

Marine (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 890 *mar*

DATED 2 Nov 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Epidemic Diseases Act. *Pro. L. Sec.*
Dep^t recording letter from the Govt of
Bombay forwarding certain Notifications
issued by that Government under the
— recorded.

//

Jr.
2-11-97.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	801	NEW	11-9-97				

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
7	1412	16-17					

CURRENT No. 1397

Sp. 890 Mar 2-11-97

Recorded

From

The Local Shroud: Depth $\frac{11}{16}$

No. 2304 In his

Dated 27-10-97

Received 1st Novr '97.

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

SUBJECT
Bubonic Plague.

Recording letter from
the Govt of Bombay forwarding
for information notifications
issued under the Epidemic
Diseases Act 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Local and Municipal Department.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
801	9-97		
876	15-10-97		

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Name of Officer	Salary	Gratuity	Retirement	Total
From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 5549/P., dated 11th October 1897.				
I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, the marginally noted Notifications issued by this				
No. 5593/3497 P., dated 5th October 1897. Government under the				
No. 5591/3495 P., dated 5th October 1897. Epidemic Diseases Act 1897.				
ORDER No. 2504, dated 27th October 1897.				
Recorded.				
(True Extract)				
Secretary to Government.				
The Marine Department.				
Public Works Department (Railway Branch)				
Surgeon-General.				
Sanitary Commissioner.				

p. 19
p. 17

of Bombay
Gazette
sent up.
H.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g. a.			A. g. a.
Sampolli	6	412 2 0	Nagarbastikeri—continued...	367	1 29 0
	9	597 12 0		368	2 27 0
	10	370 37 0		369	802 15 0
				370	4 0 0
				371	4 11 0
				372	745 0 0
				373	873 20 0
Kot	1	1 28 0	Hanneli-Khabbinhakkalu	4	401 13 0
	28	319 33 0		5	479 0 0
	61	352 7 0		6	308 13 0
	62	352 27 0			
Thumbebil	13	3 34 0	Hulegar...	14	553 13 0
	17	331 21 0		18	455 18 8
	21	398 36 0		26	270 13 0
Sulebil	4	538 15 0	Gudemakki	12	142 12 0
	5	3 32 0			
	11	196 27 0	Melina Mannigi	65	84 39 0
	14	236 34 0		72	262 7 0
				73	260 15 0
Harali...	1	308 2 0	Adukal	22	376 26 0
	16	554 32 0		46	511 5 0
	19	271 32 0		53	5 39 0
	33	527 32 0		54	490 22 0
Kochchodi	1	11 20 0	Dabod...	18	351 27 0
	5	210 27 0		28	25 10 0
	6	1 16 0			
	7	320 13 0	Hinnur	17	416 6 0
	8	3 31 0		46	444 23 0
	18	1 7 0			
	19	336 25 0	Jelvalli-Karki	90	236 31 0
Hashikeri	2	406 22 0	Honavar	236	114 26 0
	6	652 32 0		483	115 23 14
	7	642 37 0		499	16 25 0
				510	5 0 0
Adkikuli	11	583 13 0		517	482 7 2
	12	592 9 0	Kasarkod	46	5 19 0
	17	371 12 0		47	5 13 0
	18	697 37 0		48	4 38 0
	26	705 10 0		49	4 39 0
	27	634 20 0		50	5 23 0
				51	5 10 0
Heggár	28	30 36 0		53	4 25 0
				54	7 13 0
Anilgod	68	105 38 4		55	8 0 0
	77	15 22 0		56	2 8 0
				57	4 28 0
Nagarbastikeri	4	128 11 8		58	4 18 0
	18	28 10 2		59	5 5 0
	20	29 2 0		60	4 36 0
	23	10 10 0		61	5 19 0
	57	4 2 0		85	4 9 0
	102	1 27 0		86	5 22 0
	104	639 8 0		87	4 34 0
	108	258 34 0		88	5 0 0
	116	37 34 0		89	5 3 0
	125	43 17 0		90	6 10 0
	157	99 28 0		91	3 5 0
	162	12 25 0		92	4 11 0
	191	330 23 0		93	4 29 0
	197	0 25 0		94	5 26 0
	275	0 28 0		95	4 32 0
	273	1 35 0		96	6 1 0
	285	434 8 0		97	4 35 0
	334	505 15 0		98	3 33 0
	340	648 35 0		99	4 26 0
	354	474 0 0		100	4 26 0
	356	21 20 0			
	363	782 18 0			
	364	5 5 0			
	365	575 0 0			
	366	0 23 0			

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g. a.			A. g. a.
Kasarkod—continued	101	5 26 0	Kasarkod—continued	246	6 4 0
	102	5 0 0		247	4 36 0
	103	4 15 0		248	4 30 0
	104	5 17 0		249	5 25 0
	216	3 32 0		250	5 20 0
	217	5 2 0		251	5 10 0
	218	4 34 0		252	5 24 0
	219	5 20 0		253	5 27 0
	220	4 23 0		254	5 4 0
	221	5 13 0		255	4 32 0
	222	6 5 0		256	4 19 0
	223	3 23 0		257	4 22 0
	224	6 13 0		258	5 20 0
	225	6 11 0		259	5 17 0
	226	4 13 0		260	5 6 0
	227	4 15 0		261	5 9 0
	228	4 23 0		262	5 28 0
	229	5 17 0		274	5 12 0
	230	5 23 0		275	4 27 0
	231	4 25 0		276	4 12 0
	232	4 38 0			
	233	5 12 0			
	234	5 23 0			
	236	5 30 0			
	237	6 10 0			
	238	5 6 0			
	239	4 30 0			
	242	4 37 0			
	243	5 13 0			
	244	3 30 0			

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1897.

No. 5308—3450-P.—The following Notification issued by the Government of Madras, No. 790, Marine, dated 11th September 1897, is published for general information:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Act III of 1897, the Epidemic Diseases Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that all vessels and persons leaving the undermentioned ports of the Madras Presidency for ports out of India direct, shall be subjected, as a temporary measure, to the regulations hereinafter contained, and that the duties of health officers under these regulations shall be discharged by the medical officers named below, or by such other medical officer as may, from time to time, be appointed for the purpose by the Government or 'Sanitary authority' as defined in the regulations published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 31st August 1897, the definitions contained in which are applicable to the regulations herein contained. These regulations will supersede those now in force for the inspection of outward bound vessels:—

Ports.	Health Officers.
Gopalpur ...	Civil Apothecary.
Calingapatam ...	Do.
Baruva ...	Hospital Assistant, Sompéta.
Bimlipatam ...	Civil Apothecary.
Vizagapatam ...	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon of the District.
Cocanada ...	Civil Surgeon, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon in charge.
Masulipatam ...	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon of the District.
Madras ...	Port and Marine Surgeon, and Officer in subordinate charge of the Port and Marine Dispensary.
Cuddalore ...	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon of the District.
Nagapatam ...	Civil Surgeon.
Tranquebar ...	Civil Apothecary.
Tuticorin ...	Do.
Pambam ...	Do.

Kilakarai ...	Hospital Assistant.
Calicut ...	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon of the District.
Cochin ...	Civil Surgeon, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon in charge.
Tellicherry ...	Civil Surgeon, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon in charge.
Cannanore ...	Civil Surgeon, or, in his absence, the Medical Officer in charge of the Central Jail.
Mangalore ...	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or, in his absence, the Assistant Surgeon of the District.

Regulations.

1. No person shall be permitted to embark on board a vessel within any such port bound direct for any port out of India who has within the preceding ten days resided in a part of India believed by the Health Officer of the port to be infected with plague. Any port may be declared 'infected' by the Government or by the 'Sanitary authority.'

2. No deck passenger who appears to the Port Officer to belong to the labouring classes shall be permitted to embark on board a vessel at the port of Tuticorin bound for a port in Ceylon, until he or she has satisfied the Medical Officer of the Government of that Colony stationed at Tuticorin that he or she has not, within the preceding ten days, resided in a part of India infected by the plague, and that he or she is free from infection with the plague, and until the said Colonial Officer has so certified in respect of such passenger. The Health Officer of the port of Tuticorin shall not deliver a bill of health in respect of any such vessel, if there be on board any such passenger in respect of whom the Colonial Officer has not certified as aforesaid.

3. No vessel shall leave any such port for any port out of India, direct, until she has been inspected by the Health Officer of the port, and the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained from such officer a bill of health or certificate in the form given below that the officers and crew of, and also the passengers (if any) by, such vessel are free from the bubonic plague.

Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the ship (or steamer) sailing under the flag and under the command of as master of tons bound for with a crew of persons and* passengers and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of bubonic plague exists among her officers, passengers, or crew, all of whom have been inspected by me.

† Or as the case may be. It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from plague.

Provided that—

(i) a vessel which has obtained a clean bill of health at any port of the Madras Presidency shall not be liable to further inspection during the same voyage if there has been no case of plague on board meanwhile, and the vessel has not subsequently touched at any port which has been declared infected, or taken up passengers at other than inspection ports; and

(ii) all vessels belonging to the Ceylon Government which may leave ports in the Madras Presidency with emigrants for Ceylon, shall be exempted from medical inspection.

4. The medical inspection of passengers and other persons prescribed in these regulations must be made of each individual by day, on shore, at the time of embarkation; provided that

§ (i) in the case of vessels anchored in the Madras roadstead (i.e., outside the enclosed harbour) and at out-ports the inspection of officers and crew may be conducted on board; and

§ In the case of the officers and crew of a vessel being brought on shore for inspection they may come in batches.

(ii) in the case of a vessel starting from Calcutta and calling at Madras or any other port in the Madras Presidency on her way to Europe, neither the crew nor the passengers already on board need be brought on shore and inspected there. The form of bill of health under this proviso and under proviso (i) to Regulation 3 will be as follows:—

Bill of Health.

This is to certify that no case of bubonic plague exists among any of the passengers or other persons embarked at the port of _____ on board the ship (or steamer) under the command of _____ as master bound for _____.

* Or as the case may be.

It is further certified that the town and port of _____ are at present *free* * *from* plague.

5. Vessels not leaving port before 6 A.M. of the day following the medical inspection may not leave without re-inspection and the grant of a fresh bill of health.

6. Should the Health Officer of the port be of opinion that any person on board of any vessel so inspected is suffering from the bubonic plague or from any illness which he suspects may prove to be plague, he shall refuse to give a bill of health as aforesaid, unless and until such person together with his or her attendants and relatives and their baggage and personal effects have been removed from the vessel and such parts of the vessel as have been frequented by such persons shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Such removal and disinfection shall be noted on the bill of health. The baggage and effects of such persons as are removed from or prevented from sailing in any vessel under this rule shall be disinfected on shore in such manner as the Port Health Officer directs before such baggage and personal effects are permitted on board any vessel.

7. All persons so removed shall be detained in a plague hospital or place of observation appointed by the Sanitary authority, as the case may be; and shall not leave such hospital or place until the Chief Medical officer present at the spot shall have certified that they are free from the infection of the plague.

8. After the master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health under the provisions of these regulations, no person or cargo[†] or goods of any kind shall be embarked or disembarked before the vessel leaves the port unless such vessel is again inspected by the Port Health Officer and another bill of health obtained from such officer by the master or person in charge of such vessel. If the necessity of a fresh inspection by the Port Health Officer under this regulation arises from any default or act of the master or agents of the vessel, of which the Port Officer shall be the sole judge, such fresh inspection shall not take place until after the payment to the Port Officer by the master or agents of such vessel of such fee for such inspection, not being less than five nor more than fifty rupees, as the Port Officer in his sole discretion may order.

9. No port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel bound from any such port to any port out of India unless and until the master or person in charge thereof shall produce a bill of health obtained as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Customs Officer to refuse delivery of the port clearance without the production of such bill of health.

10. Any person disobeying or contravening any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both."

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1897.

No. 5369—3490-P.—Rule 1 of the rules issued in Government Notification No. 1650—1112-P., dated 24th March 1897, under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, is modified by the omission of the name of Mr. J. Strachan, M.Inst.C.E.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1897.

No. ⁵³⁹¹ 3495 P.—The following rules are sanctioned by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act (III) of 1897:—

1. When any town or village or group of villages has, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, become so seriously infected with plague as to justify the measure, the District Magistrate may declare such town or village or group of villages to be an infected area and appoint a resident Plague Authority, who should invariably be a person of known and approved character and responsible position for such infected area, and may give notice to the railway authorities at any station within 15 miles of such infected area not to book any 2nd or 3rd class passenger unless such passenger either produces a pass signed

by the resident Plague Authority, or a certificate from the Patel and Village Accountant of his village (such village not being within the said infected area) that he is a resident of such village and has only just quitted it.

2. The District Magistrate may prohibit the departure of any persons or classes of persons from an infected area, except under passes granted by a resident Plague Authority appointed by the District Magistrate, and may set up the gates, chowkis, &c., and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, employ the establishment necessary to enforce this order: provided that any person shall be entitled to a pass who has been segregated to the satisfaction of the resident Plague Authority for seven days without exhibiting any sign of infection. The prohibition mentioned in this rule must not be issued until segregation quarters have been erected outside the town or village. It shall ordinarily be the duty of the District Magistrate to make arrangements for the erection of such quarters in every infected town.

3. When the District Magistrate has applied Rule 2 to any place or group of villages, no person from such place or from any village of such group may go and reside in any other place or village, whether within or without the same group, without a pass in that behalf from the resident Plague Authority. To spend a night in any place constitutes residence under this rule. It shall be the duty of every village officer to prevent persons from residing in his village in breach of this rule. District Magistrates should be instructed to issue notices, which should be posted up in every village *chārdi*, prohibiting the entry into the village site of any person coming from an infected area without a pass from the resident Plague Authority—if a resident Plague Authority has been appointed for such area—or the entry of persons showing any signs of plague. This notice, copies of which should be given to all officiating patels and village accountants, should state that the Patel and village accountant will be dismissed if the order is disobeyed.

4. The passes to be issued by the resident Plague Authority may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the resident Plague Authority is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

5. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder. It shall be in the discretion of the District Magistrate to exempt all persons making frequent journeys by road or boat from the necessity of taking out general passes, and to direct that only persons appearing to be leaving the infected area by road or boat to reside elsewhere shall be detained at the chowkies unless they possess special passes. All persons travelling in or with carriages and carts, or carrying luggage of any kind, or having women and children with them (unless they are believed to be agriculturists) may be presumed to be intending to go and reside elsewhere.

6. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when the resident Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the resident Plague Authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, the resident Plague Authority shall defer granting the pass until the applicant has been

kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

7. Every person appearing to be sick when applying for a ticket at a railway station booking office, or passing a chowki outwards, shall be stopped and sent to the resident Plague Authority or a Medical Plague Authority, unless his pass specifies his sickness.

8. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the District Magistrate may establish camps of observation at such town or large village against persons coming from an infected area, and may detain in such camps all suspected persons coming from such area without passes from the resident Plague Authority.

9. The District Magistrate may appoint an inspecting Plague Authority to tour constantly about all villages within a radius of 20 miles from an infected area for which a resident Plague Authority has been appointed. It will be among the duties of the inspecting Plague Authority to explain Rule 3 and their duties under it and the rules generally to the village officers, to report village officers who neglect their duties, to prosecute persons who may have committed a breach of Rule 3 or any other plague rule, and to inculcate on the villagers the necessity of keeping a strict observance of Rule 25 of the Mofussil Plague Rules.

10. Every pass shall contain the following particulars, *viz.*, the name in full, caste, age, occupation, address, and if a special pass, destination and date of departure of the person or persons covered by it. Every pass, special or general, intended to cover journey by rail, shall state this clearly on its face; and such passes shall always be in English. All passes will be dated and signed by the resident Plague Authority.

11. A notice under Rule 1 shall be withdrawn by the District Magistrate as soon as he is satisfied that the place or group of villages is free from infection, and a place or group of villages shall ordinarily be considered free when seven days have elapsed without the occurrence of any fresh local case.

12. Nothing in these rules shall render it necessary for any European, or any Government official, or any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty to obtain any pass, special or general, and the District Magistrate may in his discretion extend this exemption to the families and attendants of such persons.

No. 5393—3497-r.—Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following additional rule:—

Except with the special permission of a Plague Authority empowered under Rule 29, the crew of no vessel from an infected port shall be permitted to land at any place in Sind, except on duty.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1897.

No. 5309—3451-r.—Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description to Bombay from any port between Thána in the north and Alibág in the south, inclusive, is prohibited from the 1st October 1897 to the 1st January 1898. The prohibition does not extend to authorised ferry boats. All officers of the Salt and Customs Departments are empowered to enforce this order.

No. 5310—3452-r.—Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is hereby applied to the Hill Stations of Mahábaleshvar and Pánchgani. This rule runs as follows:—

“Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village or local area, or into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered ‘suspicious’ for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.”

2. The powers of a Commissioner under this rule are hereby conferred on the Superintendents of Mahábaleshvar and Pánchgani.

3. Suspicious persons desiring to enter and having entered these Hill Stations should be kept under observation in places appointed for the purpose for a period not exceeding in each case ten days from the date of arrival; and their clothes and baggage should be disinfected under the orders of Plague authorities.

4. Persons entering these Hill Stations without being subjected to detention in an observation camp for the requisite period may be required to appear for medical examination, at such place or places as may be appointed, daily for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival, and their clothes and baggage may be disinfected if a Plague authority thinks it necessary.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1897.

No. 4220.—In accordance with Rule 8 of the rules prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 16, dated 1st January 1889, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem, under No. 116, dated 9th idem, Financial Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the letter of the President, Hyderabad Municipality, No. 1806, dated 28th August 1897, for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 1,15,515 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879:—

“With reference to your No. 3710, dated the 14th July 1897, forwarding copy of the Commissioner in Sind's No. 3493, dated the 13th idem, requiring the Hyderabad Municipality to submit an application to raise a temporary loan of Rs. 1,05,000 in terms of Government Resolution No. 2901, dated the 5th July 1897, I have the honour to submit a copy of Resolution No. 2, dated the 9th instant, of the Hyderabad Municipality, and to state that, for reasons given in the appended Resolution, the Municipality does not think it desirable to apply for a temporary loan under Section 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879. I have accordingly been desired to request the Government to sanction its application for raising the amount required in the open market. The amount required just at present is Rs. 1,15,515 out of the total sum of two lakhs previously applied for, as the Public Works Department has approved of certain parts of the scheme only costing the above amount in the aggregate, and has asked the Municipality to reconsider the remaining proposals in the light of the remarks passed by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Thomson.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing particulars required by Rule 5 of the rules published by Government of India under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879.

I.—The loan is required for purchasing new engines, laying out a new main to the Cantonment reservoir and otherwise improving and extending the water works of the Hyderabad Municipality. The estimated cost of the improvements is Rs. 1,15,515.

- II.—Amount which it is proposed to borrow is Rs. 1,15,500.
- III.—It is proposed to borrow this sum on the security of the general revenues of the Hyderabad Municipality.
- IV.—The laws under which the revenues of the Municipality are levied are Bombay Act VI of 1873 and II of 1884.
- V.—The dates between which the money borrowed is to be received are 1st November 1897 and 31st March 1898.
- VI.—The term of years for which money is to be borrowed is 20. The interest payable is Rs. 4 per cent. 231 debentures of Rs. 500 each will be issued for the money borrowed, and every six months on the 1st July and January of each year a given number of debentures will be redeemed by drawing lots. Every six months a sum of Rs. 4,400 will be set aside for paying the interest and for redeeming the debentures. Interest will be paid on subsisting debentures only.
- VII.—Appendices B. and C. give a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1896-97. Similar statements for the three preceding years, besides Appendix D. showing important variations, have already been furnished under this office No. 967, dated 22nd October 1896. In the year 1896-97, the Municipality had to its credit a closing balance of Rs. 36,928-13-8, besides having paid Rs. 32,425-10-0 for discharging the remainder of the old water works loan. The funds of the Municipality as shown in the accounts are in a more flourishing condition.
- VIII.—The loan borrowed from Government for the original construction of the water works was paid off before 31st December 1896, and therefore there is no prior charge upon the funds of the Hyderabad Municipality.

(Signed) HIRANAND O., B.A., LL.B.,
President, Hyderabad Municipality.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX B.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1897.

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance in hand at the close of last year	...	...					33,076	3	10
<i>Revenue.</i>									
<i>A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—</i>									
1 Octroi	...	...	...	1,65,945	0	0			
2 Tax on Animals and Vehicles...	...	...	...	2,373	0	0			
3 Water rate	...	...	...	1,677	6	10			
4 Conservancy (including Scavenging and Latrines rate).	...	...	...	552	12	0			
							1,85,649	2	10
<i>B.—Realizations under Special Acts—</i>									
1 Licenses for sale of Spirits and Drugs	...	...	...	15	0	0			
							15	0	0
<i>C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—</i>									
1 Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak-bungalows	...	...	...	1,080	11	4			
2 Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	...	...	...	17,360	3	8			
3 Conservancy Receipts (other than taxes and rates)	...	...	...	222	8	0			
4 Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions	...	...	...	701	1	0			
5 Fees and Revenue from Medical Institutions	...	...	...	15	7	3			
6 " " Markets and Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	9,359	11	0			
7 Other Fees (to be specified)	...	...	...	888	0	0			
8 Fines under Municipal and other Acts	...	...	...	453	4	4			
							30,080	14	7
<i>D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes)—</i>									
1 From Government—									
General purposes	...	...	75	0	0				
Educational purposes	...	...	4,836	1	0				
				4,911	1	0			
2 From Local Funds	...	...	...	70	8	0			
							4,981	9	0
<i>E.—Miscellaneous—</i>									
1 Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	...	...	...	456	9	10			
<i>F.—Extraordinary and Debt—</i>	...	...	...	1,578	7	2			
							2,035	1	0
Grand Total	...	...					2,22,761	11	5