, for providing latrines for private houses 337 and for filthy premises 170.

168. *Prosecutions.*—The number of prosecutions instituted during the year amounted to 1,360 against 1,968 in the previous year. Amongst them may be noted for not cleaning filthy premises 33, for selling in prohibited streets 40 and for carrying on offensive trade without license 470. The amount of fines imposed under the several sections of the Municipal Act was Rs. 1,335-14-0 against Rs. 2,926 in the previous year and the amount of license fees recovered by Court was Rs. 1,829 against Rs. 868-2-0 in the previous year. Table No. 7 B in Appendix II gives the details. The fall in the number of prosecutions comes principally under the head of offensive trades and was due partly to the fact that sanction for the revised schedule of fees was received somewhat late in the year and partly to the fact that the notification necessary for procedure in cases referred to in Schedule II, clause (c) of the Act had not been issued.

169. Table No. 8 in Appendix II shows the quantity of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and Conservancy Overseers in House Inspection.

170. Table No. 9 in Appendix II shows the number of Rubbish Carts received, carts of mud separated and carts of ashes deposited at the Kistnampet and DeMellow's Road Incinerators from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907. No account has been maintained for the Lang's Garden Incinerator which is of intermittent working.

171. In Table No. 10 A in Appendix II a comparison is made in the number of applications received, granted and refused during 1905-06 and 1906-07.

Sanitary Defects.

172. Until the completion of the Drainage Works in the city, the most serious sanitary defect in the city must continue to be want of proper drainage. The most flagrant nuisance is the smell caused by the overflow of sewage into the Kelly Drain.

The old wells and tanks in the city are unquestionably a source of

The tanks in hutting grounds are all formed by removing mud for building purposes and the stagnant water in them continually causes a foul odour. The attempt on the part of neighbours to fill them up with daily deposit of house rubbish considerably increases the nuisance and danger.

Overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses are still very numerous in the more populous parts of the town and many of the streets and lanes are too narrow to admit of free perfilation of air.

Hutting grounds.—A large number of badly arranged and ill-constructed huts are a special feature of the Madras City and no part of the city is free from them. They are mostly low-built and dark mud wall cells either thatched or tiled, and the floors of these in many cases are below ground level, with the result that they are for a large part of the year very damp. This coupled with the filthy habits of the people living in them makes them a serious menace to the public health of the city.

Many of the old burial and burning grounds are very near human habitations and need removal to a more distant site.

Sanitary Progress.

173. Mention has been made in previous paragraphs of the position of the New Drainage Works. With all defects in the scheme there is no doubt that the portions of the city where the underground system is complete have greatly improved in sanitation and general health.

A scheme for improvement of water-supply, which provides for a constant delivery of an average of 25 gallons per head of population of filtered water, has received sanction.

5 tanks and 41 wells were filled up during the year and 10 wells were covered. In Cassimode Kuppam under the management of the Port Trust six out of the nine wells were filled at the instance of the Corporation and the remaining three were covered on the top and two of these provided with pumps. This measure probably accounts for the fact that this village escaped cholera.

The construction of a central Slaughter house in Perambore alongside the Bullock Slaughter-house has been sanctioned. The two old Slaughter-houses in Royapuram and Chulay will after its completion be closed.

With a view to reduce the very high infantile mortality obtained in the city, the Corporation has decided to open a Milk Depot in the 2nd Division which has for years been returning the highest death-rate in the city.

With the same end in view, three Female Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed with instruction to visit every house among the poorer classes from which a birth is recorded and to instruct mothers on the simple rules of infant hygiene.

The question of providing suitable and sufficiently large accommodation for the treatment of small-pox cases is now before a Committee of the Corporation.

Some improvements have been effected to the existing public latrines. Two have been converted into flush out ones and one new latrine has been provided in the course of the year. 21 public latrines maintained by private parties also have been improved on notices and some 17 new ones have been put up.

Sections 308, 309 and 310 of the Act dealing with overcrowded and uninhabitable houses have been worked satisfactorily during the year. The number of cases in which action has been taken is as follows :—

Section 308.		Section 309.			Section 310.			
Notices served.	No. Inspected.	Cases complied with without application to Magistrate.	Cases complied with after application to Magistrate.	No. Pending.	No. Inspected.	Cases complied with without application to Magistrate.	Cases complied with after application to Magistrate.	No. Pending.
399	85	51	13	21	22	5	8	9

For the convenience of the conservancy of a number of private houses, two lanes have been opened in Triplicane, one behind Tholasingaperumal Civil Street and the other in Ice House Road.

Improvement of Parcherries.

174. Some improvements to Vassapmode Parcherry have been made in the way of converting the old ditches into masonry side drains of proper shape and fall. The huts are all low-built and the floors of many of them are below the level of the roads. Efforts are being made to have these defects also rectified but it will probably be advisable to acquire and do away with this Parcherry altogether as soon as the Model Parcherry in which work has begun is complete.

175. The following additional works have been done.

Construction of drains in the newly opened street in Perumal Cui Garden Hutting Ground.

Preparation of a revised plan and estimates for a model parcherry in Cemetery Road. This work has now been given out on contract.

Survey of a portion of Ubrapaliam, 14th Division, showing where streets are to be formed.

Survey of a piece of land to be acquired in Scavengers' Hutting Ground, •Pudupet.

Survey of Goyatope Parcherry for opening out a new street and aligning other streets.

Survey of Kistnampet Chucklers' Hutting Ground showing streets to be formed.

Watering Roads.

176. In addition to roads usually watered, the following roads were watered for the first time during the year :—

A portion of Harris Road and Marshall's Road, alternately in succession to Commander-in-Chief's Road, 18th Division.

Body Guard Road, 17th Division.

Grant IV.—(Miscellaneous Municipal Purposes).

Lighting.

177. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 61,184 as against Rs. 62,146 in the previous year.

178. The contractor's bills together with the cost of departmental lighting of the 12th and 18th Divisions and patent lamps amounted to Rs. 63,737, out of which Rs. 2,553 was deducted for fines imposed.

179. Twenty-seven additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 6,219 on the 31st March 1907.

180. Instead of all the lamps in the City being lighted by a contractor as hitherto, the lamps in the 12th and 18th Divisions were lighted for the first time departmentally as a trial. This method proved, however, more expensive than the contract system and for the year 1907-08 these divisions also have been contracted.

181. The lighting of the lamps was inspected by the eight lighting inspectors; each lamp was inspected on an average 93 times during the year.

Avenues.

182. There were 17,005 trees at the end of the year against 16,328 at the end of 1905-06, of which 2,869 required to be watered; 1,208 were planted during the year and 581 decayed and blown down were removed.

183. Mr. H. E. Houghton was good enough to assume the office of Honorary Arborist and Horticulturist to the Corporation and rendered invaluable service in superintending the planting and care of avenue trees. He also undertook the creation of a number of road-side gardens which have greatly improved the appearance of some of the principal thoroughfares, notably Mount Road. The Corporation is under a great debt of gratitude to him for this labour of love.

Public Parks.

184. *People's Park*.—The following contracts were let out during the year under review :—

Receipts.

- (a) Menagerie collections at Rs. 322-8-5 per month or Rs. 3,870-5-0 per year against Rs. 3,375-1-0 in the previous year.
- (b) Grazing cattle for one year ending 31st March 1907 for Rs. 130.
- (c) Reaping the produce of cocoanut trees for one year ending 31st March 1907 for Rs. 25.

Charges.

Under the head of feeding animals and birds—

- (a) Goats meat at 16lb per Rupee against 16lb. in the previous year.

Mutton	16 „	„	16 „	„
Beef	17 „	„	16 „	„
Kid at Re. 1-8-0 each against Re. 1-8-0				„

- (b) Provisions at Rs. 302-11-2½ approximately against Rs. 218-14-4½.

185. The saleable value of the live-stock amounts to Rs. 9,581-4-0.

186. The band of the Madras Volunteer Guards played in the Park as usual on Mondays; the attendance was fair on those days and the Police attended to keep order.

187. The details of receipts and disbursements for the year 1906-07 appear in Appendix II.

188. *Napier Park*.—The right of reaping the produce of cocoanut trees was let out on contract for one year ending 31st March 1907 for Rs. 20.

189. The receipts amounted to Rs. 135-8-6 against Rs. 384-9-0 in the previous year; the decrease is due to there being no cultivation of grass owing to the diversion of the sewage into the iron main and the discontinuance of the working of the aer motor, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,228-13-4, leaving a deficit balance of Rs. 1,093-4-10. For details *vide* Appendix II.

190. *Robinson Park*.—There have been no special improvements or works done in the year under review—except the construction of a seedling and potting shed and a store-room.

191. The Volunteer Guards Band as usual played every Wednesday evening.

192. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,681-9-9 and the disbursements to Rs. 5,128-10-0, thus leaving a deficit balance of Rs. 1,447-0-3. For details *vide* Appendix II.

Fire Engines.

193. The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines was Rs. 7,173 against Rs. 7,379 in the previous year. These continued to be worked as in former years by the City Police. The engines were requisitioned for 18 fires, all excepting that at the Board of Revenue Office, Chempauk, being of small extent. In the latter case owing to late intimation and the magnitude of the disaster the assistance proved inadequate, but it is doubtful whether the Corporation can afford to increase the number or size of its engines which are sufficient to deal with all but exceptional cases.

Other Charges.

194. *Contribution to Provincial funds*.—As usual a sum of Rs. 50,000 was made in the year under G. O., dated 25th March 1882, No. 585 M., Local and Municipal.

Grant V.—(Supervision and Management.)

195. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,07,461-8-7 against Rs. 1,02,728-1-3 the actuals of the previous year. Of the former sum of Rs. 1,07,461-8-7, Rs. 51,118-5-5 were spent on establishment maintained for the purpose of assessment and collection, the percentage of the cost under these two heads to the total collection being 4-65 and 2-21, respectively.

Repayment of Debts.

196. *Instalment payment*.—A sum of Rs. 40,275-3-2 was paid during the year towards the Government instalment loan of 1905 for Rs. 7,00,000.

197. *Sinking Fund*.—This account opened with a balance of Rs. 19,43,600 in Government promissory notes and Municipal debentures and Rs. 1,761-8-3 in cash. The receipt in cash during the year made up of the annual allotment of Rs. 84,310 and interest of Rs. 32,296-14-0 realized on investment on loans raised in the open market amounted to Rs. 1,16,606-14-0 which with the opening cash balance Rs. 1,761-8-3 were invested in Government promissory notes and Municipal debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,18,700 at a cost of Rs. 1,17,028-3-7, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1,340-2-8. The amount at credit of sinking fund at the end of the year on account of the several loans exclusive of the instalment loan was Rs. 20,62,300 in Government promissory notes and Madras Municipal debentures and Rs. 1,340-2-8, in cash.

20

Refund of other than Current Collections.

198. The amount refunded during the year under report was Rs. 48,617-7-9 against an estimate of Rs. 48,360-0-0.

No. II Account.

199. The transactions of Corporation Stores and Workshops, the security deposits of contractors and Municipal servants and sinking fund payments of the market loans are recorded in this account. Its opening balance for the year was Rs. 11,58,124-3-5 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,61,386-10-1 ; thus the total income of the year was Rs. 17,19,510-13-6, out of which Rs. 4,80,834-13-1 were expended during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,38,676-0-5 to its credit against Rs. 11,58,124-3-5 in 1905-06.

Workshops.

200. The total value of work turned out in the Municipal Workshops during the year was Rs. 93,300.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS, }
1st July 1907. }

E. S. LLOYD,
President.