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[L. & M.]
[8,000-8-8-98.]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 245 M.

DATED 21-2-99.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Munl. Commission.

Recording ^{copy of} full proceedings as well as abstract proceedings of an adjourned special meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners held on 17th October 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No 536 m



From

THE PRESIDENT,

Municipal Commission,
Madras.

Recd

Order No. 245-21/2/99

Recorded

G. No. 1177

Recd
18/2/99

ad
20/2/99

Dated 13 February 1899

Received

Registered

Enclosures Two.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding full proceedings
as also a copy of abstract
proceedings of an adjourned
Special Meeting of the Com-
missioners held on 17 Oct 98

16/2

Encl 11 to JWS: 1177

P

PRESENT :

H. Ormerod, Esq.

M. R. Ry. R. Balakistnama Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. M. Venkatarameiah Chetty Garu

M. R. Ry. S. Subbiah Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. P. M. Sivangnana Muda

Mahomed Sheriff Khan Bahadur.

Haji Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badshah

M. R. Ry. P. V. Krishnasawmy Chetty Gar

M. R. Ry. N. Appusundaram Pillay Avargal.

M. R. Ry. C. S. Theagaroya Mudaliar Avargal.

E. H. Elliot, Esq.

Mir Muzher-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

J. DeCaster, Esq.

M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.

M. R. Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu Garu.

M. R. Ry. V. Masilamani Pillay, Avargal.

N. Subramanyam, Esq.

R. Vy. M. K. Lakshmana Charriar Avargal.

Captain F. J. Crawford, I. M. S.

Eardley Norton, Esq.

M. R. Ry. C. Tirumalayya Nayudu Garu.

M. R. Ry. G. Subramania Iyer Avargal.

M. R. Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal.

MR. APPUSUNDARAM PILLAY :—That is very far away.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY:—Is it not to the east of the Medical College?

THE PRESIDENT:—Yes.

MR. S. SUBBIAH CHETTY :—Is there any objection to the Law College? Why should it not be used? It is available. It is a public building that is vacant and can be used for Plague purposes.

THE PRESIDENT :—We may ask for it.

MR. THEAGAROYA CHETTY :—It is a very good beginning for the Law College.

THE PRESIDENT :—The only thing to be done now is for these committees to set to work and start these hospitals on the sites that have already been selected. The 8th Division is prepared to go on at once; there is no reason why the 7th Division should not go on at once. The site with regard to the 6th Division is all right as well as of the 5th. The sites of the 1st Division are all ready, so that except with regard to the 2nd and the 3rd Divisions you have the sites ready. Sometime ago, as far back as May last, it was resolved that the Commissioners should await the arrival of the disinfecting apparatus ordered by the Port Trust. The machine arrived only on Saturday last, so that I do not know anything about it. In the meanwhile Messrs. Binny & Co. have informed me that they have got a steam disinfecting machine at Bangalore which they are willing to let us have at Rs. 50 per month. I asked them to get it as a temporary measure and told them that in the meantime we would make up our minds. If the plague does unfortunately come into Madras we shall want more than one disinfecting apparatus.

MR. THIRUMALAYYA NAIDU :—Is there any immediate necessity for it?

THE PRESIDENT :—There is more immediate necessity now than there was in May. In a case like this it is no use trying half-hearted measures. We have to meet the crisis any day. It is possible that to-morrow we may have half a dozen cases; and if the plague does come it must not find us unprepared. Previously I was quite ready to temporise as I did not anticipate that the plague would really come; but after the experience of Bangalore a month ago and its condition now, I am not prepared to let Madras be in that state of unpreparedness if we can possibly help it. The fact that we have to spend Rs. 50 a month when we are spending thousands ought not to deter us. The only thing that I would impress upon the Commissioners is that the caste hospitals must be ready, because don't you see what will happen if cases should occur which are to be treated in the caste hospitals. There will certainly be trouble. We have got our Royapuram hospital, the Egmore hospital and additional accommodation in the Kistnampet hospital all ready. That may not be sufficient if anything really serious happens. I am very glad to say that only this morning the Plague Commissioner told me that from the reports of the last two days he is very hopeful. With regard to the Vanyambadi case where he went up last week he is strongly of opinion that it is not a plague case after all. All the cases that have occurred in the districts are imported and not indigenous and fortunately they are not spreading. I think as far as we are concerned we are practically doing everything we can. With regard to the Vigilance Committees, judging from a letter I have received from a Commissioner, there seems to be a little misunderstanding regarding the scope of their duties. What the Municipality wants is that names of gentlemen residing in different parts of Madras should be submitted from which it would be possible to draw up Vigilance Committees for the various streets and localities who will be the means of information between the executive and the people. It is impossible to define what the duties of these committees will be; as I have said in my reply to the letter, that must be left to the individual common sense of the committee. Practically what they will have to do is to go about their divisions and localities allotted to them and keep an eye in different houses, and if there is anything suspicious which they think ought to be looked into, they should simply let the Health authorities know it.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY :—Would a member of the Vigilance Committee be allowed to go into a house?

THE PRESIDENT :—I can empower any one to do that if it comes to it. I fancy that the members of the Vigilance Committee being of the people there will be less objection to their entering houses. If you want to go into a house they will probably be more glad to let you go in than they would if I want to go in.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY :—It makes a great deal of difference between a Commissioner and a non-Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENT :—We want the people to assist the Commissioners.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY :—Then you can give the authority.

THE PRESIDENT :—Yes, I can. But I hope it will not be necessary to do so. It will be to the people's advantage, if they allow the members of the committees to go in. The great thing is to have the equipments ready for these caste hospitals.

MR. MUZHERUDDIN SAHIB :—Is it necessary to have caste hospitals erected in each division. Suppose plague does not come for months yet?

THE PRESIDENT :—I quite agree with you. But where will the plague occur? It may occur at Perambur or Triplicane or anywhere else and I think there ought to be some provision for meeting it in every division.

MR. MUZHERUDDIN SAHIB :—Why can't we have two big hospitals, one for the north of the town and the other for the south?

THE PRESIDENT :—I do not quite agree to that, as the proposal is utterly opposed to the scheme of providing different caste hospitals. I do not think this is a point which can be discussed at this stage.

MR. V. C. DEISIKACHARIAR :—The answer to Mr. Muzheruddin is that the two caste hospitals he proposes will be very big.

MR. MUZHERUDDIN SAHIB :—Are you going to have Municipal hospitals?

THE PRESIDENT :—We have 3 plague hospitals.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY :—If necessity arises I suppose the Municipality will have more than 3 hospitals.

THE PRESIDENT :—Oh, yes.

MR. GURUSAWMY CHETTY :—We have nothing to do with caste hospitals.

THE PRESIDENT :—Yes. It is the wish of the Commissioners that the people should do it themselves.

DIWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR :—With regard to the 2nd Division, I think some ground might be provided for at the north gate of the People's Park.

THE PRESIDENT :—The People's Park is going to be the health camp. There is plenty of room east of Medical College.

DIWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR :—That is only one spot.

THE PRESIDENT :—That will accommodate the whole of them. If they don't like it and if they can find another site, I am quite prepared to meet them.

MR. HADI MD. BADSHA SAHIB :—Will there be a separate hospital for Gosha females?

THE PRESIDENT :—We hope the Mahomedans will arrange for it.

MR. THEAGAROYA CHETTY :—They have arranged one opposite the Royapettah hospital.

THE PRESIDENT :—There are two sites approved. There is the Kobe lodge to which there can be no objection.

MR. MUZHERUDDIN SAHIB :—Is anything to be done by the Municipality?

THE PRESIDENT :—We leave it to you. The Municipality is not bound to provide caste or Gosha hospitals, though it is bound to provide general hospitals for all classes. The object of private hospitals is to provide for different castes. There is one thing that I forgot to mention and that is the Government has placed at our disposal 4 plague officers, one of whom will be in charge of the 1st Division, one in charge of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, the third in charge of the 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions, (6th Division south of the Cooum) and the 4th in charge of the 6th (north of the Cooum) 7th and 8th Divisions. They are paid from "provincial," but the Municipality will have to find offices for them.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD, I. M. S.:—We should be glad to know what the Municipality is going to do in connection with what is to my mind an important matter—the carrying of plague patients.

THE PRESIDENT:—I propose not to have any special carts, as I believe this is one of the most fruitful sources of the terror engendered in the people. What I propose to do is that whenever we come upon a case of plague, the nearest available cart either a jutka or any other cart should be pressed into service and patient put into it and taken to hospital. That carriage will be disinfected by the Municipality and handed over to the owner. I don't propose to use ambulances until they are absolutely necessary. I have been told that is one of the greatest objections, and until it is absolutely necessary to use them I propose to utilise the ordinary conveyances.

MR. M. K. LAKSHMANACHARIAR:—The people don't like the idea of ambulances.

THE PRESIDENT:—I may say that 100 sepoys have been placed at our disposal, but they have been handed over to the Sanitary Commissioner to be trained in disinfecting work. They will have nothing to do with guarding or watching. They will simply be employed in disinfecting. It will be a rule of perfect peace.

MR. DESIKACHARIAR:—Is it true that in Calcutta an inoculated person if he happened to be in a house where plague broke out was not segregated, but was allowed to go and live elsewhere?

THE PRESIDENT:—I am not in a position to answer that. To-morrow I will be able to give you more information about it.

MR. DESIKACHARIAR:—At any rate so far as segregation is concerned they are free and they have simply to evacuate their homes and go elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT:—Yes.

MR. DESIKACHARIAR:—I remember reading in the Lieut.-Governor's speech that by showing that indulgence though they were running a risk it was a risk worth running.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY:—Is not freedom from segregation extended to inoculated people under the Madras Regulations?

THE PRESIDENT:—No. The freedom only applies to inoculated people coming from plague infected areas. Under the rules it only gives freedom to people who would otherwise be under inspection. I have no doubt that the Madras Government will go into the question, and I hope to give you further information to-morrow or the next day. I may tell you that it is impossible to deal with all questions at once and we can only deal with them as they crop up.

DIWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR:—The executive ought to do their best in keeping the streets clean and flushing the drains regularly. We ought to set a good example to the people.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY:—I understand that in Black Town there is a considerable difficulty in removing the rubbish as it has to be carted off 3 or 4 miles away. That makes the place more unhealthy than it used to be.

THE PRESIDENT:—What are we to do?

MR. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY:—Why don't you put it in the place that it was used to be put in?

THE PRESIDENT:—Because it is full.

MR. THEAGARAYA CHETTY:—I hope you would not send dead bodies into the 1st Division.

THE PRESIDENT:—I am going to have another site instead of DeMellow's Road and that is on the Connoor Road.

MR. BALAKISTNAMA CHETTY:—It will be better to have a temporary removal of people from the Tinnevely settlement.

DR. VARADAPPA NAIDU:—Have you got the full complement of sweepers and scavengers?

THE PRESIDENT:—I believe there is a deficiency, and always there will be.

DR. VARADAPPA NAIDU:—Can you not increase the number and make up the complement.

THE PRESIDENT:—Yes, certainly if you can tell me where I can get them. I have asked for them in the districts but I cannot get them. If you give them double pay they will come.

MR. ORMEROD:—We have passed a resolution on the important point of providing plague hospitals and segregation camps, but we have not provided the money for the Municipality to start these camps. We have been relying on the committees to find money for these objects. But it does not appear to come in sufficiently freely. I have figures before me which show that the Municipality has spent out of the ordinary revenue Rs. 87,000 for plague purposes, and it is estimated that the plague expenditure for the current year up to 31st December will be about Rs. 68,000. That means that we are expected to take a lakh and a half for plague purposes out of our ordinary revenue. It is apparent, therefore, that the Municipality must make some special preparations, and the only means of doing this is by raising a loan. When we applied the other day to Government, the Government regretted that it could not spare funds either as a grant or as a loan, but said that we must make a special effort to raise the money by a loan or by making existing taxation more productive or by imposing fresh taxation. It does not seem to me that we can make the existing taxes more productive or impose additional taxation in time for our purpose. It may take a long time to carry through the necessary legislation, and therefore something must be done, independent of taxation. But there is one difficulty. If we are to have recourse to a loan, under the Act we are not allowed to raise money by loan except for what may be called permanent purposes. To meet this difficulty, I think we ought to ask Government to legislate specially for our present purposes. It would not do to let plague make a fair entrance before we have the money ready to meet the expense of fighting it. I therefore propose

“That, in view of G.O., No. 819 P., of 16th August 1898, the Madras Government be requested (1) to legislate, so that the Municipality may be enabled to raise loans for plague preventive purposes, and (2) to sanction the immediate raising of a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for such purposes.”

The question will probably be raised as to how we are going to pay interest and sinking fund. If we are expected to pay a lakh and a half out of the ordinary revenue, surely we can provide a sum of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 for interest and sinking fund. It may be suggested that it is premature to raise this loan, but, as I have said, a very large sum has already been spent, and within the next few months another large sum will have to be spent, it will surely be a mistake not to persist in carrying out this loan scheme, which seems to be necessary for our purpose, without any further delay.

MR. M. K. LAKSHMANACHARIAR seconded the resolution.

MR. THEAGARAYA CHETTY:—I beg to mention in connection with interest and sinking fund that without going before the Legislative Council and getting the Act amended we can raise something out of our firewood and timber tax by a resolution of the Commissioners and a G. O. The Act gives us power to impose a tax of Rs. 5 per ton on timber and As. 6 per ton on firewood, but now we only collect Rs. 3 per ton of timber and As. 3 per ton of firewood, and therefore by raising these to the maximum we will be able to get plenty of money—very nearly Rs. 70,000 a year. With that money we can meet the sinking fund and interest upon the loan of 2½ lakhs and do a good deal more.

THE PRESIDENT:—You had better bring it up at the next meeting. That is hardly a subject that can be rushed through. If you give notice of this resolution for this day fortnight it will be all right.

MR. NORTON:—I would like to add my very strong support to the resolution which has been moved. It is impossible that we can fight the plague, unless we are armed with the means of fighting it, and that question reduces itself into one of rupees, annas and pies. The figures that have been just read to us are startling, namely, that Rs. 87,000 have already been spent in skirmishing with the foe. It is quite clear that if plague should come here, we shall want the whole of the 2½ lakhs and I fear we shall want more. At any rate 2½ lakhs will supply the sinews of war with which to begin our battle. Government has nothing to give to assist us and it may be thought that our funds will be supplemented by eleemosynary gifts of the public at large. Speaking for my own division and of the measures adopted there,—that is the 6th and the 7th Divisions,—I am bound to say that the efforts to raise money are unsatisfactory in the extreme. The outlook from charitable contribution in my division is most gloomy. We have been working something like a month, and at the first meeting enthusiasm was at its highest, yet only

Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 were promised and only Rs. 600 were collected. An earnest appeal to the general public has resulted in drawing from the natives nothing and from the Europeans less. We are accordingly expected to start with Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 which we have to our credit in the Bank of Madras, and with this to open a hospital in an expensive house Kobe Lodge at a monthly rental of Rs. 120 a month and we are expected in addition to keep a staff of nurses, supply furniture, &c.

THE PRESIDENT:—Only half the cost of that.

MR. NORTON:—Even then one year's expenditure will be a big amount. However, even if we go on with the work, hoping for a charitable public to supplement our funds, as prudent men we should be prepared to meet any contingency. We should arm ourselves with sufficient money to meet the probable collapse of private charity, should that come to pass as I fear that will come to pass, when the whole thing will be thrown on our hands. There may be an enormous number of patients to be provided for, and this cannot be done unless we arm ourselves with funds. The question of sinking fund and interest may be deferred for a fortnight as suggested by the President; and I hope this meeting will not dissolve without according its most emphatic approval of the proposal made to-night—that it is necessary that we should arm ourselves with funds and that we should have not less than 2½ lakhs to begin with. Legal difficulties may exist, but I have no doubt the Government will come to our aid and by special legislation put it in our power to raise the money without any difficulty. We are not alarmists, but we desire that if plague should come here we should be in a position to deal with it effectually and effectively and the only way in which we can do it is to arm ourselves with the necessary funds.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD, I. M. S.:—So far as I am concerned, I have been working on the committee of the 6th and 7th Divisions with the object of starting the hospitals. With regard to the cost of running them I am in strong hopes that when these hospitals are started, the castes for whose use they are intended will, by making use of the hospitals, pay for their up-keep. A caste hospital is not an ordinary hospital like the General Hospital where the poorer classes are treated. In the caste hospitals rich people will go and they will be able to pay for their up-keep and contribute to the general funds through feelings of gratitude.

MR. V. C. DESIKACHARIAR:—I quite agree with Captain Crawford in thinking that there will be no difficulty in maintaining a hospital once it is started; but I also agree with Mr. Norton in thinking that that is not sufficient in itself. So far as the cost of the hospital is concerned private subscriptions and a grant-in-aid given by Government may be able to maintain it; but we will still have a large number of people left on our hands. In every suburb, you will find large numbers going to Municipal hospitals. The number going to the Caste hospitals must be necessarily much fewer than the number going to General hospitals. Therefore a very large number will be thrown on the Municipality and the Municipality must have plenty of funds to meet the expenses. Mr. Ormerod's proposal therefore to raise the money by loan is not a day too soon. The Government have told us and told us graciously that not only were they not going to give us any money in the shape of grants, but that they could not even lend us money and they had pointed out the way that we must borrow and therefore borrow we must. The Government will, no doubt, be gracious enough to remove any legal barrier there may be in the way. This proposition, therefore, seems to be an admirable one, and I trust that we will carry it unanimously without any discussion.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

MR. THEAGAROYA CHETTY:—I have to move a proposition with reference to a very simple matter. It is a matter that affects the poor of the City. The resolution I move is that which was passed by the people of the 1st Division recently and sent to the President. The resolution is in these terms:

“That the President be requested to offer to the occupants of Parcherries and Kuppams who are willing to be inoculated small sums of money to make up to them the loss they will incur by their temporary inability to work consequent on the inoculation.”

The object of this resolution is this. It is not that we offer anything in the shape of a bribe to these people. We know that plague is the disease of the poor; wherever it goes it attacks the poverty stricken people and once it gets hold of them, it goes on raging and spreads over the whole city. The question is how to prevent the plague from entering into these poor localities. First of all our executive are doing their best to keep these places clean. It is the opinion of many that

if once these Parcherries and Kuppams are kept in such a way that plague cannot enter there, there is safety for Madras. How are we to secure that safety? It is admitted by all that inoculation is the best safeguard for at least six months; so the Government thought, so the medical advisers of Government thought and so the Government still think. If inoculation is a safe-guard, the question will be how to get these poor people inoculated? Educated people read newspapers, attend public lectures and they are now going for inoculation to save themselves, and these people are quite able to maintain themselves when they are inoculated. I had some experience of inoculation as almost the whole of my family were recently inoculated. You have fever for about a couple of days and as soon as fever leaves you there is pain in the arms and in the groins. It takes about 2 or 3 days to get rid of this pain. It takes on the whole 4 or 5 days to get rid of the effects of inoculation. The question is how these poor people living in parcherries and earning 2 or 3 annas a day afford to be laid up for 5 days?

THE PRESIDENT:—How can the Municipality afford to pay them?

MR. THEAGAROYA CHETTY:—If you agree with me that by preventing the plague from getting into these poor places you can prevent it as much as possible from coming into the city, will it not be worth our while to spend a few thousands of rupees on these poor people. We have already spent Rs. 85,000 and in course of time we will have to spend lakhs. Under these circumstances will it not be safe to spend Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 upon these poverty-stricken people? The question is how much we will have to spend. Madras contains a population of 450,000; and these Kuppams and Parcherries including the Tinnevely settlement will contain one-tenth of the population and not more. If upon these 40,000 people or so, you spend on an average 8 or 10 or 12 annas for a man, child or a woman, you will have to spend about Rs. 30,000 and I think this will be a very good investment made by the Commissioners in preventing plague from committing havoc in these places. The other day the President passed an order that where poor people are not able to whitewash their houses the Municipality should do it out of Municipal funds. It is as a preventive measure and for safe-guarding Madras that we spend money in whitewashing houses. In the same way why not we spend Rs. 30,000 in providing maintenance for people for 4 or 5 days during the time they will be laid up on account of inoculation. You see the amount of good that we derive from it. Once you make these places secure from plague, we can freely sleep in our houses and say that the plague would not come in. These poor people cannot be inoculated unless they are given something for their maintenance during the time they will be laid up; if you do not assist them they will have to starve and therefore they will not go in for inoculation. It may be said that once people come to know that we give them money for inoculating themselves nobody would come forward to inoculate himself without remuneration. But once the people come to know that we are only going to assist those labourers who are not able to maintain themselves there will be no difficulty under this head. Therefore my proposition is clear in the point by saying residents of Kuppams and Parcherries; it is not intended to include under this head the general public of Madras. I don't suppose that people in ordinary circumstance would go and take 12 annas for the sake of inoculation. I do not think there will be any trouble in that way. I hope this proposition will commend itself to my fellow commissioners.

Mr. Appusundaram Pillay seconded the proposition.

MR. M. K. LAKSHMANACHARIAR:—I quite agree with Mr. Theagaroya Chetty in thinking that the poor people ought to be inoculated, but it is quite impossible to give them remuneration out of Municipal funds. We may apply for aid to the people who sympathise with the poor people.

MR. W. S. VENKATARAMANJULU NAIDU:—May I request you to tell the Commissioners what you yourself think of the resolution—whether it is practicable to carry it out. I should like to know whether if you are invested with the power as suggested by Mr. Theagaroya Chetty the money can be usefully spent. The wording of the resolution is residents of Parcherries and Kuppams. There are many who are poor people, but who still cannot be called as residents of Parcherries and Kuppams.

On the motion of Mr. Muzheruddin Saheb seconded by Mr. Gurusawmy Chetty the consideration of the subject was adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die*.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of an adjourned SPECIAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the CITY of MADRAS, held at their Office Premises, No. 22, Errah Bauloo Chetty Street, Black Town, on Monday the 17th October 1898, at 5 P.M., under the provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Acts I and VII of 1884 and II of 1892.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Moore, Kt. C.I.E., President.
H. Ormerod, Esq.
M.R.Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. R. Balakistnama Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. S. Subbaya Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. P. M. Sivangnana Mudaliar Avargal.
Mahomed Sheriff Khan Bahadur
Haji Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badsha Saheb.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. N. Appusundaram Pillay Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. S. Theagaroya Mudaliar Avargal.
E. H. Elliot, Esq.
Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahadur.
J. DeCaster, Esq.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamacharriar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. V. Masilamani Pillay Avargal.
N. Subrahmanyam, Esq.
M.R.Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Charriar Avargal.
Captain F. J. Crawford, I.M.S.
Eardly Norton, Esq.
M.R.Ry. C. Tirumalayya Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. G. Subramania Iyer Avargal.
M.R.Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal.

Special legislation in connection with the plague.

Proposed by Mr. H. Ormerod and seconded by M.R.Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Charriar Avargal—
“That, in view of G.O., Mis. No. 819 P., of 16th August 1898, the Madras Government be requested (1) to legislate, so that the Municipality may be enabled to raise loans for plague preventive purposes, and (2) to sanction the immediate raising of a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for such purposes.”

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu and seconded by M.R.Ry. N. Appusundaram Pillai Avargal—
“That the President be requested to offer to the occupants of Parcheries and Kuppams who are willing to be inoculated small sums of money to make up to them the loss they will incur by their temporary inability to work consequent on the inoculation.”

Proposed by M.R.Ry. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu and seconded by Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahadur—
“That the meeting adjourn.”

Carried.

Municipal Office, Madras,
October 1898.

G. M. J. MOORE, *Lt. Col.*
President, Municipal Commission.

Genl. Dept.
18.

G. No. 1177

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS,

General Department,

Madras, 15 February 1899.

From

THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE MOORE, KT., C. I. E.,
President, Municipal Commission.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.

To CURRENT No. 536 m

The Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department,

SIR,

Fort St. George.

Enclosures
2

I have the honour to submit herewith for the
information of Government full Proceedings as also a
copy of abstract proceedings of an adjourned Special
Meeting of the Commissioners held on 17th October 1898.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Geo. Moore Lt.-Col.

President, Munl. Comm.

Geo. Moore

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189.

AD AGAIN G.O., No.
 189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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